



Most Important

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION



Asked in SSC, Defence and Other Competitive Exams

One Word Substitution

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO STUDY

Word	Definition
Anthropology	Study of human societies and cultures.
Archeology	Study of human history and prehistory through the excavation and analysis of artifacts, structures, and other physical remains.
Astronomy	Study of celestial objects and phenomena.
Botany	Study of plant life.
Chemistry	Study of the composition, properties, and behavior of matter.
Criminology	Study of crime and criminal behavior.
Economics	Study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.
Engineering	Study of the design, construction, and maintenance of machines, structures, and systems.
Entomology	Study of insects.
Ethics	Study of moral principles and values.
Forestry	Study of forests and forested ecosystems.
Genetics	Study of heredity and variation in living organisms.
Geology	Study of the earth's structure, composition, and history.
History	Study of past events, particularly human affairs.
Linguistics	Study of language and its structure, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.
Mathematics	Study of numbers, quantities, and shapes, and their relationships and operations.
Medicine	Study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases and disorders.
Meteorology	Study of the earth's atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly weather and climate.
Musicology	Study of music as a cultural and historical phenomenon.
Neurology	Study of the nervous system and its disorders.
Oncology	Study of cancer and tumors.
Optometry	Study of vision and the correction of visual impairments.
Paleontology	Study of prehistoric life and fossils.
Philosophy	Study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.
Physics	Study of matter and energy and their interactions.
Psychology	Study of the mind and behavior.
Sociology	Study of human society and social behavior.
Theology	Study of religious belief and practice.
Toxicology	Study of the harmful effects of chemicals and other substances on living organisms.
Virology	Study of viruses and viral diseases.
Zoology	Study of animals and their behavior, physiology, and classification.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO KILLING AND MANIAS

Word	Definition
Assassin	A person who murders someone, usually for political or monetary reasons.
Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.
Homicide	The act of killing another person, whether intentionally or not.
Infanticide	The act of killing an infant, usually by the child's own parent.
Regicide	The killing of a king or queen.
Fratricide	The killing of one's own brother or sister.
Patricide	The killing of one's own father.
Matricide	The killing of one's own mother.
Parricide	The killing of a parent or close relative.
Homicidal	Inclined to commit homicide or having the potential to cause death.
Pyromania	An obsessive desire to set things on fire.
Cannibalism	The act of eating the flesh of one's own species.
Suicide	The act of taking one's own life.
Homicide	A killing or murder of a person, regardless of the motive.
Massacre	The brutal and indiscriminate killing of a large number of people.
Execution	The killing of a person as a legal punishment for a crime they have committed.
Euthanasia	The act of intentionally ending someone's life to relieve their suffering.
Filicide	The killing of one's own child, regardless of the age of the child.
Democide	The killing of a large number of people by a government or other authority.
Femicide	The killing of a woman or girl, often due to gender-based violence.
Xenocide	The killing of an entire species or group of people who are perceived as "other" or "different."
Omnicide	The destruction of all life on Earth.
Germicide	A substance or process that kills germs or bacteria.
Insecticide	A substance used to kill insects.
Pesticide	A substance used to kill pests, including insects, rodents, and weeds.
Biocide	A substance that kills living organisms, including bacteria, viruses, and fungi.
Fungicide	A substance used to kill fungi.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO TYPES OF FEAR

Word	Definition
Acrophobia	Fear of heights.
Agoraphobia	Fear of open spaces.
Arachnophobia	Fear of spiders.



Claustrophobia	Fear of confined spaces.
Coulrophobia	Fear of clowns.
Glossophobia	Fear of public speaking.
Hemophobia	Fear of blood.
Hydrophobia	Fear of water.
Mysophobia	Fear of germs.
Necrophobia	Fear of death or dead things.
Nyctophobia	Fear of darkness.
Ophidiophobia	Fear of snakes.
Pteromerhanophobia	Fear of flying.
Pyrophobia	Fear of fire.
Scopophobia	Fear of being looked at or stared at.
Somniphobia	Fear of falling asleep.
Thanatophobia	Fear of dying.
Trypophobia	Fear of holes.
Xenophobia	Fear of foreigners or strangers.
Astraphobia	Fear of thunder and lightning.
Autophobia	Fear of being alone.
Cynophobia	Fear of dogs.
Entomophobia	Fear of insects.
Necrophobia	Fear of corpses.
Spectrophobia	Fear of ghosts.
Zoophobia	Fear of animals.
Atychiphobia	Fear of failure.
Athazagoraphobia	Fear of being forgotten or ignored.
Phonophobia	Fear of loud noises.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO THINGS, EVENTS AND PLACES

Word	Definition
Abattoir	Slaughterhouse.
Amphitheater	Open-air venue for performances and events.
Aquarium	Facility for displaying and caring for marine life.
Arsenal	Place where weapons and ammunition are stored.
Asylum	Institution for the care of people with mental illness.
Bakery	Place where bread, cakes, and pastries are made.
Cemetery	Place where the deceased are buried.
Conservatory	Place for the cultivation of plants or music education.
Courthouse	Building where legal cases are heard and judged.



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Crypt	Underground chamber used as a burial place.
Embassy	Diplomatic mission representing one country in another.
Fire Station	Facility where firefighters are based and equipment is stored.
Gallery	Space for displaying works of art.
Greenhouse	Structure for growing plants in a controlled environment.
Gymnasium	Facility for physical exercise and sports activities.
Hospice	Institution for the care of terminally ill patients.
Lighthouse	Tower with a bright light used to guide ships at sea.
Museum	Institution for the preservation and display of objects of cultural, scientific, or historical significance.
Observatory	Facility for observing celestial objects and phenomena.
Orphanage	Institution for the care of children without parents or guardians.
Penitentiary	Prison for serious offenders
Quarry	Place where stone or other materials are extracted
Stadium	Large sports facility for events and competitions
Synagogue	Jewish place of worship
Temple	Place of worship for various religions
University	Institution for higher education and academic research
Vineyard	Agricultural land where grapes are grown for wine production
Windmill	Machine that uses wind power to generate energy or pump water
Zoo	Facility where live animals are exhibited for public viewing

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO TERMS

Word	Definition
Anachronism	Something or someone that is out of place in a particular time period.
Anecdote	A short and amusing or interesting story about a real incident or person.
Antithesis	Direct opposite or contrast of something else.
Archetype	A typical example of a certain person or thing.
Catalyst	A person or thing that causes a change or reaction.
Conundrum	A confusing and difficult problem or question.
Dichotomy	A division or contrast between two things that are represented as being opposed or entirely different.
Euphemism	A mild or indirect word or expression used in place of one considered to be harsh or blunt.
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally.
Idiosyncrasy	A peculiar or unique habit, behavior, or characteristic of a person or thing.
Juxtaposition	The act of placing two or more things side by side for comparison or contrast.
Kinship	Relationship between individuals who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption.
Lexicon	Vocabulary of a language or a particular group, subject, or profession.
Metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable.



Monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play or movie, or as part of a theatrical or broadcast program.
Nostalgia	A sentimental longing or wistful affection for the past, typically for a period or place with happy personal associations.
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction.
Paradox	A statement that contradicts itself or appears to be self-contradictory but actually contains a degree of truth.
Paradigm	A typical example or pattern of something; a model.
Parody	An imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.
Pathos	A quality that evokes feelings of pity, sadness, or empathy.
Perjury	The offense of willfully telling an untruth in a court after having taken an oath or affirmation.
Prodigy	A young person who is exceptionally talented or intelligent in a particular field.
Quandary	A state of uncertainty or perplexity over what to do in a difficult situation.
Quintessence	The most perfect or typical example of a quality or class.
Satire	A literary genre that uses irony, humor, or ridicule to expose and criticize human vices or foolishness.
Simile	A figure of speech that compares two things using “like” or “as”.
Soliloquy	An act of speaking one’s thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, especially by a character in a play.
Sonnet	A 14-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme.
Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Subterfuge	Deceit used in order to achieve one’s goal.
Syllogism	A form of deductive reasoning consisting of a major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion.
Synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole or the whole is used to represent a part.
Syntax	The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.
Thesaurus	A book or website that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts.
Tragedy	A play or other work of literature that tells the story of the downfall or.
Utopia	An imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
Vignette	A brief and vivid description or account of a scene, event, or character.
Zeitgeist	The defining spirit or mood of a particular period of history as shown by the ideas and beliefs of the time.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO PEOPLE/PERSON

Word	Definition
Altruist	A person who has an unselfish concern for the welfare of others.
Autocrat	A ruler who has absolute power and authority.
Cynic	A person who believes that people are motivated purely by self-interest rather than acting for honorable or unselfish reasons.



Demagogue	A political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.
Egoist	A person who is excessively conceited or self-centered.
Extrovert	An outgoing and sociable person who enjoys being with other people.
Feminist	A person who supports the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
Hedonist	A person who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
Iconoclast	A person who attacks cherished beliefs or institutions.
Introvert	A shy and reticent person who prefers to be alone or in small groups.
Maverick	A person who thinks and acts independently of others, often in an unorthodox way.
Misogynist	A person who dislikes, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women.
Narcissist	A person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves.
Philanthropist	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by donating money to good causes.
Pundit	A person who is an expert in a particular field and is frequently called upon to give opinions about it to the public.
Recluse	A person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people.
Renegade	A person who abandons their religious or political beliefs or principles.
Sage	A person who is wise, especially as a result of great experience.
Savant	A learned person, especially a distinguished scientist.
Zealot	A person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO GOVERNMENT

Word	Sentence
Dictatorship	A form of government in which a single person or group exercises absolute authority.
Fascism	A political ideology that seeks to create a centralized, authoritarian government characterized by extreme nationalism and the suppression of opposition.
Monarchy	A form of government in which a monarch, such as a king or queen, has absolute power.
Oligarchy	A form of government in which a small group of people have control over a country or organization.
Plutocracy	A form of government in which wealthy people or corporations have disproportionate power.
Republic	A form of government in which power is held by the people and their elected representatives, rather than a monarch.
Socialism	A political ideology that advocates for a system in which the means of production, distribution, and exchange are owned and controlled by the community as a whole.
Theocracy	A form of government in which religious leaders hold political power.
Totalitarianism	A form of government in which the state has total control over every aspect of society and individual life.
Aristocracy	A form of government in which power is held by the nobility.
Authoritarianism	A form of government in which the state exercises strict control over individuals and institutions.
Communism	A political ideology that advocates for a classless society in which all property and resources are communally owned and controlled.
Confederacy	A form of government in which independent states or regions join together for a common purpose.



Democracy	A system of government in which power is held by the people, typically through elected representatives.
Federalism	A form of government in which power is shared between a central government and smaller regional governments.
Meritocracy	A form of government in which positions of power and authority are allocated based on individuals' abilities and achievements.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO LIKES AND DISLIKES

Word	Definition
Affinity	A natural liking or attraction to something.
Appetite	A strong desire or liking for something.
Ardor	Intense enthusiasm or passion for something.
Attachment	A strong emotional bond or connection to something.
Devotion	Profound dedication or love for something.
Fidelity	Faithfulness or loyalty to something.
Inclination	A preference or tendency towards something.
Infatuation	An intense but short-lived passion or admiration for someone or something.
Mania	An excessive or unreasonable liking or enthusiasm for something.
Obsession	An idea or thought that continually preoccupies or intrudes on a person's mind.
Predisposition	A natural tendency or inclination towards something.
Predilection	A preference or liking for something.
Proclivity	A tendency to choose or do something regularly.
Propensity	An inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way.
Relish	Great enjoyment or delight in something.
Zeal	A strong feeling of enthusiasm or eagerness for something.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO RELIGION

Word	Definition
Bibliophile	A lover of books.
Cynophilist	A lover of dogs.
Francophile	A lover of French culture or people.
Hemophile	A person who has a strong affinity for blood.
Philanthropist	A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others.
Philhellene	A lover of Greek culture or people.
Philomath	A lover of learning or knowledge.
Philosopher	A person who seeks wisdom or enlightenment.



Russophile	A lover of Russian culture or people.
Technophile	A person who is enthusiastic about new technology.
Anglophile	A lover of English culture or people.
Audiophile	A person who is enthusiastic about high-quality sound reproduction.
Francophobe	A person who has a strong aversion to French culture or people.
Hydrophile	A substance that attracts and absorbs water.
Nostalgiphile	A person who has a strong love or fondness for things from the past.
Oenophile	A lover of wine.
Philatelist	A collector of stamps.
Xenophile	A person who is attracted to foreign cultures or people.

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION RELATED TO MARRIAGE

Word	Definition
Betrothal	A formal engagement to be married.
Annulment	The act of declaring a marriage null and void.
Dowry	Property or money brought by a bride to her husband on their marriage.
Nuptial	Relating to marriage or a wedding ceremony.
Monogamy	The practice of having only one spouse at a time.
Bigamy	The act of marrying a second person while still being married to another.
Monogamy	The practice or state of being married to one person at a time.
Polygamy	The practice of having multiple spouses at the same time.
Endogamy	The practice of marrying within a specific social, cultural, or ethnic group.
Exogamy	The practice of marrying outside of a specific social, cultural, or ethnic group.
Levirate	The practice of a man marrying the widow of his deceased brother.
Sororate	The practice of a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife.
Cenogamy	The practice of group marriage where multiple individuals are married to each other at the same time.
Anuloma	The practice of a man marrying a woman from a lower caste.
Pratiloma	The practice of a woman marrying a man from a higher caste.
Hypergamy	The practice of marrying someone from a higher social or economic class.
Hypogamy	The practice of marrying someone from a lower social or economic class.

