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What will you learn....

After reading this book **"AVATAR" : "The Word Master"** you'll have all the answers :

- What is the connection between Tractor  & Intractable ?
- What are doublets, Triplets, and Cognates ?
- What does it mean to choose the 'red pill' (The matrix trilogy) ?
- What is the difference between, Autopsy & Biopsy; Amiable & Amicable; Flaunt & Flout; Immigrant & Emigrant; Biannual & Biennial?
- What are the mythic roots of **Mnemosyne**  ?
- Where is the key to understand '**Somnambulant**', '**Somniloquent**'?
- What are the key points in **commiseration** ?
- What is correct, **lightening bug** or **lightning bug**  ?
- The NEON approach of **desultory** ?
- How to decode the meaning of the largest English word
pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanokoniosis?
- How can you **dissect the words** to see how they work and what they mean ?
- What is the "NEON Approach" (Neo-new) to build a superior vocabulary ?
- Do you know what **antidisestablishmentarianism** means ?
- Do you know why an artist might be insulted if you called his or her work '**artful**'?

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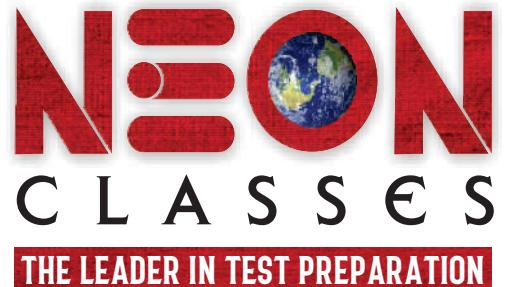
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THE NO. 1 VOCABULARY BUILDER

AVATAR

THE WORD MASTER

THE BIG DADDY BOOK OF VOCABULARY

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To Widen Your Lexicon

This Vocabulary accelerator brings to you vast collection of the most frequently asked words in competitive exams. Thus making it highly useful for exams like, CET, CUET, SSC EXAMS, CGL, CPO, CHSL, STENO, MTS, GD, BANK EXAMS, RBI, SBI PO/CLERK, IBPS PO/CLERK, NDA, CDS, CLAT, EPFO, MBA, IPMAT, CAT, AFCAT, SAT, GRE, GMAT, Airforce Group X & Y and other competitive exams.

This is based on the simple, yet effective Prefixes-Roots-Suffixes method that will increase your knowledge and mastery of the English language.

The difference between the right word and almost right word is the difference between lightning and a lightning bug.

—Mark Twain



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AVATAR

THE WORD MASTER



**THE
COMPLETE BOOK
FOR BUILDING A
SUPERIOR
VOCABULARY.**



Manisha Bansal Ma'am

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Dedication

To the innumerable students who have had to pore over word lists of unconnected, isolated words and wade through boring flash cards in the absence of this book, “AVATAR : The Word Master”.

Roma Invicta Arya



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“The Matrix Simulation”

Hollywood blockbuster “The Matrix” (1999) में Morpheus, इस movie के Hero, Neo को Red pill और Blue pill में से एक को choose करने के लिए कहता है।

“This is your last chance. After this, there is no turning back.

You take the blue pill... the story ends... you wake up in your bed and believe whatever you want to believe.

You take the red pill... you stay in wonderland, and I show how deep the rabbit hole goes.

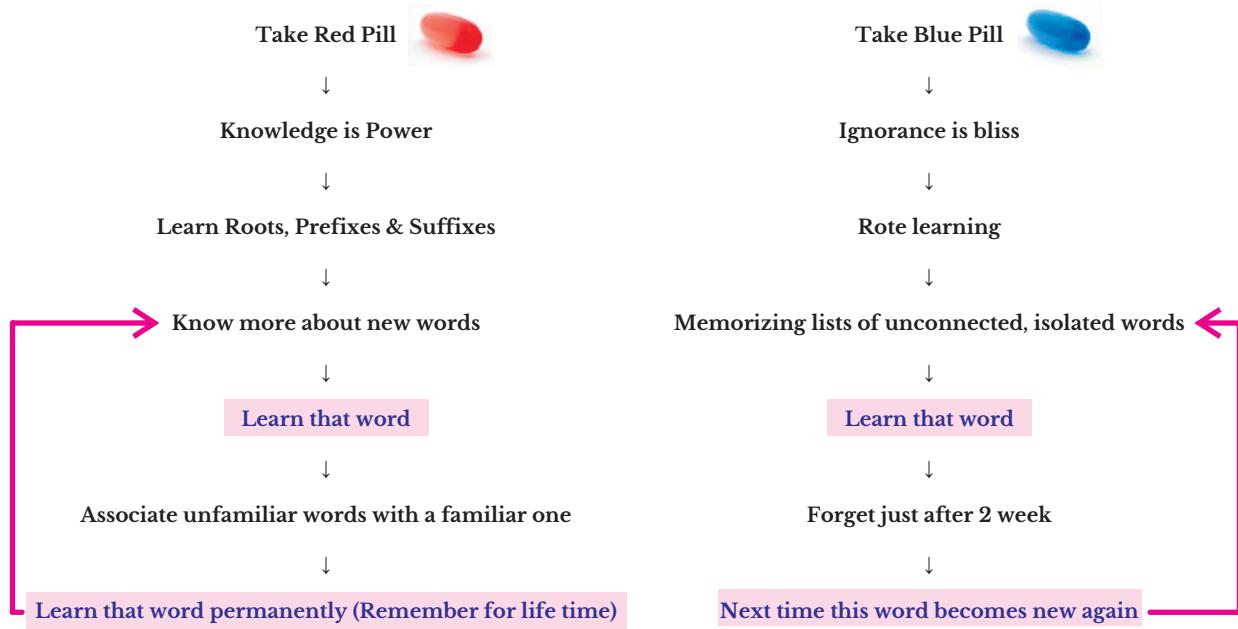
Remember...

All I am offering is the truth, nothing more.”

- Morpheus, The Matrix (1999)

* यहां red pill लेने का अर्थ है – “life-changing truth को जानने समझने की इच्छा, अपनी life के meaning & purpose की खोज करना और free – thinking attitude develop करके laziness & ignorance की साधारण जिंदगी की नींद से जागकर उसे बदलने के प्रयास करना।”

Blue pill की choice दर्शाती है कि “Matrix – Simulation (Hindu Philosophy में इस matrix को माया कहा गया है) में साधारण अज्ञानता भरी जिंदगी स्वीकार करना तथा blissful ignorance में slave की भाँति जिंदगी जीना。”



If you choose Red Pill



Welcome aboard, Neo!!

आज से आप भी Neo हों जो बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी नये words सीखेगा और life में सफलता हासिल करेगा (इस Rote learning Matrix Simulation से बाहर निकल कर!)

इस Book को इस प्रकार लिखा गया है आप नये words को सीखने की इस Journey को enjoy करेंगे तथा इन words की “pills of knowledge & learning” को ऐसे prepare किया गया है कि आपके लिए इन pills को swallow करना, एक pleasurable experience बन जायेगा।

Note: अपनी मानसिक शक्तियों को पहचानने और उन्हें मानव कल्याण के लिए विकसित करने के लिए आपको The Matrix Trilogy → The Matrix (1999), The Matrix Reloaded (2003), & The Matrix Revolutions (2003) (trio→3) तीनों Movies जरूर देखनी चाहिए। इन movies की philosophy बहुत हद तक भारतीय दर्शन सिद्धान्तों, वैदिक साहित्य और स्वामी विवेकानन्द के विचारों से मेल खाती है।



FOREWORD

Hello students!!

Dear students,

Welcome to the enchanting world of words!

Vocabulary is the most basic principle for verbal success!!

Building your vocabulary can be interesting or can be a millstone around your neck. You should well aware that, of all the knowledge and skills which a language learner must master, the most important element, and the one involving the heaviest learning load, in an adequate working vocabulary.

No matter how you approach this book - whether as a systematic course book or as a reassuring reference work or simply as an entertaining browse – it should sharpen your ability to express your thoughts and feelings and reduce progressively the frustrations of failing to “get through.”

If you are trying to build your vocabulary in preparation for a test, you should set a schedule for yourself and work methodically from beginning to end.

For those of you who will be appearing for a competitive examination, this book is a godsend and will act as your friend, philosopher and guide on your preparatory journey.

If you are simply trying to improve your vocabulary, you may find it more interesting to dip into the text at random.

When you finish this book, you will have a solid vocabulary that can help you in every facet of your life.

You will notice that after completion of this book you will not be the same, you can't be.

So, let's embark on an exciting journey to explore the fascinating world of words!

Let's begin!!

Have fun while learning!!!

Manisha Bansal Ma'am

Director, Neon Classes



PREFACE

"Avatar - The Word Master" एक pedagogically-oriented book है जिसमें Prefixes, Roots & Suffixes की help से words को quickly & easily याद करना सिखाया गया है। इसमें NEON Approach को एक ऐसे system के रूप में develop किया गया है जो एक साथ बहुत सारे words को याद रखने में Memory aid की तरह काम करता है।

यह words को Better and Faster understanding का ऐसा shortcut हैं जिसकी सहायता से आप एक wider Vocabulary तैयार कर सकते हैं। इसमें word - histories और etymologies की सहायता से words को बहुत आसान तरीके से समझाया गया है।

Word – history और etymology किसी word को लम्बे समय तक याद रखने के लिए powerful Mnemonic tools हैं। इसके साथ-2 Prefixes, Roots and Suffixes की help से किसी word को dissect करके उस word के सभी parts को thoroughly analyse करके उस word की family के बाकी सभी words को भी easily and quickly समझा जा सकता है। फिर भले ही वो words आपने पहले कभी नहीं पढ़े हों।

अब हम 'Mnemonics' के example से समझते हैं। Mnemonics का meaning होता है – "an aid to memory", अर्थात् कोई Image, word, device or system जो किसी चीज़ को याद रखने में आपकी help करे।

Mythic Origin – The word "**Mnemonics**" comes from Mnemosyne, The Goddess of memory, hence it is related to memory, Mnemosyne is said to have represented the rote memorisation required before the introduction of writing, to preserve ancient knowledge through stories and myths.



Mnemonics शब्द का origin Greek Goddess Mnemosyne से हुआ है, जो memory की symbol है। Mnemosyne रखने की प्रथा से जुड़ी थी writing की शुरुआत से पहले ancient knowledge को preserve के लिए आवश्यक था। उनका role story telling और myths के माध्यम से knowledge को preserve करने में मदद करने की थी। यहीं से mnemonics का use किसी word, poem etc. को याद करने के लिए किया जाने लगा।

'Mne' root से develop हुए कुछ अन्य words

- ❖ **Amnesty** (A – not + mne – mind + ty) – a general pardon for offences against a government (an official forgetting)
- ❖ **Amnesia** (A – without + mne – mind + ia) – loss of memory

एक अन्य example से समझते हैं-

Time के लिए Greek root – "Chron" तथा Latin root "Tempor" प्रयुक्त होता है।

- ❖ **Chron → Time**
- ❖ **Chronological** – in order of time
- ❖ **Synchronize** (Syn – together, with) – Make agree in time, to put on the same timetable.
- ❖ **Anachronism** (Ana - backwards) – events placed out of its proper time; something that is chronologically out of place
For example, if you see someone wearing a dress that was usually worn only in the medieval period, you could call that an "anachronism".
- ❖ **Chronic** – Continuing over a long time
- ❖ **Chronicle** – Chronological record of events
- ❖ **Chronometer** – Device to measure time. A clock is, therefore, a chronometer.
- ❖ **Tempor – Time**
- ❖ **Temporary** – for the time being
- ❖ **Contemporary** – happening at the present or same time (con→together, with)
- ❖ **Extemporaneous** – said or composed on the spur of the moment; Impromptu
- ❖ **Tempo** – Relative rate of speed in music; pattern of activity
- ❖ **Temporal** – Not permanent; secular as opposed to spiritual
- ❖ **Temporize** – to act to gain time; to delay

इस प्रकार roots वो etymological clues हैं जो wide range vocabulary को याद करने तथा लम्बे समय तक mind में बनाये रखने के लिए most powerful mnemonic tools की भाँति व्यवहार करते हैं।

Word histories, Etymologies तथा roots की help से words के origin को जानने, समझने का great benefit यह है कि हम words के meaning के बारे में बहुत कुछ additional information जान पाते हैं तथा Roots से बनने वाले पूरे "cluster of words" को भी आसानी से associate करके याद रख पाते हैं।

Roots की help से words को समझने तथा जानने का एक advantage यह भी है आपको words के origin तथा language development में interest आने लगेगा क्योंकि Roots किसी word की सदियों पुरानी कहानियाँ सुनाते हैं। जल्दी ही आप Notice करेंगे कि जब भी कोई नया word आपके सामने आयेगा आप उसका Root – Prefix – Suffix की help से dissection करना चाहेंगे। इन कहानियों को सुनने, समझने और नये-नये words याद करने के लिए आप

YouTube Channel #Neon Classes

को अभी **subscribe** करें।

Introduction

"AVATAR : The Word Master" is an attempt to provide a tool to increase your word power in an effective manner. This book is aimed at tremendously increasing your vocabulary and helping you develop a fast way to figure out the meaning of words if you don't know them. This book is designed to teach the Greek and Latin roots to help you to learn quickly and effectively. These roots, prefixes and suffixes can give you the meaning of over 2,00,000 words!

It is my firm conviction that learning more words and more about words you already know must be a pleasurable activity. The memorizing of words for a long period of time is very difficult, monotonous and often temporary. Conviced that memorizing lists of words is unrewarding, I have developed this exclusive method, based on Greek and Latin roots, The NEON Approach.

The Neon approach is the direct and successful method of vocabulary building, based on the **word dissection technique**. In this approach we cut apart a word and then analyze it thoroughly.

Example:

- ❖ **Dissection** (Dis - apart from + sect - to cut + ion - noun suffix) - to cut apart, as a plant, animal, body. etc. for examination.
- ❖ **Crematorium** (Cremat - burn + orium - a place for) - a place where bodies of dead people are burned.
- ❖ **Epigraph** (Epi - on + graph - writing) - words written on a statue, monument, building etc.
- ❖ **Prerogative** (Pre - before + roga - to ask + tive) n - a right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class, Syn - Prequisite.
- ❖ **Somnambulant** (Somna - to sleep + ambul - to walk + ant) adj - walking while asleep.
- ❖ **Somniloquent** (Somni - to sleep + loqu - to talk + ent) adj - talking while asleep.

NEON Approach कम समय में बहुत सारे words को याद करने की गजब तरीके से effective technique है। यह vocabulary building का direct & successful method है, जिसमें 3 strategies को सम्मिलित किया गया है।

- Divide & Learn
- Think & Associate
- Repeat & Retain

इन तीनों strategies को detail में हम आगे discuss करेंगे।

A word can consist of three parts:

Prefix + Root + Suffix

Root : The part of the word that contains the basic meaning, ie. Definition of the word, is called the root. Thus root is the primary lexical unit of a word.

Mecca (n)

- A place that many people like to visit, esp for a particular reason

Origin :

Saudi Arabia की एक city का name mecca है। mecca को islam की holiest (पवित्र) city माना जाता है क्योंकि यहा Muhammad Sahabka जन्म हुआ था। muslims ने mecca को तीर्थस्थल बनाया और red sea के पास में होने से यहाँ बहुत सारे visitors आने लगे। अतः यहाँ से word "Mecca" का अर्थ ऐसे place के लिए आने लगा जो बहुत important है और वहाँ लोग जाना चाहते हैं।



A root is the part of any word that reveals its essential meaning. Many groups of English words are related in meaning simply because they developed from a common root. When you recognise that a group of words shares a similar root, you'll more easily remember the entire group.

For example:

Gen (Latin and Greek) → to give birth to; to produce

Meaning → "race, birth, kind"

'Gen' root से English language में लगभग 100 words का जन्म (birth) हुआ है।

- ❖ **Gene** – Unit or factor of heredity.
- ❖ **Eugenics** – Science of improving offspring
- ❖ **Congenital** – Existing from birth
- ❖ **Genealogy** – Study of the family tree
- ❖ **Primogenitive** – Inheritance by the first born
- ❖ **Psychogenic** – Born in or caused by the mind
- ❖ **Indigenous** – Native
- ❖ **Progeny** – Offspring
- ❖ **Generation** – A group of people who are about the same age
- ❖ **Genesis** – Origin
- ❖ **Degenerated** – To become worse, lower in quality
- ❖ **General** – Common, familiar
- ❖ **Generate** – To cause something to exist
- ❖ **Generative** – That can produce something
- ❖ **Generator** – A person who causes or produces
- ❖ **Generic** – Related to a whole group or class
- ❖ **Generosity** – Nobleness, Megnanimity
- ❖ **Generous** – Noble, Plentiful
- ❖ **Genesis** – The beginning or origin of something
- ❖ **Genetic** – Connected with genes
- ❖ **Genial** – Affable, Amiable
- ❖ **Genethliac** – Relating to birthdays or nativities, showing position and influence of stars at birth, a birthday poem



- ❖ **Genius** – Talent, Aptitude
- ❖ **Genital** – Pertaining to the reproduction
- ❖ **Genre** – A category of artistic, musical or literary composition characterized by a particular style form or content.
- ❖ **Gentry** – People belonging to a high social class
- ❖ **Genuine** – Natural; not acquired
- ❖ **Gentle** – Calm, kind or soft
- ❖ **Genteel** – Quiet and Polite
- ❖ **Gentile** – One who is not a Jew
- ❖ **Antigen** – Substance that is capable of stimulating an immune response.
- ❖ **Octagenarian** (80 years old or between the ages of 80 and 90; a person of this age) (okto→octo→eight)
- ❖ **Engender** – to bring into being; produce (en – in)
- ❖ **Indigene** – a native or indigenous person, animal or plant
- ❖ **Regenerate** – to cause to be spiritually reborn; renewed or restored (re→back, again)
- ❖ **Genocide** – The systematic killing of a whole national or ethnic group (caedere → cide → to kill)
- ❖ **Hydrogen** – The generation of water from the combustion of Hydrogen (hydor → hydro → water)
- ❖ **Oxygen** – (lit; acid – producing; so named from the belief that oxygen is present in all acids), (oxys → oxy → sharp)
And many many more ...

Prefixes and suffixes both are called affixes.

- **Affix** (Af - to + fix - to fasten, to attach)n - A letter or group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning.
- **Prefix** (Pre - before + fix - to fasten, to attach) n - something fastened before a word.
- **Suffix** (Suf - below, behind + fix - fasten, to attach) - something fastened behind a word.

Prefix : The word element that is placed in front of a root. It changes the word's meaning or makes a new word. Understanding of the meaning of a Prefix (word Beginning) can give you a part of the definition.

Prefix एक ऐसी key है जो आपके लिए न केवल नये words का meaning, unlock करती है बल्कि उन words के meaning को आपके mind में lock भी कर देती है।

Prefixes will give us the essential force of the word.

Eg. **Anti** – against (Greek)

- ❖ **Antagonise** – act in opposition to; struggle against continuously (agon → a struggle, a contest)
- ❖ **Antipathy** – Natural aversion; having opposite feeling (In contrast with sympathy)
- ❖ **Antonym** – An antithetical word; opposite of synonym

Mercurial (adj)

- Changing suddenly or without warning.
- ❖ **Syn:** Inconsistent (CDS 2003, 2004), Volatile (SSC CGL MAINS 2018), (CDS-I 2023)

Origin : Mercurial शब्द का origin mercury से हुआ है Roman mythology में, mercury देवताओं (Gods) का messenger था जो अपनी swiftness (फूर्ति) और agility के कारण जाना जाता था। यही से mercurial शब्द का use lively, unpredictable या rapid changes in mood, behavior के लिए होने लगा।



- ❖ **Antithesis** – The opposite of something
- ❖ **Antipodes** – The direct opposite of something
- ❖ **Antagonist** – One who contends with another; competitor, rival, opponent
- ❖ **Antidote** – A remedy to counteract the effects of poison
- ❖ **Antiseptic** – Opposing microbial infection
- ❖ **Antitoxin** – An antibody that counteracts a toxin

Eg (Ante) – Latin prefix → Near, before, prior to

- ❖ **Anterior** – situated in front, before in place
- ❖ **Antenuptial** – Occurring before marriage; Prenuptile
- ❖ **Ante-room** – a room that leads to a bigger room (literally, a small room before a bigger one)
- ❖ **Antediluvian** – literally, of or belonging to period before the great biblical flood, generally used to refer to something, that is old fashioned, out of date or antiquated.
- ❖ **Antebellum** – literally, “before the war” (here the reference is generally to the American civil war) (bell – aggressive, bellicose – willingness to fight, belligerent – willing to involve in war.)
- ❖ **Antedate** – to be of an older date than something else thus precede in time
- ❖ **Antecedent** – refer to a preceding circumstance or event, thus a precursor or fore-runner

Examples of Prefixes :

- ❖ **Prefix : a, an (without, not)**
- ❖ **Amnesia** (A - without + mne - mind + ia) n - Loss of memory.
- ❖ **Analgesic** (An-without+alg-pain+ic) adj -A drug that relieves pain; Painkiller
- ❖ **Apnea** (A - not + pnea - breathing) n - A condition in which somebody stops breathing temporarily.
- ❖ **Atheist** (A - not + the - god + ist) n - One who does not believe in God.

- ❖ **Prefix : Retro (Back)**
 - ❖ **Retroflex** (Retro - backward + flex - to bend) adj - Turned backward.
 - ❖ **Retrograde** (Retro - backward + grade - to go) adj - Having a backward direction or motion.
 - ❖ **Retrospect** (Retro - back + spect - to look) n - Looking back on conditions or events of the past.
 - ❖ **Prefix : Dys (Bad, Difficult)**
 - ❖ **Dysphoria** (Dys - bad + phor - state) n - A state of dysfunction or ill-being.
- Ant - Euphoria
- ❖ **Dyspnea** (Dys - difficult + pnea - breathing) n - Difficulty in breathing
- Ant - Eupnea
- ❖ **Dystopia** (Dys - bad + topo - place + ia) n - A place where everything is bad
- Ant - Eutopia
- ❖ **Prefix : Eu (good, well)**
 - ❖ **Euphoria** (Eu - good + phor - state + ia) n - State of well being.
- Ant - Dysphoria
- ❖ **Eupnea** (Eu - good + pnea - breathing) n - Good breathing,
- Ant - Dyspnea
- ❖ **Eutopia** (Eu - good + topos - place) n - A place where everything is good as it can be.
- Ant - Dystopia.
- ❖ **Euthanasia** (Eu - good + thanas - death + ia) n - Mercy killing

• 'Thanatos' was the Greek personification of Death, twin brother of Sleep and the son of the Night.



Suffix: The word element that is placed after the root. Suffixes display all kinds of relationships between form, meaning and function. Knowing the meaning of a suffix (Word ending) can give the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb etc.) of a word. Suffixes serve grammatical function.

Examples of Suffixes:

(1) Noun Suffix

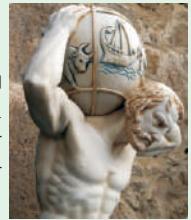
- age : The action or result of, a state or condition of
- ❖ **Breakage** (Break+ age - noun suffix) n - the act of breaking something.
- ❖ **Courage** (Cour - heart + age - noun suffix) n - the ability to do something dangerous.

Atlas(n)

- A book of maps and charts.

Origin :

Atlas: Atlas , Titans का war leader था। Gods के साथ battle में हारने के बाद God Zeus ने punishment के रूप में Atlas को अपने shoulders पर sky (आसमान) को hold करने के लिए कहा।



16th century में Gerardus Mercator जो कि एक map maker था उसने अपनी book के title page पर Atlas की burden लेते हुए picture लगायी और अपनी book का title "Atlas" दिया। अतः यही से Atlas word का use collection of maps, book etc. के लिए आने लगा।

-ance, - ence: action, state, quality or process.

- ❖ **Resistance** (re - back + sist - to stand + ance - noun suffix) n - Opposition to a plan, or an idea
- ❖ **Independence** (In - not + de - down + pend - hang + ence - noun suffix) - Not dependent to support of something.
- ❖ **-ics** : the science, art, or activity of
- ❖ **Dysgenics** (Dys - bad + gen - generate + ics - study or science) - Generate bad quality of offspring.

Ant - Eugenics.

- ❖ **Linguistics** (lingu-language+ist+ics-study of) n - The study of language

(2) Verb Suffix:

-ize : to become, make or to speak, think in the way mentioned.

- ❖ **Privatize** (Private + ize - make) v - to make private, Ant - nationalize
- ❖ **Theorize** (Theory + ize - form) v - to form a theory about something
- ❖ **Hospitalize** (Hospital + ize - to place in) v - to send somebody to a hospital.

(3) Adjective Suffix

- able, - ible : having the quality of

- ❖ **Comfortable** (Comfort + able) adj - Having the quality of comfort.
- ❖ **Fashionable** (fashion + able) adj - Having the quality of fashion.
- ❖ **Audible** (Audi - hear + ible) adj - that can be heard

- ous : having the nature or quality of

- ❖ **Poisonous** (poison + ous) adj - having poison.

(4) Adverb Suffix:

-ly : in the way mentioned

- ❖ **Happily** (happy + ly) adv. - In a happy way



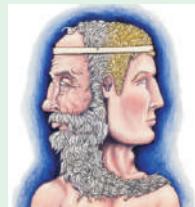
- Note : -ly is an adjective suffix also, in adjectives it means having the qualities of.
- ❖ **Cowardly** (coward + ly) adj - in the coward manner.
- Roots can add either prefixes or suffixes to create new words.**
- For Example :
- | | | |
|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Root | chron | : time |
| Prefix | syn | : together with |
| Suffix | ize | : to cause |
- ❖ **Synchronize** (syn - together with + chron - time + ize) v - to happen at the same time.
 - ❖ **Chronology** (chron - time + ology - study) - the order in which events happened.
- | | | |
|--------|------|-----------------|
| Root | onym | : name |
| Prefix | syn | : together with |
| Suffix | ous | : adjective |
- ❖ **Synonymous** (syn - together with + onym - name + ous) - having the same meaning.
- | | | |
|--------|------|------------|
| Root | Port | : to carry |
| Prefix | ex | : out |
- ❖ **Export** (ex - out + port - to carry) - to send out goods to another country.
- | | | |
|--------|----|------------|
| Prefix | im | : in, into |
|--------|----|------------|
- ❖ **Import** (im - into + port - to carry) - to carry goods into one country from another.
- | | | |
|--------|-------|----------|
| Prefix | trans | : across |
|--------|-------|----------|
- ❖ **Transport** (Trans - across + port to carry) - Carrying goods from one place to another.
- We can add suffix -able to all these three word to make adjectives.
- (-able : that can be or must be)
- Exportable - that can be exported.
- Importable - that can be imported.
- Transportable - that can be transported.
- This is a better way than the **hit - and - run** method of memorizing lists of unconnected, isolated words. I ask you to stay with the words and make them permanently yours.
- I want to give you the method of building a bigger and better vocabulary solidly and securely, my chief purpose, therefore, has been to help you acquire a permanent interest in words.
- I believe and strongly believe, that you learn more words by knowing more about words. I will indicate every possible method of association.

January(n)

- The first month of the year.

Origin:

“January” शब्द का origin ancient Roman god Janus से हुआ है। “Janus” beginning, door का देवता था महीनों की शुरुआत January से होती है और Janus शुरुआत का ही देवता था। यही से January शब्द बन गया। roman calendar में मूल रूप से 10 महीने होते थे जो march से शुरू होता था जब calendar को correct किया गया तब जाकर January और February month जोड़े गए।

**Different forms of a “Root”:**

कुछ Roots की एक से ज्यादा forms होती हैं।

For example:

Auc, Aug, Aux	: to increase
Brev, Bri	: Brief, short
Locu, loqu	: to speak
Radic, Radix	: root
Reg, Rex	: King

इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि ये roots अपनी original language में भी form change करते हैं। जैसे - say तथा said एक ही English word की different forms हैं।

Latin और Sanskrit inflected language हैं अर्थात् इन language में विभिन्न words का आपसी relationship words की endings से बताया जाता है।

English में word order important हैं जैसे -

Man bites dog तथा Dog bites man, दोनों बिल्कुल different sentences हैं।

लेकिन Latin और Sanskrit में word order important नहीं होता, word की endings ही यह clear कर देती हैं कि कौन biter हैं तथा किसे काटा गया है (bitten).

Example: (Latin)

Canem vir mordet. (Man bites dog.)

Vir Canem mordet. (Man bites dog)

Canis Virum mordet. (Dog bites man)

Virum canis mordet. (Dog bites man)

Example: (Sanskrit)

राम विद्यालय जाता है। (Ram goes to school.)

1. रामः विद्यालयम् गच्छति। (Ram goes to school.)

2. रामः गच्छति विद्यालयम्। (Ram goes to school.)

3. विद्यालयम् रामः गच्छति। (Ram goes to school.)

4. विद्यालयम् गच्छति रामः। (Ram goes to school.)

5. गच्छति रामः विद्यालयम्। (Ram goes to school.)

6. गच्छति विद्यालयम् रामः। (Ram goes to school.)

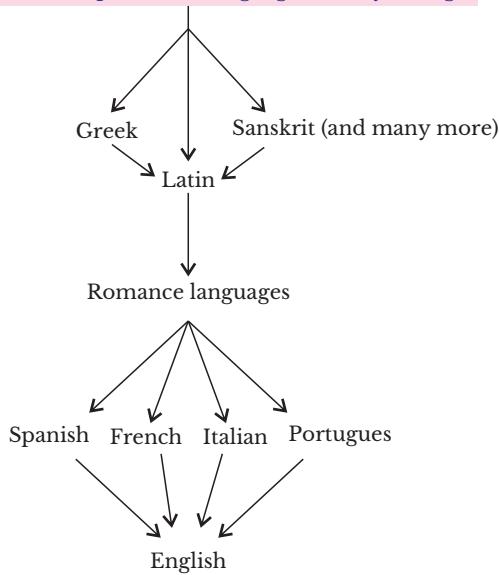
Note: भाषाविज्ञानियों के लिए यह आज भी research का विषय है कि संस्कृत में द्विवचन का प्रयोग क्यों किया जाता है।

Thus,

The King : Rex
of the King : Regis
Kingly : Regal

अतः Root words की different forms से कभी भी confuse ना हो।
यहां एक बात और ध्यान रखने चोग्य है कि Latin में 't' तथा 'j' and 'u' तथा 'v' दोनों को written form में interchangeably प्रयुक्त किया जाता है जिससे भी Roots की दो या अधिक forms generate होती है।
(for example: Volu, Volv - roll, turn)
Words को एक language से दूसरी language में जाने में centuries का समय लगा है। Remember that roots tell us the common heritage of words thousands of years old. Over the Centuries spelling variations are bound to occur.
बहुत से roots की journeys इस प्रकार हैं -

Proto Indo - European (PIE) language (6000 years ago)



सदियों तक words की ये journeys चलती रही हैं, कुछ Latin roots की forms बदल गई हैं कि इन्हें Latin के original root से relate करना इतना आसान नहीं हैं ये disguised root की form ले लेते हैं। हालांकि ज्यादातर Latin roots की form में कोई महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुआ है।

For example

PIE	Sanskrit	Latin	Meaning
Pods	Pad- (पद)	Ped-	Foot
Woks	Vac (वक्)	Voc, Vox	Speech
Regs	Raj (राज्)	Reg, rex	King

इस Book में Latin और Greek roots की सभी important forms को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से explain किया गया है।

Circe(n)

- A dangerously or irresistibly fascinating woman.

Origin :

इस word का origin Greek mythology से है। Greek religion के according "circe" जो एक जादूगरी (enchantress) थी। वह अपने potions और herbs के knowledge तथा अपने magic के लिए famous थी और इनकी help से वह अपने (enemies) दुश्मनों को animals में transform कर देती थी। इसलिए लोग उससे डरते थे। अतः यही से circe एक dangerous और fascinating (आकर्षक) woman के लिए आने लगा।



Doublets:

Two words with different meanings and with different spellings were originally one word. Etymologically ये दोनों words एक ही root से develop हुए हैं।

For example:

(Aptitude, Attitude; Cart, chart; Chef, Chief; amiable, amicable; gaol, jail; channel, canal; disk, disc; shirt, skirt; Potion, Poison; abbreviate, abridge; Fire, Pyre; Levy, Levee; Frail, Fragile; Quiet, Quite)

Doublets के origin के दो मुख्य reason हैं।

- ये words different routes से English language में enter हुए हैं।
- ये words एक ही language की different stages of development पर English language में आये हैं।

Doublets को कुछ examples से समझते हैं -

(i) Fire and Pyre तथा Frail and Fragile

Fire - Fire, Bonfire

Pyre - Funeral pyre

इन दोनों words (doublets) का meaning लगभग same है। इस प्रकार के 'almost identical' doublets के कारण English language बहुत enrich हुई है।

इनकी वजह से collocations (word usage) develop हुए हैं।

Eg. Fragile cup

Frail woman

Fragile और Frail दोनों twins का origin Latin Fragilis → easily broken से हुआ है।

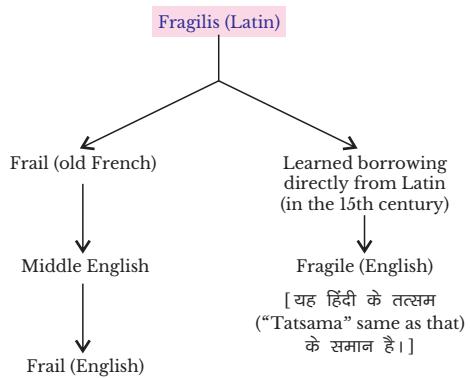
Frail → weak and delicate person

Fragile → object or abstract concepts such as feeling

Fragile और Frail के meaning में बहुत ही subtle difference हैं।

हालांकि frail cup तथा Fragile woman collocations सही नहीं हैं।





Note: हिंदी तथा अन्य New Indo-Aryan languages में Native doublets के members को तदभव तथा तत्सम के रूप में identify किया जाता है।

(i) तदभव (Tadbhava → became that):

वो शब्द जो संस्कृत से ही derived है लेकिन समय के साथ उनका रूप बदल गया है।

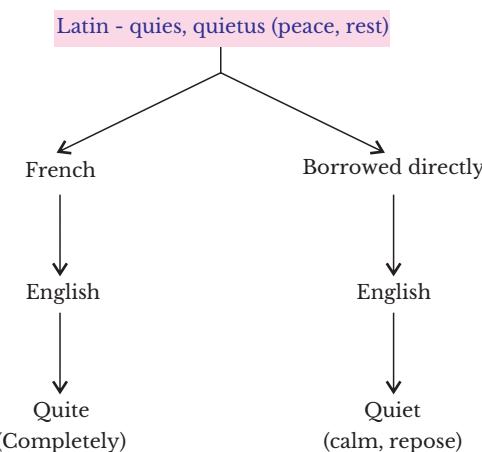
Eg. व्याघ्र (संस्कृत), Tiger → बाघ (हिंदी), Tiger

(ii) तत्सम् (Tatsama → Same as that):

वो शब्द जिन्हें संस्कृत से direct borrow किया गया है।

Eg. व्याघ्र (संस्कृत) → व्याघ्र (हिंदी)

हिंदी में व्याघ्र शब्द भी प्रयुक्त होता है but इसका use मुख्यतः literary है।



Triplets:

जब 3 words का origin एक ही root से हुआ हो लेकिन समय के साथ धीरे-धीरे वो 3 different words में change हो गये हो। ये 3 words जिनकी spelling & meaning different हो गये हो, Etymological triplets कहलाते हैं।

Eg. Hostel, Hospital, Hotel

(Latin, hospit→host)

❖ Capture, Catch, Chase

(Latin, Capere →to hold, seize)

❖ Capture- to take something into possession by force

❖ Catch to take hold of something

❖ Chase- to pursue something or someone with the objective of catching or capturing

Martial (Martialis - of mars or war) adj

- Connected with war. (SSC CHSL 2020)

Origin :

Roman mythology के according “Mars” को Roman God of War माना जाता था, यहीं से Martial word का use, martial arts, skills of combat तथा self-defense के लिए किया जाने लगा।



Cognates:

English का origin Proto Indo European (PIE) language से हुआ है तथा English इस prehistoric language family का एक छोटा सा part है।

बहुत से words ऐसे हैं जो different languages (i.e. Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Irish, Russian and English, as well as others) में similar meanings and spellings रखते हुए हैं।

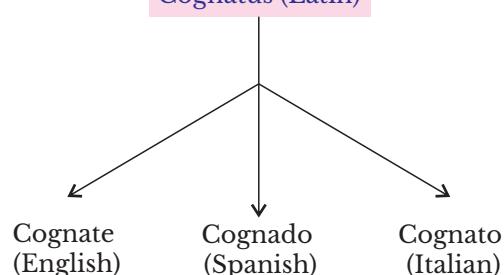
वो words जो same root से originate हुए हैं but separate Phonetic development के कारण इनमें कुछ differences आ गये हैं, Cognates कहलाते हैं।

Cognate word Latin के cognatus से बना है जिसका अर्थ होता है – “related by birth.”

(Com→co→together; gnatus→to be born)

Spanish, French and Italian are cognate languages (all essentially descended from Latin) but are not cognate with Latin.

Cognatus (Latin)



Eg. The cognates for English Brother →

- ❖ Bhrtr (Sanskrit)
- ❖ Phrater (Greek)
- ❖ Frater (Latin)
- ❖ Frére (French)
- ❖ Brother (English)
- ❖ Bruder (German)
- ❖ Brothar (Gothic)
- ❖ Brathir (Irish)
- ❖ Brothir (Icelandic)
- ❖ Brat (Russian)

इन सभी cognates का origin PIE root “Bhrater” से हुआ है।

Additional Words:

इस Book के last भाग में 1000+ additional words दिये गये हैं।

इन words में common endings हैं जैसे - latry, cide, phobia, philia, ism etc.

इन additional words में से कुछ words common हैं तथा कुछ words का usage ज्यादा frequent नहीं है। इन words को include करने का उद्देश्य आपको नये roots सिखाना है।

ये possible है कि आप कभी भी निम्न words को प्रयुक्त ना करें जैसे - Cynophobia, dulciloquent, senicide, tardiloquy, viameter, etc. but इन words में आये हुए roots से बनने वाले अब्य words को आसानी से learn कर सकें तथा इन नये words में से कुछ words definitely आपको exams में मिलेंगे।

Example - 1:

- ❖ **Cynophobia** (Cyno - dog + phobia - fear) - fear of dogs.
- ❖ **Cynosure** (Cyno - dog + sura - tail) - centre of attention'

Origin : Cynosure is being derived from the Greek word for a dog's tail. One of the ancient names of the constellation Ursa Minor, the little Bear. Since this constellation contains Polaris, the North Star. The eyes of mariners were naturally directed to it. Hence, cynosure means something that attracts, a centre of attention.

(cynosure शब्द का अर्थ Greek में dog's tail है, नक्षत्र 'उरसा ऋक्ष' का एक पुराना नाम dog's tail, कुत्ते की पूँछ, भी था, इस नक्षत्र में ध्रुव तारा [Polaris, the North Star] भी शामिल है, ध्रुव तारे की रिंथित हमेशा एक ही जगह रहती है, अतः नाविक रात में दिशा सूचक के रूप में ध्रुव तारे को काम में लेते थे, जिससे उनकी आंखे रात में बार-बार ध्रुव तारे की तरफ जाती थी, इसलिये धीरे-धीरे cynosure का अर्थ centre of attention, आकर्षण का केन्द्र हो गया।)

❖ Cynic, cynical, cynicism

Cynic (Cyno - dog + ic - like) - person who disbelieves in man's sincerity; that means person who is like a dog.

Again it is true for:

Example - 2:

- ❖ **Dulciloquent** (Dulci - sweet + loquent - to speak) - speaking sweetly

It might possible you never come across the words like "Dulciloquent", "Tardiloquent" and "Viamater" but you will definitely see the following words in your examinations.

For example :

- ❖ **Dulce** (Dulce- sweet)- a sweet food or drink
- ❖ **Dulcet** (Dulce - sweet) - sounding sweet and pleasant
- ❖ **Dulcimer** (Dulce - sweet + mer - melody) - an instrument that produces sweet sound.

Laconic (*Lakon- Laconia, Sparta + ic*) adj

- (Of a person, speech, or style of writing) using very few words.
- ❖ **Syn** : Brusque, Compact, Pithy, Terse, Crisp (*SSC MTS 2016*), Brief (*SSC CHSL 2017*), Concise (*SSC SI 2006*), (*SSC CPO PRE 2016, 2017*), (*SSC CHSL 2021*)
- ❖ **Ant** : Wordy, Redundant, Verbose, Bombastic (*CDS 2005, NDA 2006, 2008*)

Origin: Laconia, southern Greece की एक country थी। जिसकी राजधानी Sparta थी, और Spartans कम शब्दों में अपनी बात कहने के लिए famous थे। यहाँ से Laconic का अर्थ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति की बोली या लिखने की शैली के लिए किया जाने लगा जो बहुत कम शब्दों का प्रयोग करता हो।

Example : Alexander के father Philip II ने जब Laconia पर attack किया तो उसने कहा –



Philip II- Whether he should come as friend or foe?

Spartan reply - Neither.

Again Philip II - If I enter Laconia, I will raze Sparta to the ground.

Spartan reply - If.

Example - 3:

- ❖ **Senicide** (Seni - old + cide - to kill) - Killing of old men.
- ❖ **Senile** (Seni- old + le) - behaving in a confused way, and unable to remember things because you are old.

Note : Senior also contains the root seni, old.

Example 4:

- ❖ **Tardiloquent** (Tardi - slow + loquent - to speak) - speaking slowly
- ❖ **Tardy** (Tardy- slow) - slow to act, move or happen
- ❖ **Retard** (Re - back + tard - slow) - to make the progress of something slower

Example 5:

- ❖ **Viameter** (Via - way + meter - measurement) - instrument for measuring revolutions of a wheel.
- ❖ **Deviant** (De - away from + via - way) - different from normal and acceptable
- ❖ **Obviate** (Ob - stop + via - way) - to remove a problem.
- ❖ **Trivial** (Tri - three + via - way) - not important or serious

Origin : In Latin, the place, where three ways (roads) meet was called a trivium. The market place talk, the gossip and chatter in these places was held to be ordinary. Hence trivial, was used to characterize such unimportant talk.

❖ लेटिन में वह स्थान जहां तीन रास्ते मिलते हैं trivium (त्रियाहा) कहलाता है, इस स्थानों पर जो भी बातें होती थीं साधारण gossip ही होती जिनकी कोई ज्यादा importance नहीं होती थी। अतः इन बातों को trivial (तुच्छ, महत्वहीन) कहा जाने लगा।



Lethargic- (Lthargos - forgetful + ic) adj

- Without any energy or enthusiasm for doing things.
आलसी
- Syn :** Sluggish, Languid, Torpid (SSC CGL 2016), Inactive (SSC CPO PRE 2016), Lazy (SSC CGL PRE 2016)
- Ant :** Active, Energetic, Vigorous, Lively (SSC MTS 2016), Animated (SSC STENO 2017)

**Origin:**

Greek mythology के according Lethe एक river का नाम था जिसे 'River of Unmindfulness or Forgetfulness' भी कहा जाता था। ऐसा माना जाता था कि जब किसी की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो उसे अपने पिछले जीवन के बारे में सब कुछ भूलने के लिए Lethe नदी का पानी पिलाया जाता था। अंततः भूलने की यह क्रिया sluggishness, inactivity या indifference की भावनाओं से जुड़ी हुई थी। और तभी से इस word का use सुर्सी, निष्क्रियता या उदासीनता को show करने के लिए किया जाने लगा।

Hence, you are advised to read and learn these additional words thoroughly, so that you can learn the additional roots and can use them in learning new words.

इन roots को याद करें तथा इनसे बनने वाले words को समझें। Words को रटने की कोशिश ना करें बल्कि roots को base बनाकर यह समझने की कोशिश करें कि यह word कैसे बना है। यदि एक बार आपने किसी word को समझ लिया तो फिर उस word को कभी नहीं भूलोगे। यदि आप केवल Roots को ही learn कर लें तो हजारों words से familiar हो जाएंगे।

ये सभी roots Greek तथा Latin words का ही एक part होते हैं। इन roots की सहायता से आप words के meaning तथा spellings को आसानी से याद रख पायेंगे। अतः आपसे अपेक्षित है कि इन सभी additional words को thoroughly पढ़ें, learn करें तथा इनमें प्रयुक्त होने वाले roots को समझें और याद रखें। ताकि आप future में नये words सीखने में इन additional roots को use कर पायें।

इस Book के last भाग में 20 Tests दिये हैं जिसमें 1000 Questions हैं। ये questions मुख्यतः One Word Substitution, Synonym तथा Antonym, Spelling Errors पर based हैं तथा आपकी memory को Test करेंगे। इन questions का level किसी भी Standardized Examination (ie CAT, SSC, BANK, CDS, MBA etc.) के अनुसार रखा गया है। अतः इन Tests में अच्छा score करने के लिए Hard work करें।

Words के बिना mankind आज भी एक savage (जंगली जानवर) की भाँति ही होते। लेकिन words ने हमें सीखने समझने तथा अपने चिचार प्रकट करने की असीम शक्ति प्रदान की है। Words भी मानव की intelligence का ही एक पहलू हैं। बहुत सारे research ये prove कर चुके हैं कि जिन students की vocabulary बहुत strong होती है वो अपनी studies में अच्युत विद्यार्थियों से आगे रहते हैं। अतः words के fear को अपने ऊपर हाथी ना होने दें उन्हें अपना master (मालिक) ना बनने दे बल्कि यह जानने की कोशिश करें कि कैसे words को अपना slave (दास) बनाया जा सके। जैसे -2 आप words

याद करते जायेंगे वैसे - 2 इनका fear भी कम होता जायेगा तथा आप देखेंगे कि बहुत सारे words तो अपने आप ही आपकी vocabulary का living part बनते जायेंगे।

Narcissist (Narcissism + ist) n

- The habit of always admiring oneself. (SSC GD 2018), (SSC CGL PRE 2022)
- Syn :** Egotist, Boaster, Egocentric, Self-Centred, Self-Obsessed (AFCAT-1 2019)

**Origin:**

Word Narcissist Greek mythology से आया है। Greek Mythology के अनुसार एक Beautiful young man Narcissus जिसने पानी में अपना reflection देखा तो उसे अपने ही reflection के साथ प्यार हो गया। अपनी खुद की सुंदरता के प्रति उसका जुनून इतना अधिक बढ़ गया था कि उसने अपने reflection को पाने के लिए नदी में कुद गया जिसकी वजह से वह मर गया। Narcissus से ही word modify होकर Narcissist बना, जिसका use एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है जो खुद को बहुत admire करता हो।

I do guarantee if you read this book:

- That you will learn the complete etymology for each word.
- That you will develop a great interest in words.
- That you will develop a great insight into words.
- That you will acquire a new word easily and hold on it for longer period of time.
- That, in your examination you will do better in sections like vocabulary and comprehension.

This book will enhance your vocabulary quickly. A strong vocabulary gives you:-

- A more challenging & rewarding job.
- Greater self-confidence in speaking & in writing.
- Improved comprehension in all your reading.
- Success in your studies.

You will notice that after completion of this book you will not be the same, you can't be.

I have tried to make the study of words pleasant and easy.

Here's a brilliant new way to learn and remember words.

Have fun!!!

Who is this book for?

This book is for you since you aspire to achieve a perfect score on vocabulary section in different examinations. With consistent use of this book as part of your plan of study, you could achieve more than you think you're capable of! week after week, read through the strategies and work hard on the vocabulary practice exercises. Visualize the ranks of the top 1 percent of test takers, I have every confidence in you. You can do it!

I leave no stone unturned as I share with you a multitude of tips and techniques that have enabled us to achieve perfect scores in our respective areas of expertise. You can realize your personal best scores!

It is written for the kind of person who would like to know more words and know more about those he knows.

Purpose of this Book

The purpose of this book is to markedly increase your vocabulary and provide a way for you to figure out the meaning of words you don't know through various powerful word strategies.

Manisha Bansal Ma'am has developed powerful, time-tasted strategies for vocabulary building through Greek and Latin root development.

Note that this book can be used effectively for learning shortcuts and strategies and practice for all vocabulary-based questions on any test, examination or it can be used to build your vocabulary for your own purposes.

Why you need this book

Vocabulary is one indication of intelligence. Learning power sharpens when vocabulary increases. Through words you shape your own destiny. If you methodically increase your vocabulary, you will improve your chances of success. Words can raise a man from mediocrity to success.

Words are not static entities in language. They are crucial to listening, speaking, reading and writing. In other words, they constitute the basis of communication.

Success and vocabulary go hand in hand. This has been proved so often that it no longer admits of argument. Our knowledge of words is all that makes it possible for us to understand the world around us. And it is only by words that we can impart ideas to others.

It follows like a law of mathematics that the more words you know the more clearly and powerfully you will think.

It has awakened to the power and magic of the words. Surveys show that if you want success in your studies, look to your vocabulary.

Remember that the size and quality of a person's vocabulary correlate powerfully with his or her success in school, at work, and beyond.

Titanic(n)

- Any person or thing of great size or power.

Origin:

Titanic: इस का origin titans से है। Greek mythology में titans giants की family को कहा जाता था। ऐसा माना जाता है कि यह बहुत powerful होते हैं



जो earth पर rule करते थे। अतः titans से word titanic बना जिसका अर्थ powerful होता है। Titanic ship जो Atlantic ocean में iceberg से टकराने के बाद डूब (sink) गयी थी उसका name भी titan से आया है क्योंकि ऐसा माना जाता थी वो सबसे strong, powerful ship थी।

Reading this book

Reading widely - with the help of a dictionary and perhaps also a thesaurus - is a great way to build a vocabulary. But it's also a slow way.

That's where we come in. The main section of this book ("Avatar : The Word Master") is a concentrated source of the words you want to know, the words you know to help yourself to build an educated vocabulary.

We have also included fun facts, mythology, origin, etymology, usage and Spelling Tips & Tricks, which are integral to the vocabulary learning methods you're about to encounter.

What does Vocabulary building means:

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 8th edition, contains 1,84,500 words, phrases and meanings. Ideally this should be the learning goal, but this is out of the reach of most human beings.

In order to come up with a sensible target of the number of words one needs to learn, I refer to some linguistic surveys, According to these surveys :

Vocabulary size (words)	Text coverage
1000	72.0%
2000	79.7%
3000	84.0%
4000	86.8%
5000	88.7%
10000	93.6%
16000	97.9%

Some linguists believe that **3000** words (keywords) are enough to hold a **basic conversation**, however your vocabulary should be over **6000** words if you want to **speak** a language fluently.

If you want to be able to express yourself very well or to read newspapers, magazines, novels and to aim for a good **competitive exam**, you will need to learn about **10,000** words.

If this sounds unattainable, just imagine that at 30 new words a day, you can learn over 10,000 words in just one year and if you are smart, consistent to your studies and have powerful techniques (as given in this book) you can learn 100 words per day, to learn 10,000 words in just 100 days.



The NEON Approach for superior vocabulary

The philosophy behind NEON CLASSES (NEON → NEO → New) is simple : we teach what you need to know and try to make it interesting and fun at the same time.

The methods we have developed are easy to use and we believe, extremely effective.

The NEON Approach consists of three strategies:

- (i) Divide and Learn
- (ii) Think and Associate
- (iii) Repeat and Retain

Strategy (i) Divide and learn

इस strategy में हम किसी word को उसके parts में divide करते हैं, तथा उसे through analysis करके समझते और learn करते हैं।

The words you consider long are combinations of short words or parts of words written together. The trick is to be able to divide the long words into recognizable short units.

Before invention of printing

Handwritten books में sentences में words को Jammed together करके इस प्रकार लिखा जाता था। इसे पढ़कर समझने की कोशिश करें।

Director's Message

About NEON CLASSES

Welcome to NEON At the outset I would like to express my gratitude for the trust you have placed in NEON This is a Golden age for Career Education With keen focus on quality education we are steadfast in our path giving assistance and aid to thousands of students for attaining merit in various fields We work closely to serve students in fulfilling their academic dreams through professional guidance Our highly dedicated and committed team strives to achieve excellence in the field of competitive exam preparation

In the era of cut-throat competition we have developed a new pedagogy named NEON approach for your selection in government jobs This pedagogy enhances your learning skills and adaptability The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength but a lack of knowledge but rather a lack of will guidance and mentoring At NEON we are focused on your success We have many trustworthy and supportive students & parents and I must appreciate and congratulate them all Our students & their parents share their belief & patronage to NEON

→ इस sentence को समझने के लिए इसे छोटे - छोटे words में देखना होगा और आश्चर्य की बात ये है कि आप ने इन sentences को बहुत अच्छी तरह से पढ़ भी लिया और समझ भी लिया, ये है हमारे brain की Power!

Divide word into units to learn its meaning.

इसी प्रकार long words को भी छोटे - छोटे parts में तोड़कर समझा जा सकता है।

The longest word in any of the major English Language Dictionaries is

Odyssey (n)

Along & wandering trip.

Origin :

Odyssey शब्द का origin ancient Greek poem "Odysseia" से हुआ है। यह poem, Trojan war के बाद odyssey [Ithaca के राजा] की 10 वर्ष की लम्बी यात्रा को describe करती है। यहाँ से Odyssey शब्द long और adventurous journey या trip के लिए use होने लगा।



(1) Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanokoniosis

(45 letters)

A word that refers to a lung disease, caused by very small particles of Volcanic ash and dust. Medically it is same as silicosis.

अब इस word को छोटे - छोटे parts में divide करते हैं।

❖ Pneumo - related to the lungs

Pneumonia, Pleuropneumonia, Peripneumonia, Pneumonic, Pneumonitis

❖ Ultra - beyond

Ultramarathon, Ultrasonic, Ultrasound, Ultramodern, Ultramarine, Ultracritical, Ultraviolet rays

❖ Micro - Small

Microbes, Micronesia, Microcosm, Microbiology

❖ Scopic - to view or look at

Telescope, Oscilloscope, Kaleidoscope, Microscope, Hygrometer, Periscope

❖ Silico - Silicon (found in quartz, flint, sand)

❖ Volcano - Volcano

❖ Koni - Greek (dust)

❖ Osis - Noun suffix (indicating illness)

Trichinosis, Cirrhosis, Cholangitis, Leukocytosis, Tuberculosis, Neurofibromatosis

(2) antidisestablishmentarianism (28 letters)

antidisestablishmentarianism → is opposition to a breaking away from an established church. This word is used to refer to people who opposed withdrawing support of the Anglican church of England.

यह देखने में बहुत बड़ा word हैं but इसे divide करके बहुत आसानी से समझा जा सकता है। यदि इसके prefixes (anti-, dis-) तथा suffixes (-ment, -arian, -ism) को हटा दिया जाये तो "establish" शेष रहता है।

establish को भी further divide किया जा सकता है। establish, Latin verb 'stare' (Stare → sta → to stand) से बना है। Root "sta" से बने हुए कुछ और words इस प्रकार हैं। (Stable, Distant, Stationary, Extant, Instant, Substantial, Constant, Circumstantial).

इस प्रकार dissection के बाद यह 28 letters का word केवल 3 letter के basic root sta- के रूप में शेष रह गया है।

- ❖ **anti** - against or opposed
- ❖ **disestablishment** - the act of withdrawing exclusive state support from (a church)
- ❖ **-arian** - a person who supports or practices something
- ❖ **-ism** - noun suffix, doctrine (ism is used in nouns that mean an adherence or devotion to something)

(3) Hexakosioihexakontahexaphobia (29 letters)

एक बहुत ही बड़ा word है तथा हो सकता है कि आपने इसे पहले कभी सुना भी ना हो but यदि आपको root words का knowledge है तो आप बहुत आसानी से इसके meaning को समझ सकते हैं।

Dissect करने पर

Greek Roots -

Hexakosioi	-	6 सौ (600)
Hexakonta	-	साठ (60)
Hexa	-	छः (6)
Phobia	-	डर

अतः इस word का अर्थ हुआ - “ number 666 से लगने वाला डर.”

इसी प्रकार यदि आप Root words पर अच्छी पकड़ बना लेते हैं तो किसी भी नये word का अर्थ भी आसानी से guess कर पायेंगे।

यदि आप **etymology** (Etym - true meaning + ology - study of - The study of the true meaning; derivation, and history of a word शब्दों का इतिहास, अर्थ तथा स्रोत आदि का अध्ययन) की समझ develop कर पाये तो कभी भी confusing words को misuse नहीं करेंगे और ना ही इनकी spelling गलत लिखेंगे।

For Example :

Biannual तथा **Biennial** confusing words हैं।

‘दो वर्षों में एक बार घटित होना’, ‘एक वर्ष में दो बार घटित होना’ किस condition के लिए कौनसा word प्रयुक्त होगा सामान्यतः यह confusion ही रहता है।

Root words इस प्रकार के confusion को दूर करने में हमारी बहुत Help करते हैं।

- ❖ **Biannual-** (*Bi* - two + *ann* - year + *ual*) adj - Occurring twice a year. साल में दो बार होने वाला
- ❖ **Biennial-** (*Bi* - two + *enn* - years + *ial*) adj - Occurring once every two years. दो साल में एक बार होने वाला

Strategy (ii) Think and Associate

Although the English language contains hundreds of thousands of words, you will discover that many groups of words are related in meaning, because they developed from a common root. When you recognize that a group of words share a common root, you will more easily remember the entire group.

Psychologists have shown that when one associates an unfamiliar word with a familiar one, the learning is more permanent, looking at the root and seeing other words in the same family, the student can better associate, and therefore, better remember the meaning of the root.

Nemesis (*Nemein - give what is due now*)

Downfall that satisfies natural justice. (SSC CPO 2020)

Origin:

Nemesis प्रतिशोध (vengeance) की Greek goddess थी। Greek लोगों का मानना था कि Nemesis अपराधी को तुरंत दंडित नहीं करती थी, बल्कि अपराध का बदला लेने के लिए generation तक wait करती थी पर व्याय करती थी। In English, Nemesis किसी ऐसे person को refer करती है जो व्यायापूर्ण प्रतिशोध ले।



The root may suggest an association with another word that looks similar and whose meaning you know. This new word's meaning may give you a clue as to the meaning of the original word or the opposite in meaning to the original word if you need an opposite.

For example, Extricate reminder us of the word, “extract” (ex → out, tract → to draw; extract → to draw out, withdraw, take or get out), the opposite of which is ‘to put together.’

यदि हम किसी word के Prefix, Root तथा Suffix के बारे में जान जाये तो हम उस word की better understanding develop कर सकते हैं तथा उस Root की family के अन्य words को भी associate करके लम्बे समय तक याद रख लेंगे, क्योंकि words generally, clusters में ही develop होते हैं।

इसे एक example, Root → “sult” से समझते हैं। sult family के कुछ members की spelling में sal, sil या sault की form आती है, but sult family के नाम का meaning हर जगह “jump or leap” (छलांग लगाना, कूदना) ही होगा।

Desultory भी sult family से belong करता है। Desultory के Root को समझ कर हम इस 'sult' family के अन्य members को भी समझेंगे।

Roman times की बात है। Roman circuses में एक horse rider होता था जो arean (Harena → place of combat) में crowd को entertain करने के लिए ride करते हुए horse change करने के करतब दिखाता था। इस rider को desultor कहते थे क्योंकि यह एक horse से दूसरे horse पर jump करता था।

(De → away from; sult → jump; or → doer)

इसी word से नया word बना → Desultory

अतः एक desultory conversation, वो conversation होगा जो aimlessly एक topic से दूसरे topic पर jump करता रहता है।

❖ **Insult** - jumping on him

यदि आप किसी की insult करते हो तो आप figuratively उस पर कूद पड़ते हो।

❖ **Resilient** - jump back (re → back) to its original state

यदि कोई substance 'resilient' है तो ऊँचने के बाद पुनः अपनी original state में आ जायेगा।

❖ **Exultant** - jumping out of (ex → out) your skin with joy

यदि आप exultant mood में हैं तो आप खुशी के मारे jump कर रहे हैं।

❖ **Somersault** - to lead or jump while turning the heels over head (Supra → somer → above)



यदि आप somersault करते हैं तो आप ground को touch किये बिना heels over head करते हैं।

❖ **Assault** - a jumping toward

इस प्रकार Roots की help से हम बहुत कम समय में बहुत सारे words को याद कर लेंगे तथा लम्बे समय तक उन्हें अपनी memory में बनाये रखेंगे।

Roots, prefixes and suffixes की सहायता से हम किसी word के meaning को समझ सकते हैं। इसके लिए हम इस word में आये हुए root से मिलते-जुलते किसी अन्य word को associate करते हैं।

Q.1 Synonym of Jocular

- (a) Humorous (b) Changing
- (c) Unconscious (d) Antagonistic

Explanatory Answer:

Option (a) Humorous is correct.

Jocular से मिलता जुलता word है – Joke

अतः यहां key word for association हुआ – Joke

Jocular का meaning होता है – Joking, Funny, Humorous.

Q.2 Synonym of 'Statis'

- (a) Fluctuations (b) Stability
- (c) Neglectful (d) Silent

Explanatory Answer:

Option (b) Stability is correct.

Key word for association → Static or Stationary

Statis का अर्थ है – Firmness, Equilibrium, Stability, Balance

Q.3. Synonym of commiseration

- (a) Permanent (b) Truthful
- (c) Sympathy (d) Luxurious

Explanatory Answer:

Option (c) Sympathy is correct.

हो सकता है आप में बहुत से बच्चे इस word का meaning नहीं जानते हो।

इस word में "Key element" को find करने की कोशिश करें।

Commiseration → com + misera + tion

Com → prefix (com → with, together)

misera → Key element (Root)

tion → Noun suffix

अब misera को associate करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो यह misery की याद दिलाता है। अतः यहां Misery Key word है जिससे associate करना है।

Misery एक common word है जिसका अर्थ होता है- "Great suffering or unhappiness, घोर निराशा या व्यथा"

Misery, Latin के root "Miseria" से बना है जिसका अर्थ होता है - Wretchedness, Pitiable."

❖ **Miser** - One who hoards wealth and spends as little money as possible.

❖ **Miserable** - Very unhappy or uncomfortable

Prefix (com का अर्थ होता है – with, together)

अतः commiseration का अर्थ हुआ – sharing of misery; feel sorrow, regret or compassion for through sympathy अतः सही answer होगा option (c) Sympathy

Prefix (com-) तथा (Key word Misery) suffix (-tion) की help से हम commiseration की spelling भी याद रख सकते हैं।

Q.4 Antonym of Appear

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) Pacify | (b) Soothe |
| (c) Praise | (d) Anger |

Explanatory Answer:

Option (d) Anger is correct

Key word for association → Peace

Appease का अर्थ होता है – "किसी anger या agitation को कम करना।"

अतः इसके Antonyms होंगे – Annoy, Infuriate, Inflame, Anger, Violent or Incense.

Q.5 Antonym of Fortitude

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Courage | (b) Cowardice |
| (c) Bravery | (d) Calm |

Explanatory Answer:

Option (b) Cowardice is correct.

Key word for association → Fort, Fortify (to make something strong)

अतः Fortitude का अर्थ होगा 'Mind की strength जो किसी person को pain या hardship को सहन करने की क्षमता देता है।

इसके Antonyms → Cowardice, Timidity etc.

Strategy (iii) Repeat and Retain

Words को अपनी long term memory में ले जाने के लिए इन्हें बार-बार use करना आवश्यक है। अपनी writing and spoken में इन नये words को जल्द शामिल करें। तथा periodically याद किये हुए सभी words को Revise करते रहें।

Use the new word every chance you get; Dare to be repetitious. If you don't keep new knowledge in shape, you won't keep it all.

One Last Tip: Use it or lose it!

The more you can work your new vocabulary into your daily speech and writing, The more you'll remember it.

या तो नये सीखे गये words को use करें या वे आपकी memory से गायब हो जायेंगे।

Words को अपने स्वयं के शब्दों में define करने की कोशिश करें, जब आप किसी word को अपने स्वयं के शब्दों में define करने लग जायेंगे तो आप उस word को कभी नहीं भूलेंगे।

Word power बढ़ाने का सबसे effective method यही है कि पहले word को समझा जाये फिर association से उसे याद किया जाये और फिर अपनी reading में उस word को ढूँढ़ा जाये। इसे एक उदाहरण से समझाते हैं – यदि आपने कोई नई Bike खरीदी है तो जल्द ही आप notice करते हैं कि सड़क पर वो Bike आपको बार-बार दिखने लगती हैं, आप देखते हैं कि बहुत से दूसरे लोगों के पास भी वो Bike हैं।

Go after a word the way James Bond went after the antagonists Mr. Big & Dr. Julius No.

1. Test Your Present Vocabulary

Directions: Each of these phrases, collocations and small sentences contains one italicized (Pink coloured) word. Mark the definition (Synonym) of each word:

1. Miniature **replica** of the Taj Mahal
(a) Prototype (b) duplicate
(c) original (d) portrayal
2. **Government subsidy**
(a) Pension (b) endowment
(c) forfeit (d) loss
3. **Derogatory** remarks
(a) Pejorative (b) positive
(c) repulsive (d) friendly
4. A full **retrospect** of the competition
(a) Forethought (b) analysis
(c) preview (d) review
5. The **ascetic** life of the monks
(a) Epicurean (b) austere
(c) solitary (d) sybaritic
6. A **blatant** lie
(a) Subtle (b) detectable
(c) inconspicuous (d) obvious
7. **Baleful** effects
(a) Benevolent (b) mischievous
(c) menacing (d) favourable
8. An **impecunious** family
(a) Penniless (b) bankrupt
(c) wealthy (d) affluent
9. The main **protagonist** of the film
(a) Idol (b) antagonist
(c) hero (d) opponent
10. Keep us **apprise** of the situation
(a) Conceal (b) warn
(c) inform (d) mislead
11. A **paucity** of resources
(a) Need (b) abundance
(c) affluence (d) dearth
12. **Reprobate** behavior
(a) Moral (b) mischievous
(c) virtuous (d) unprincipled
13. His actions were in **compliance** with safety regulations
(a) Hostility (b) willingness
(c) obedience (d) disagreement
14. She just **exudes** confidence
(a) Conceal (b) hide
(c) reveal (d) display
15. A **palpable** difference
(a) Impressive (b) ambiguous
(c) intangible (d) noticeable

16. An **immutable** set of rules
(a) Mutable (b) durable
(c) unchangeable (d) variable
17. A crude **effigy** of the president
(a) Portrait (b) statue
(c) image (d) sketch
18. **Ineffable** beauty
(a) Spiritual (b) describable
(c) expressible (d) indescribable
19. The **sapient** king
(a) Vigilant (b) foolish
(c) wise (d) obtuse
20. She lived like a **recluse**
(a) Introvert (b) solitudinarian
(c) socialite (d) extrovert
21. A **vulpine** expression
(a) Naïve (b) knowledgeable
(c) cunning (d) stupid
22. A **viable** candidate
(a) Feasible (b) believable
(c) futile (d) impracticable
23. Thick make-up can **occlude** the pores
(a) Open (b) hide
(c) allow (d) block
24. **Elaborate** an idea
(a) Compress (b) abridge
(c) reveal (d) elucidate
25. A **laconic** reply
(a) Verbose (b) limited
(c) concise (d) redundant
26. A legal **obligation**
(a) Exemption (b) tribute
(c) commitment (d) relief
27. To **mitigate** a punishment
(a) Alleviate (b) aggravate
(c) rectify (d) intensify
28. To **denounce** a politician as morally corrupt
(a) Praise (b) threaten
(c) applaud (d) condemn
29. **Ephemeral** fame
(a) Transitory (b) permanent
(c) eternal (d) little
30. An **affable** host
(a) Miserable (b) attractive
(c) rude (d) amiable
31. A **feasible** plan
(a) Unlikely (b) improbable
(c) inevitable (d) possible
32. An **infallible** remedy
(a) Powerful (b) reliable
(c) flawed (d) uncertain
33. A **proficient** dancer
(a) Amateur (b) ignorant
(c) innovative (d) skilled
34. A **frigid** environment
(a) Freezing (b) hot
(c) torrid (d) shivery
35. A **fugitive** from justice
(a) Defector (b) escapee
(c) exile (d) betrayer
36. **Profuse** apologies
(a) Sufficient (b) abundant
(c) sparse (d) insufficient
37. A very **genuine** person
(a) Fake (b) dishonest
(c) innocent (d) sincere
38. A **bankrupt** company
(a) Insolvent (b) destitute
(c) wealthy (d) affluent
39. **Abrogate** a treaty
(a) Institute (b) cancel
(c) repeal (d) establish
40. An **arrogant** reply
(a) Domineering (b) modest
(c) humble (d) boastful
41. To **diminish** the risk
(a) Decrease (b) compress
(c) increase (d) intensify
42. A **prominent** role
(a) Obscure (b) prestigious
(c) unimportant (d) famous
43. The country's most **eminent** writers
(a) Obscure (b) unknown
(c) talented (d) illustrious
44. The **demise** of the empire
(a) Beginning (b) termination
(c) suspension (d) onset
45. **Transmit** a signal
(a) Distribute (b) transfer
(c) receive (d) accept
46. A **modest** house
(a) Trivial (b) special
(c) average (d) unusual
47. A **monotonous** voice
(a) Irritating (b) tedious
(c) exciting (d) lively
48. **Primitive** tools
(a) Ancient (b) advanced
(c) modern (d) antique
49. A **pungent** memory
(a) Pleasant (b) dreadful
(c) emotional (d) calm
50. An **erudite** professor
(a) Ignorant (b) uneducated
(c) omniscient (d) scholarly
51. A **rude** reply
(a) Terse (b) impolite
(c) civil (d) humble
52. **Conquer** territory
(a) Liberate (b) lose
(c) destroy (d) overcome
53. I **presumed** that he understood the rules
(a) Assume (b) pretend
(c) reject (d) doubt
54. He was a **traitor** to his country
(a) Loyalist (b) patriot
(c) conspirator (d) betrayer
55. My news will **astonish** you
(a) Astound (b) bewilder
(c) bore (d) calm



56. A furious debate	(a) Peaceful (b) exhilarated (c) savage (d) fierce	71. Aggressive behavior	(a) Dominating (b) Fierce (c) relaxed (d) docile	87. A lackluster performance	(a) Dull (b) obscure (c) shining (d) glossy
57. A period of political turmoil	(a) Controversy (b) commotion (c) harmony (d) tranquility	72. Domestic <i>harmony</i>	(a) Affinity (b) concord (c) discord (d) conflict	88. An appalled silence	(a) Confused (b) horrified (c) nonchalant (d) casual
58. An immoral act	(a) Harmful (b) evil (c) ethical (d) virtuous	73. A letter of apology	(a) denial (b) confession (c) vindication (d) refusal	89. A trade surplus	(a) Access (b) excess (c) deficit (d) deficiency
59. The fire consumed the building	(a) Devoured (b) split (c) protect (d) build	74. A stern rebuke	(a) tribute (b) praise (c) lecture (d) reprimand	90. List the attributes of a mammal	(a) varieties (b) categories (c) classifications (d) characteristics
60. A general amnesty .	(a) Clemency (b) Conviction (c) Penalty (d) Pardon	75. A radiant smile	(a) blank (b) dull (c) cheerful (d) jocund	91. A gentle breeze would allay the heat	(a) Lighten (b) alleviate (c) aggravate (d) exacerbate
61. Abstain from smoking	(a) continue (b) choose (c) Refrain (d) Delay	76. To eliminate hunger	(a) Include (b) exclude (c) admit (d) suspend	92. A concise article on violence	(a) Abrupt (b) succinct (c) verbose (d) redundant
62. A strong aversion to snakes.	(a) Inclination (b) Dread (c) Liking (d) Abhorrence	77. A very luxurious house	(a) Sumptuous (b) deluxe (c) humble (d) austere	93. Occasional music	(a) Continuous (b) regular (c) variable (d) sporadic
63. To accommodate a friend.	(a) Contain (b) Reject (c) Serve (d) Obstruct	78. Luxuriant plants	(a) lush (b) fecund (c) barren (d) sparse	94. A cordial welcome	(a) rude (b) unfriendly (c) genial (d) electrifying
64. A peace accord .	(a) Discord (b) Pact (c) Harmony (d) clash	79. A maestro of the violin	(a) amateur (b) novice (c) Director (d) expert	95. A graphic description	(a) pictorial (b) brief (c) vague (d) obscure
65. Ample food	(a) Succulent (b) plenty (c) scant (d) meager	80. A mandatory drug test	(a) Voluntary (b) compulsory (c) urgent (d) optional	96. A law to restrict the sale of guns	(a) Exceed (b) penalize (c) limit (d) expand
66. Barren soil	(a) Fertile (b) productive (c) Parched (d) infertile	81. Arrest the culprit .	(a) offender (b) loafer (c) innocent (d) lawman	97. To magnify a problem	(a) glorify (b) exaggerate (c) minimize (d) reduce
67. A candid discussion	(a) Naïve (b) honest (c) quiet (d) inhibited	82. a colossal wooden statue	(a) gallant (b) gigantic (c) minuscule (d) puny	98. An order to evacuate the building	(a) Vacate (b) detach (c) fill (d) occupy
68. Marital discord	(a) Division (b) harmony (c) conflict (d) peace	83. a delectable cheesecake	(a) horrid (b) unpleasant (c) tempting (d) delicious	99. The news astounded me.	(a) astonish (b) baffle (c) confuse (d) embarrass
69. A melancholy piece of music	(a) sad (b) perturbing (c) cheery (d) jolly	84. A garrulous student	(a) Outgoing (b) talkative (c) taciturn (d) reticent	100. A Vigilant sentry	(a) alert (b) efficient (c) distracted (d) oblivious
70. To reach a consensus .	(a) consent (b) agreement (c) disagreement (d) conflict	85. A jocund wedding party	(a) melancholy (b) marry (c) merry (d) glum		
		86. an industrious worker	(a) running (b) diligent (c) idle (d) inactive		

a=Antonym, r=Red herring, ✓ = Definition (Synonym)

1. a✓ar	2. r✓aa	3. ✓ara	4. ara✓	5. a✓ra	6. ara✓	7. ar✓a	8. ✓raa	9. ra✓a	10. ar✓a
11. raa✓	12. ara✓	13. ar✓a	14. aar✓	15. raa✓	16. ar✓a	17. r✓rr	18. raa✓	19. ra✓a	20. r✓aa
21. ar✓a	22. ✓raa	23. ara✓	24. aar✓	25. ar✓a	26. ar✓a	27. ✓ara	28. ara✓	29. ✓aar	30. ara✓
31. aar✓	32. r✓aa	33. aar✓	34. ✓aar	35. r✓rr	36. r✓aa	37. aar✓	38. ✓raa	39. ar✓a	40. raa✓
41. ✓raa	42. ar✓a	43. aar✓	44. a✓ra	45. r✓aa	46. ra✓a	47. r✓aa	48. ✓aar	49. ar✓a	50. aar✓
51. r✓aa	52. aar✓	53. ✓raa	54. aar✓	55. ✓raa	56. aar✓	57. r✓aa	58. r✓aa	59. ✓raa	60. raa✓
61. aa✓r	62. ar✓a	63. ✓ara	64. a✓ra	65. r✓aa	66. aar✓	67. r✓aa	68. ra✓a	69. ✓raa	70. r✓aa
71. r✓aa	72. r✓aa	73. a✓ra	74. aar✓	75. aa✓r	76. a✓ar	77. r✓aa	78. ✓raa	79. aar✓	80. a✓ra
81. ✓raa	82. r✓aa	83. aar✓	84. r✓aa	85. ar✓a	86. r✓aa	87. ✓raa	88. r✓aa	89. r✓aa	90. rrr✓
91. r✓aa	92. r✓aa	93. aar✓	94. aa✓r	95. ✓raa	96. ar✓a	97. r✓aa	98. ✓raa	99. ✓rrr	100. ✓raa

Test score : 95-100 (Superior), 81-94 (Excellent), 71-80 (Good), 61-70 (Above average), 33-60 (Average), 0-32 (Below average)

Understanding your performance:

The meaning of your score

Test score	Meaning
95-100	Superior
81-94	Excellent
71-80	Good
61-70	Above average
33-60	Average
0-32	Below Average

यदि आपका score Average या Below Average है तो निरुत्साहित ना हो । यह Book आपके लिए हीं लिखी गई है इसे मैंने पिछले 13 वर्षों की मेहनत से तैयार किया है ।

आपकी Vocabulary को कम समय में superior बनाने के लिए Prefixes, Roots and Suffixes का यह dissection method बहुत help करेगा ।

इस Book को अपनी Vocabulary की Bible, भगवदगीता के रूप में समझें, सम्मान दें और consistency के साथ hard work करें । बस कुछ ही समय की बात है और आप भी Vocabulary के अर्जुन बन जाएंगे, जो किसी भी word का सही meaning बताने की काबिलियत रखेगा ।

Vocabulary सीखने का आपका सफर बहुत ही आनन्ददायक और सुहावना हो, यही कामना है ।

Explanatory Answers

Q.1 Miniature replica of the Taj Mahal

- (a) Prototype (b) duplicate (c) original (d) portrayal

Answer: a ✓ a r

Explanation → इस question में Pink colour के Italicized word की definition (or synonym) को find करना है ।

Replica → A copy exact in all details

Synonyms → Carbon copy, Clone, Counterpart, Duplicate, Facsimile

Antonyms → Original, Prototype, Genuine article, Archetype

इन questions में options को इस प्रकार design किया गया है कि 2 options antonyms हैं । 1 option definition (synonym) है तथा 1 option Red herring है ।

Antonym → a

Definition (Synonym) → ✓

Red herring → r

Red herring का अर्थ होता है— “ध्यान भटकाने वाली चीज़ ।”

Red herring एक fish होती है जिसे dogs को hunting की training देते समय उनका ध्यान भटकाने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता था ।

Red herring वाला option, सही answer से students का ध्यान भटकाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है । ज्यादातर students जब गलत answer mark करते हैं तो वो option generally red herring ही होता है । और students इस red herring वाले option में तथा सही answer में ही confuse होते हैं क्योंकि वो दो options तो easily eliminate कर देते हैं ।

इस तरह आप एक ही Question में 2 Antonyms, 1 Synonym, 1 Red herring सीख रहे हैं ।

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Raja Sir (Income Tax Inspector, AIR – 24, SSC CGL 2011) की Maths की Book तथा study material (SSC CGL, CHSL Pre/Mains की free PDFs) भी इसी तरह बहुत research के साथ तैयार किया गया है । Raja Sir को Maths पढ़ने का 17 years का experience है तथा हर level (CAT, GMAT, UPSC CSAT, SSC & Bank, Railways) पर Sir ने बहुत ही शानदार concepts के साथ पढ़ाया है ।

Raja Sir ने पिछले 17 वर्षों के दौरान **Vedic Maths** की thought process पर बहुत research किया है तथा Maths के पढ़ने – पढ़ने का बिल्कुल एक नया अंदाज पेश किया है । Sir, सभी Questions को Basic के साथ – साथ NEON Approach से भी solve करवाते हैं ताकि आप exam में बहुत ही fast speed से Maths के Questions को solve कर देंगे ।

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इन free pdfs को access करने के लिए आप हमारे **App (NEON Classes)** को भी download कर सकते हैं ।



Telegram Channel (**NEON Classes**) पर भी SSC, Bank तथा Railway के previous year के Questions की NEON Approach के साथ solution की pdf दी गई है, उन्हें भी download कर लें तथा अपनी तैयारी को पूरे जोर – शोर से आगे बढ़ायें । और एक अच्छी Govt. Job प्राप्त करके अपने माता-पिता का नाम रोशन करें, आपके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएँ !



Best English Concepts : by Manisha Bansal Ma'am

Director : Neon Classes



XVII

2. Test Your Vocabulary Range

Directions: Each of these phrases, collocations and small sentences contains one italicized (Pink coloured) word. Mark the definition (Synonym) of each word:

1. **A dolorous news**
(a) Cheerful (b) delighted
(c) sorrowful (d) terrible
2. **An intense bibliophile**
(a) Bookworm (b) antiquarian
(c) editor (d) scholar
3. **Take a sanguine view**
(a) Optimistic (b) magnificent
(c) pessimistic (d) gloomy
4. **The income disparity between rich and poor**
(a) Difference (b) inequality
(c) similarity (d) equality
5. **A lacrymose drama**
(a) Emotional (b) cheerful
(c) tearful (d) laughing
6. **Belligerent behaviour**
(a) Pugnacious (b) savage
(c) peaceful (d) amiable
7. **"Senior citizen" is a euphemism for "old person"**
(a) Dysphemism (b) apology
(c) cliché (d) substitute
8. **A conglomeration of ideas**
(a) Aggregation (b) division
(c) separation (d) series
9. **A misogynist attitude**
(a) Chauvinist (b) egotist
(c) feminist (d) idealist
10. **A colloquy between judges**
(a) Silence (b) peace
(c) conversation (d) gossip
11. **Sanctimonious attitude**
(a) Fake (b) hypocritical
(c) sincere (d) genuine
12. **A hybrid flower**
(a) Pure (b) multiple
(c) composite (d) homogeneous
13. **Revulsion against the violence**
(a) Attraction (b) fear
(c) preference (d) abhorrence
14. **A heterogeneous group of artists, politicians and social climbers**
(a) Homogeneous
(b) distinct
(c) uniform
(d) assorted
15. **NASA is an acronym for National Aeronautics and Space Administration**
(a) Initialism (b) acrostic
(c) cipher (d) phrase
16. **A gravid woman**
(a) Pregnant (b) luxuriant
(c) infertile (d) sterile
17. **A plea for clemency**
(a) Affection (b) cruelty
(c) mercy (d) revenge
18. **A novice in teaching**
(a) Pioneer (b) expert
(c) beginner (d) veteran

19. **A mellifluous voice**
(a) Polite (b) dulcet
(c) harsh (d) strident
20. **An indolent creature**
(a) Industrious (b) energetic
(c) crawling (d) idle
21. **A dormant volcano**
(a) Inactive (b) awake
(c) active (d) leisurely
22. **An exhilarating experience**
(a) Tedious (b) boring
(c) attracting (d) thrilling
23. **To expedite the process**
(a) Hinder (b) trigger
(c) accelerate (d) delay
24. **Indigenous plants**
(a) Foreign (b) endemic
(c) extrinsic (d) native
25. **The editor ends the book with an epilogue**
(a) Prologue (b) climax
(c) postscript (d) preface
26. **Fiscal policy**
(a) Profitable (b) commercial
(c) lucrative (d) financial
27. **Affluent society**
(a) Impoverished
(b) wealthy
(c) flourishing
(d) needy
28. **An act of fratricide**
(a) Massacre (b) euthanasia
(c) murder (d) assassination
29. **The octogenarian uses a cane for walking**
(a) Oldster (b) young
(c) patriarch (d) adolescent
30. **An ingenious idea**
(a) Useful (b) dull
(c) clever (d) useless
31. **Victims of genocide**
(a) Homicide (b) massacre
(c) murder (d) crime
32. **Punjab, The granary of India**
(a) Cellar (b) barn
(c) reservoir (d) arsenal
33. **A mediocre performance**
(a) Excellent (b) expected
(c) ordinary (d) exceptional
34. **The swimmer emerged from the lake**
(a) Arise (b) disappear
(c) expose (d) hide
35. **A large immigrant population**
(a) Emigrant (b) settler
(c) native (d) resident
36. **Emigrant workers**
(a) Refugee (b) native
(c) expatriate (d) nationalist
37. **There was a commotion outside the building**
(a) Tranquility (b) clamour
(c) uproar (d) silence
38. **The book was expurgated to make it suitable for children**
(a) Censor (b) authorize
(c) revise (d) approve
39. **Ascend a staircase**
(a) Descend (b) arise
(c) incline (d) plunge
40. **They regarded the test results as an anomaly**
(a) Abnormality (b) standard
(c) normal (d) unpredictable
41. **Practice euthanasia**
(a) Homicide (b) quietus
(c) suicide (d) massacre
42. **A composite drawing**
(a) Homogeneous
(b) complex
(c) motley
(d) simple
43. **Obliterate a memory**
(a) Build (b) delete
(c) eradicate (d) establish
44. **Plants imbibe moisture from the soil**
(a) Guzzle (b) suck
(c) gulp (d) absorb
45. **A period of anarchy.**
(a) Lawlessness (b) Mutiny
(c) Government (d) Order
46. **An agnostic person**
(a) Believer (b) Skeptic
(c) Atheist (d) Theist
47. **Political apathy**
(a) Antipathy (b) Indifference
(c) Enthusiasm (d) Interest
48. **Abolish slavery**
(a) Finish (b) Abrogate
(c) Approve (d) Sanction
49. **An ambidextrous player**
(a) Energetic (b) Skillful
(c) inept (d) unskilled
50. **An ambiguous reply**
(a) Clear (b) certain
(c) Prompt (d) Obscure
51. **A deep animosity between sisters**
(a) Amity (b) Cordiality
(c) Hatred (d) Argument
52. **A number of apiary units .**
(a) Aviary (b) beehive
(c) sty (d) hutch
53. **The corpses of rusting cars**
(a) Ashes (b) debris
(c) cadaver (d) trash
54. **A miniature aquarium.**
(a) Kennel (b) hutch
(c) cagefish (d) tank
55. **A cacophony of animal sounds.**
(a) Brawl (b) noise
(c) silence (d) melody
56. **Put an end to plutocracy.**
(a) Aristocracy (b) Peasantry
(c) commoners (d) Capitalist
57. **Credible evidence**
(a) Improbable (b) doubtful
(c) decisive (d) plausible
58. **The pandemonium of the school playground**
(a) commotion (b) disorder
(c) peace (d) tranquility
59. **A congregation of birds**
(a) Assembly (b) Symposium
(c) division (d) separation

60. An oligarchy ruled the nation (a) Tyranny (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) autocracy	75. Natural disaster (a) Obstacle (b) catastrophe (c) Blessing (d) luck	88. A doctor who specializes in cardiology . (a) study of liver (b) study of eyes (c) study of heart (d) study of brain
61. Diurnal task (a) Occasional (b) frequent (c) daily (d) nocturnal	76. A gregarious child (a) Introverted (b) Reclusive (c) sociable (d) cheery	89. They were partaking in activities involving pyromania (a) Come under fire (b) set fire to (c) pyrometer (d) pyrolysis
62. Files in chronological order (a) random (b) historical (c) sequential (d) arbitrary	77. The principles of democracy (a) demonstration (b) republic (c) dictatorship (d) monarchy	90. An omnipresent icon of style (a) ubiquitous (b) famous (c) limited (d) confined
63. His ambition is to lead a worldwide theocracy (a) Autocracy (b) meritocracy (c) aristocracy (d) thearchy	78. He runs the country as an autocracy. (a) dictatorship (b) monarchy (c) democracy (d) republic	91. Carpophagous bats (a) Herbivorous (b) frugivorous (c) phytophagous (d) saprophagous
64. A magnificent view (a) Colossal (b) spectacular (c) ordinary (d) humble	79. A constitutional monarchy. (a) autocracy (b) dictatorship (c) democracy (d) aristocracy	92. In search of Utopia (a) Eternity (b) paradise (c) hell (d) dystopia
65. A malignant hatred (a) Benign (b) benevolent (c) harsh (d) malicious	80. Synthetic pesticides (a) Panacea (b) virus (c) poison (d) elixir	93. Education is panacea for all social evils (a) malady (b) remedy (c) booster (d) disease
66. Manuscript letters (a) Script (b) handwriting (c) typewriting (d) print	81. A homogenous group (a) Heterogenous (b) different (c) analogous (d) complementary	94. A Necropolis of ancient Rome (a) Crematorium (b) cemetery (c) labyrinth (d) mortuary
67. Lions are carnivorous animals (a) Sarcophagous (b) omnivorous (c) herbivorous (d) insectivorous	82. Arboreal monkeys (a) Treelike (b) mischievous (c) mimicking (d) imitative	95. Hydrophobia can lead to fear of bathing (a) aquaphobia (b) hydrophilia (c) ablutophobia (d) hydromania
68. The luminous moon (a) Clear (b) dazzling (c) dusky (d) dull	83. Political suicide (a) Self-murder (b) assassination (c) homicide (d) execution	96. Those who do not fly suffer from acrophobia . (a) altophobia (b) aerophobia (c) acrophilia (d) aviophobia
69. A polyglot traveler (a) linguist (b) polycentric (c) polynomial (d) polysyllabic	84. A seismograph produces wavy lines (a) earthquake recorder (b) pressure indicator (c) temperature indicator (d) lie detector	97. Modern astronomy (a) astrology (b) uranology (c) agronomy (d) geology
70. An archive of historical manuscripts (a) stacks (b) library (c) treasure (d) ruins	85. She never lost her youthful idealism . (a) optimism (b) carelessness (c) realism (d) skepticism	98. Miles shown on the odometer (a) Tachometer (b) pyrometer (c) pedometer (d) milometer
71. A benevolent society (a) Compassionate (b) liberal (c) cruel (d) callous	86. The sanguivorous habits (a) Hematophagous (b) ambivorous (c) herbivorous (d) omnivorous	99. A herbivorous dinosaur (a) Carpophagous (b) carnivorous (c) insectivorous (d) phytophagous
72. He was known to be a somnambulist . (a) slumberer (b) Sleepwalker (c) awake (d) aware	87. The archaeology of ancient Egypt. (a) Excavation (b) zoology (c) anthropology (d) geology	100. A computer error (a) Flaw (b) certainty (c) accuracy (d) hitch
73. A circus acrobat (a) Athlete (b) Aerialist (c) fool (d) loggerhead		
74. An alien spacecraft (a) Familiar (b) Remote (c) Foreign (d) usual		

a=Antonym, r=Red herring, ✓= Definition (Synonym)

1. a a ✓ r 2. ✓ r r r 3. ✓ r a a 4. r ✓ a a 5. r a ✓ a 6. ✓ r a a 7. arr ✓ 8. ✓ a a r 9. ✓ r a a 10. a a ✓ r
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Test score : 95-100 (Superior), 81-94 (Excellent), 71-80 (Good), 61-70 (Above average), 33-60 (Average), 0-32 (Below average)





Manisha Bansal Ma'am
(Director & Author)
13 Years' teaching experience
• CAT • GMAT • GRE • SSC • BANK



AIR-24
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Income Tax Inspector

17 Year's Teaching Experience
• CAT • GMAT • UPSC • SSC • BANK

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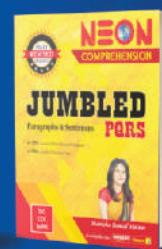
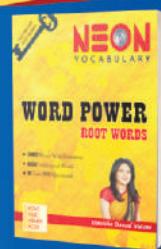
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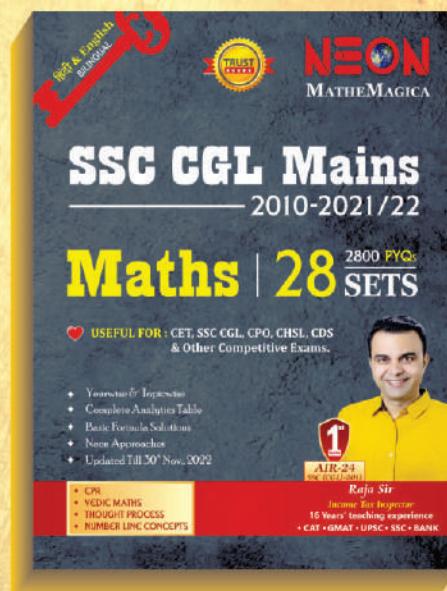
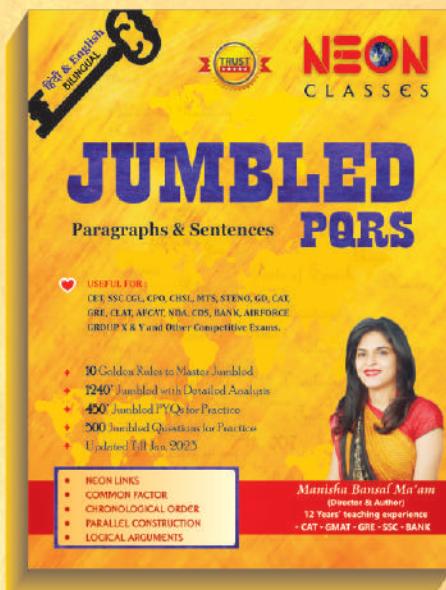
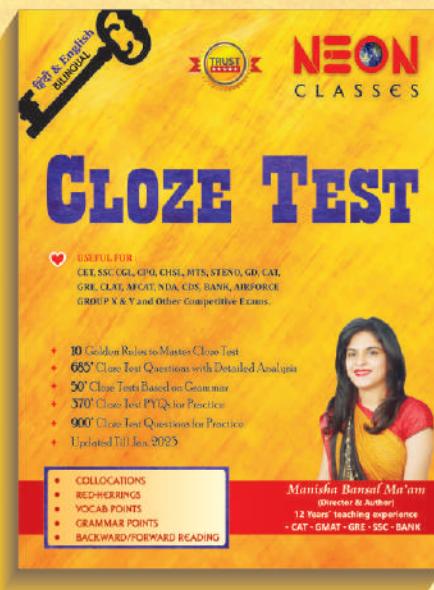
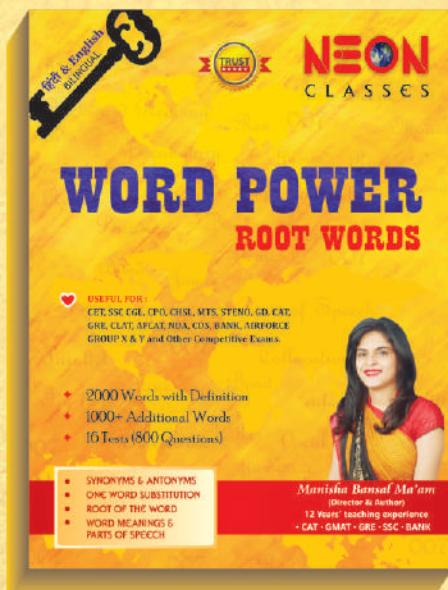


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