

A large, light gray circular logo in the background. It features the letters 'T.I.M.E.' in a stylized font, with dots between them, arranged in an arc at the top. Below the letters is a circular emblem containing a lightning bolt. At the bottom of the circle is a vertical bar.

WORD LIST-BEGINNER

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This word list presents various words in alphabetical order. Each word is followed by its meaning and a sample sentence to help you understand its use.

1. **ABASE** (verb)
Meaning: to lower in esteem or value
Usage: Do not abase yourself by giving statements that can lower your image.
2. **ABASH** (verb)
Meaning: embarrass
Usage: I am abashed by public demonstration of love by couples.
3. **ABATE** (verb)
Meaning: lessen in intensity
Usage: You may go out after the storm has abated.
4. **ABBEY** (noun)
Meaning: convent under an abbot or abbess
Usage: He pursued a course in theology at an abbey in England.
5. **ABBREVIATION** (noun)
Meaning: short form
Usage: During the process of abbreviation sometimes the spirit of narration can go off.
6. **ABDICATE** (verb)
Meaning: to give up
Usage: The old king expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.
7. **ABDUCTOR** (noun)
Meaning: kidnapper
Usage: With sheer presence of mind he managed to break free from his abductors.
8. **ABERRANT** (adj)
Meaning: away from the normal
Usage: He is depressed and that is the root cause of his aberrant behaviour.
9. **ABET** (verb)
Meaning: encourage especially in doing something wrong
Usage: Abetment of a crime should also be deemed a punishable crime.
10. **ABEYANCE** (noun)
Meaning: temporarily not happening or being used
Usage: The motion was not immediately okayed; it was kept in abeyance till the CEO's arrival.
11. **ABEYANCE** (noun)
Meaning: temporarily not occurring or in use.
Usage: The project was kept in abeyance due to paucity of funds.
12. **ABHOR** (verb)
Meaning: hate
Usage: I abhor jokes that demean women or are racist.
13. **ABIDE** (verb)
Meaning: to stand by.
Usage: Being a stickler for punctuality, he cannot abide people who are perpetually late.
14. **ABJECT** (adj)
Meaning: extremely unpleasant
Usage: Abject poverty has made some educated youth also to take up crime as a career.
15. **ABJURE** (verb)
Meaning: renounce upon oath
Usage: The king abjured the throne and also declared that he would become an ascetic soon.
16. **ABLUTION** (noun)
Meaning: Washing as a matter of religious rite
Usage: He used to sing the latest film songs while taking his morning ablutions.
17. **ABNEGATE** (verb)
Meaning: sacrifice, renounce, self-denial
Usage: He abnegated his place in the team so that his younger brother could get a chance to play.
18. **ABOLISH** (verb)
Meaning: put an end to (a practice or law)
Usage: Some educationists feel that at least at the primary level all examinations must be abolished.
19. **ABORT** (verb)
Meaning: bring to an end
Usage: The attempt to assassinate the diplomat was aborted by the armed forces.
20. **ABOUND** (verb)
Meaning: have in large numbers or amounts
Usage: Although the earth abounds in natural resources, we must be judicious in using them.
21. **ABRASIVE** (adj)
Meaning: rough in manner
Usage: His abrasive remarks can rattle even the calmest man on earth.
22. **ABRIDGED** (adj)
Meaning: Shortened
Usage: I normally carry the abridged version of my favourite dictionary wherever I go.
23. **ABROGATE** (verb)
Meaning: cancel or repeal (a law or an agreement)
Usage: The old law needs to be abrogated and an absolutely new law must take its place.
24. **ABSCOND** (verb)
Meaning: to leave secretly especially to avoid arrest
Usage: The bank robbers are still absconding.
25. **ABSOLUTE** (adj)
Meaning: complete or total
Usage: Someone has rightly said, "Absolute power corrupts absolutely."
26. **ABSOLVE** (verb)
Meaning: free someone from
Usage: The court absolved the officer of all the charges and asked the concerned department to take him back into service.

27. **ABSTAIN** (verb)
Meaning: to keep away from or hold back
Usage: I abstained from voting as I felt that none of the candidates deserved to be elected for the prestigious post.
28. **ABSTRACT** (adj)
Meaning: not concrete; not practical
Usage: His lectures were too abstract for the students who were thirsting for practical inputs.
29. **ABSTRUSE** (adj)
Meaning: not easy to understand
Usage: His abstruse philosophical utterances could not be comprehended by the common man.
30. **ABUNDANCE** (noun)
Meaning: profusion
Usage: "There is an abundance of talent all around the country", exclaimed the new coach.
31. **ABUT** (verb)
Meaning: to border upon
Usage: What is disturbing is that a wine shop abuts the school.
32. **ACCEDE** (verb)
Meaning: yield
Usage: I finally had to accede to my daughter's demand for a computer.
33. **ACCLAIM** (verb)
Meaning: greet with loud approval
Usage: Marlon Brando's fantastic performance in The Godfather, won him worldwide acclaim.
34. **ACCOLADES** (noun)
Meaning: anything given or done as a sign of appreciation or respect
Usage: Michael Jordan has won many accolades in several basketball tournaments for his outstanding performance.
35. **ACCOMMODATING** (adj)
Meaning: ready to make adjustment
Usage: Although Phillip is a very querulous person, he has an accommodating wife.
36. **ACCORD** (noun & verb)
Meaning: agreement
Usage: The two warring groups have finally signed an accord.
37. **ACCRUE** (verb)
Meaning: to increase or grow naturally
Usage: Since you are late you will now have to pay the bill along with the interest accrued on it.
38. **ACERBIC** (adj)
Meaning: sharp (temper, tone, etc)
Usage: The mediators got no chance to settle the dispute as the leaders constantly indulged in acerbic speeches.
39. **ACME** (noun)
Meaning: the highest point
Usage: The special effects in Star Wars marked the acme of perfection of cinematic special effects.
40. **ACQUIESCE** (verb)
Meaning: to agree quietly without protest (but also without enthusiasm)
Usage: The fond husband acquiesced in buying a mink coat for his wife.
41. **ACQUISITIVE** (verb)
Meaning: desiring or eager to acquire
Usage: A majority of people in our society are acquisitive by nature and hold material possessions in high esteem.
42. **ACQUITTAL** (noun)
Meaning: a setting free as a result of the judgement of a court
Usage: The acquittal of the notorious criminal sparked off a controversy.
43. **ACRID** (adj)
Meaning: pungent
Usage: The acrid smell of ammonium nitrate inflames my nostrils.
44. **ACRIMONIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: bitter in manner, speech, etc
Usage: An acrimonious battle is being fought at the border.
45. **ACUMEN** (noun)
Meaning: the ability to make good judgments and take quick decisions.
Usage: By sheer dint of hard work and sharp business acumen he rose to the position of a successful business magnate within a short time.
46. **ADAGE** (noun)
Meaning: an old quote accepted as a truth
Usage: I find the adage, 'A friend in need is a friend indeed', somewhat ambiguous.
47. **ADDUCE** (verb)
Meaning: refer to as evidence
Usage: The argument is adduced with evidences in order to make it more tenable.
48. **ADEPT** (adj & noun)
Meaning: very skilful; skilled person
Usage: Dorothy's adept handling of the situation pleased her boss very much.
49. **ADHERE** (verb)
Meaning: stick to; be devoted to
Usage: Every citizen of the country must adhere to the laws of the land.
50. **ADHOC** (adj)
Meaning: arranged or happening when necessary and not planned in advance.
Usage: The government appointed an adhoc committee to review the drought situation in the southern states.
51. **ADJOURN** (verb)
Meaning: break off (a meeting) until later
Usage: The court adjourned the case.
52. **ADJUDICATE** (verb)
Meaning: make a formal judgment on an undecided matter
Usage: A senior bureaucrat was appointed as an arbitrator to adjudicate the contentious issue.

53. **ADMINISTER** (verb)
Meaning: manage, dispense
Usage: She was administered a palliative by the doctor, to ease her pain.
54. **ADMONISH** (verb)
Meaning: reprimand firmly
Usage: The traffic cop admonished the motorist for violating traffic rules.
55. **ADO** (noun)
Meaning: without delaying; immediately
Usage: She decided to come to the actual point without much ado.
56. **ADULATION** (noun)
Meaning: excessive admiration
Usage: Despite all the popularity and adulation he is as modest as he was before.
57. **ADULTERY** (noun)
Meaning: the state of disloyalty in a marital relationship.
Usage: She accused her husband of committing adultery, and appealed to the court for a divorce.
58. **ADVENT** (noun)
Meaning: arrival
Usage: The advent of new computers made some workers feel that machines would replace them.
59. **ADVERSARY** (noun)
Meaning: an opponent or enemy.
Usage: As he is a man of indomitable courage he remains unvanquished by his adversaries.
60. **ADVERSITY** (noun)
Meaning: difficulty, misfortune
Usage: She is a level-headed person who maintains her composure even in adversity.
61. **AFFABLE** (adj)
Meaning: good-natured and friendly
Usage: Being an affable and gregarious person she made a lot of friends and very soon adjusted herself to the new atmosphere.
62. **AFFRAY** (noun)
Meaning: fight or violent behaviour in a public place.
Usage: A group of students was taken into custody by the police for causing an affray at the college campus.
63. **AGGRAVATE** (verb)
Meaning: to worsen
Usage: You are aggravating the situation by grieving so much over such a petty issue.
64. **AGGRIEVED** (adj)
Meaning: resentful because of unfair treatment
Usage: Students were aggrieved by the sudden and unprecedented hike in tuition fees.
65. **ALACRITY** (noun)
Meaning: brisk eagerness or enthusiasm
Usage: The party accepted the deal with alacrity.
66. **ALIBI** (noun)
Meaning: an excuse for failure
Usage: The fact that he is quitting the job very soon is a strong alibi for his irresponsible behaviour.
67. **ALIMONY** (noun)
Meaning: financial support for a husband or wife after separation or divorce.
Usage: The court ordered him to pay a fourth of his earnings as alimony to his estranged wife.
68. **ALLAY** (verb)
Meaning: reduce or end (fear, concern or difficulty)
Usage: His reassurances allayed her fears to a large extent.
69. **ALLEGIANCE** (noun)
Meaning: loyalty to a person of higher status or to a group or cause.
Usage: All the team members swore allegiance to the newly elected chief.
70. **ALLEVIATE** (verb)
Meaning: ease
Usage: Is it possible to alleviate the misery of the downtrodden when funds are scarce?
71. **ALLIANCE** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being joined or associated
Usage: The rebels formed an alliance with the students' group.
72. **ALLURE** (noun)
Meaning: powerful attractiveness or charm
Usage: We were bewitched by the mystical allure of the idyllic surroundings.
73. **ALLUSION** (noun)
Meaning: indirect reference to something
Usage: Milton's magnum opus, Paradise Lost, has several allusions to the Bible.
74. **ALTERCATION** (noun)
Meaning: a heated dispute or argument.
Usage: An altercation ensued between the motorist and the traffic policeman.
75. **AMATEUR** (noun)
Meaning: a person who engages in a sport or activity as a pastime rather than as a profession.
Usage: Although he is an amateur artist his works show great promise.
76. **AMBIT** (noun)
Meaning: the range of authority or influence of something.
Usage: The case falls within the ambit of medical ethics.
77. **AMBIVALENT** (adj)
Meaning: unsure
Usage: Janice has ambivalent reactions about her new job.
78. **AMBUSH** (verb)
Meaning: to make a surprise attack from a hidden position.
Usage: Naxals ambushed and killed ten policemen who were on patrol duty.
79. **AMELIORATE** (verb)
Meaning: make (something) better
Usage: Mahatma Gandhi strived relentlessly to ameliorate the lot of the downtrodden sections of society.

80. **AMITY** (noun)
Meaning: a friendly relationship between people or countries.
Usage: The United Nations was not successful in promoting amity between the belligerent nations.
81. **AMNESIA** (noun)
Meaning: loss of memory
Usage: He has been suffering from amnesia ever since he sustained a serious head injury.
82. **AMNESTY** (noun & verb)
Meaning: an official pardon for people convicted of political offences
Usage: The President refused to grant amnesty to the convict.
83. **ANARCHY** (noun)
Meaning: disorder
Usage: There was complete anarchy after the assassination of the President.
84. **ANIMOSITY** (noun)
Meaning: hatred or strong dislike
Usage: She does not nurture any rancor or animosity even against those who tried to malign her.
85. **ANNALS** (noun)
Meaning: a historical record of events year by year
Usage: His acts of bravery, as a commander of the British Army, made him a legend in the annals of military history.
86. **ANNIHILATE** (verb)
Meaning: destroy completely
Usage: Lethal weapons have the capacity to annihilate the entire human race.
87. **ANONYMITY** (noun)
Meaning: secrecy
Usage: The bureaucrat was willing to speak if he was assured of anonymity.
88. **ANTAGONISM** (noun)
Meaning: feeling of hatred
Usage: Such antagonism in sports makes me question the real purpose of sport itself.
89. **ANTECEDENT** (adj)
Meaning: going before in time, prior
Usage: The doctor intended to take into account the antecedents of the disease before starting his treatment.
90. **ANTIDOTE** (noun)
Meaning: a thing that counteracts something unpleasant
Usage: It is said that walking is an antidote for all ailments both somatic and psychological.
91. **APATHETIC** (adj)
Meaning: not interested or enthusiastic
Usage: Although he had led a very active life in his youth, with age and ill health he has now become apathetic and rather senile.
92. **APOTHEOSIS** (noun)
Meaning: the highest point
Usage: Her acting career reached its apotheosis when she enacted the role of Helen of Troy.
93. **APPALLING** (adj)
Meaning: something that is so bad or unpleasant that it shocks you.
Usage: The social worker was so moved by the appalling living conditions of the slum dwellers that he vowed to ameliorate their lot.
94. **APPENDAGE** (noun)
Meaning: a thing attached to or projecting from something larger or more important
Usage: The ancient Indian texts, the Upanishads are appendages to the Vedas.
95. **APPETITE** (noun)
Meaning: hunger, desire
Usage: Her appetite has been impaired after a recent bout of illness.
96. **APPRISE** (verb)
Meaning: inform
Usage: Experts of the intelligence department have apprised the government of a possible terrorist attack in the capital.
97. **APPROBATION** (noun)
Meaning: commendation, official approval
Usage: His flawless speech received widespread approbation.
98. **APPROPRIATE** (adj)
Meaning: suitable, correct for a particular circumstance
Usage: The company is passing through a difficult time; this is not the appropriate time to think of employee welfare.
99. **ARBITRARY** (adj)
Meaning: based on random choice or impulse
Usage: One must avoid taking arbitrary decisions and never venture into anything before weighing the pros and cons.
100. **ARDENT** (adj)
Meaning: very enthusiastic
Usage: Many youngsters are ardent fans of pop icons.
101. **ARDOUR** (noun)
Meaning: very strong feelings of enthusiasm or love
Usage: The ardour and the dedication with which he performs the work assigned to him is worthy of emulation.
102. **ARDUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very difficult and tiring
Usage: After the arduous journey I must have slept for about twelve hours.
103. **ARTLESSNESS** (noun)
Meaning: Unpretentiousness
Usage: Her childlike artlessness endeared her to one and all.
104. **ASCENT** (noun)
Meaning: an upward slope
Usage: His ascent to fame and wealth was the result of his diligence and determination.

105. **ASCETIC** (adj)
Meaning: strictly self-disciplined and avoiding any pleasures or luxuries
Usage: He gave up his opulent life for he now preferred to lead an ascetic existence.
106. **ASCRIBE** (verb)
Meaning: assign, put down to
Usage: Do not ascribe ulterior motives to children.
107. **ASPERSION** (noun)
Meaning: critical remark about someone's character
Usage: Don't cast aspersions on anyone's character.
108. **ASPIRE** (verb)
Meaning: have ambitions
Usage: One must always aspire to reach one's chosen goal in life.
109. **ASSAIL** (verb)
Meaning: to attack violently, either physically or with words.
Usage: He was assailed by a gang of armed men when he was on his way home from work.
110. **ASSAY** (verb & noun)
Meaning: evaluation
Usage: Abraham Lincoln's first assay into politics was a disaster.
111. **ASSIDUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: diligent, constant
Usage: He is an assiduous worker and an asset to the company.
112. **ATHEIST** (noun)
Meaning: doubter
Usage: Though I am not an atheist, yet sometimes, I am not very sure about the modern day ideas of godliness.
113. **ATONEMENT** (noun)
Meaning: amends for a wrong
Usage: Having lived a corrupt and immoral life he has now turned to spirituality to make atonement for the sins he has committed
114. **ATROPHY** (verb & noun)
Meaning: waste away
Usage: He is suffering from muscular atrophy.
115. **ATTENUATE** (verb)
Meaning: made weak or less effective
Usage: Antibiotics are administered to a person suffering from infections in order to attenuate the bacteria and viruses responsible for causing the infection.
116. **AUDACITY** (noun)
Meaning: willingness to take bold risks.
Usage: The Principal was shocked at the audacity and impudence of some of his students.
117. **AUGUST** (adj)
Meaning: inspiring respect and admiration
Usage: Although she was initially nervous while addressing the august gathering, very soon she began to feel at ease and started speaking eloquently.
118. **AUSPICES** (noun)
Meaning: with the help, support or protection of somebody.
Usage: Several important issues were discussed in the symposium which was held under the auspices of the state government.
119. **AUSTERE** (adj)
Meaning: lacking comforts, luxuries or decoration.
Usage: Despite inheriting a huge fortune, he continued to live an austere life.
120. **AUTOCRAT** (noun)
Meaning: a ruler who has absolute power; a domineering person
Usage: People rebelled against the autocrat who had been tyrannizing them for a long time.
121. **AVAIL** (noun & adj)
Meaning: use or benefit
Usage: The doctors left no stone unturned to save the patient, but to no avail.
122. **AVENGE** (verb)
Meaning: to punish or hurt somebody in return for something bad or wrong that they have done for you, your family or friends.
Usage: She vowed to avenge the condescending treatment meted out to her.
123. **AVER** (verb)
Meaning: Avow
Usage: The disgruntled patron averred that he would never support an upcoming artist in future.
124. **AVERSION** (noun)
Meaning: dislike
Usage: I have an aversion for sweetmeats.
125. **AVERT** (verb)
Meaning: turn away, prevent
Usage: The alert crew averted a major accident.
126. **AVID** (adj)
Meaning: keenly interested
Usage: Being an avid collector of rare artefacts she has an amazing collection of several antique pieces.
127. **AVOW** (verb)
Meaning: assert or confess openly
Usage: The Home Minister avowed that there was no deterioration in the law and order situation in recent months.
128. **AWESOME** (adj)
Meaning: very impressive or very difficult
Usage: The mountaineers were congratulated on their awesome achievement.
129. **AWRY** (adj)
Meaning: away from the expected course or position
Usage: Our plans for the picnic had gone awry thanks to the unseasonal rains.
130. **BADINAGE** (noun)
Meaning: a humorous or light-hearted conversation that often involves teasing
Usage: He often engaged in friendly badinage with his colleagues in order to lighten the atmosphere.

131. **BALEFUL** (adj)
Meaning: causing or threatening to cause harm
Usage: Intimidated by the thief's baleful looks, the travellers handed over their valuables to him without protest.
132. **BALMY** (adj)
Meaning: pleasantly warm
Usage: It was a balmy and redolent spring morning and the weather was just ideal to go for a picnic.
133. **BARE-FACED** (adj)
Meaning: done openly and without shame.
Usage: We were shocked by his bare-faced audacity.
134. **BARRING** (prep)
Meaning: except-for, if not for
Usage: Barring a few stray incidents of violence the strife-torn city was more or less peaceful.
135. **BAUBLE** (noun)
Meaning: a showy trinket or decoration.
Usage: Unlike other young women of her age, Nina is not interested in decking herself up with baubles or other accessories.
136. **BEDLAM** (noun)
Meaning: a scene of great confusion and noise.
Usage: The crowd was arrested by the police for causing bedlam at the public place.
137. **BEDROCK** (noun)
Meaning: the central principles on which something is based.
Usage: Honesty and mutual trust form the bedrock of a lasting relationship.
138. **BEFOGGED** (adj)
Meaning: totally confused.
Usage: Lack of proper sleep can make a person befogged and petulant.
139. **BEGRUDGE** (verb)
Meaning: feel aggrieved about
Usage: I know he won't begrudge it if you ask him for a personal loan.
140. **BEGUILE** (verb)
Meaning: to trick somebody into doing something especially by being nice to them.
Usage: He was so beguiled by her charm that he failed to understand that her intention was to deceive him.
141. **BEHOVE** (verb)
Meaning: it is right or necessary for somebody to do something.
Usage: It behoves us to call on him when he is sick.
142. **BELEAGUERED** (adj)
Meaning: in difficulties, harassed
Usage: Several governmental and voluntary organisations came forward to offer assistance to the beleaguered victims of the tsunami.
143. **BELIE** (verb)
Meaning: contradict, give the lie to
Usage: The fond parents' hopes were belied when their son failed in his exams.
144. **BELITTLE** (verb)
Meaning: disparage
Usage: Belittling children in front of others lowers their confidence.
145. **BELLIGERENT** (adj)
Meaning: aggressive
Usage: His belligerent nature makes people wary of him.
146. **BEMOAN** (verb)
Meaning: lament
Usage: The captain bemoaned that he seldom got advice from the coach.
147. **BENEVOLENT** (adj)
Meaning: kind
Usage: The benevolent king distributed his wealth among the poor.
148. **BENIGN** (adj)
Meaning: cheerful and kindly
Usage: The hostess greeted us with a benign smile.
149. **BEQUEATH** (verb)
Meaning: leave
Usage: The old man did not bequeath his wealth to his wayward sons.
150. **BERATE** (verb)
Meaning: to criticize or speak angrily to somebody because you do not approve of something they have done
Usage: The master berated the servant for not doing his job properly.
151. **BEREFT** (adj)
Meaning: deprived of, without
Usage: His statements are bereft of any truth.
152. **BEWILDERING** (adj)
Meaning: difficult to understand
Usage: The bewildering array of jewellery displayed in the shop made my choice very difficult.
153. **BEWITCHED** (verb)
Meaning: attracted and delighted by something
Usage: The tourists were bewitched by the idyllic surroundings and the tranquility of the place.
154. **BICKER** (verb)
Meaning: to argue about unimportant matters.
Usage: The couple were so incompatible that they constantly bickered over trifles.
155. **BILATERAL** (adj)
Meaning: two-sided
Usage: There is an urgent need for bilateral talks between India and Pakistan.
156. **BILIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: bad-tempered, full of anger.
Usage: Being a thoroughly bilious person, he does not get along with anyone.
157. **BLANDISHMENTS** (noun)
Meaning: flattery intended to persuade or coax
Usage: There are very few children who do not yield to blandishments.

158. **BLASE** (adj)
Meaning: unenthusiastic about
Usage: Over the years he adopted a rather blasé attitude towards luxury and good life.
159. **BLINKERED** (adj)
Meaning: cause to have a narrow outlook
Usage: A person with a blinkered approach to things cannot accomplish much in life.
160. **BLITHE** (adj)
Meaning: without thought or care.
Usage: Many youngsters drive recklessly on the roads with blithe disregard for the traffic rules.
161. **BLUSTERY** (adj)
Meaning: stormy, swaggering
Usage: As the night was dark and blustery we decided to halt at a nearby inn and resume our journey the next morning.
162. **BOISTEROUS** (adj)
Meaning: noisy, lively and high spirited
Usage: It was quite a challenge for the teacher, to discipline a class of twenty boisterous children.
163. **BOMBAST** (noun)
Meaning: high-sounding language with little meaning
Usage: She kept on bragging about herself throughout the journey and the other passengers could not tolerate her bombast.
164. **BONAFIDE** (adj)
Meaning: genuine
Usage: He is a bonafide student of our college.
165. **BONHOMIE**
Meaning: geniality
Usage: The work environment in the office is fantastic. Such bonhomie is a rarity in professional situations.
166. **BOOMERANG** (verb)
Meaning: if a plan boomerangs on somebody, it hurts them instead of the person it was intended to hurt.
Usage: Much to his disappointment his plan to harm his opponents boomeranged on him.
167. **BOYCOTT** (verb & noun)
Meaning: stay away from
Usage: The opposition party decided to boycott the proceedings of the assembly in order to express their dissidence.
168. **BRAVADO** (noun)
Meaning: false show of confidence
Usage: Such bravado will lower your esteem among your friends.
169. **BRAVADO** (noun)
Meaning: boldness intended to impress or intimidate
Usage: He made a desperate attempt to display his bravado in the presence of the girls of his class.
170. **BRAWN** (noun)
Meaning: physical strength as opposed to intelligence
Usage: The job was a test of one's brawn rather than of one's brain.
171. **BREEZY** (adj)
Meaning: having or showing a cheerful and relaxed manner
Usage: Although she is generally breezy and cheerful, today she seems to be unusually sullen.
172. **BREVITY** (noun)
Meaning: shortness
Usage: Brevity is the soul of wit.
173. **BRIDLE** (verb)
Meaning: show sudden annoyance.
She bridled at the allegations levelled against her.
174. **BRUNT** (noun)
Meaning: the chief impact of something bad.
Usage: Her family often bore the brunt of her mood swings and frustrations.
175. **BRUSQUE** (adj)
Meaning: abrupt or offhand
Usage: People resented his brusque manners and lack of decorum.
176. **BULLISH** (adj)
Meaning: aggressively confident
Usage: He was bullish about his chances of winning the election.
177. **BULWARK** (noun)
Meaning: a person or thing that protects or defends something.
Usage: Unity among the people of the nation acts as a significant bulwark against terrorism.
178. **BUNGLE** (verb)
Meaning: to do something badly or without skill, to fail at something.
Usage: The entire job was bungled by a bunch of incompetent workers.
179. **BUOY** (verb)
Meaning: to make someone feel happier or more confident about a situation.
Usage: Although she had been depressed for quite some time, she was buoyed by the company of her friends.
180. **BURSARY**
Meaning: financial support
Usage: Please meet the bursar and collect your bursary.
181. **BYWORD** (noun)
Meaning: a notable example of something.
Usage: Most government officials have become the byword for venality.
182. **CACHET** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being respected or admired
Usage: Few acquisitions can match the cachet of owning a Mercedes Sedan.
183. **CACOPHONY** (adj)
Meaning: a harsh mixture of sounds
Usage: The cacophony of vehicular traffic is responsible for the sound pollution which is rampant in cities.

184. **CAGEY** (adj)
Meaning: not frank, secretive
Usage: They were cagey about the deal.
185. **CALCULATED** (adj)
Meaning: done with awareness of the likely effect.
Usage: As the share market is highly capricious, one is taking a calculated risk by investing in shares.
186. **CALIBRE** (noun)
Meaning: the quality of a person's ability
Usage: It is unbecoming of a musician of his calibre to stoop to such base levels in order to steal the limelight from his rivals.
187. **CANDOUR** (noun)
Meaning: the quality of being open and honest
Usage: Candour is a rare quality among politicians.
189. **CANNY** (adj)
Meaning: careful and showing good judgement especially in business or politics.
Usage: The canny businessman was ahead of his peers much to their envy.
190. **CANOPY** (noun)
Meaning: a roof-like covering or shelter.
Usage: The huge canopy of the hoary banyan tree offered shelter from the sweltering sun.
191. **CANTANKEROUS** (adj)
Meaning: bad-tempered and uncooperative
Usage: People prefer to stay away from her as she is a very cantankerous person.
192. **CANVASS** (verb)
Meaning: ask for political support
Usage: He has gone out to canvass for his party.
193. **CAPITULATE** (verb)
Meaning: to agree to do something that you have been refusing to do for a long time
Usage: The hijackers were forced to capitulate when they realised that they were over powered.
194. **CAPRICIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour
Usage: Most of the characters in Hardy's novels eventually succumb to the capricious workings of fate.
195. **CAPSIZE** (verb)
Meaning: (of a boat) overturn in the water
Usage: The weather suddenly turned rough and the boat capsized in the choppy sea.
196. **CAPTIVATE** (verb)
Meaning: enthrall
Usage: The performance of the children captivated the audience.
197. **CAPTIVITY** (noun)
Meaning: imprisonment
Usage: Many great leaders wrote their autobiography in captivity.
198. **CARDINAL** (adj & noun)
Meaning: most important
Usage: Love for all fellow beings is a cardinal virtue, which is advocated by scriptures of all religions.
199. **CAREWORN** (adj)
Meaning: showing signs of stress or anxiety.
Usage: Once a charming young lady, she has become craggy and careworn over the years.
200. **CARNIVORE** (noun)
Meaning: A flesh eating animal.
Usage: The tiger is a carnivore
201. **CASCADING** (adj)
Meaning: flow, waterfall
Usage: Many a poet has glorified a woman's lustrous and cascading tresses.
202. **CATEGORICAL** (adj)
Meaning: expressed clearly and in a way that shows that you are very sure about what you are saying
Usage: The Minister gave a categorical assurance that welfare measures would be extended to people belonging to all sections of the society.
203. **CAUSTIC** (adj)
Meaning: sarcastic in a hurtful way
Usage: The teammates were infuriated by their chief's caustic remarks.
204. **CAVORT** (verb)
Meaning: jump or dance around excitedly
Usage: The children cavorted in the sand and thoroughly enjoyed themselves at the beach.
205. **CERTITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: feeling of complete certainty
Usage: It cannot be predicted with certitude that the judgement will be in our favour.
206. **CESSATION** (noun)
Meaning: the action or an instance of stopping.
Usage: Sometimes there seems to be no cessation of the evils that have beset the world
207. **CHAPERONE** (verb)
Meaning: to act as an escort for someone.
Usage: The actress was always chaperoned by a tall matronly women wherever she went.
208. **CHARISMATIC** (adj)
Meaning: having an attractiveness or charm that can inspire admiration or enthusiasm in other people
Usage: Being a charismatic leader he had a tremendous fan following.
209. **CHARY** (adj)
Meaning: cautiously reluctant
Usage: Having lost a lot of money earlier, he is now extremely chary of investing in shares.
210. **CHASTISE** (verb)
Meaning: reprimand severely
Usage: He chastised his team for its slipshod performance.
211. **CHAUVINIST** (noun)
Meaning: excessively loyal person
Usage: The chauvinist was booed by the crowd after his speech.
212. **CHIDE** (verb)
Meaning: scold or rebuke
Usage: He chided his servant for breaking the tea pot.

213. **CHIMERICAL** (adj)
Meaning: extremely fanciful
Usage: His dream of rooting out corruption seems chimerical.
214. **CHINK** (noun)
Meaning: a narrow opening in something especially one that lets light through.
Usage: Daylight entered the room through a chink in the curtains.
215. **CHRONIC** (adj)
Meaning: lasting for a long time
Usage: Diabetes is a chronic and debilitating ailment, which leaves a person weak and emaciated.
216. **CHRONICLE** (noun)
Meaning: a written record of events in the order in which they happened.
Usage: The chronicle of the turbulent times of the post war years makes for poignant reading.
217. **CHURLISH** (adj)
Meaning: rude or bad-tempered
Usage: I was rather surprised when a polished gentleman like him turned down her invitation in such a churlish manner.
218. **CIRCUMSPECT** (adj)
Meaning: cautious
Usage: While driving, it is better to be circumspect than be sorry later.
219. **CIRCUMVENT** (verb)
Meaning: avoid
Usage: The reigning chess champion circumvented every move of his opponents.
220. **CITATION** (noun)
Meaning: a quotation from or reference to a book or author
Usage: The speaker made extensive citations to Ruskin Bond in his speech which showed his admiration for the author.
221. **CITE** (verb)
Meaning: quote
Usage: During the course of his speech, he cited a few verses from the scriptures.
222. **CIVILITY** (noun)
Meaning: politeness
Usage: His behaviour is a model lesson in civility.
223. **CLAMOROUS** (adj)
Meaning: noisy
Usage: The clamorous crowd gave him its full support.
224. **CLANDESTINE** (adj)
Meaning: kept secret, surreptitious
Usage: The Minister was accused of having clandestine dealings with the underworld.
225. **CLEMENCY** (noun)
Meaning: kindness shown to somebody when they are being punished
Usage: The murderer's plea for clemency was rejected by the Supreme Court, which had imposed the death sentence on him.
226. **CLIQUE** (noun)
Meaning: a small group of people who spend their time together and do not welcome others into their group.
Usage: The unfriendly clique of male politicians resented the presence of women in the Parliament.
227. **CLOISTERED** (adj)
Meaning: shut away, secluded
Usage: After retirement, he is leading a cloistered life.
228. **CLOUT** (noun)
Meaning: influence or power.
Usage: Using all his clout in political circles he managed to clinch the deal.
229. **COALESCE** (verb)
Meaning: unite, come together
Usage: Some atoms coalesce to form molecules.
230. **COERCED** (verb)
Meaning: force
Usage: The accused alleged that the police had coerced him into giving a confession.
231. **COGENT** (adj)
Meaning: strongly and clearly expressed in a way that people believe.
Usage: The reasons cited by them for not executing the plan do not seem to be cogent.
232. **COGNATE** (adj)
Meaning: similar
Usage: There are many cognate words in English and Greek.
233. **COGNIZANCE** (noun)
Meaning: knowledge
Usage: Keep your boss in full cognizance of the prevailing situation.
234. **COLLABORATE** (verb)
Meaning: work together with other
Usage: The young team has decided to collaborate with the old task force.
235. **COLLAPSE** (verb)
Meaning: fall fold; breakdown; lose strength suddenly
Usage: Law and order collapsed totally during the bandh called by the opposition.
236. **COLLATERAL** (noun & adj)
Meaning: security
Usage: Collateral is a must for availing bank loans.
237. **COLLOQUIAL** (noun & adj)
Meaning: informal
Usage: I wish the meetings of the society were conducted in a more formal manner. The colloquies are, at times, taking out the seriousness of the issues to be discussed.
238. **COMMUTE** (verb)
Meaning: travel regularly by train or bus to and from one's place of work; exchange for something else; change to one less severe.
Usage: The judge commuted the death sentence of the prisoner to life imprisonment.

- 239. COMPASSION** (noun)
Meaning: a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering
Usage: All religions of the world advocate compassion for fellow human beings.
- 240. COMPATRIOT** (noun)
Meaning: fellow citizen
Usage: As a compatriot I have some duties towards others.
- 241. COMPETITIVE** (adj)
Meaning: involving competition
Usage: In this increasingly competitive world one must be thoroughly competent and skilled in order to stay in the race.
- 242. COMPLACENT** (adj)
Meaning: too satisfied with yourself or with a situation (usually disapproving)
Usage: In the current competitive scenario no one can afford to be complacent.
- 243. COMPLAISANT** (adj)
Meaning: willing to please others or to accept their behaviour without protest
Usage: People always take advantage of her complaisant nature.
- 244. COMPLIANT** (adj)
Meaning: conforming to requirements
Usage: He is too compliant and finds it difficult to say 'no'.
- 245. COMPLICITY** (noun)
Meaning: involvement
Usage: The lawyer claimed that he could prove the complicity of the accused in the crime.
- 246. COMPULSION** (noun)
Meaning: pressure forcing someone to do something
Usage: Although she was reluctant to accept the proposal, she had to acquiesce out of compulsion.
- 247. CONCEPTION** (noun)
Meaning: beginning, comprehension, idea
Usage: The peace plan seems to be doomed right from the conception stage itself.
- 248. CONCERTED** (adj)
Meaning: jointly arranged or carried out.
Usage: All nations of the world should make a concerted effort to curb terrorism.
- 249. CONCILIATE** (verb)
Meaning: to reconcile bring together
Usage: The mediator made a vain attempt to conciliate the two groups involved in the conflict.
- 250. CONCLUSIVE** (adj)
Meaning: proving something and allowing no doubt or uncertainty.
Usage: There is no conclusive evidence to prove that he is guilty of committing the offence.
- 251. CONCOCTION** (noun)
Meaning: mixture
Usage: The heady concoction had an intoxicating effect on us.
- 252. CONDESCENDING** (adj)
Meaning: patronizing
Usage: The condescending tone of his speech irritated even the dignitaries.
- 253. CONDONE** (verb)
Meaning: accept or forgive (an offence or wrong doing)
Usage: No nation in the world condones terrorism.
- 254. CONDUIT** (noun)
Meaning: a person, an organization or a country that is used to pass things or information to other people or places.
Usage: He was accused of acting as a conduit between the politicians and the underworld.
- 255. CONFISCATE** (verb)
Meaning: take or seize with authority
Usage: The police confiscated his assets when the charges of corruption levelled against him were proved judicially.
- 256. CONFORM** (verb)
Meaning: comply with, abide by
Usage: The traffic police has issued a warning that punitive action will be taken against those who fail to conform to safety rules.
- 257. CONFOUND** (verb)
Meaning: surprise or bewilder
Usage: The public prosecutor objected to the defence lawyer's deliberate attempt to confound the witness.
- 258. CONGENITAL** (adj)
Meaning: present at birth, habitual
Usage: Congenital anomalies are often attributed to consanguineous marriages.
- 259. CONGREGATE** (verb)
Meaning: gather into a crowd or mass
Usage: All his friends and relatives congregated at the airport to bid him adieu when he was going abroad to pursue higher studies.
- 260. CONGRESS** (noun)
Meaning: a formal meeting of delegates for discussion
Usage: The Congress decided to support globalisation.
- 261. CONJECTURE** (noun)
Meaning: guess, surmise
Usage: It is my conjecture that he is not guilty.
- 262. CONJUGAL** (adj)
Meaning: marital
Usage: The young couple are enjoying their conjugal bliss.
- 263. CONNOTE** (verb)
Meaning: suggest
Usage: It is a misconception that showing emotion and being demonstrative connotes weakness.
- 264. CONSCIENTIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: taking care to do things carefully and correctly
Usage: As a conscientious teacher Shobana could not be a silent witness to mass copying.

265. **CONSENSUS** (noun)
Meaning: agreement
Usage: After prolonged discussion a consensus has emerged among the party men now.
266. **CONSONANCE** (noun)
Meaning: agreement or compatibility
Usage: Consonance among all the members of a team, leads to a better performance.
267. **CONSTRUCTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: serving a useful purpose
Usage: He is always open to constructive criticism.
268. **CONSTRUE** (verb)
Meaning: be interpreted in a particular way
Usage: I construed his silence for acceptance and went ahead with my plan.
269. **CONSUMMATE** (verb & adj)
Meaning: showing great skill and flair
Usage: The teacher showed consummate skill in handling the difficult situation.
270. **CONTAGION** (noun)
Meaning: a means of transmission.
Usage: The unhygienic ghettos were a breeding ground for every kind of contagion.
271. **CONTEMPLATION** (noun)
Meaning: attentive viewing or consideration
Usage: Most often he seems to be lost in contemplation.
272. **CONTEMPORARY** (adj)
Meaning: modern, of that period
Usage: In the contemporary world advertisements can create an image around boring personalities too.
273. **CONTENTIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: controversial
Usage: The contentious issue needs to be properly discussed.
274. **CONTINGENT** (adj)
Meaning: dependent
Usage: My tour to Denver is contingent upon the sanction of my leave.
275. **CONTRAVENE** (verb)
Meaning: break
Usage: Criminals contravening the provisions of the constitution do not make to the headlines of newspapers these days.
276. **CONUNDRUM** (noun)
Meaning: a confusing and difficult problem or question
Usage: The conundrum about the existence of life after death defies all explanation.
277. **CONVENE** (verb)
Meaning: call together
Usage: The chief convened an urgent review meeting.
278. **CONVICT** (verb)
Meaning: declare to be guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law.
Usage: He was convicted of the crime as there was enough evidence against him.
279. **CONVIVIAL** (adj)
Meaning: welcoming
Usage: He thanked the convivial crowd for giving him such a warm welcome.
280. **CORPORAL** (adj)
Meaning: physical
Usage: Central schools have imposed a total ban on corporal punishments.
281. **CORROBORATION** (verb)
Meaning: validation
Usage: The witness' statement corroborated the evidence, which the police already had.
282. **COSMETIC** (adj)
Meaning: involving or producing an apparent or superficial concession, improvement etc without any real substance to it.
Usage: Except for a few cosmetic changes nothing significant has been done to improve the situation.
283. **COSMOPOLITAN** (noun & adj)
Meaning: consisting of people from different countries
Usage: Since he studied at various places he is now a true cosmopolitan.
284. **COSSET** (verb)
Meaning: care for and protect in an excessively soft-hearted way
Usage: As he was cosseted and pampered by his doting parents, he turned out to be a spoilt brat.
285. **COTERIE** (noun)
Meaning: an exclusive group of people with shared interests or tastes.
Usage: The coterie of henchmen is said to have influenced the minister in a lot of underhand dealings.
286. **COURSE** (noun)
Meaning: a direction taken or intended
Usage: The golf course was full of pot holes.
287. **COURTESY** (noun)
Meaning: polite and considerate behaviour.
Usage: He was a thorough gentleman who treated everyone with utmost courtesy.
288. **COURTLY** (adj)
Meaning: very dignified and polite
Usage: He charmed everyone with his courtly deportment.
289. **COVERT** (adj)
Meaning: secret or hidden, making it to difficult to notice
Usage: In a covert operation the terrorists blew up a police outpost.
290. **COYNESS** (noun)
Meaning: pretending to be shy or modest.
Usage: I found her coyness and affected manners rather disgusting.
291. **CRASS** (adj)
Meaning: very thoughtless and stupid
Usage: He often parries the crass questions posed by his wife as they are vexatious.

- 292. CRAVEN** (adj)
Meaning: lacking courage.
Usage: The craven subjects meekly obeyed the diktats of the monarch.
- 293. CREDIBILITY** (noun)
Meaning: belief
Usage: No one can question Jane's credibility.
- 294. CREDULOUS** (adj)
Meaning: gullible
Usage: I wonder how such credulous people survive in modern times.
- 295. CRESCENDO** (noun)
Meaning: gradually becoming louder
Usage: The music at the New Year Party hit a crescendo at midnight.
- 296. CRESCENT** (adj)
Meaning: the curved sickle shape of the waxing or waning moon; a curved street of houses
Usage: The crescent of the moon has caught the attention of many a poet.
- 297. CRITICAL** (adj)
Meaning: of or at a crisis
Usage: The patient's condition is critical.
- 298. CRUDITY** (noun)
Meaning: something which lacks refinement.
Usage: Such crudity is unbecoming of a descendant of an illustrious blue-blooded family.
- 299. CRYPTIC** (adj)
Meaning: mysterious or obscure in meaning.
Usage: His cryptic reply to my query left me totally flummoxed.
- 300. CULPABLE** (adj)
Meaning: guilty, liable to blame, responsible
Usage: Though he accidentally knocked down and killed the skater yet he is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- 301. CULT** (noun)
Meaning: something popular or fashionable among a particular group of people.
Usage: Art of living, initiated by Sri Sri Ravishankar has now become a cult among many Indians.
- 302. CULTIVATED** (adj)
Meaning: having a high level of education and showing good manners.
Usage: She was a graceful, cultivated woman who was well liked by everyone.
- 303. CURRENT** (adj)
Meaning: present, flow
Usage: The current financial position of the company is not sound.
- 304. CURSORY** (adj)
Meaning: fleeting, casual, hastily done
Usage: One cursory glance at the newspaper is enough for a professional to separate the wheat from the chaff.
- 305. CYNOSURE** (noun)
Meaning: anything that strongly attracts attention or admiration.
Usage: The gorgeously dressed woman was the cynosure of all eyes at the party.
- 306. DAPPER** (adj)
Meaning: (of a man) neat in dress and appearance
Usage: The dapper youngman, charmed everyone at the party with his impeccable manners.
- 307. DAREDEVIL** (adj)
Meaning: physically dangerous and requiring courage.
Usage: We watched the acrobat's daredevil stunts with bated breath.
- 308. DAUNT** (verb)
Meaning: cause to feel nervous or discouraged.
Usage: The intrepid traveller was not daunted by the hardships involved in the long and arduous journey.
- 309. DEBACLE** (noun)
Meaning: a complete failure or disaster
Usage: Although his maiden attempt at directing a film was a sheer debacle, he gradually became a director of repute.
- 310. DEBILITATE** (verb)
Meaning: enfeeble, enervate
Usage: A bout of viral fever has left me debilitated.
- 311. DECAPITATE**
Meaning: to behead.
Usage: The notorious criminal was decapitated.
- 312. DECIMATE** (verb)
Meaning: destroy a large proportion of
Usage: More people are decimated on the roads of Delhi than in a war.
- 313. DECLAIM** (verb)
Meaning: to express something with strong feeling, especially in a loud voice or with forceful language.
Usage: The writer declaimed against the evils of terrorism.
- 314. DECOROUS** (adj)
Meaning: behaving politely and in a controlled way.
Usage: He was a thorough gentleman who always behaved in a decorous way.
- 315. DECOY** (noun)
Meaning: a person or thing used to mislead or lure someone into a trap.
Usage: The enemy troops planted a decoy to divert the attention of their rivals.
- 316. DECAY** (noun)
Meaning: to cause or undergo decomposition.
Usage: Excessive consumption of sweets leads to tooth decay in children.
- 317. DECRY** (verb)
Meaning: express strong disapproval
Usage: The minister strongly decryed the lack of proper rehabilitation programmes for the victims of the earthquake.

- 318. DEDUCE** (verb)
Meaning: arrive at (an opinion) by reasoning.
Usage: I could deduce from his silence that he is not in favour of the decision.
- 319. DEFACE** (verb)
Meaning: spoil the appearance of
Usage: Vandals defaced the great leader's statue.
- 320. DEFAMATORY** (adj)
Meaning: spoiling the good reputation
Usage: The bureaucrat announced his decision to sue the newspaper for publishing defamatory remarks against him.
- 321. DEFECTION** (noun)
Meaning: the act of abandoning one's country or cause in favour of an opposing one.
Usage: The defection of a big chunk of MLAs to the ruling party came as a big blow to the opposition.
- 322. DEFUNCT** (adj)
Meaning: no longer in existence
Usage: The abacus is more or less defunct these days.
- 323. DEFUSE** (verb)
Meaning: to stop a possibly dangerous or difficult situation from developing especially by making people less angry or nervous.
Usage: She tried to defuse the highly charged atmosphere in the room by cracking jokes.
- 324. DEGENERATE** (adj)
Meaning: having neglected the high qualities of mankind.
Usage: The doctor was shocked to find the degenerate attitude prevalent among some of his colleagues.
- 325. DEGRADED** (adj)
Meaning: not worthy of any respect
Usage: The world's natural environment has been degraded to such an extent that there seems to be little hope for humanity.
- 326. DEIFY** (verb)
Meaning: making into or worship as a god.
Usage: Illiterate people, particularly in rural India, deify politicians and film stars and build temples in their name.
- 327. DELIBERATION** (noun)
Meaning: the process of carefully considering or discussing something.
Usage: He gave his consent after a lot of deliberation.
- 328. DELIMIT** (verb)
Meaning: to make or describe the limits of something.
Usage: The powers given to the bureaucrats are delimited by the respective ministries.
- 329. DELUGE** (noun)
Meaning: torrential rain
Usage: There was a deluge of people for the tickets for the one-day international.
- 330. DEMENTED** (adj)
Meaning: behaving in a crazy way because of being extremely upset or worried
Usage: She was nearly demented with worry and ran from pillar to post to trace her lost child.
- 331. DEMUR** (noun)
Meaning: the action of raising objections
Usage: They accepted the treatment meted out to them, by their superiors, without demur.
- 332. DEMURE** (adj)
Meaning: shy
Usage: The renowned actress played the role of a demure bride, to perfection.
- 333. DENIGRATE** (verb)
Meaning: to say that someone or something is not good or important
Usage: The author of the novel was castigated because he denigrated the beliefs of a particular religious group.
- 334. DEPICT** (verb)
Meaning: to represent or show something in a picture or story.
Usage: In his novels Thomas Hardy depicts man as a victim of the vagaries of fate.
- 335. DEPLETING** (adj)
Meaning: reduce in quantity or numbers
Usage: Environmentalists are concerned about the depleting ground water level.
- 336. DEPLORABLE** (adj)
Meaning: very bad and unacceptable, often in a way that shocks people.
Usage: The principal severely rebuked the students for their deplorable behaviour and warned them to mend their ways.
- 337. DEPRECATE** (verb)
Meaning: to feel and express strong disapproval of something
Usage: The opposition deprecated the decision taken by the ruling party claiming that it was detrimental to the interest of the nation.
- 338. DERIDE** (verb)
Meaning: ridicule
Usage: Deriding the suggestions made by youngsters is bound to discourage them.
- 339. DEROGATORY** (adj)
Meaning: disparaging
Usage: Politicians using derogatory comments against their adversaries is a very common phenomenon.
- 340. DESECRATE** (verb)
Meaning: damage, despoil
Usage: The invaders desecrated the holy shrines.
- 341. DESIDERATUM** (noun)
Meaning: something that is needed or wanted.
Usage: Punctuality is a desideratum for the smooth functioning of any organization.

- 342. DESIST** (verb)
Meaning: to stop doing something.
Usage: As he is hypertensive, he was advised to desist from smoking.
- 343. DESPERADO** (noun)
Meaning: a desperate or reckless criminal.
Usage: The police managed to capture the fugitive desperado when he surfaced from his hide out last week.
- 344. DESPERATE** (adj)
Meaning: causing or involving anxiety
Usage: As he is getting older the actor seems to be desperate to get as many roles as possible.
- 345. DESPICABLE** (adj)
Meaning: very unpleasant or bad, causing strong feelings of dislike.
Usage: All nations of the world denounced the terrorist attack as the most despicable of human crimes.
- 346. DESTINY** (noun)
Meaning: the events that will happen to a person, seen as impossible to be changed
Usage: Escaping unhurt, despite being in the jaws of death after encountering a ghastly accident, is sheer destiny.
- 347. DESULTORY** (adj)
Meaning: aimless
Usage: He is weak at studies mainly because his reading habits are desultory.
- 348. DETENTION** (noun)
Meaning: custody
Usage: Many freedom fighters wrote their autobiographies during the period of their detention.
- 349. DETER** (verb)
Meaning: discourage from doing something through fear of the consequences
Usage: The exorbitant price of branded clothes does not deter the fashion conscious youth of today.
- 350. DETEST** (verb)
Meaning: hate
Usage: I detest people who tell lies.
- 351. DETRIMENTAL** (adj)
Meaning: causing harm or damage
Usage: Medical practitioners, across the world, aver that a sedentary lifestyle is detrimental to one's health.
- 352. DEVIUS** (adj)
Meaning: skilful in using underhand tactics
Usage: The venal politician amassed a lot of wealth through devious means.
- 353. DEVOUR** (verb)
Meaning: eat greedily, overwhelm
Usage: He devours books by the dozen.
- 354. DEVOUT** (adj)
Meaning: deeply religious
Usage: She was a devout and God fearing person who never swayed from the path of righteousness.
- 355. DICTION** (noun)
Meaning: pronunciation, language
Usage: He could be a good orator if he improves his diction.
- 356. DICTUM** (noun)
Meaning: a formal statement from an authoritative source
Usage: He firmly believed in the dictum, 'Neither a borrower nor a lender be'.
- 357. DIDACTIC** (adj)
Meaning: intended to teach or give moral instruction
Usage: Didactic literature does not appeal to a majority of today's youth.
- 358. DIFFIDENCE** (noun)
Meaning: shyness
Usage: She gradually overcame her initial diffidence and began to feel at home in the new surroundings.
- 359. DILATORY** (adj)
Meaning: slow to act
Usage: The government was criticized, by the opposition, for its dilatory approach in providing relief measures to the flood ravaged villages.
- 360. DIMINUTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: extremely or unusually small.
Usage: The petite young lady was a diminutive figure beside her burly husband.
- 361. DIRE** (adj)
Meaning: extremely serious or urgent.
Usage: His untimely death left his family in dire straits.
- 362. DISBURSEMENT** (noun)
Meaning: pay out (money from a fund)
Usage: The philanthropic trust, which is involved in the disbursement of funds for charitable activities, was extolled by people.
- 363. DISCERN** (verb)
Meaning: recognize or be aware of
Usage: I could discern a tinge of sarcasm in his tone.
- 364. DISCORD** (noun)
Meaning: lack of agreement or harmony
Usage: The couple decided to opt for a divorce because of marital discord.
- 365. DISCOURSE** (noun)
Meaning: written or spoken communication or debate.
Usage: The spiritual discourse aroused the philosopher in me.
- 366. DISCREET** (adj)
Meaning: careful not to attract attention or give offence
Usage: They made a few discreet enquiries before clinching the deal.
- 367. DISCRETE** (adj)
Meaning: individually separate and distinct
Usage: Although they look similar they are as discrete as chalk and cheese.

- 368. DISCRETIONARY** (adj)
Meaning: decided according to the judgement of a person in authority about what is necessary in each particular situation.
Usage: The employees may be eligible for a discretionary bonus.
- 369. DISCRIMINATE** (verb)
Meaning: make a distinction (between)
Usage: Death does not discriminate between the rich or poor, old or new, man or woman.
- 370. DISDAIN** (verb)
Meaning: to think that something or someone is not good enough to gain your respect or attention.
Usage: Being an overly haughty person, he disdained her advice.
- 371. DISMEMBER** (verb)
Meaning: to cut or tear the dead body of a person or an animal into pieces.
Usage: In the name of rituals people in primitive societies used to dismember animals and humans.
- 372. DISPARATE** (adj)
Meaning: (of two or more things) different in every way.
Usage: The nature of the two jobs were so disparate that she found it hard to adapt from one to the other.
- 373. DISPASSIONATE** (adj)
Meaning: not influenced by strong emotion
Usage: Despite being struck by a grave tragedy she remained dispassionate and took things in her stride in a highly practical manner.
- 374. DISPENSE** (verb)
Meaning: give out
Usage: It is alarming to note that criminals are holding parallel courts and dispensing justice.
- 375. DISQUIET** (noun)
Meaning: unrest
Usage: There was a lot of disquiet among the technical people about the launch of the new product.
- 376. DISSEMBLE** (verb)
Meaning: hedge
Usage: She is an upright individual not prone to dissemble.
- 377. DISSEMINATE** (verb)
Meaning: distribute
Usage: The purpose of teaching is not merely to disseminate information but to instil a love for learning.
- 378. DISSENT** (noun)
Meaning: lack of agreement
Usage: Dissent within the members of the political party led to its devastating fall.
- 379. DISSIPATE** (verb)
Meaning: waste (money, energy or resources)
Usage: Having dissipated all his ancestral inheritance, he is now a bankrupt.
- 380. DISSOLUTE** (adj)
Meaning: degenerate (lacking moral restraint or discipline)
Usage: His dissolute behaviour shocked all his acquaintances.
- 381. DISSONANCE** (noun)
Meaning: discord
Usage: The dissonance at the meeting makes me feel that we are not heading towards peace.
- 382. DISTEND** (verb)
Meaning: swell
Usage: The belly of this child has distended because of malnutrition.
- 383. DISTORT** (verb)
Meaning: deform, misrepresent
Usage: Politicians distorting facts to suit their needs is no news now a days.
- 384. DITHER** (verb)
Meaning: a state of agitation or indecision
Usage: Do not waste your time in dithering lest the opportunity should slip out of your hands.
- 385. DIVERTED** (verb)
Meaning: redirect, entertain, distract
Usage: The traffic was diverted as a new flyover was being constructed.
- 386. DIVEST** (verb)
Meaning: strip
Usage: The Minister was divested of all powers.
- 387. DOCTRINAIRE** (adj)
Meaning: very strict in applying beliefs or principles.
Usage: Although people respect him for his knowledge and intelligence, most resent his doctrinaire attitude.
- 388. DOGGED** (adj)
Meaning: showing determination, not giving up easily
Usage: Despite the obstacles which came his way he pursued his goal with dogged tenacity and emerged successful.
- 389. DOLEFUL** (adj)
Meaning: sad or depressing
Usage: A doleful atmosphere prevailed across the nation when the news of the President's death spread like wildfire.
- 390. DOSSIER** (noun)
Meaning: a set of documents relating to a person, event or case.
Usage: His name figures prominently in the criminal dossier.
- 391. DOUR** (adj)
Meaning: very severe or stern
Usage: The new teacher who looked dour and sullen failed to make a favourable impression on her students.
- 392. DOVETAIL** (verb)
Meaning: fit together easily or conveniently.
Usage: His tastes and interests dovetailed well with that of his spouse.

- 393. DRABNESS** (noun)
Meaning: The state of being dull and uninteresting.
Usage: Being an adventure loving person she resented the drabness of her life and craved to do something exciting.
- 394. DRACONIAN** (adj)
Meaning: harsh
Usage: POTA is considered to be a draconian law by some people.
- 395. DREARY** (adj)
Meaning: bleak and depressing
Usage: Having led a very active life while in service, he now finds his retired life dreary and monotonous.
- 396. DULCET** (adj)
Meaning: sweet and soothing
Usage: The bawling baby calmed down as soon as she heard her mother's dulcet voice.
- 397. DUMBFOUNDED** (adj)
Meaning: greatly astonished
Usage: I was completely dumbfounded for a couple of minutes when I was declared the winner.
- 398. DUN** (verb)
Meaning: to pressurize
Usage: Credit card agents constantly dun customers for payment.
- 399. DURESS** (noun)
Meaning: threats or violence used to force a person to do something
Usage: The witness was forced to sign the document under duress.
- 400. EARMARK** (verb)
Meaning: be chosen for a particular purpose
Usage: The central government has earmarked ₹55 crore towards developmental activities.
- 401. EBULLIENT** (adj)
Meaning: cheerful and full of energy
Usage: The idea of going on a long holiday to his favourite destination put him in an ebullient mood.
- 402. ECLECTIC** (adj)
Meaning: not following one style or a set of ideas but choosing from or using a wide variety.
Usage: Besides being a well read person with eclectic tastes in literature he is also an acclaimed orator.
- 403. ECSTATIC** (adj.)
Meaning: feeling or showing great enthusiasm
Usage: The musician received an ecstatic applause from the audience.
- 404. EDICT** (noun)
Meaning: an official order or statement given by somebody
Usage: A government edict cannot be violated.
- 405. EFFUSIVE** (adj.)
Meaning: expressing emotion in an unrestrained way
Usage: The agitated man was very effusive in his speech.
- 406. EFFACE** (verb)
Meaning: rub off (a mark) from a surface.
Usage: Post independence, the country was trying to efface the unpleasant memories of British rule.
- 407. EGOCENTRIC** (adj)
Meaning: selfish
Usage: After interpreting Hitler's suicide note, experts concluded that he was egocentric.
- 408. EGREGIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: outstandingly bad or shocking
Usage: Such an egregious blunder could only be committed by a computer.
- 409. EGRESS** (noun)
Meaning: exit
Usage: Forgive me for the transgression but I would like to show the egress to all these lawmakers.
- 410. ELAN** (noun)
Meaning: showing great enthusiasm and energy, style and confidence
Usage: The elegant young woman could carry off any type of dress with élan
- 411. ELICIT** (verb)
Meaning: to make out
Usage: The police managed to elicit vital information from the criminal.
- 412. ELOQUENT** (adj)
Meaning: fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing
Usage: Since he is an eloquent speaker people listen to him with rapt attention.
- 413. ELUCIDATE** (verb)
Meaning: make clear, explain
Usage: Since his theory was abstruse he elucidated it to the gathering.
- 414. EMANCIPATE** (verb)
Meaning: free from legal social or political restrictions
Usage: Abraham Lincoln was instrumental in emancipating the slaves of America.
- 415. EMBARK** (verb)
Meaning: begin (a new project or course of action)
Usage: We decided to survey the market before embarking on the project.
- 416. EMBELLISH** (verb)
Meaning: make more attractive
Usage: Since time immemorial women have liked to embellish themselves with jewellery.
- 417. EMBEZZLE** (verb)
Meaning: misappropriate
Usage: He was dismissed from service, when he was found guilty of embezzling official funds.
- 418. EMBODIMENT** (noun)
Meaning: a person or thing that represents or is a typical example of an idea or a quality.
Usage: Mother Teresa was an embodiment of love and compassion.

419. **EMINENT** (adj)
Meaning: famous
Usage: The eminent writer will be honoured next month.
420. **EMISSARY** (noun)
Meaning: representative
Usage: The finance minister was sent as the PM's special emissary to the GATT conference.
421. **EMOTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: causing people to feel strong emotions
Usage: Euthanasia is a highly emotive issue.
422. **EMPATHIZE** (verb)
Meaning: be in sympathy with
Usage: The heroine of the novel Tess of the Durbervilles is made to experience such poignant situations that we can't help empathizing with her.
423. **EMPHATIC** (adj)
Meaning: done or said in a strong way and without any doubt.
Usage: The principal was emphatic about the importance of punctuality and the adherence to rules and regulations of the institution.
424. **ENCUMBER** (verb)
Meaning: burden, get in the way
Usage: Children should not be encumbered with a lot of homework.
425. **ENDANGER** (adj)
Meaning: exposed to danger
Usage: Endangered species of birds and animals should be saved from becoming extinct.
426. **ENDEAVOUR** (noun)
Meaning: a serious effort to achieve something.
Usage: He was on cloud nine when his maiden endeavour at directing a film was a phenomenal success.
427. **ENDURANCE** (noun)
Meaning: the fact or power of enduring something painful and long-lasting.
Usage: The movie was so absurd that sitting through it, was a test of one's endurance.
428. **ENHANCE** (verb)
Meaning: increase the quality, value, or extent of
Usage: Reading contributes a great deal to enhance one's knowledge and wisdom.
429. **ENNUI** (noun)
Meaning: listlessness and dissatisfaction arising from boredom.
Usage: Having nothing constructive to do we were overcome by ennui.
430. **ENSHRINE** (verb)
Meaning: preserve (a right, tradition, or idea) in a form that ensures it will be respected.
Usage: The right to individual liberty is enshrined in the constitution of India.
431. **ENTHRALLING** (adj)
Meaning: holding someone's attention
Usage: The musician's enthralling performance was acknowledged with a standing ovation by the audience.
432. **ENTICE** (verb)
Meaning: attract, beguile
Usage: The abductors enticed the children with some chocolates.
433. **ENTWINE** (verb)
Meaning: to twist or wind something around something else.
Usage: The creeper entwined itself to the bark of the tree.
434. **EPITHET** (noun)
Meaning: a word or phrase used to describe the most important quality of a person or thing
Usage: His tyrannical behaviour earned him the epithet, Hitler.
435. **EPITOME** (noun)
Meaning: essence
Usage: She is an epitome of good manners because of her excellent upbringing.
436. **EQUANIMITY** (noun)
Meaning: calmness and evenness of temper
Usage: She maintains her equanimity even during the most trying circumstances.
437. **EQUIVOCAL** (adj)
Meaning:
Usage: Clever politicians deliberately give equivocal statements.
438. **EROSION** (noun)
Meaning: gradual wearing away
Usage: Indiscriminate felling of trees leads to soil erosion which in turn has a detrimental effect on the fertility of the soil.
439. **ERRANT** (adj)
Meaning: straying from the accepted course or standards
Usage: The Principal warned the boisterous students of punitive action if they did not mend their errant behaviour.
440. **ERUDITE** (adj)
Meaning: learned
Usage: His erudite statements left the common man totally confused.
441. **ESPOUSE** (verb)
Meaning: adopt or support
Usage: Ardent feminists who espoused the cause of women's liberation were instrumental in elevating the position of women in a male chauvinistic society.
442. **ETCH** (verb)
Meaning: cut (a text or a design) on a surface.
Usage: The glass panels of the windows were etched with beautiful designs.
443. **ETHOS** (noun)
Meaning: the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular group or society
Usage: The ethos of the organisation is to deliver quality service to the people.
444. **ETIQUETTE** (noun)
Meaning: the code of polite behaviour in a society.
Usage: It is unbecoming of a person of his calibre to breach the rules of professional etiquette in such a blatant manner.

- 445. EULOGY** (noun)
Meaning: a speech or writing in praise, a funeral oration.
Usage: Many a poet has sung eulogies in praise of the dead king.
- 446. EUPHEMISTIC** (adj)
Meaning: using less direct words instead of those which are harsh and blunt.
Usage: "Vertically challenged" is a euphemistic term to refer to short people.
- 447. EUPHORIA** (noun)
Meaning: a feeling of great happiness
Usage: The initial euphoria of winning the election gradually waned and the elected representatives got back to their respective duties.
- 448. EVASIVE** (adj)
Meaning: elusive
Usage: The seasoned politician kept giving evasive answers to all the controversial questions.
- 449. EVIDENCE** (noun)
Meaning: proof, indication, show
Usage: The judge felt that the appeal was not backed up by sufficient evidence.
- 450. EVINCE** (verb)
Meaning: to make obvious or show clearly.
Usage: Throughout her student life she evinced keen interest in improving her academic knowledge.
- 451. EVOKE** (verb)
Meaning: call to mind
Usage: Susan's antics evoke images of my childhood.
- 452. EVOLVE** (verb)
Meaning: develop gradually
Usage: People were highly superstitious and puritanical during the medieval ages but over the years the human race has gradually evolved into a more rational species.
- 453. EXACERBATE** (verb)
Meaning: make worse
Usage: His weak physical health was exacerbated by the dank and inclement weather.
- 454. EXALTED** (adj)
Meaning: at a high level
Usage: He rose to the exalted position of the president by working very hard.
- 455. EXCULPATE** (verb)
Meaning: show / declare to be not guilty of wrongdoing.
Usage: The accused was exculpated by the court when the accusations levelled against him were proved to be false.
- 456. EXHORTATION** (noun)
Meaning: the act of speaking strongly and earnestly
Usage: The leader's exhortation roused the team members into action.
- 457. EXIGENT** (adj)
Meaning: pressing
Usage: Terrorism is an exigent international problem which needs to be tackled expeditiously.
- 458. EXONERATE** (verb)
Meaning: clear
Usage: After a thorough investigation he was exonerated from the charges levelled against him.
- 459. EXPEDITIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: quick and efficient.
Usage: The Chief Minister ordered expeditious action to be taken against the errant officials.
- 460. EXPONENT** (noun)
Meaning: a promoter of an idea or theory
Usage: Shankaracharya was an exponent of the Advaita philosophy.
- 461. EXPULSION** (noun)
Meaning: the act of expelling, banishment
Usage: The Minister had to face expulsion from the party when his alleged involvement in the scandal was proved judicially.
- 462. EXPUNGE** (verb)
Meaning: remove completely
Usage: She made an earnest attempt to expunge the unpleasant memories of the past and begin life afresh.
- 463. EXQUISITE** (adj)
Meaning: very beautiful and delicate, highly refined
Usage: The rare artefacts in the museum spoke volumes about the exquisite craftsmanship of the artists of a bygone era.
- 464. EXTEMPORIZE** (verb)
Meaning: to speak or perform without advance preparation or thought
Usage: Despite extemporizing his speech, he managed to capture the listeners' attention.
- 465. EXTRADITE** (verb)
Meaning: to officially send back somebody who has been accused or found guilty of a crime to the country.
Usage: The culprit who was involved in the bank scam was extradited from Britain.
- 466. EXTRAVAGANT** (adj)
Meaning: profligate, exaggerated
Usage: Adam's extravagant lifestyle has been a source of constant worry to his wife.
- 467. EXTRICATE** (verb)
Meaning: wriggle out
Usage: The seasoned politician managed to extricate himself from the controversy.
- 468. EXUBERANT** (adj)
Meaning: lively and cheerful
Usage: She is normally a very exuberant person but of late she appears to be rather dour.
- 469. EXULTANT** (adj)
Meaning: jubilant
Usage: The exultant sponsors announced a gift of \$1,00,000 to the child prodigy.
- 470. EYESORE** (noun)
Meaning: something that is very ugly.
Usage: The ramshackle old house was a real eyesore in the upmarket neighbourhood with its palatial bungalows.

- 471. FABLED** (adj)
Meaning: famous
Usage: Visiting the fabled city of Rome, during my holiday in Europe last year, was a dream come true for me.
- 472. FACETIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: treating serious issues with inappropriate humour
Usage: The facetious remarks made by some men on women's day was met with the scorn which it rightly deserved.
- 473. FACTUAL** (adj)
Meaning: based on or concerned with facts or facts.
Usage: He was not aware of the factual errors in his essay until they were pointed out.
- 474. FALLACIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: based on a mistaken belief
Usage: The critics felt that the Finance Minister's argument was fallacious.
- 475. FALLIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: prone to mistakes
Usage: Human beings are fallible.
- 476. FALLOW** (adj)
Meaning: when nothing is created or produced, not successful
Usage: After a fallow period, trading in the country is gradually picking up momentum.
- 477. FAMISHED** (adj)
Meaning: very hungry.
Usage: We were famished and exhausted after the long and arduous journey.
- 478. FANATICISM** (noun)
Meaning: extreme beliefs or behaviour, especially in connection with religion or politics.
Usage: Parochialism and fanaticism have a retrogressive effect on a nation's development.
- 479. FARCE** (noun)
Meaning: a ridiculous or meaningless situation or action.
Usage: The entire examination system, these days, has been reduced to a complete farce.
- 480. FATALISM** (noun)
Meaning: the belief that all events are decided in advance by a supernatural power and humans have no control over them.
Usage: Towards the fag end of her life, her attitude towards life was one of stoic acceptance driven by fatalism.
- 481. FATHOMLESS** (adj)
Meaning: incapable of being understood or explained.
Usage: After a long, fathomless and rather uncomfortable silence she began to speak.
- 482. FATIGUE** (noun)
Meaning: extreme, tiredness
Usage: We were overcome by fatigue after trekking over the mountains continuously for almost three hours.
- 483. FAWNING** (adj)
Meaning: trying to gain favour by servile flattery or attentive behaviour
Usage: Fawning bureaucrats, trying to curry favour with politicians are a common sight these days.
- 484. FEINT** (noun)
Meaning: a false show, a pretence.
Usage: He tried a couple of feints to distract his opponents.
- 485. FELICITY** (noun)
Meaning: great happiness and pleasure
Usage: The incompatible couple were always squabbling with each other and as a result domestic felicity was totally lacking in their lives.
- 486. FERVENT** (adj)
Meaning: keen
Usage: The defendant made a fervent appeal to the judges to listen to his version also.
- 487. FETISH** (noun)
Meaning: something to which a person is obsessively devoted
Usage: She is a diehard workaholic who makes a fetish of her work.
- 488. FEUD** (noun)
Meaning: A long-lasting and bitter dispute
Usage: The long-standing feud between the two contiguous nations culminated in a bloody war.
- 489. FICTITIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: of or related to fiction
Usage: Though fictitious the character of Sherlock Holmes looks very real.
- 490. FIDDLING** (adj)
Meaning: small, unimportant or difficult to do.
Usage: Being a punctilious person, she is finicky even about fiddling details.
- 491. FIDELITY** (noun)
Meaning: continuing faithfulness to a person cause or belief
Usage: Since I promised fidelity to the organisation in which I am working, I cannot divulge this information which should be kept confidential.
- 492. FIENDISH** (adj)
Meaning: devilishly cruel
Usage: The beheading of innocent Indians held hostage by the Taliban, was denounced by all nations of the world as a fiendish act.
- 493. FILLIP** (noun)
Meaning: a stimulus, esp. of encouragement a boost
Usage: His words of encouragement gave the much needed fillip to his sagging morale.
- 494. FINESSE** (noun)
Meaning: elegant or delicate skill
Usage: The plan was executed with masterly finesse.
- 495. FINESSE** (noun)
Meaning: elegant or delicate skill
Usage: Despite being amateur artists they performed the play with masterly finesse.

496. **FITFUL** (adj)
Meaning: active or occurring irregularly
Usage: Having had a fitful sleep last night, I felt groggy throughout the day.
497. **FIXATION** (noun)
Meaning: an excessive interest in someone or something.
Usage: Jane's fixation with cleanliness, sometimes, annoys her husband Joe.
498. **FLAGRANT** (adj)
Meaning: very obvious and unashamed
Usage: The boisterous students were rusticated from the college for indulging in vandalism and flagrant violation of set norms.
499. **FLAIL** (verb)
Meaning: swing or cause to swing widely
Usage: I saw this girl slip and fall from that tree, her arms and legs flailing.
500. **FLOUNDER** (verb)
Meaning: have trouble doing or understanding something.
Usage: His unexpected question left me totally flummoxed and floundering for an answer.
501. **FLOURISH** (verb)
Meaning: be successful during a specified period.
Usage: Art and crafts flourished greatly during the reign of the Mughal rulers.
502. **FLUCTUATE** (verb)
Meaning: rise and fall irregularly in number or amount.
Usage: The prices of petrol and diesel have been constantly fluctuating during the past one year.
503. **FOE** (noun)
Meaning: an enemy or opponent.
Usage: He proved to be a formidable foe to his adversaries.
504. **FOIST** (verb)
Meaning: to pass off (on or upon)
Usage: Parents should not foist their beliefs and desires on their children.
505. **FOOTING** (noun)
Meaning: a secure grip with one's feet.
Usage: While walking on the narrow bridge, she lost her footing and fell into the water.
506. **FOOTNOTE** (noun)
Meaning: an extra piece of information that is printed at the bottom of a page in a book.
Usage: The footnote provided in the book makes an interesting reading.
507. **FOREBODING** (noun & adj)
Meaning: a feeling that something bad will happen.
Usage: She seemed to have had a foreboding of her imminent death.
508. **FORESTALL** (verb)
Meaning: to prevent something from happening by acting first.
Usage: A posse of policemen were deployed at the site to forestall any untoward incident.
509. **FORFEIT** (verb)
Meaning: lose or give up as a necessary result
Usage: If you fail to pay the fee on time you will forfeit your seat.
510. **FORLORN** (adj)
Meaning: very sad and lonely
Usage: The orphaned children looked so forlorn that my heart went out for them.
511. **FORTE** (noun)
Meaning: a thing for which someone has a particular talent.
Usage: Since acting had always been her forte she decided to pursue a course in theatrics.
512. **FORTHRIGHT** (adj)
Meaning: direct and outspoken
Usage: Newspapers are expected to be forthright in expressing their views without any bias.
513. **FORTUITOUS** (adj)
Meaning: happening by luck.
Usage: By a fortuitous turn of events, he was able to turn adversity into an advantage.
514. **FRACAS** (noun)
Meaning: noisy disturbance or quarrel
Usage: The fracas between the two rival groups led to factional rivalry.
515. **FRACTIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: irritable and bad tempered
Usage: Incessant nagging by parents tends to make a teenager fractious and defiant.
516. **FRAY** (noun)
Meaning: an affray, a brawl
Usage: There is a stiff competition between the two candidates who are in the fray for the post of the general secretary.
517. **FRENETIC** (adj)
Meaning: involving a lot of energy
Usage: The activity, which began at a frenetic pace, was suspended abruptly owing to insurmountable circumstances.
518. **FRENZY** (noun)
Meaning: a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour
Usage: In a state of frenzy the angry mob destroyed public property.
519. **FRETFUL** (adj)
Meaning: behaving in a way that shows you are unhappy or uncomfortable.
Usage: The stuffy atmosphere in the class room made the children cranky and fretful.
520. **FRIVOLITY** (noun)
Meaning: behaviour that is silly or amusing especially when this is not suitable
Usage: Although he is an intelligent and hardworking student, he is too easily distracted by frivolities.
521. **FRUGAL** (adj)
Meaning: economical in the use of anything
Usage: Although he is extremely wealthy he believed in a frugal existence.

- 522. FRUITION** (noun)
Meaning: when a plan or an idea begins to happen, exist or be successful.
Usage: A project of this magnitude takes at least a decade to reach fruition.
- 523. FUNCTIONARY** (noun)
Meaning: a person whose job is to do administrative work, esp. for a government or a political party.
Usage: Several functionaries of government departments were entrusted with polling duty at the time of elections.
- 524. FURTHERANCE** (noun)
Meaning: the action of helping a plan or interest to progress.
Usage: The delegates of the two countries agreed to cooperate in the furtherance and improvement of cultural ties.
- 525. FUSILLADE** (noun)
Meaning: a series of shots fired at the same time or quickly one after the other
Usage: The criminal was killed instantly when the police fired a fusillade of bullets at close range.
- 526. FUSTY** (adj)
Meaning: smelling stale, damp or stuffy.
Usage: She was confined for several hours in a dingy and fusty old room by her kidnappers.
- 527. GAFFE** (noun)
Meaning: an embarrassing blunder
Usage: He seems to be oblivious of the serious gaffe he committed during the course of his speech.
- 528. GAINSAY** (verb)
Meaning: deny or contradict, speak against
Usage: Although people criticise her as a hard task master there is no gainsaying the fact that she is a charismatic leader.
- 529. GAIT** (noun)
Meaning: a person's way of walking.
Usage: The comedian who was a stubby man with a peculiar gait, never, failed to amuse his audience.
- 530. GALVANIZE** (verb)
Meaning: shock or excite into action
Usage: The new leader is expected to galvanize his entire team.
- 531. GAMBIT** (noun)
Meaning: an action or remark intended to gain an advantage
Usage: In a shrewd bureaucratic gambit the corrupt politician was caught red handed.
- 532. GANGLING** (adj)
Meaning: (of a person) tall, thin and awkward
Usage: He was a gangling teenager when I last saw him, but now has grown into a handsome and polished gentleman.
- 533. GARBLED** (adj)
Meaning: reproduced (a message or transmission) in a confused and distorted way.
Usage: The garbled message led to a comedy of errors.
- 534. GARISH** (adj)
Meaning: unpleasantly bright and showy
Usage: Her garish dressing reflected her poor sartorial taste.
- 535. GARNER** (verb)
Meaning: gather or collect
Usage: He campaigned extensively and garnered enough support from the electorate.
- 536. GARRET** (noun)
Meaning: a room, often a small dark unpleasant one, at the top of a house, especially in the roof.
Usage: Apart from huge piles of junk, the garret also had some antique furniture.
- 537. GARRULITY** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being extremely talkative.
Usage: His unrestrained garrulity was rather irritating.
- 538. GAUCHE** (adj)
Meaning: socially awkward or unsophisticated
Usage: The gauche young village lass felt like a fish out of water in the snobbish and sophisticated atmosphere.
- 539. GAUNT** (adj)
Meaning: lean and haggard
Usage: I saw a gaunt, lanky man moving around the street looking rather suspicious.
- 540. GENEALOGY** (noun)
Meaning: family tree
Usage: When you draw the genealogy of our family do not forget to give a copy to me.
- 541. GENERATION** (noun)
Meaning: age group, production
Usage: An aging generation with no social security is worrying sociologists.
- 542. GENESIS** (noun)
Meaning: origin
Usage: If you trace the genesis of our family we are the descendents of Rabindranath Tagore.
- 543. GENETICS** (adj)
Meaning: the science of heredity
Usage: By the way, can genetics explain why the entire lineage seems to have homogeneous qualities?
- 544. GENIAL** (adj)
Meaning: friendly and cheerful
Usage: Being a warm and genial person, Jane has endeared herself to all her friends.
- 545. GENIALITY** (noun)
Meaning: cheerfulness
Usage: The guests were overwhelmed by the hostess's warmth and geniality.
- 546. GENOCIDE** (noun)
Meaning: the murder of a whole race or group of people
Usage: Genocide and ethnic violence rocked several regions of the world after the Second World War.

- 547. GENRE** (noun)
Meaning: type
Usage: Classic movies of different genres will be shown at the Paradise theatre during the film festival.
- 548. GETAWAY** (noun)
Meaning: escape or quick departure.
Usage: The thieves managed to make a quick getaway before the police arrived on the scene.
- 549. GHASTLY** (adj)
Meaning: causing great horror or fear.
Usage: The murderer who was guilty of committing the ghastly homicide was sentenced to death.
- 550. GHOULISH** (adj)
Meaning: having an unhealthy interest in death or disaster
Usage: People belonging to some tribal communities living in the Amazon jungles are crude and uncivilized and have a ghoulish passion for weird practices.
- 551. GLEAN** (verb)
Meaning: collect gradually from various sources
Usage: The evidence to support his theory was gleaned from books and experiments.
- 552. GLISTEN** (verb)
Meaning: to shine
Usage: She looked sick with worry and her forehead was glistening with apprehensive perspiration.
- 553. GLUT** (noun)
Meaning: an excessively large supply
Usage: The copious rains this year, led to a glut in the production of food grains.
- 554. GOAD** (verb)
Meaning: provoke to action.
Usage: Constant goading by her parents spurred her into action.
- 555. GORY** (adj)
Meaning: involving a lot of blood or violence, showing or describing blood and violence.
Usage: Gory rituals like human sacrifice are practised even to this day by African tribals.
- 556. GRADATION** (noun)
Meaning: arrangement into categories
Usage: The gradation of the questions from easy to difficult became a controversial issue.
- 557. GRADIENT** (noun)
Meaning: incline
Usage: The steep gradient at the foot of the hillock is proving to be a safety hazard for motorists.
- 558. GRATIFYING** (verb)
Meaning: giving pleasure or satisfaction
Usage: It is gratifying to note that children, these days, are taking active interest in social service.
- 559. GRATUITOUS** (adj)
Meaning: unwarranted, free
Usage: I get irritated when people give me gratuitous advice.
- 560. GRAVE** (adj & noun)
Meaning: serious, tomb, ominous, solemn
Usage: The grave expression on his face told me that it was not the right time to talk to him.
- 561. GRAVITY** (noun)
Meaning: seriousness, solemnity
Usage: Try and understand the gravity of the situation.
- 562. GREGARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: sociable
Usage: Marketing men are, almost invariably, gregarious by nature.
- 563. GRIEF** (noun)
Meaning: deep sorrow, especially caused by someone's death
Usage: She was overwhelmed with grief when she heard the tragic news of her sister's death in a ghastly road accident.
- 564. GRIEVANCE** (noun)
Meaning: complaint, injustice
Usage: Please take your grievance to someone who is in a position to help.
- 565. GRIEVOUS** (adj)
Meaning: grave
Usage: The scooterist was grievously injured in the accident.
- 566. GRIM** (adj)
Meaning: very serious or gloomy
Usage: People, particularly children, distanced themselves from her because she always had a grim expression on her face.
- 567. GULLIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: easily persuaded to believe something
Usage: The unscrupulous man called himself an expert investment adviser and tried to peddle stocks to gullible clients.
- 568. HABITAT** (noun)
Meaning: home
Usage: Even the best zoos are poor substitutes for natural animal habitats.
- 569. HACKNEYED** (adj)
Meaning: used too often and therefore boring
Usage: The movie, which had a hackneyed theme failed to capture the interest of the audience.
- 570. HALLMARK** (noun)
Meaning: a distinctive feature
Usage: Malleability is the hallmark of pure gold.
- 571. HAPHAZARD** (adj)
Meaning: random
Usage: The preparations for the wedding are taking place in a rather haphazard manner.
- 572. HAPLESS** (adj)
Meaning: unfortunate
Usage: The hapless couple met with an accident.
- 573. HARBINGER** (noun)
Meaning: a person or thing that announces or signals the approach of something
Usage: The nightingale is a harbinger of spring.
- 574. HARD-LINE** (adj)
Meaning: an uncompromising support for a firm policy.
Usage: The rulling party drew a lot of flak from the citizens for adopting a hard-line stance.

- 575. HARMONIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: not discordant, free from conflict
Usage: The company has flourished as it has always maintained a harmonious relationship with its customers.
- 576. HARROWING** (adj)
Meaning: extremely upsetting or disturbing
Usage: With acute water scarcity and frequent power cuts, most city dwellers are in for a harrowing summer this year.
- 577. HAVEN** (noun)
Meaning: a place where people or animals feel safe, secure and happy.
Usage: The resort which is a tranquil haven, is an ideal getaway after a long and stressful week.
- 578. HEADWAY** (noun)
Meaning: forward progress
Usage: The police seem to be making little headway in investigating the bank robbery which shook the entire city.
- 579. HEARTEN** (verb)
Meaning: raise someone's spirits
Usage: It is heartening to learn that many young people are coming forward to join the armed forces in order to defend their mother land.
- 580. HEARTFELT** (adj)
Meaning: deeply felt
Usage: We offered our heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.
- 581. HECKLE** (verb)
Meaning: interrupt (a public speaker) with comments or abuses.
Usage: The meeting was stopped abruptly as the Chief Minister who was addressing the gathering was heckled by the angry public.
- 582. HEGEMONY** (noun)
Meaning: dominance of one group or state over another
Usage: India was under British hegemony for over three decades
- 583. HERETICAL** (adj)
Meaning: against traditional religious doctrine
Usage: Robert's heretical statements embarrass his associates no end.
- 584. HETEROGENEOUS** (adj)
Meaning: varied
Usage: The classes in American colleges have a heterogeneous composition.
- 585. HIDEOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely ugly
Usage: Her otherwise pretty face turned hideous after she sustained grievous injuries in a road accident.
- 586. HILARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely funny or merry.
Usage: The movie, which was totally hilarious and thoroughly entertaining, was enjoyed not only by children but also by adults.
- 587. HINGE** (verb)
Meaning: depend entirely on.
Usage: The fate of an agrarian economy hinges, to a large extent, on a copious monsoon.
- 588. HITHERTO** (adv)
Meaning: upto this time
Usage: Hitherto, schools mainly emphasized on rote learning, now the focus is on the all round development of the child.
- 589. HOARD** (noun)
Meaning: a store of money and valued objects.
Usage: In a major breakthrough, the police unearthed a hoard of jewels and antique artefacts recently.
- 590. HOARY** (adj)
Meaning: of an advanced age, advanced in years
Usage: Children enjoyed listening to the hoary tales narrated by the octogenarian.
- 591. HOBBLE** (verb)
Meaning: walk with difficulty or pain
Usage: Having been afflicted with polio during childhood, he had been hobbling around on crutches.
- 592. HOLDINGS** (noun)
Meaning: an amount of property that is owned by a person.
Usage: He is an extremely wealthy person with holdings in various offshore business ventures.
- 593. HOLISTIC** (adj)
Meaning: considering the whole rather than individual parts
Usage: A holistic approach to transport may be the solution to most of our commutation problems.
- 594. HOLOCAUST** (noun)
Meaning: destruction on a mass scale
Usage: The world will not be the same if another nuclear holocaust takes place.
- 595. HOMICIDE** (noun)
Meaning: murder
Usage: You will be charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder because you knocked down the pedestrian unintentionally.
- 596. HOMOGENEOUS** (adj)
Meaning: of the same kind
Usage: Though of the same age, the children are not a homogenous group.
- 597. HONE** (verb)
Meaning: make sharper or more efficient.
Usage: Most corporate houses spend a lot of money on honing the skills of their employees.
- 598. HUBRIS** (noun)
Meaning: excessive pride or self-confidence
Usage: Most men fail to realize that hubris about their achievements can lead to a miserable downfall.
- 599. HURL** (verb)
Meaning: to throw something or someone violently in a particular direction.
Usage: The police were forced to open fire as the rioters hurled stones at them.

- 600. HURTLE** (verb)
Meaning: move at great speed
Usage: The children playing in the street were mowed down by a hurtling truck.
- 601. HYPERBOLE** (noun)
Meaning: an exaggerated statement
Usage: The correct usage of hyperbole could add spice to a writing.
- 602. HYPOCHONDRIAC** (noun)
Meaning: a person who is excessively anxious about his health.
Usage: The hypochondriac was assured by his doctor that nothing was wrong with his health.
- 603. HYPOTHETICAL** (adj)
Meaning: theoretical
Usage: It is merely hypothetical to state that we would have been better off under a different form of government.
- 604. IDIOSYNCRATIC** (adj)
Meaning: individual or peculiar
Usage: His method of extracting work from his subordinates is idiosyncratic but successful.
- 605. IGNOMINY** (noun)
Meaning: public disgrace
Usage: The ignominy of being defeated by his arch rival was difficult for him to endure.
- 606. ILLEGIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: unreadable
Usage: Please give me a printout as your writing is absolutely illegible.
- 607. ILLITERATE** (adj)
Meaning: uneducated
Usage: The growing number of illiterates is a serious cause for concern.
- 608. IMMANENT** (adj)
Meaning: present within or throughout
Usage: Theists believe that God is immanent in very object of creation.
- 609. IMMINENT** (adj)
Meaning: coming or likely to happen very soon.
Usage: The lowering sky portended an imminent storm.
- 610. IMMURE** (verb)
Meaning: hold captive, put under lock and key
Usage: The kidnapped children were immured in a dilapidated house, away from the city.
- 611. IMPASSE** (noun)
Meaning: a situation in which no progress is possible; a deadlock
Usage: Negotiations between the management and the union leaders have reached an impasse, with both the parties adopting an obstinate stance.
- 612. IMPECUNIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: having little or no money
Usage: The minister promised financial assistance to the impecunious peasant families.
- 613. IMPERSONATION** (noun)
Meaning: pretending to be somebody in order to deceive people or to entertain them.
Usage: He received wide applause from the audience for his impersonation of the veteran actor.
- 614. IMPERTINENCE** (noun)
Meaning: the quality of being disrespectful and cheeky.
Usage: I was taken aback by her impertinence.
- 615. IMPETUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: acting or doing quickly and without thought
Usage: Avoid taking impetuous decisions lest you should repent later.
- 616. IMPLACABLE** (adj)
Meaning: unstoppable, unwilling to stop opposing.
Usage: Although he is a good friend to his companions and well-wishers he can be an implacable enemy to those who try to harm him.
- 617. IMPROMPTU** (adj)
Meaning: done without preparation or feeling.
Usage: Although he delivered an impromptu speech, the audience listened to him with rapt attention.
- 618. IMPULSIVE** (adj)
Meaning: acting or done without thinking ahead
Usage: He is usually very circumspect and avoids taking impulsive decisions.
- 619. IMPUTE** (verb)
Meaning: believe that (something) has been done or caused by someone or something
Usage: The politician categorically denied the motives imputed to him by the media.
- 620. INCAPACITY** (noun)
Meaning: lack of ability or skill to do something.
Usage: Ravi's incapacity to complete his work in time drew the displeasure of his employers.
- 621. INCENSE** (verb)
Meaning: to inflame with anger, to enrage.
Usage: Incensed by the management's apathy, the workers resolved to intensify their strike.
- 622. INCESSANT** (adj)
Meaning: never stopping
Usage: The picnic had to be cancelled, with the incessant rain playing spoilsport.
- 623. INCIPIENT** (adj)
Meaning: beginning to happen or develop.
Usage: The political unrest was quelled in its incipient stages before it could lead to a major agitation.
- 624. INCLINATION** (noun)
Meaning: leaning, slope
Usage: Unlike his brother who was a gregarious person, Robert was a loner by nature and by inclination.

- 625. INCOGNITO** (adj & adv)
Meaning: in disguise
Usage: The prince roamed in his kingdom incognito to know the welfare of his subjects.
- 626. INCRIMINATE** (adj)
Meaning: indicate as involved in wrong doing
Usage: There is incriminating evidence that the defendant had lied under oath.
- 627. INCUMBENT** (adj)
Meaning: necessary for (someone) as a duty.
Usage: It is incumbent upon every fresh medical graduate to serve in rural areas for a year.
- 628. INCURSION** (noun)
Meaning: sudden attack
Usage: The army was ready to face the likely incursion of the enemy.
- 629. INDECORUM** (noun)
Meaning: lack of propriety or decency.
Usage: Attending high society gatherings in informal clothes is considered to be an act of indecorum.
- 630. INDENTURE** (noun)
Meaning: a formal agreement or contract, such as one formally binding an apprentice to work for a master
Usage: Many Africans were sent to England and America as indentured servants to tyrannical masters.
- 631. INDIGENT** (adj)
Meaning: very poor
Usage: Despite being hardworking, a majority of people in this nation lead an indigent life
- 632. INDISPOSITION** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being ill or unfit
Usage: He had to postpone his trip due to his indisposition.
- 633. INDUBITABLE** (adj)
Meaning: impossible to doubt
Usage: It is an indubitable fact that no nation in the world can afford to extol terrorism.
- 634. INEBRIATION** (noun)
Meaning: drunkenness
Usage: He revealed the truth while in a state of inebriation.
- 635. INFIRM** (adj)
Meaning: sick and weak, especially over a long period or because of old age.
Usage: One must be considerate towards the elderly and the infirm.
- 636. INFLUX** (noun)
Meaning: the arrival or entry of large number of people or things
Usage: Many hill resorts witness an influx of tourists during the summer months.
- 637. INFRINGE** (verb)
Meaning: break (a law, agreement etc)
Usage: He was convicted by the court when he was found guilty of infringing the law.
- 638. INFUSION** (noun)
Meaning: pouring
Usage: Infusion of new talent is the need of the hour.
- 639. INGENIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very suitable for a particular purpose and resulting from clever new ideas
Usage: Children are ingenious when it comes to getting their own ways.
- 640. INGRATE** (noun & adj)
Meaning: an ungrateful person. Gratis: free
Usage: The ingrate son sneered at the idea of looking after his ailing parents.
- 641. INGRATIATE** (verb)
Meaning: to make acceptable by conscious effort
Usage: He is trying hard to ingratiate himself to his boss.
- 642. INHIBIT** (verb)
Meaning: slow down, stop
Usage: Jane is rather inhibited after her injury.
- 643. INJUNCTION** (noun)
Meaning: an official order given by a court of law which demands that something must or must not be done
Usage: The injunction issued by the Supreme Court prevents government doctors from setting up private practice.
- 644. INNATE** (adj)
Meaning: inborn, natural
Usage: One's innate abilities vary from person to person.
- 645. INNOCUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: not harmful or offensive
Usage: Although it was a seemingly innocuous remark I could discern the insinuation implied in it.
- 646. INQUEST** (noun)
Meaning: an official investigation to find out the cause of somebody's death especially when it has not happened naturally
Usage: An inquest was held to discover the cause of the official's mysterious death.
- 647. INQUISITIVE** (adj)
Meaning: eagerly seeking knowledge, prying
Usage: Children usually have an inquisitive bent of mind.
- 648. INSATIABLE** (adj)
Meaning: voracious
Usage: His insatiable appetite for money has made him rather ruthless.
- 649. INSIDIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: sinister
Usage: The insidious effects of terrorism can be felt in every corner of the globe now.
- 650. INSOLENT** (adj)
Meaning: rude and disrespectful
Usage: Infuriated by the students' insolent behaviour, the principal warned them to mend their ways.

- 651. INSOMNIA** (noun)
Meaning: the condition of being unable to sleep
Usage: Stress is one of the principal causes of insomnia.
- 652. INSTANTANEOUS** (adj)
Meaning: happening immediately
Usage: She agreed to the proposal instantaneously without any deliberation.
- 653. INSURGENT** (adj & noun)
Meaning: rebellious, rebel
Usage: The armed insurgents attacked the police station.
- 654. INSURMOUNTABLE** (adj)
Meaning: insuperable
Usage: Most of the problems we consider insurmountable can be solved with a bit of determination.
- 655. INSURRECTION** (noun)
Meaning: a violent uprising against authority
Usage: The insurrection was quelled before it took a serious turn.
- 656. INTERCESSION** (noun)
Meaning: intervening on behalf of another
Usage: As the intercession attempt turned out to be a failure, the two groups continued to be at logger heads.
- 657. INTERIM** (adj & noun)
Meaning: temporary
Usage: An interim committee was appointed to conduct a probe into the scam.
- 658. INTERJECT** (verb)
Meaning: butt in
Usage: He thought of interjecting before the problem took a serious turn.
- 659. INTERMENT** (noun)
Meaning: the burial of a dead body.
Usage: The body of the slain leader was taken for interment after a post-mortem.
- 660. INTERMINABLE** (adj)
Meaning: endless
Usage: These days we have to endure many seemingly interminable commercials to watch a movie on T.V.
- 661. INTERMITTENT** (adj)
Meaning: irregular
Usage: The intermittent rain hindered relief operations.
- 662. INTERN** (verb)
Meaning: imprison
Usage: The dictator got the rebels interned without any trial.
- 663. INTERSTICE** (noun)
Meaning: a small crack or space in something.
Usage: Water seeped into the room through a tiny interstice in the wall.
- 664. INTERVENED** (verb)
Meaning: interfere, occur
Usage: The situation would have been worse if the elders had not intervened.
- 665. INTIMIDATE** (verb)
Meaning: threaten
Usage: The local bully tried to intimidate the small town residents.
- 666. INTRACTABLE** (adj)
Meaning: stubborn, difficult
Usage: The intractable child refused to say sorry even after being caught red handed while cheating in the examinations.
- 667. INTRANSIGENT** (adj)
Meaning: refusing to change one's views or behaviour
Usage: He could not get along with any of his team mates because of his intransigent attitude.
- 668. INTREPID** (adj)
Meaning: extremely, brave
Usage: The intrepid traveller went ahead with his journey despite the many obstacles which he had to encounter.
- 669. INTRIGUE** (verb)
Meaning: arouse the curiosity or interest of
Usage: We were greatly intrigued by the lives of the royalty.
- 670. INUNDATE** (verb)
Meaning: flood
Usage: The flooded river inundated several villages.
- 671. INURE** (verb)
Meaning: to make someone or something get used to something unpleasant so that they are no longer strongly affected by it.
Usage: He became inured to his wife's persistent nagging.
- 672. INVESTITURE** (noun)
Meaning: installation
Usage: I attended the President's investiture ceremony.
- 673. INVIGORATING** (adj)
Meaning: making somebody feel healthy and full of energy.
Usage: The invigorating breeze soothed her tired nerves and distraught soul.
- 674. INVINCIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: unbeatable
Usage: The Juventus Club seems to be invincible.
- 675. INVOKE** (verb)
Meaning: appeal to, evoke, bring into play
Usage: He tried to invoke the blessings of God before his exams.
- 676. INVOLUNTARY** (adj)
Meaning: done without conscious control.
Usage: The excruciating pain in my shoulder caused me to let out an involuntary cry of pain.
- 677. IRASCIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: bad tempered
Usage: Socrates had a shrewish wife who was known for her irascible nature.
- 678. IRKSOME** (adj)
Meaning: tedious and annoying
Usage: The students were vexed with the irksome regulations imposed by the warden of the hostel.

- 679. IRRESOLUTE** (adj)
Meaning: not able to decide what to do.
Usage: Hamlet, the prince of Denmark was notorious for being irresolute.
- 680. ITERATE** (adj)
Meaning: do or say repeatedly.
Usage: Young children are made to iterate nursery rhymes in order to familiarize them with language.
- 681. JADED** (adj)
Meaning: tired out or lacking enthusiasm, having had too much of something.
Usage: After a hectic session at work we needed a break to rejuvenate our jaded spirits.
- 682. JARRING** (adj)
Meaning: striking against something with a jolt.
Usage: The room was tastefully decorated except for the dark coloured curtains which had a jarring effect on the rest of the decor.
- 683. JAUNDICED** (adj)
Meaning: feeling or showing prejudice, distaste or jealousy
Usage: A person with a jaundiced view of the world seldom derives any happiness out of life.
- 684. JEST** (noun)
Meaning: something said or done to amuse people.
Usage: The remark was made in jest and not meant to be taken seriously
- 685. JETTISON** (verb)
Meaning: throw overboard
The entire cargo had to be jettisoned as all but one of the engines had developed a snag.
- 686. JUDICIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: sensible
Usage: The doctor told the diabetic that he must be more judicious in his food habits.
- 687. JUNCTION** (noun)
Meaning: a join; connection; crossroads
Usage: Every cross road in Delhi has become an important junction.
- 688. JUNCTURE** (noun)
Meaning: point in time; a convergence of events
Usage: The unfaithful husband left his wife at a critical juncture.
- 689. JURISDICTION** (noun)
Meaning: the authority to administer justice or exercise power, authority, field.
Usage: The policeman refused to file the complaint as the crime did not take place in his jurisdiction.
- 690. JUSTIFICATION** (noun)
Meaning: good reason, rationale.
Usage: Many people feel that there is no justification for capital punishment to be awarded to anyone.
- 691. JUVENILE** (adj)
Meaning: silly and more typical of a child than an adult
Usage: Adults behaving in a juvenile manner often become the butt of ridicule.
- 692. KEEPSAKE** (noun)
Meaning: a small item kept in memory of the person who gained it or originally owned it.
Usage: I will always treasure the gift he gave me for keep sake, before he left for the U.S.
- 693. KEYSTONE** (noun)
Meaning: the most important part of a plan or argument that the other parts depend on.
Usage: The government's resoluteness to extirpate terrorism has been the keystone of its development policy.
- 694. KINDRED** (adj)
Meaning: cognate, congenial
Usage: After a single interaction with her, I knew that we were kindred spirits because our tastes and opinions matched on a majority of issues.
- 695. KINK** (noun)
Meaning: a sharp twist or curve in something linear; flaw or defect in a plan or operation.
Usage: The thread that you use for embroidery should not have any kinks or knots.
- 696. KIOSK** (noun)
Meaning: a small open-fronted hut from which newspapers, refreshments, tickets etc are sold.
Usage: She has an interesting collection of trinkets and other antique knick knacks which she picked up mostly from roadside kiosks.
- 697. KNOLL** (noun)
Meaning: a small round hill.
Usage: The shepherd grazed his flock on the grassy knoll everyday.
- 698. KUDOS** (noun)
Meaning: praise and honour.
Usage: The victorious team received kudos from the students and the faculty for winning the trophy.
- 699. LABORIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: difficult, arduous.
Usage: The manager tried to cover up the team's performance with rather laborious arguments.
- 700. LABOURED** (adj)
Meaning: not natural or unprepared
Usage: His joke, which was rather laboured, failed to evoke laughter.
- 701. LACONIC** (adj)
Meaning: using very few words
Usage: His style of writing though crisp and laconic is easy to comprehend.
- 702. LAGGARD** (noun)
Meaning: a person who falls behind others.
Usage: Being a laggard he could never keep pace with his friends either in academics or in sports.
- 703. LAISSEZ-FAIRE** (noun)
Meaning: the process of allowing private businesses to develop without government control.
Usage: The laissez faire approach adopted by the government was criticized by puritans as an imprudent move.

- 704. LAMENT** (verb)
Meaning: to feel or express great sadness or disappointment about somebody or something.
Usage: Many old timers lamented the demolition of antique structures in the city, in the name of modernization.
- 705. LAGUID** (adj)
Meaning: having or showing a disinclination for physical exertion.
Usage: She is irritated by his languid attitude as she has always been a person full of energy and vigour.
- 706. LAPSE** (noun & verb)
Meaning: a slight error; become void or no longer valid
Usage: Even momentary lapse in concentration on busy roads could prove hazardous.
- 707. LARCENY** (noun)
Meaning: the crime of stealing something from somebody; an occasion when this takes place
Usage: The notorious duo were sentenced to imprisonment on charges of larceny.
- 708. LARDER** (noun)
Meaning: a room or large cupboard for storing food.
Usage: My mother and the maid were planning to go for a shopping to replenish the larder.
- 709. LARGESSE** (noun)
Meaning: generosity
Usage: The philanthropist was extolled for his largesse.
- 710. LATITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: scope for freedom of action or thought.
Usage: Being a blue eyed boy of the boss he is given the latitude to work at flexible timings.
- 711. LAX** (adj)
Meaning: not strict severe or careful enough about rules or standards of behaviour
Usage: Lax supervision led to mass copying in the examination.
- 712. LEGACY** (noun)
Meaning: something handed down by a predecessor.
Usage: We must be proud of our country's rich legacy of culture and traditional thought.
- 713. LEGATEE** (noun)
Meaning: a person who receives money or property
Usage: Since her uncle did not have any children of his own she became the sole legatee to his vast property.
- 714. LEGIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: readable
Usage: Jona's writing is barely legible.
- 715. LEGION** (noun)
Meaning: a large number of people of one particular group.
Usage: A legion of photographers and press men waited at the airport for the celebrity's arrival.
- 716. LEGITIMATE** (adj)
Meaning: related to being lawful or legal
Usage: It is absolutely legitimate for the courts to deal firmly with terrorists.
- 717. LENIENT** (adj)
Meaning: not as strict as expected when punishing somebody or when making sure that rules are obeyed.
Usage: Although he was guilty of violating the traffic rule, the cops were lenient with him and let him go without paying the fine.
- 718. LEST** (conjunction)
Meaning: in order to prevent something from happening
Usage: I caught hold of my brother's hand lest he should get lost in that crowd.
- 719. LETHARGIC** (adj)
Meaning: lacking energy and enthusiasm.
Usage: Sullen weather tends to make a person dour and lethargic
- 720. LEVITY** (noun)
Meaning: lack of serious thought; light-heartedness
Usage: Such levity in religious matters may not endear you to many.
- 721. LEXICON** (noun)
Meaning: dictionary
Usage: You may find colloquial words in the lexicon.
- 722. LIAISE** (verb)
Meaning: to form a link (with)
Usage: Civilians should liaise with the police and the army to combat terrorism.
- 723. LIBEL** (noun)
Meaning: character assassination
Usage: He filed a defamation suit against the media, accusing it of libel.
- 724. LIBERAL** (adj)
Meaning: open-minded, generous
Usage: A liberal pay package alone may not enhance productivity.
- 725. LIBERATE** (verb)
Meaning: set free; free from conventional ideas about behaviour.
Usage: The woman of today is more liberated when compared to her ancient counterpart.
- 726. LIBERTINE** (noun)
Meaning: a person who lives an irresponsible life
Usage: The libertine led a life of idleness and dissipation and eventually died penniless.
- 727. LIEGE** (noun)
Meaning: a lord or superior
Usage: Lieges of the olden days were notorious for harassing their subjects.
- 728. LIMPID** (adj)
Meaning: clear and transparent
Usage: His limpid style of writing, bereft of all the trappings of ornamentation, was comprehensible even to the lay man.

- 729. LITANY** (noun)
Meaning: a long boring account of a series of events, reasons etc.
Usage: She listened patiently to the litany of complaints which the children made against each other.
- 730. LITERAL** (adj)
Meaning: taking words in their usual or primary sense without metaphor or allegory
Usage: Literal translations may sound very bland.
- 731. LITERATE** (adj)
Meaning: able to read and write
Usage: Kerala has the maximum number of literates in India.
- 732. LITIGATION** (noun)
Meaning: the process of making or defending a claim in a court of law.
Usage: The litigation between the two parties, which went on for nearly three years, finally ended in an amicable settlement.
- 733. LOATHSOME** (adj)
Meaning: causing hatred or disgust
Usage: It is loathsome to watch able-bodied young men resorting to begging.
- 734. LODESTAR** (noun)
Meaning: a principle that guides somebody's behaviour or actions.
Usage: Expanding its business operations to offshore markets is the company's lodestar.
- 735. LOPSIDED** (adj)
Meaning: with one side lower or smaller than the other.
Usage: The members of the opposition party accused the government of adopting lopsided policies.
- 736. LUCID** (adj)
Meaning: clear, sane, articulate.
Usage: Since the explanation was absolutely lucid I think no one has any questions to ask.
- 737. LUCRE** (noun)
Meaning: money obtained through dishonest means.
Usage: The venal politician gloated over his filthy lucre.
- 738. LUGUBRIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: sad and dismal
Usage: A lugubrious atmosphere prevailed over the city following the leader's assassination.
- 739. LUMINARY** (noun)
Meaning: a person who inspires or influences others
Usage: Although he was a fledgeling artist his work was well appreciated by the leading luminaries of the art world.
- 740. LUNATIC** (noun)
Meaning: outrageous
Usage: The lunatic troubled everyone in the locality.
- 741. LUSTROUS** (adj)
Meaning: shiny
Usage: Her lustrous hair has been her crowning glory.
- 742. MACHIAVELLIAN** (adj)
Meaning: scheming
Usage: The Machiavellian politician is rumoured to have incited the mob.
- 743. MACHINATIONS** (noun)
Meaning: secret and complicated plans, especially to gain power.
Usage: The machinations of the opposition led to the ruling party's miserable downfall.
- 744. MAGISTERIAL** (adj)
Meaning: having or showing power or authority.
Usage: The patriarch of the family spoke with magisterial authority.
- 745. MAGNANIMOUS** (adj)
Meaning: large hearted and forgiving
Usage: Her magnanimous gesture of donating her entire earnings from the film, to charity received applause from the media.
- 746. MAGNATE** (noun)
Meaning: a wealthy and influential person, esp. in business
Usage: The business magnate bought all the photographs displayed in the exhibition.
- 747. MAGNIFICENT** (adj)
Meaning: extremely attractive and impressive
Usage: The audience appreciated the soprano's magnificent performance.
- 748. MAGNITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: great size or importance
Usage: A project of this magnitude needs careful execution.
- 749. MAIM** (verb)
Meaning: to injure somebody seriously, causing permanent damage to their body.
Usage: It is grossly inhuman of the terrorist organisation to maim innocent people in order to promote their cause.
- 750. MAINSPRING** (noun)
Meaning: the most important part of something; the most important influence on something.
Usage: Before the onset of industrialization, agriculture was the mainspring of Indian economy.
- 751. MAINSTREAM** (adj)
Meaning: the ideas and opinions that are thought to be normal because they are shared by most people.
Usage: The veteran politician announced his retirement from mainstream politics.
- 752. MALADROIT** (adj)
Meaning: awkward
Usage: The maladroitness of the strike has aggravated the company's problems.

- 753. MALAPROPISM** (noun)
Meaning: incorrect usage of words
Usage: One student wrote in his essay, "I have been grown with a lot of fondness by my parents." What malapropism!
- 754. MALCONTENT** (noun)
Meaning: a person who is dissatisfied and rebellious
Usage: A band of malcontents were responsible for creating unrest in the country and destabilizing the government.
- 755. MALEVOLENCE** (noun)
Meaning: wickedness
Usage: Milton's 'Satan' is a personification of 'malevolence'.
- 756. MALICIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: meaning or meant to do harm
Usage: The malicious man beat up the children playing near his house.
- 757. MALIGN** (verb & adj)
Meaning: slander, harmful
Usage: The Chief requested the press not to malign his overworked police force.
- 758. MALPRACTICE** (noun)
Meaning: wrong or illegal behaviour while in a professional job.
Usage: The patient sued the staff of the hospital for medical malpractice.
- 759. MAMMOTH** (adj)
Meaning: extremely large.
Usage: It was no doubt a mammoth task but we could depend on him as he was a man of alacrity and acumen.
- 760. MANDATE** (noun)
Meaning: command, order, charge
Usage: The politician losing an election has to accept the people's mandate.
- 761. MANDATORY** (adj)
Meaning: required by rule or law
Usage: If you have a PAN number then it is mandatory to file your tax returns.
- 762. MANGLE** (verb)
Meaning: to hack, tear, or crush into a misshapen state.
Usage: The bodies of the accident victims were mangled beyond recognition.
- 763. MANHANDLE** (verb)
Meaning: push or drag (someone) roughly
Usage: The protestors claimed that they were manhandled by the police.
- 764. MANIFEST** (verb)
Meaning: to show something clearly, especially, a feeling, an attitude or a quality
Usage: Her anxiety was manifest in her nervous movements.
- 765. MANIPULATE** (verb)
Meaning: control or influence in a clever or underhand way
Usage: The shrewd politician manipulated the facts to suit himself.
- 766. MANNERED** (adj)
Meaning: (of a style of writing, acting etc) artificial and affected.
Usage: Critics came down heavily on Peter Brinsley's mannered prose style.
- 767. MANOEUVRE** (noun)
Meaning: a carefully planned scheme or action
Usage: In a crafty manoeuvre the dissidents managed to overthrow the ruling party.
- 768. MARINER** (noun)
Meaning: a sailor
Usage: Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner' is a poem about mariners lost in the sea.
- 769. MAROON** (verb)
Meaning: abandon in a remote place.
Usage: When he regained consciousness Sindbad found himself marooned on a lonely island.
- 770. MARTINET** (noun)
Meaning: a strict disciplinarian.
Usage: Being a retired army officer, he is a bit of a martinet.
- 771. MARVEL** (verb)
Meaning: to feel astonishment
Usage: I could not help marvelling at the beauty of nature.
- 772. MASQUERADE** (verb)
Meaning: a pretence
Usage: The culprit who masqueraded as a government official and tried to fool the gullible people was caught red handed by the police.
- 773. MAVERICK** (noun)
Meaning: an unconventional or independent minded person
Usage: The maverick politician was not popular with his partymen.
- 774. MAWKISH** (adj)
Meaning: sentimental in an excessive way
Usage: The poet has the dubious distinction of composing mawkish poems.
- 775. MAYHEM** (noun)
Meaning: confusion and fear, usually caused by violent behaviour or by some sudden shocking event.
Usage: The Prime Minister's assassination led to the destabilisation of the government and mayhem in the country.
- 776. MEANDERING** (adj)
Meaning: following a winding course.
Usage: The meandering river flowed through rivers and valleys.
- 777. MEDDLE** (verb)
Meaning: interfere with something that is not one's concern.
Usage: It is not prudent to meddle with the personal affairs of others.
- 778. MEDIOCRE** (adj)
Meaning: of only average or fairly low quality
Usage: The cricket team's mediocre performance in the recently concluded test series drew flak from cricket lovers across the country.

- 779. MEEKNESS** (noun)
Meaning: the quality of being gentle and mild.
Usage: People always take advantage of her meekness and naivety.
- 780. MEGALOMANIA** (noun)
Meaning: the false belief that one has great power or importance.
Usage: The frequent tantrums thrown by most film stars is a typical example of megalomania.
- 781. MELANGE** (noun)
Meaning: varied mixture
Usage: Despite being a melange of various cultures our country stands united in its diversity
- 782. MELEE** (noun)
Meaning: a confused fight
Usage: Several people were injured in the melee triggered by communal disturbance and the police opened teargas shells to bring the situation under control.
- 783. MELLOW** (adj)
Meaning: relaxed and good humoured.
Usage: When I met him last evening, I found him in a mellow mood engaged in friendly banter with his friends.
- 784. MELODRAMATIC** (adj)
Meaning: too dramatic or exaggerated
Usage: He conveyed the message with a melodramatic flourish.
- 785. MEMOIR** (noun)
Meaning: an account written by a public figure of his/her life and experiences.
Usage: The memoirs of his early childhood make for poignant reading.
- 786. MERCENARY** (adj)
Meaning: motivated chiefly by the desire to make money
Usage: The fact that his friends deserted him as soon as he was bereft of all his wealth makes it obvious that their interests in him were purely mercenary.
- 787. MERCHANDISE** (noun)
Meaning: goods for sale
Usage: Shopkeepers display their merchandise in an attractive manner in order to entice customers.
- 788. MERCURIAL** (adj)
Meaning: often changing or reacting in a way that is unexpected
Usage: None can get along with a person who has a mercurial temperament.
- 789. MESMERISED** (verb)
Meaning: spell bound
Usage: The gymnast's performance mesmerised the audience.
- 790. METTLE** (noun)
Meaning: spirit and strength in the face of difficulty
Usage: He is a man of great mettle and does not rest until he meets his goal.
- 791. MIDDLING** (adj)
Meaning: second – rate, of average size, quality, status etc
Usage: The audience who expected a spectacular show were rather disappointed upon witnessing the artist's middling performance.
- 792. MILIEU** (noun)
Meaning: a person's social environment
Usage: The social milieu of ancient India was not conducive to the education and emancipation of women.
- 793. MINISTRATIONS** (noun)
Meaning: the act of helping or caring for somebody, especially, when they are ill or in trouble.
Usage: Her mother's tender ministrations helped her to overcome her depression and regain her confidence.
- 794. MINUSCULE** (adj)
Meaning: extremely small
Usage: The size of the font was so minuscule that I had to strain my eyes to read through the paper.
- 795. MIRTHFUL** (adj)
Meaning: in high spirits
Usage: A mirthful atmosphere prevailed across the kingdom on the occasion of the prince's coronation.
- 796. MISAPPREHENSION** (noun)
Meaning: a mistaken belief
Usage: Some people still seem to be under the misapprehension that the role of a woman is confined to the kitchen.
- 797. MISDEMEANOUR** (noun)
Meaning: an action that is bad or unacceptable
Usage: The management warned him that it would not tolerate any type of misdemeanour, henceforth.
- 798. MISHAP** (noun)
Meaning: accidental and unfortunate
Usage: The mishap could have been averted if the authorities had been more alert.
- 799. MISLAY** (verb)
Meaning: to put something somewhere and then be unable to find it again, esp for only a short time.
Usage: Having mislaid his spectacles he spent the whole evening frantically searching for them.
- 800. MISSIVE** (noun)
Meaning: letter
Usage: The PM dashed off a missive to the governor expressing his anguish about the law and order situation in the state.
- 801. MODICUM** (noun)
Meaning: small quantity of something
Usage: Although diligence and perseverance are essential attributes of success, a modicum of luck is also mandatory.
- 802. MONOTONY** (noun)
Meaning: repetitiveness
Usage: The holiday at the hill resort was a well-deserved break from the monotony of every day life.

- 803. MONUMENTAL** (adj)
Meaning: very large or impressive
Usage: Entrusting such an important work to her proved to be a monumental blunder.
- 804. MORASS** (noun)
Meaning: a complicated situation
Usage: We finally managed to free ourselves from the morass of paper work and secured approval for our project.
- 805. MORATORIUM** (noun)
Meaning: a temporary stopping of an activity
Usage: The defence ministry has imposed a five year moratorium on the sale and manufacture of nuclear weapons.
- 806. MORDANT** (adj)
Meaning: sharply sarcastic
Usage: The novelist's sense of humour, albeit mordant, was very appealing to his readers.
- 807. MORES** (noun)
Meaning: customs and conventions of community
Usage: Many of the social mores of the past are now moribund.
- 808. MORIBUND** (adj)
Meaning: at the point of death, losing effectiveness and about to end.
Usage: With young men and women insisting on choosing their life partners themselves, the concept of arranged marriages would soon become moribund.
- 809. MORTIFIED** (verb)
Meaning: feel extremely offended or embarrassed.
Usage: I was greatly mortified by his slighting remarks.
- 810. MOTTLED** (adj)
Meaning: marked with patches of a different colour.
Usage: While a majority of plants have green leaves some crotons have mottled leaves and are used exclusively for ornamental purposes.
- 811. MULL** (verb)
Meaning: to cogitate, turn over in the mind.
Usage: He mulled over the idea for a long time and finally took a decision.
- 812. MULTIFARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: having great variety.
Usage: India is a land of multifarious traditions and languages.
- 813. MUNIFICENCE** (noun)
Meaning: extreme generosity
Usage: The large donation which he made spoke of the philanthropist's munificence.
- 814. MURKY** (adj)
Meaning: dark and gloomy
Usage: The murky weather has a depressing effect on one's mood.
- 815. MUSTY** (adj)
Meaning: having a stale or mouldy smell or taste.
Usage: The garage which was full of piles of junk, reeked with a musty odour.
- 816. MUTED** (adj)
Meaning: muffled sound.
Usage: Except for the muted sounds of hooting of the owls at a distance, the night was still and eerie.
- 817. MUTILATE** (verb)
Meaning: cause a serious damage to (something)
Usage: The riders went berserk and mutilated the idols in the temple.
- 818. MUTINOUS** (adj)
Meaning: rebellious
Usage: The mutinous troops stormed the fortress and opened fire.
- 819. NADIR** (noun)
Meaning: the worst moment of a particular situation
Usage: His involvement in the scam and consequent resignation was the nadir of his career.
- 820. NAÏVE** (adj)
Meaning: lacking experience, wisdom or judgement
Usage: Although he was very naive when he first started the business, he is now a stalwart.
- 821. NARCISSIST** (noun)
Meaning: self admiring person
Usage: The super star has become a narcissist – a victim of his own past glory.
- 822. NASCENT** (adj)
Meaning: just coming into existence and beginning to develop
Usage: Nanotechnology is still in its nascent stages in many countries across the world.
- 823. NEFARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: wicked or criminal
Usage: The dubious politician was expelled from the party for indulging in nefarious activities.
- 824. NEGATE** (verb)
Meaning: cancel out, deny
Usage: The opposition feels that its stand has been vindicated while the ruling party's stance stands negated.
- 825. NEPOTISM** (noun)
Meaning: undue favouritism to one's relations and close friends.
Usage: Nepotism is not uncommon in the political and bureaucratic circles of India.
- 826. NICETY** (noun)
Meaning: the small details or points of difference, especially concerning the correct way of behaving or doing things.
Usage: Being born and bred in a village, she was not aware of the social niceties of high society life in a city.
- 827. NIGGLE** (verb)
Meaning: criticize in a petty way
Usage: The couple had the habit of constantly niggling at each other which led to incompatibility between them.
- 828. NIHILISM** (noun)
Meaning: the belief that nothing has any value, especially religious and moral principles
Usage: The book titled, 'The Vision of the Future' glorifies nihilism.

- 829. NIRVANA** (noun)
Meaning: perfect bliss and release from karma, attained by the extinction of individuality.
Usage: According to the scriptures, one can achieve a state of nirvana through detachment and dedication to one's duty.
- 830. NOISOME** (adj)
Meaning: very unpleasant
Usage: The convicts were confined in a noisy dungeon.
- 831. NON-COMMITTAL** (adj)
Meaning: showing what one thinks or which side one supports
Usage: When journalists questioned him about the outcome of the negotiations the minister remained non-committal.
- 832. NONCHALANT** (adj)
Meaning: calm, relaxed
Usage: Despite the trying circumstances he appeared nonchalant.
- 833. NONDESCRIPT** (adj)
Meaning: having no interesting or unusual features or qualities
Usage: The young lad who belonged to a nondescript village, in a remote corner of the country, eventually achieved immense success
- 834. NONPLUSSED** (adj)
Meaning: surprised and confused as to how to react
Usage: The new teacher was nonplussed when she was accorded a rude welcome by the students.
- 835. NOTIONAL** (adj)
Meaning: based on a guess, estimate or theory; not existing in reality.
Usage: The figures published in the newspapers were only notional, since the actual figures could not be obtained.
- 836. NOVITIATE** (noun)
Meaning: the period or state of being a novice esp. in a religious order.
Usage: After graduating in theological studies, he underwent a two-year novitiate and was inducted as a priest.
- 837. NUANCE** (noun)
Meaning: a very slight difference in meaning, expression, sound etc.
Usage: Despite watching her face intently to catch every nuance of expression, I could not discern her inner feelings.
- 838. NUGATORY** (adj)
Meaning: of no value
Usage: The shares that she thought would fetch her a lot of money proved to be nugatory.
- 839. OAFISH** (adj)
Meaning: uncouth, unpleasant, stupid behaviour
Usage: She dotes on her son so much that he has become an oafish idiot.
- 840. OBDURATE** (adj)
Meaning: stubbornly refusing to change one's mind
Usage: He was so obdurate that all my attempts to make him see reason proved futile.
- 841. OBFUSCATE**
Meaning: to muddle or confuse
Usage: The defence lawyer made a deliberate attempt to obfuscate facts.
- 842. OBLIGATE** (verb)
Meaning: be obliged to do something.
Usage: The new rule obligates the organization to be more transparent in its dealings.
- 843. OBLITERATE** (verb)
Meaning: destroy completely
Usage: Several villages were obliterated by the flash floods.
- 844. OBLIVION** (noun)
Meaning: a state in which you are not aware of what is happening around you, usually because you are unconscious or asleep.
Usage: He often sought solace for his innumerable worries by drinking himself to oblivion.
- 845. OBNOXIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very unpleasant
Usage: His obnoxious behaviour attracted a lot of criticism.
- 846. OBSOLESCE** (adj)
Meaning: becoming obsolete
Usage: The prediction that the printed word would become obsolescent with the advent of computers eventually turned out to be false.
- 847. OBSTINATE** (adj)
Meaning: not easily subdued or remedied.
Usage: Her friends were piqued by her obstinate refusal to change her decision.
- 848. ODDITY** (noun)
Meaning: a strange person or thing.
Usage: He looked like an oddity in his bizarre outfit and weird hairdo.
- 849. ODDMENTS** (pl noun)
Meaning: something remaining over
Usage: Her house is cluttered with oddments which she is unwilling to part with.
- 850. ODISIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely unpleasant
Usage: He is such an odious person that people detest his company.
- 851. ODYSSEY** (noun)
Meaning: a long eventful journey.
Usage: The writer has recorded the details of his innumerable odysseys in his travelogue.
- 852. OFFBEAT** (adj)
Meaning: different from what most people expect.
Usage: He is a man with offbeat taste and style.
- 853. OMNIPOTENT** (adj)
Meaning: all-powerful.
Usage: God is omnipotent.
- 854. ONEROUS** (adj)
Meaning: involving much effort and difficulty
Usage: The onerous task of nurturing his younger siblings fell on his tender shoulders after his father's death.

855. **ONSLAUGHT** (noun)
Meaning: a fierce or defensive attack
Usage: The armed forces are pretty well equipped to defend the country against an enemy onslaught.
856. **ONUS** (noun)
Meaning: responsibility
Usage: The onus of looking after the safety and security of the employees rests with the employer.
857. **OPERATIONAL** (adj)
Meaning: ready to be used.
Usage: The Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for a new airport in the city which would be operational by the end of next year.
858. **OPIATE** (noun)
Meaning: a drug containing opium
Usage: In the past, opiate was administered in order to mitigate excruciating pain.
859. **OPINE** (verb)
Meaning: to express an opinion.
Usage: Most doctors opine that physical exercise and a wholesome diet can prevent people from falling prey to stress related ailments.
860. **OPPORTUNE** (adj)
Meaning: done or occurring at an especially convenient or appropriate time
Usage: The soldiers were waiting for the opportune moment to strike back at the enemy.
861. **OPPRESSIVE** (adv)
Meaning: causing distress or anxiety
Usage: The students resented the warden's oppressive rules.
862. **OPULENCE** (noun)
Meaning: luxury and grandeur
Usage: The spectators were awestruck by the opulence and grandeur of the Versailles palace.
863. **ORCHESTRATE** (verb)
Meaning: direct (a situation) to produce a desired effect.
Usage: The rebellion was orchestrated by a group of mavericks.
864. **OSTENSIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: apparent
Usage: The ostensible reason for the increase in crime is poverty but the police chief feels that there could be other reasons too.
865. **OSTRACIZE** (verb)
Meaning: exclude from a society or group
Usage: The bigots of his community ostracized him for getting married to a girl belonging to a different religion.
866. **OUTCRY** (noun)
Meaning: a reaction of anger or strong protest shown by people in public.
Usage: The unprecedented rise in prices provoked a public outcry.
867. **OUTLANDISH** (adj)
Meaning: strange or unfamiliar
Usage: His outlandish clothes made him the object of ridicule at the party.
868. **OUTLAW** (verb)
Meaning: make illegal.
Usage: Smoking in public has been outlawed in many countries.
869. **OUTLAY** (noun)
Meaning: an amount of money spent
Usage: The project, which was started on a large scale, required a huge financial outlay.
870. **OUTMODED** (adj)
Meaning: no longer fashionable or useful
Usage: With the advent of computers, typewriters have become outmoded.
871. **OUTSET** (noun)
Meaning: from the beginning
Usage: I made it clear to them at the very outset that negligence will not be tolerated.
872. **OVATION** (noun)
Meaning: long, enthusiastic round of applause
Usage: The standing ovation given by the audience testifies to the soprano's exquisite performance.
873. **OVERHAUL** (verb)
Meaning: examine and repair
Usage: The car, which was partly damaged in the accident, was overhauled at the workshop.
874. **OVERINDULGENCE** (noun)
Meaning: excessive indulgence.
Usage: He was advised to avoid overindulgence in food and drink.
875. **OVERRIDING** (adj)
Meaning: more important than anything else in a particular situation.
Usage: Extirpating terrorism from the country is a matter of overriding concern for the government at this juncture.
876. **OVERRUN** (verb)
Meaning: spread over or occupy in large numbers.
Usage: The fort was overrun by enemy troops.
877. **OVERSIGHT** (noun)
Meaning: an unintentional failure to notice or do something.
Usage: Bill was embarrassed by his glaring oversight and profusely apologized for it.
878. **OVERTURES** (noun)
Meaning: approaches made with the aim of opening negotiations or establishing a relationship
Usage: Since she knew his real nature she did not fall prey to his charms and ignored all his friendly overtures.
879. **OVERWROUGHT** (adj)
Meaning: in an overemotional state, with highly strained nerves.
Usage: As the countdown for the d-day began, the organisers of the event became overwrought and apprehensive.
880. **PACIFIC** (adj)
Meaning: peace-loving
Usage: His pacific nature prevented him from getting involved in the brawl.

- 881. PACT** (noun)
Meaning: something which is agreed on, an agreement esp. not legally enforceable.
Usage: The extremist organisation made a peace pact with the government.
- 882. PADDOCK** (noun)
Meaning: a small field or enclosure for horses.
Usage: The farmer kept a fine breed of horses in the paddock behind his house.
- 883. PAGEANTRY** (noun)
Meaning: elaborate or sumptuous show or display.
Usage: The audience watched spell bound, the rare pageantry displayed by the Air Force cadets at the recent air show.
- 884. PALLID** (adj)
Meaning: pale, especially because of poor health
Usage: Although she has recovered from her illness, she still looks weak and pallid.
- 885. PALMY** (adj)
Meaning: comfortable and prosperous
Usage: People were happier during the palmy days of yore because the stress and strain of modern life was unknown to them.
- 886. PANACEA** (noun)
Meaning: cure-all
Usage: It is rightly said that music is the panacea for all ailments.
- 887. PANDEMIC** (adj)
Meaning: prevalent over a whole country or the world
Usage: Doctors are trying to ensure that bird flu does not become pandemic.
- 888. PANDEMONIUM** (noun)
Meaning: chaos
Usage: Pandemonium prevailed in the house when the opposition leader insulted a ruling party member.
- 889. PANTOMIME** (noun)
Meaning: acting that is unaccompanied by words
Usage: The undisputed king of pantomime.
- 890. PARABLE** (noun)
Meaning: a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson.
Usage: Narrating parables is an interesting way of inculcating moral values in children.
- 891. PARIAH** (noun)
Meaning: a social outcast.
Usage: He was treated like a pariah by his neighbours because of his involvement in criminal activities.
- 892. PARITY** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being equal or equivalent.
Usage: Women labourers demanded wage parity with their male counterparts.
- 893. PAROCHIAL** (adj)
Meaning: having a narrow outlook or range
Usage: He felt out of place among the parochial and clannish members of the community.
- 894. PARSIMONIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely unwilling to spend money
Usage: Despite amassing a lot of wealth, he leads a parsimonious existence.
- 895. PASTY** (adj)
Meaning: pale and unhealthy-looking.
Usage: The long bout of illness has left her pasty and debilitated.
- 896. PATRICIAN** (adj & noun)
Meaning: aristocratic
Usage: People were taken aback by his patrician arrogance.
- 897. PATRIOTIC** (adj)
Meaning: having love for one's country
Usage: Mahatma Gandhi's inspiring speeches roused the patriotic spirit of several Indians.
- 898. PATRONIZING** (adj)
Meaning: showing that you are more intelligent than somebody else.
Usage: People distance themselves away from him because they resented his patronizing behaviour.
- 899. PECUNIARY** (adj)
Meaning: having to do with money
Usage: Constrained by pecuniary difficulties, he was forced to discontinue his studies.
- 900. PEDESTRIAN** (adj)
Meaning: dull and boring
Usage: The programme, which started with a lot of promise, turned out to be a pedestrian affair.
- 901. PEEVISH** (adj)
Meaning: irritable
Usage: Lack of proper sleep tends to make a person dull and peevish.
- 902. PENCHANT** (noun)
Meaning: a strong liking
Usage: She has a penchant for dressing up in trendy clothes.
- 903. PENITENT** (adj)
Meaning: feeling sorrow and regret for having done wrong
Usage: The young man was penitent of his mistakes and resolved to tread the path of righteousness.
- 904. PENSIVE** (adj)
Meaning: expressing deep thoughtfulness, often with some sadness
Usage: He sat beside the lake in a pensive mood, cogitating about life.
- 905. PENURIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely poor
Usage: Although he was born into a wealthy family he is now leading a penurious life thanks to his prodigal habits.
- 906. PERENNIAL** (adj & noun)
Meaning: happening again and again; something which is there for a very long time
Usage: My mother has been a perennial source of inspiration for me.

- 907. PERFIDIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: that which cannot be trusted
Usage: The turncoat politician was expelled by his party's leadership for his perfidious act.
- 908. PERFUNCTORY** (adj)
Meaning: carried out with a minimum effort or thought
Usage: His work, which is perfunctory and slipshod and does not comply with the expected standards.
- 909. PERPETUATE** (verb)
Meaning: to make something such as a bad situation, a belief etc continue for a long time.
Usage: Films and television, to a large extent, are responsible for perpetuating violence among youth.
- 910. PERSPECTIVE** (noun)
Meaning: viewpoint, outlook
Usage: He came out with a strange perspective about the issue.
- 911. PERTNESS** (noun)
Meaning: cheekiness
Usage: We were greatly appalled by the young lady's pertness.
- 912. PERVASIVE** (adj)
Meaning: spreading widely through or present every where in something.
Usage: Movies have a pervasive influence on adolescent behaviour.
- 913. PETRIFIED** (adj)
Meaning: paralysed with fear
Usage: We were petrified on seeing the ghastly road accident.
- 914. PETULANT** (adj)
Meaning: Bad-tempered and unreasonable, especially because you cannot do or have what you want.
Usage: Age and ill health have made him senile and petulant.
- 915. PHILANTHROPIC** (adj)
Meaning: related to the practice of helping the poor, especially by giving them money
Usage: His philanthropic nature earned him a lot of respect and love from the poor and the needy.
- 916. PHLEGMATIC** (adj)
Meaning: calm and unemotional
Usage: Being a man with a phlegmatic temperament, people resent his company.
- 917. PHONEY** (adj)
Meaning: A person or thing that is not genuine
Usage: It was not difficult for me to make out that the excuse given by him was phoney.
- 918. PHOTOGRAPHIC** (adj)
Meaning: accurate and in great detail
Usage: He is blessed with such a photographic memory that he can vividly, recall events which took place several decades ago.
- 919. PINCHED** (adj)
Meaning: (of a person's face) pale and thin, especially because of illness, cold or worry.
Usage: Although she recovered fully from her illness she still has a pinched look on her face.
- 920. PIONEER** (noun)
Meaning: a person who develops new ideas or techniques.
Usage: The American scientists who were the pioneers of robotic technology won the admiration of the scientific community.
- 921. PIQUANT** (adj)
Meaning: stimulating to the mind
Usage: The piquant story line of the movie kept the audience glued to their seats.
- 922. PITFALL** (noun)
Meaning: a hidden danger or difficulty.
Usage: Although he was not against the idea of accepting the foreign assignment, he was apprehensive of the pitfalls involved in it.
- 923. PITTANCE** (noun)
Meaning: very small or inadequate amount of money.
Usage: Due to recession and unemployment in the country even highly qualified people are forced to work for a pittance.
- 924. PIVOTAL** (adj)
Meaning: crucially important.
Usage: Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the Indian economy.
- 925. PLACATE** (verb)
Meaning: pacify
Usage: The husband tried to placate his angry wife with a bouquet.
- 926. PLACID** (adj)
Meaning: not easily excited or irritated
Usage: She is, by nature, a placid person who seldom gets perturbed.
- 927. PLAINTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: sounding sad and mournful
Usage: His voice sounded plaintive when he recalled nostalgically the pleasant memories of the past.
- 928. PLAUSIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: seeming reasonable or probable
Usage: The excuse which he gave for shirking away from the work given to him, did not sound very plausible to me.
- 929. PLEASANTRY** (noun)
Meaning: an unimportant remark made as part of a polite conversation.
Usage: After the initial pleasantries, he came to the actual point of discussion.
- 930. PLEBEIAN** (adj)
Meaning: lacking refinement
Usage: His plebeian tastes were heckled by the snobs of the club.
- 931. PLENARY** (adj)
Meaning: entire or absolute
Usage: The Supreme Court has plenary powers to revoke a law.
- 932. PLUMB** (verb)
Meaning: try to understand or succeed in understanding something mysterious.
Usage: The celebrity's enigmatic life attracted the attention of biographers who tried to plumb the mysteries of life.

- 933. PLUMMET** (verb)
Meaning: fall straight down at high speed.
Usage: Share prices have plummeted to an all time low in the past three months.
- 934. PLUTOCRAT** (noun)
Meaning: a person who is powerful because of his wealth.
Usage: The officials fell a prey to the bribe offered by plutocrats.
- 935. POISE** (noun)
Meaning: a calm and confident manner
Usage: Few people can match the poise and grace of the veteran actress.
- 936. POLARITY** (noun)
Meaning: the situation when two tendencies, opinions etc oppose each other.
Usage: The polarity between the two wings of the ruling party led to its destabilization.
- 937. POLYMATH** (noun)
Meaning: a person with a wide knowledge of many subjects.
Usage: He was a polymath who commanded a lot of respect on account of his exhaustive knowledge.
- 938. PONDER** (verb)
Meaning: consider carefully
Usage: He pondered over their issue for a while before expressing his opinion.
- 939. POPULOUS** (adj)
Meaning: where a large number of people live.
Usage: India is the second most populous country in the world.
- 940. PORTENT** (noun)
Meaning: a sign or warning that something (important or unpleasant) is likely to happen.
Usage: The failure of monsoon this year is a portent of the impending drought.
- 941. POSIT** (verb)
Meaning: put forward as a fact or as a basis for argument
Usage: Several psychologists have posited that rote learning stultifies a child's creative abilities.
- 942. POSTERITY** (noun)
Meaning: all succeeding generations.
Usage: These rare works of art which symbolize our country's cultural heritage should be preserved for posterity.
- 943. POTABLE** (adj)
Meaning: safe to drink
Usage: There is an acute shortage of potable water in many cities in India.
- 944. POTENT** (adj)
Meaning: strong
Usage: Quinine is a potent antidote for malaria.
- 945. POTENTATE** (noun)
Meaning: a ruler who has a lot of power, esp. when this is not restricted by a parliament etc.
Usage: People eventually rebelled against the potentate's tyrannical rule.
- 946. PRE-EMPT** (verb)
Meaning: take action so as to prevent (something) happening.
Usage: You can pre-empt an attack of a flu by taking an anti-pyretic drug at the first warning sign.
- 947. PREAMBLE** (noun)
Meaning: an introduction, an opening statement.
Usage: She conveyed the message without a preamble.
- 948. PRECARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: not safe or certain
Usage: He cannot afford to be extravagant due to his precarious financial position.
- 949. PRECINCT** (noun)
Meaning: the area around a place or building, often enclosed by a wall.
Usage: Women are not allowed to enter the precincts of the temple at Sabarimala.
- 950. PRECLUDE** (verb)
Meaning: prevent
Usage: People's discomfort precludes many women from joining the police or armed forces.
- 951. PRECOCIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: intelligent
Usage: The precocious child won all the chess tournaments.
- 952. PREDICATE** (verb)
Meaning: to base something on a particular belief, idea or principle.
Usage: The progress of a nation is predicated on its economic success.
- 953. PREDISPOSITION** (noun)
Meaning: a condition that makes somebody or something likely to behave in a particular way or to suffer from a particular disease.
Usage: People who are obese have a predisposition to heart ailments.
- 954. PREEN** (verb)
Meaning: to make oneself look attractive and then admire one's appearance.
Usage: The teenager spent a lot of time preening herself in front of the mirror, much to the chagrin of her mother.
- 955. PRELUDE** (noun)
Meaning: an action or event that happens before another important one.
Usage: The quirky weather conditions which we are now witnessing today, are a prelude to the more dangerous consequences of global warming which we are likely to face in the future.
- 956. PREORDAIN** (verb)
Meaning: decided or determined beforehand.
Usage: Stoics believe that the trials and tribulations which man has to endure during the course of his life are preordained.
- 957. PREROGATIVE** (noun)
Meaning: privilege
Usage: Many people feel that it should be the captain's prerogative to choose his team members.

- 958. PRESAGE** (verb)
Meaning: be a sign or warning of
Usage: In the past, people believed that the hooting of an owl presaged death.
- 959. PRESCIENT** (adj)
Meaning: prophetic
Usage: Nobody paid heed to his prescient warnings.
- 960. PREVAIL** (verb)
Meaning: triumph
Usage: The conditions prevailing in the slums horrified us.
- 961. PRIGGISH** (adj)
Meaning: a person is considered priggish if he behaves as if he is superior to others.
Usage: The fun loving young girls of the hostel considered the warden's behaviour to be priggish.
- 962. PRIMEVAL** (adj)
Meaning: relating to the earliest times in history
Usage: Primeval society showed respect for nature.
- 963. PRISTINE** (adj)
Meaning: Immaculate
Usage: I wish the pristine purity of our rivers could be restored some how.
- 964. PROBE** (noun & verb)
Meaning: an investigation
Usage: The Minister ordered a judicial probe into the incident.
- 965. PROBITY** (noun)
Meaning: honesty and decency
Usage: He is an extremely trustworthy person, I can vouch for his probity.
- 966. PROCLIVITY** (noun)
Meaning: a natural tendency to do something or to feel something, often something bad
Usage: His criminal proclivities are perhaps inherited.
- 967. PRODIGAL** (adj)
Meaning: using money or resources in a wasteful way
Usage: His prodigal habits eventually left his family bankrupt.
- 968. PROFANE** (adj)
Meaning: blasphemous
Usage: His profane language horrified the believers.
- 969. PROFUSE** (adj)
Meaning: plentiful
Usage: The injured man was bleeding profusely while the driver was making profuse apologies to all the onlookers.
- 970. PROGENY** (noun)
Meaning: offspring
Usage: The proud father exclaimed, "To have such a gifted progeny, who is a good poet as well as a prolific story writer, is indeed a blessing!"
- 971. PROLIFIC** (adj)
Meaning: productive, abundant
Usage: He is a prolific writer who, on an average, writes about 100 stories in a year.
- 972. PROLIX** (adj)
Meaning: tiresomely wordy and dull
Usage: The orator's prolix speech had a soporific effect on the listeners.
- 973. PROPENSITY** (noun)
Meaning: a tendency to behave in a certain way
Usage: His peripatetic existence is a result of his propensity for travel.
- 974. PROPHECY** (noun)
Meaning: a prediction about what will happen
Usage: The prophecies of Nostradamus are said to be coming true one by one.
- 975. PROPULSION** (noun)
Meaning: the action of propelling or driving forward.
Usage: Most water birds use their tail feathers for propulsion.
- 976. PROSCRIBE** (verb)
Meaning: ban
Usage: The doctor proscribed sweets for the diabetic.
- 977. PROTAGONIST** (noun)
Meaning: character
Usage: The protagonist in the play is a versatile actor.
- 978. PROTEAN** (adj)
Meaning: able to change or adapt
Usage: The protean landscape transforms itself with the seasons.
- 979. PROTOCOL** (noun)
Meaning: procedure
Usage: The protocol demands that a visiting dignitary be received by a senior officer.
- 980. PROTOTYPE** (noun)
Meaning: first or earlier form from which other forms are developed or copied.
Usage: The prototype of the radar will be displayed for the benefit of research students
- 981. PROTRACTED** (adj)
Meaning: draw out
Usage: After a protracted discussion the team finally solved the problem.
- 982. PROTRACTED** (adj)
Meaning: lasting longer than expected or longer than usual
Usage: He expired last week after being bedridden for six months due to a protracted illness.
- 983. PROVENANCE** (noun)
Meaning: the origin or earliest known history of something.
Usage: Some of the antique artefacts in the mansion are of Italian provenance.
- 984. PROVOCATION** (noun)
Meaning: aggravation
Usage: There was no provocation for her rude behaviour.

- 985. PROWESS** (noun)
Meaning: skill or expertise in a particular activity
Usage: Although he is extremely intelligent he seldom boasts about his intellectual prowess.
- 986. PROXY** (noun)
Meaning: a person authorized to act on behalf of another.
Usage: The Chief Minister who was supposed to be the Chief Guest sent one of his cabinet colleagues as his proxy to attend the function.
- 987. PSEUDONYM** (noun)
Meaning: false name, especially one used by an author
Usage: Mary Ann Evans wrote under the pseudonym, George Eliot.
- 988. PUERILE** (adj)
Meaning: childishly silly
Usage: It did not take much time for me to discern that the excuse given by him was a puerile and evasive one.
- 989. PUMMEL** (verb)
Meaning: strike repeatedly with the fists.
Usage: He caught hold of the thief and pummelled him severely before handing him over to the police.
- 990. PURPORT** (verb)
Meaning: appear to be or do, especially falsely.
Usage: The book purports to reveal the whole truth.
- 991. PURVEY** (verb)
Meaning: provide or supply (food or drink) as one's business
Usage: He began his career by purveying sundry items on the pavement and eventually grew to become a business tycoon.
- 992. PUSILLANIMITY** (noun)
Meaning: lacking courage
Usage: Mahatma Gandhi's advocacy of non-violence was misconceived by the extremists as pusillanimity.
- 993. QUAIN** (adj)
Meaning: attractively unused or old fashioned
Usage: Although the cottage was old-fashioned it had a quaint and alluring charm.
- 994. QUARANTINE** (verb & noun)
Meaning: isolation imposed on those who have been exposed to an infectious disease.
Usage: The foreigners who are suspected to be carrying the 'bird flu' virus were quarantined at the airport itself.
- 995. QUAVER** (verb)
Meaning: tremble
Usage: Her voice quavered with emotion when she read out the farewell message.
- 996. QUEASY** (adj)
Meaning: feeling nauseous
Usage: She felt queasy after taking a ride on the roller coaster.
- 997. QUEER** (adj)
Meaning: strange or unusual
Usage: Queer customs and rituals are still prevalent in tribal societies.
- 998. QUELL** (verb)
Meaning: put an end to
Usage: The agitation was quelled by the timely action taken by the government.
- 999. QUERULOUS** (adj)
Meaning: Argumentative
Usage: The querulous journalist kept on bombarding his objections to the new scheme during the press conference.
- 1000. QUEST** (noun)
Meaning: a long or difficult search
Usage: Gautama Buddha renounced his princely life and embraced asceticism in his quest for truth.
- 1001. QUINTESSENCE** (noun)
Meaning: the perfect or most typical example
Usage: The manor house was a quintessence of Victorian elegance.
- 1002. QUIRK** (noun)
Meaning: an aspect of somebody's personality or behaviour that is a little strange.
Usage: Observing people, with all their quirks and foibles, was his favourite past time.
- 1003. QUIXOTIC** (adj)
Meaning: high minded and unselfish to an impractical extent.
Usage: The idea of interlinking all the rivers in the country is rather quixotic.
- 1004. RABID** (adj)
Meaning: having very strong feelings about something and acting in an unacceptable way.
Usage: Rabid fanatics belonging to two religious groups indulged in arson, damaging a lot of public property in the process.
- 1005. RAMIFICATION** (noun)
Meaning: complex results of an action or event.
Usage: It is predicted that the centre's decision would have widespread social ramifications.
- 1006. RAMPAGE** (noun)
Meaning: a period of wild and violent behaviour
Usage: The mob went on a rampage and destroyed public property.
- 1007. RANCID** (adj)
Meaning: tasting or smelling unpleasant
Usage: The rancid odour emanating from the dish was nauseating.
- 1008. RANKLE** (verb)
Meaning: cause continuing annoyance or resentment.
Usage: His disparaging remarks rankled with her.
- 1009. RANT** (noun)
Meaning: speak in a loud, angry and forceful way.
Usage: He launched into a rant against the swindler who had duped him.

- 1010. RAPACIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: avaricious, very greedy
Usage: The rapacious money lender charged a heavy interest on the money he lent to the poor and illiterate villagers.
- 1011. RAPPORT** (noun)
Meaning: relationship
Usage: He has an excellent rapport with his boss.
- 1012. RAPT** (adj)
Meaning: completely interested or absorbed in someone or something.
Usage: His audience listened to him with rapt attention.
- 1013. RAPTUROUS** (adj)
Meaning: feeling or expressing great pleasure or enthusiasm
Usage: His family and friends gave him a rapturous welcome when he returned to his motherland after several years of staying abroad.
- 1014. RARING** (adj)
Meaning: full of enthusiasm and a sense of urgency.
Usage: She is all rejuvenated and raring to get back to work after a long holiday.
- 1015. RAVAGED** (verb)
Meaning: badly damaged
Usage: Several maritime cities and towns were ravaged by the tsunami which occurred in the year 2004.
- 1016. RAVINGS** (noun)
Meaning: wild talk that makes no sense.
Usage: They dismissed his utterances as the lunatic ravings of a senile old man.
- 1017. RAZE** (verb)
Meaning: to completely destroy a building town, etc. so that nothing is left.
Usage: Several houses were razed to the ground by the devastating earthquake.
- 1018. REBUFF** (verb)
Meaning: reject in an abrupt or unkind way
Usage: He felt humiliated when his proposal was rebuffed by the members of the committee.
- 1019. REBUT** (verb)
Meaning: claim or prove to be false
Usage: The bureaucrat categorically rebutted his involvement in the scam.
- 1020. RECALCITRANT** (adj)
Meaning: obstinately disobedient
Usage: Psychologists aver that a recalcitrant attitude among most teenagers is nothing abnormal.
- 1021. RECANT** (verb)
Meaning: withdraw a former opinion or belief.
Usage: When his disparaging statements were met with loud protests from some sections of society, the leader was forced to recant.
- 1022. RECEDE** (verb)
Meaning: to move further away into the distance.
Usage: The flood waters having receded, essential services have been resumed in most parts of the city.
- 1023. RECEPTACLE** (noun)
Meaning: an object or space to contain something
Usage: The terrorists were found using suitcases as bomb receptacles.
- 1024. RECEPTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: open, alert
Usage: The new boss is very receptive to suggestion.
- 1025. RECEPTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: willing to listen to or to accept new ideas and suggestions
Usage: The receptive audience encouraged him to speak at length on his new discovery.
- 1026. RECLUSIVE** (adj)
Meaning: isolated
Usage: His reclusive nature is mistaken by many for arrogance.
- 1027. RECONNAISSANCE** (noun)
Meaning: the activity of getting information about an area for military purposes, using soldiers, planes etc.
Usage: Some aircraft were used exclusively for reconnaissance operations.
- 1028. RECOURSE** (noun)
Meaning: possible course of action
Usage: Corporal punishment should be resorted to as a last recourse, while disciplining children.
- 1029. RECRIMINATION** (noun)
Meaning: an accusation in response to one from someone else
Usage: Constant squabbles and mutual recrimination between parents can have a detrimental effect on a child's psychology.
- 1030. RECTITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: righteousness
Usage: He has a sense of moral rectitude and hence I feel he is a rare species in these dishonest times.
- 1031. RECUPERATING** (adj)
Meaning: recovering from illness or tiredness
Usage: The climate of the hill station is ideal for convalescents recuperating from an illness.
- 1032. REDOLENT** (adj)
Meaning: strongly suggestive of
Usage: The rustic surroundings which were redolent of the quaint charm of his native village, stirred nostalgic memories in him.
- 1033. REDOUND** (verb)
Meaning: contribute greatly to (a person's credit)
Usage: His excellent oratory skills might redound to his advantage.
- 1034. REDUNDANT** (adj)
Meaning: superfluous
Usage: The deputy chief's post is very soon going to become redundant.
- 1035. REFUTE** (verb)
Meaning: prove to be wrong
Usage: He refuted the accusations levelled against him by proving his innocence.

- 1036. REGAL** (adj)
Meaning: having to do or fit for a monarch, especially in being magnificent or dignified.
Usage: The tourists were thoroughly amazed to see the exquisite grandeur of the palace in all its regal splendour.
- 1037. REGIME** (noun)
Meaning: government, routine
Usage: The Nazi regime committed innumerable atrocities.
- 1038. REGRESS** (verb)
Meaning: return to an earlier or less advanced state.
Usage: The teenager's regressing to childish behaviour could probably be due to an underlying psychological problem.
- 1039. REITERATE** (verb)
Meaning: say again or repeatedly
Usage: The Minister reiterated that he was innocent and categorically denied his involvement in the scandal.
- 1040. REJOINER** (noun)
Meaning: quick or witty reply
Usage: He expressed his disapproval with a curt rejoinder.
- 1041. REJUVENATE** (verb)
Meaning: make (someone or something) look younger or more lively
Usage: The commander's exhortation rejuvenated the sagging morale of the soldiers.
- 1042. RELAPSE** (verb)
Meaning: fall back into a previous state
Usage: The patient relapsed into coma yet again.
- 1043. RELENT** (verb)
Meaning: finally agree to something after refusing to do so initially.
Usage: Despite all the blandishments we showered on him he did not relent from his obstinate stance.
- 1044. RELENTLESS** (adj)
Meaning: never stopping or weakening
Usage: One must relentlessly pursue one's goal in order to embrace success.
- 1045. RELINQUISH** (verb)
Meaning: give up
Usage: To express his displeasure with the British government Rabindranath Tagore relinquished the title conferred upon him.
- 1046. REMINISCE** (verb)
Meaning: think or talking about the past for enjoyment
Usage: The old soldier often reminisced about his victories and achievements of the bygone days.
- 1047. REMONSTRATE** (verb)
Meaning: make a strongly critical protest.
Usage: Students remonstrated against the college management for hiking the tuition fee.
- 1048. REMUNERATIVE** (adj)
Meaning: paying a lot of money
Usage: He relocated to Mumbai recently, when he secured a more remunerative job.
- 1049. REND** (verb)
Meaning: tear to pieces
Usage: Anti-reservation slogans rent the air when the Prime Minister visited the city.
- 1050. RENDEZVOUS** (noun)
Meaning: a meeting at an agreed time and place
Usage: We will decide the course of action during our rendezvous this evening.
- 1051. RENDITION** (noun)
Meaning: a performance or version of a dramatic or musical work.
Usage: The artist's rendition of Thyagraja's devotional songs had the audience spell-bound.
- 1052. RENEGADE** (noun)
Meaning: person who deserts and betrays an organization, country or set of principles
Usage: The renegade was ostracized from the community for his perfidious act.
- 1053. REPEAL** (verb)
Meaning: officially cancel (a law or act of parliament)
Usage: The government was forced to repeal the rent control act owing to wide protests from all quarters.
- 1054. REPLENISH** (verb)
Meaning: refill
Usage: Please replenish the stock immediately.
- 1055. REPREHENSIBLE** (adj)
Meaning: wrong or bad and deserving condemnation.
Usage: According to the law even those guilty of abetting a crime are morally reprehensible.
- 1056. REPRIMAND** (verb)
Meaning: to reprove severely
Usage: He was reprimanded by his superiors for failing to execute the task assigned to him.
- 1057. REPRISAL** (adj)
Meaning: an act of retaliation
Usage: Militants shot dead several, hostages in reprisal for their leaders assassination.
- 1058. REPROBATE** (noun)
Meaning: a person who behaves in an immoral way.
Usage: Overcome by penitence the reprobate vowed to mend his ways and turn over a new leaf.
- 1059. REPUTE** (noun)
Meaning: the opinion generally held of someone or something
Usage: He is a person of ill repute and dubious credentials; hence he cannot be trusted with the job.
- 1060. REQUITAL** (noun)
Meaning: the act of repaying or retaliating.
Usage: I intend giving her a small gift in requital of the kindness she has shown towards me.

- 1061. RESCIND** (verb)
Meaning: cancel a law, order or agreement
Usage: Only the President has the authority to rescind an order which has been approved by the cabinet.
- 1062. RESENT** (verb)
Meaning: dislike, begrudge
Usage: I resent being talked to in a loud voice.
- 1063. RESILIENT** (adj)
Meaning: elastic, hardy, hard-wearing
Usage: Professional sports demand a lot of mental and physical resilience.
- 1064. RESPONSIVE** (adj)
Meaning: to react quickly and favourably
Usage: The patient's condition deteriorated, as he was not responsive to treatment.
- 1065. RESTITUTION** (noun)
Meaning: payment for injury or loss
Usage: The court ordered the management of the company to pay a lakh of rupees in restitution, to the worker who sustained injuries while at work.
- 1066. RETICENT** (adj)
Meaning: reserved
Usage: The actress was extremely reticent about her personal life.
- 1067. RETINUE** (noun)
Meaning: a group of advisers or assistants accompanying an important person
Usage: The heroine arrived on the sets of the film with her retinue, while the director waited impatiently.
- 1068. RETORT** (verb, noun)
Meaning: reply angrily, angry reply
Usage: The captain retorted by saying that his critics were the kind of people who had never played the sport even at club level tournaments.
- 1069. RETROGRADE** (adj)
Meaning: retrospective
Usage: Clamping stringent laws that curb freedom could prove to be a retrograde step.
- 1070. RETROSPECTIVE** (adj)
Meaning: looking back
Usage: It is aptly said that even a fool becomes wise in retrospect.
- 1071. REVERIE** (noun)
Meaning: daydream
Usage: The loud knock on the door shook me from my reverie.
- 1072. REVERT** (verb)
Meaning: relapse
Usage: The teacher asked the students to revert to him in case of any confusion.
- 1073. REVOKE** (verb)
Meaning: to say officially that an agreement, permission, a law, etc. is no longer in effect.
Usage: The government's decision to revoke the women's reservation bill was met with stiff opposition from women activists all over the nation.
- 1074. RIDDLE** (noun)
Meaning: to be full of something especially
Usage: Her essay, which was riddled with grammatical errors, spoke poorly of her English language skills.
- 1075. RIFE** (adj)
Meaning: widespread
Usage: Speculation is rife among the political circles of a possible mid-term polls.
- 1076. RISQUE** (adj)
Meaning: slightly indecent or rude
Usage: The government should impose a ban on the display of risque bill boards on roads in the interest of the general public.
- 1077. RITUAL** (noun)
Meaning: a religious or solemn ceremony involving a series of actions performed according to a set of orders.
Usage: People belonging to some tribal cultures are notorious for practising gory rituals.
- 1078. RIVEN** (adj)
Meaning: divided because of disagreements, especially in a violent way
Usage: India was riven by internal conflicts among the various kingdoms which paved the way for the British to overpower the nation.
- 1079. RIVETED** (verb)
Meaning: to hold someone's interest or attention so completely that they cannot look away or think of anything else.
Usage: As my grandmother was a good raconteur, I was riveted by the stories she told me.
- 1080. ROTUND** (adj)
Meaning: round
Usage: The new chief is a rotund, balding man.
- 1081. RUDDY** (adj)
Meaning: reddish
Usage: This winter all my friends look ruddy.
- 1082. RUEFUL** (adj)
Meaning: expressing regret
Usage: I could make out from the rueful expression on his face that he was penitent about his errant behaviour.
- 1083. RUSE** (noun)
Meaning: a way of doing something or of getting something by deceiving someone.
Usage: She was smart enough to detect the clever ruse of her opponents.
- 1084. SABOTAGE** (noun)
Meaning: deliberately destroy or damage
Usage: Authorities investigating the train accident have not ruled out sabotage.
- 1085. SACCHARINE** (adj)
Meaning: of sickly sweetness
Usage: She greeted me with a saccharine smile.
- 1086. SACRILEGIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: treating something sacred or highly valued with great disrespect.
Usage: Entering the precincts of a holy place with foot wear is considered sacrilegious.

- 1087. SACROSANCT** (adj)
Meaning: sacred
Usage: This school considers the rights of children sacrosanct.
- 1088. SADDLE** (verb)
Meaning: to encumber, to impose upon (someone) as a burden or encumbrance.
Usage: Having incurred heavy losses in his business, he was saddled with a huge debt.
- 1089. SAGA** (noun)
Meaning: a long story about events over a period of many years.
Usage: The saga of the 18th century feudalistic regime makes for poignant reading.
- 1090. SALLOW** (adj)
Meaning: having a slightly yellow colour that does not look healthy.
Usage: Her sunken cheeks and sallow complexion indicated that she was unwell.
- 1091. SALLY** (noun)
Meaning: a sudden charge out of a place surrounded by an enemy
Usage: We were caught unawares when the enemy troops made a sally against our military deployment.
- 1092. SALIENT** (adj)
Meaning: most important or noticeable
Usage: She tried to recollect all the salient points of the discussion.
- 1093. SALUBRIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: good for one's health
Usage: The salubrious climate of the city had a therapeutic effect on her frail health.
- 1094. SALUTARY** (adj)
Meaning: beneficial because of allowing one to learn from experience.
Usage: The incident was a salutary reminder of the danger involved in flouting the laws of safety.
- 1095. SANCTIMONIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: self-righteous
Usage: The sanctimonious speech of the holy man infuriated the large gathering.
- 1096. SANCTITY** (noun)
Meaning: the state of being very important and worthy of great respect.
Usage: The sanctity of the holy place was destroyed by vandals indulging in nefarious activities.
- 1097. SANCTUM** (noun)
Meaning: a sacred place
Usage: I experienced a feeling of absolute serenity as I entered the sanctum of the temple.
- 1098. SANGFROID** (noun)
Meaning: the ability to stay calm in difficult circumstances
Usage: The teacher displayed considerable sangfroid in tackling the difficult situation.
- 1099. SARDONIC** (adj)
Meaning: showing that you think you are better than other people and do not take them seriously
Usage: I could discern from his sardonic tone that he is a conceited individual.
- 1100. SATURNINE** (adj)
Meaning: serious or gloomy
Usage: His usually cheerful countenance has a saturnine expression indicating that something was seriously wrong.
- 1101. SAUNTER** (verb)
Meaning: to walk in a leisurely manner, to wander about without purpose
Usage: Having a lot of time at our disposal, since the flight was delayed, we sauntered about the airport lounge aimlessly.
- 1102. SAVANT** (noun)
Meaning: a very knowledgeable person
Usage: He was a savant and could speak extempore on any subject.
- 1103. SAVOUR** (verb)
Meaning: enjoy or appreciate to the full.
Usage: Although she served us a humble meal, we savoured every morsel with great relish.
- 1104. SAW** (noun)
Meaning: a proverb or wise saying.
Usage: The wise saws coined by our forefathers, are full of truth, and have relevance even to this day.
- 1105. SCHEMING** (adj)
Meaning: often planning secretly to do something for your own advantage, especially by deceiving other people.
Usage: She was too gullible and unsuspecting to understand his scheming nature.
- 1106. SCHISM** (noun)
Meaning: a breach especially in the unity of a church
Usage: The company seems to be on the brink of a schism due to differences of opinion between the board of directors.
- 1107. SCHISMATIC** (adj)
Meaning: a group or organization dividing into two groups as a result of differences in thinking and beliefs
Usage: The consolidation of schismatic religious movements over the years has triggered off terrorist activities in many parts of the world.
- 1108. SCINTILLATING** (adj)
Meaning: brilliant and exciting
Usage: The audience listened to his scintillating speech with rapt attention.
- 1109. SCION** (noun)
Meaning: a descendant of a notable family.
Usage: Being the scion of a wealthy aristocratic family he is known for his patrician hauteur.
- 1110. SCORNFUL** (adj)
Meaning: showing or feeling contempt
Usage: I was taken aback by her scornful remarks
- 1111. SCOWL** (noun)
Meaning: an annoyed expression.
Usage: His wife was a termagant who always had a scowl on her face.

- 1112. SCRUTINY** (noun)
Meaning: close and critical examination
Usage: On close scrutiny it was revealed that the evidence was doctored.
- 1113. SCUD** (verb)
Meaning: move fast because it is driven by wind.
Usage: Dark monsoon clouds scudding across the sky indicated the onset of the rainy season.
- 1114. SCUPPER** (verb)
Meaning: to cause somebody or something to fail
Usage: Our plan to go to the seaside for a picnic was scuppered by the untimely rain.
- 1115. SCURRILOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very rude and insulting and intended to damage somebody's reputation
Usage: The official filed a defamation suit against the press for the scurrilous attack on his character.
- 1116. SCURRY** (noun)
Meaning: a situation of hurried and confused movement.
Usage: There was a scurry to get out when people came to know that a bomb was planted in the theatre.
- 1117. SEAR** (verb)
Meaning: to cause somebody to feel sudden and great pain.
Usage: Seared by pangs of guilt for the sin he had committed, he promised to make amends.
- 1118. SECTARIAN** (adj)
Meaning: related to a sect or group
Usage: Modern-day politicians wilfully indulge in sectarian politics.
- 1119. SEDATE** (adj)
Meaning: anesthetize, staid, dignified
Usage: He is a rather sedate man.
- 1120. SEDITION** (noun)
Meaning: incitement to rebellion
Usage: The group was charged with sedition.
- 1121. SEDULOUS** (adj)
Meaning: showing dedication and great care
Usage: Being a perfectionist to the core he executes any job assigned to him with sedulous care.
- 1122. SEETHE** (verb)
Meaning: be filled with great but unexpressed anger.
Usage: He was seething with anger at the injustice meted out to them.
- 1123. SEGREGATE** (verb)
Meaning: to remove from a group
Usage: A child suffering from chicken-pox should be segregated from other children.
- 1124. SEMBLANCE** (noun)
Meaning: appearance, a show
Usage: The reigning champion is so out-of-form that he seems to have no semblance of a chance to win the title now.
- 1125. SENILE** (adj)
Meaning: having a loss of mental abilities because of old age
Usage: The senile old man cursed all his relatives and called them 'crooked politicians'.
- 1126. SENTIENT** (adj)
Meaning: able to perceive or feel things
Usage: Since plants are sentient living beings they should be nurtured with utmost care.
- 1127. SEQUEL** (noun)
Meaning: follow-up, development
Usage: Star Wars II is a sequel to Star Wars I.
- 1128. SERVITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: the condition of being a slave or being forced to obey another person.
Usage: Indians were held in servitude by the British for several years.
- 1129. SHACKLE** (verb)
Meaning: to chain someone's ankles or wrists to prevent them from escaping.
Usage: The hostages were shackled to their seats by the hijackers.
- 1130. SHAM** (noun)
Meaning: a thing that is not as good or genuine as it seems to be
Usage: I was shocked when I realized that all the love and tenderness, which he showed was nothing more than a sham.
- 1131. SHARD** (noun)
Meaning: sharp pieces of broken pottery glass etc.
Usage: Shards of glass were found scattered at the accident site.
- 1132. SHEEPISH** (adj)
Meaning: embarrassed from shame or shyness
Usage: He did not give a reply to my question but gave a sheepish smile.
- 1133. SIDELINE** (noun)
Meaning: activity that is additional to your main job.
Usage: Mr. Brown works as a clerk, but teaches French as a sideline.
- 1134. SIDLE** (verb)
Meaning: to walk somewhere in a shy or uncertain way as if you do not want to be noticed.
Usage: Because she was late, she sidled, into the classroom looking rather sheepish.
- 1135. SIEGE** (noun)
Meaning: the act or process of surrounding a town or fortress, cutting off its supply lines and subjecting it to persistent attack.
Usage: The beleaguered people of the city heaved a sigh of relief when the siege was brought to a peaceful conclusion.
- 1136. SIMULATE** (verb)
Meaning: to feign, to have or assume a false appearance of.
Usage: Computer software is used to simulate the sounds made by birds and animals.
- 1137. SINISTER** (adj)
Meaning: seemingly evil or dangerous
Usage: The sea appeared sinister indicating that a fierce storm was imminent.

- 1138. SKULK** (verb)
Meaning: hide or move around in a stealthy way
Usage: When I saw someone skulking behind the bushes, I called in the police immediately fearing that it was a burglar.
- 1139. SLAKE** (verb)
Meaning: to drink so that you no longer feel thirsty.
Usage: I was so thirsty that I guzzled two bottles of coke to slake my thirst.
- 1140. SLANDEROUS** (adj)
Meaning: making false and harmful statements
Usage: The politician threatened to sue the newspapers for publishing slanderous remarks against him.
- 1141. SLAPDASH** (adj)
Meaning: done or made in a hurried and careless way.
Usage: His slapdash approach to work was criticized by his superiors.
- 1142. SLIGHTING** (adj)
Meaning: rude or disrespectful
Usage: Although she was piqued by his slighting remarks, she chose to ignore them.
- 1143. SMUG** (adj)
Meaning: irritatingly pleased with oneself.
Usage: At this hour of crisis we cannot afford to be smug about our achievements but must work hard to improve the situation.
- 1144. SMUTTY** (adj)
Meaning: dirty or sooty
Usage: The film, which was full of smutty jokes and double entendre dialogues, did not appeal to the discerning audience.
- 1145. SNIDE** (adj)
Meaning: disrespectful or mocking in an indirect way
Usage: Piqued by his rival's snide remarks, John launched into a verbal tirade against him.
- 1146. SOJOURN** (noun)
Meaning: halt
Usage: After my sojourn in Delhi, I longed to go back to my village to escape the hectic life of the city.
- 1147. SOLECISM** (noun)
Meaning: a breach of good manners or etiquette
Usage: People should be well versed in matters of etiquette in order to avoid solecisms at social gatherings.
- 1148. SOLICITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: anxious care for somebody's comfort, health or happiness.
Usage: Mother Teresa's solicitude for the sick and the destitute was legendary.
- 1149. SOLIDARITY** (noun)
Meaning: agreement and support resulting from shared interests, feelings, or opinions.
Usage: The United Nations strives to promote solidarity among the nations of the world.
- 1150. SOLITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: loneliness
Usage: Somebody has aptly remarked, "Solitude is the audience chamber of God."
- 1151. SOMBRE** (adj)
Meaning: sad and serious
Usage: Although he is normally a cheerful person, today he looks unusually sombre.
- 1152. SOMNOLENT** (adj)
Meaning: sleepy
Usage: He hails from a somnolent village on the outskirts of Denver.
- 1153. SONOROUS** (adj)
Meaning: loud
Usage: The sonorous voice of Jim Reeves is adored by millions across the globe.
- 1154. SORDID** (adj)
Meaning: involving dishonest or immoral actions and motives
Usage: When the sordid details of his private life were exposed, people were shocked at the seamy side of their leader.
- 1155. SOULFUL** (adj)
Meaning: expressing deep sadness or love
Usage: The audience were deeply moved after listening to the soulful melodies.
- 1156. SPARSE** (adj)
Meaning: thin
Usage: Sparse crowds demotivate artistes.
- 1157. SPARTAN** (adj)
Meaning: frugal
Usage: The retired professor is leading a spartan life these days.
- 1158. SPASMODIC** (adj)
Meaning: happening suddenly for short periods of time, not regular or continuous.
Usage: But for a few spasmodic incidents of violence, the riot hit districts were by and large peaceful.
- 1159. SPECIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: seemingly reasonable, but actually wrong.
Usage: Being a stickler for detail he cannot be convinced by such specious arguments.
- 1160. SPECTRE** (noun)
Meaning: a haunting fear or premonition.
Usage: The spectre of ethnic strife is looming large in several countries of the world.
- 1161. SPOILS** (noun)
Meaning: stolen goods
Usage: The thieves shared the spoils of the plunder among themselves.
- 1162. SPRIGHTLY** (adj)
Meaning: lively and full of life
Usage: Notwithstanding his age, he is a sprightly person with a zest for life.
- 1163. SPUR** (noun)
Meaning: an encouragement.
Usage: Mahatma Gandhi's speeches acted as a spur which roused the patriotic spirit of the Indians.

- 1164. SQUALID** (adj)
Meaning: the state of being extremely dirty and unpleasant
Usage: He was greatly distressed after witnessing the dismal and squalid living conditions of the slum dwellers.
- 1165. STAMINA** (noun)
Meaning: the ability to keep up physical or mental effort over a long period.
Usage: Martial arts like judo and karate call for a lot of stamina.
- 1166. STATUTE** (noun)
Meaning: a written law
Usage: According to a statute issued by the Ministry of Health smoking in public is prohibited.
- 1167. STENTORIAN** (adj)
Meaning: very loud
Usage: Our new drillmaster has got a stentorian voice.
- 1168. STIGMA** (noun)
Meaning: feelings of disapproval that people associate with particular illness or the way of behaving
Usage: In our society an illegitimate child's future is often affected because of the stigma attached to it.
- 1169. STOLID** (adj)
Meaning: calm, dependable and showing little emotion.
Usage: Despite all the commotion around him, Bob remained stolid and silent as usual.
- 1170. STRAITENED** (adj)
Meaning: characterized by poverty.
Usage: His father's untimely death left his family in straitened circumstances.
- 1171. STRAPPING** (adj)
Meaning: (of a person) big and strong
Usage: She came to the party, chaperoned by a burly strapping man who was probably her bodyguard.
- 1172. STRIDENT** (adj)
Meaning: harsh and unpleasant
Usage: The strident approach of the captain to tackle the problem was resented by his teammates.
- 1173. STRINGENT** (adj)
Meaning: strict, precise and demanding
Usage: Stringent traffic rules are required to bring down the number of accidents in the city.
- 1174. STUPENDOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extremely impressive
Usage: The winning team was congratulated for their stupendous achievement.
- 1175. STYMIE** (verb)
Meaning: prevent or slow down the process of
Usage: The extremities of weather like floods and droughts stymie economic growth.
- 1176. SUAVE** (adj)
Meaning: confident, elegant and polite, sometimes in a way that does not seem sincere.
Usage: I was so carried away by the man's suave deportment that I was shocked to learn that he was a crook.
- 1177. SUBJUGATE** (verb)
Meaning: conquer and bring under control
Usage: India was subjugated by the British for over three decades.
- 1178. SUBLIME** (adj)
Meaning: of very high quality and causing great admiration
Usage: The sublime location of the resort, amid idyllic surroundings, attracted a lot of tourists.
- 1179. SUBLIMINAL** (adj)
Meaning: subconscious
Usage: No one can deny the subliminal effects of advertisements.
- 1180. SUBTERRANEAN** (adj)
Meaning: bottomless
Usage: The ancient palace had many subterranean passages.
- 1181. SUBVERT** (verb)
Meaning: undermine
Usage: The militant group was accused of trying to subvert the peace process.
- 1182. SUCCOUR** (noun)
Meaning: help and support in times of hardship and distress
Usage: Several voluntary organizations came forward to offer succour to the people of the flood ravaged districts.
- 1183. SUFFUSE** (verb)
Meaning: gradually spread through or over
Usage: Her face, which was suffused with pallor, suggested that she was unwell.
- 1184. SUMPTUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: splendid and expensive looking
Usage: More than the sumptuous spread on the table it was the hostess' geniality which was heart-warming.
- 1185. SUPERFLUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: extra and not required
Usage: This research paper has a lot of superfluous data in it.
- 1186. SUPERVISE** (verb)
Meaning: oversee
Usage: Janice supervised the show well.
- 1187. SURFEIT** (noun)
Meaning: excess
Usage: There is a surfeit of violence in movies these days.
- 1188. SURLY** (adj)
Meaning: bad-tempered and unfriendly
Usage: The boss's surly nature was resented by his subordinates.
- 1189. SURPASSING** (adj)
Meaning: outstanding
Usage: The surpassing beauty of the Taj Mahal has made it one of the seven wonders of the world.

- 1190. SURVEILLANCE** (noun)
Meaning: close observation of a suspected spy or criminal.
Usage: Surveillance cameras were installed at all strategic locations in the airport in order to beef up security.
- 1191. SWERVE** (verb)
Meaning: to change direction especially suddenly
Usage: The bus suddenly swerved to the right and came to a screeching halt.
- 1192. SYMBIOTIC** (adj)
Meaning: to the advantage of both
Usage: The crow and the cow share a symbiotic relationship.
- 1193. SYMPHONY** (noun)
Meaning: an elaborate musical composition for full orchestra.
Usage: Beethoven's Symphony had a spell binding effect on the audience.
- 1194. SYNOPSIS** (noun)
Meaning: outline
Usage: I have to submit the synopsis of my research by the 15th of this month.
- 1195. TACIT** (adj)
Meaning: unspoken
Usage: There is a tacit understanding between the manager and the captain that they will not interfere in each other's work.
- 1196. TACTILE** (adj)
Meaning: tangible, demonstrative
Usage: He is a very tactile person who keeps touching people to show his affection.
- 1197. TANGENTIAL** (adj)
Meaning: peripheral
Usage: The politician kept on discussing tangential issues when asked for his opinion on how he intended to solve the important issues.
- 1198. TANTALIZE** (verb)
Meaning: to make a person or an animal want something that they cannot have or do.
Usage: The tantalizing aroma of freshly baked bread stirred up our appetite.
- 1199. TARDY** (adj)
Meaning: late, slow to act or respond
Usage: The Chief Guest apologized to the audience for his tardy arrival.
- 1200. TARNISH** (verb)
Meaning: to spoil the good opinion people have of somebody or something.
Usage: His involvement in the scam tarnished his image and jeopardized his political career.
- 1201. TAWDRY** (adj)
Meaning: showy but cheap and of poor quality
Usage: His flashy outfit revealed his tawdry dress sense.
- 1202. TEMERITY** (noun)
Meaning: excessive confidence or boldness
Usage: The haughty young man's temerity led to his miserable downfall.
- 1203. TEMPERATE** (adj)
Meaning: (of a region or climate) having mild temperatures
Usage: The temperate weather of the city has a salubrious effect particularly on convalescents.
- 1204. TEMPORAL** (adj)
Meaning: chronological, worldly
Usage: The chief of the spiritual movement detested discussing temporal issues like managing the funds of the trust.
- 1205. TEMPORIZE** (verb)
Meaning: to delay making a decision or stating your opinion in order to obtain an advantage.
Usage: He had been temporizing taking a decision on the issue, hoping that some solution would be found.
- 1206. TENABLE** (adj)
Meaning: able to be defended against attack or objection
Usage: The old notion that women are the weaker sex is no longer tenable.
- 1207. TENACIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: stubborn
Usage: A tenacious person like Robert usually has his way.
- 1208. TENET** (noun)
Meaning: one of the principles or beliefs that a theory or larger set of beliefs is based on.
Usage: Compassion to all living beings is the basic tenet of all religions.
- 1209. TENUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very slight or weak
Usage: Being a tenuous argument it does not hold much water.
- 1210. TEPID** (adj)
Meaning: lacking interest or enthusiasm.
Usage: Despite a lot of publicity, the event evoked only a tepid response.
- 1211. TERMINAL** (adj)
Meaning: predicted to lead to death
Usage: Thanks to recent advances in medical science cancer, which was once considered a terminal disease, is now completely curable.
- 1212. TERRAIN** (noun)
Meaning: used to refer to an area of land when you are mentioning its natural features
Usage: This mountainous terrain of Afghanistan helped the terrorist to escape.
- 1213. TERSE** (adj)
Meaning: using few words
Usage: He was hurt by her terse rejection of his friendly overtures.
- 1214. TESTIMONY** (noun)
Meaning: evidence or proof of something
Usage: His achievement is a testimony of his resoluteness and assiduousness.
- 1215. TESTY** (adj)
Meaning: easily irritated
Usage: Being a testy person, she does not get along with anyone.

- 1216. THICKSET** (adj)
Meaning: having a strong heavy body.
Usage: Unlike his brother who is very puny, Fred is a thickset man.
- 1217. THRIFT** (noun)
Meaning: carefulness and economy in the use of money and other resources.
Usage: One must practise thrift in the use of dwindling natural resources.
- 1218. THROES** (noun)
Meaning: struggling in the midst of
Usage: The earthquake came as a massive blow when the country was already in the throes of ethnic strife.
- 1219. TIMBRE** (noun)
Meaning: the character of a musical sound or voice as distinct from its pitch and strength
Usage: Her voice had a rich timbre which was just ideal for her job as a radio announcer.
- 1220. TIMOROUS** (adj)
Meaning: nervous
Usage: I wonder how such a timorous person can possibly become an actor!
- 1221. TINKER** (verb)
Meaning: attempt in a casual manner to repair or improve.
Usage: His ambition was to become an automobile engineer and he appeases it by spending hours tinkering with his car or bike.
- 1222. TITAN** (noun)
Meaning: A person of outstanding ability
Usage: He is a Titan in business.
- 1223. TITULAR** (adj)
Meaning: holding a formal position or title without any real authority.
Usage: As he is merely a titular head, he does not really have a say in important matters.
- 1224. TORPEDO** (noun)
Meaning: under water missile
Usage: The submarine was sunk by a torpedo.
- 1225. TORPID** (adj)
Meaning: lazy
Usage: After a two-hour swimming session we lay torpid near the pool.
- 1226. TORRENTIAL** (adj)
Meaning: rushing in a stream.
Usage: Life in the city came to a standstill due to the torrential rains.
- 1227. TORRID** (adj)
Meaning: very hot and dry
Usage: People, living on the plains, experienced a torrid summer this year.
- 1228. TORTUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: winding, convoluted
Usage: The tortuous path leading to the shrine tires out even athletically built pilgrims.
- 1229. TOXIC** (adj)
Meaning: poisonous
Usage: Toxic wastes are constantly polluting our rivers.
- 1230. TRADUCE** (verb)
Meaning: say unpleasant or untrue things about
Usage: The members of the opposition party went all out to traduce him.
- 1231. TRANSGRESSION** (noun)
Meaning: violation of a moral principle, standard or law.
Usage: Transgression of the stipulated laws is a serious offence.
- 1232. TRANSIENT** (adj)
Meaning: fleeting
Usage: Success is usually transient, especially in the glamour field.
- 1233. TRANSITORY** (adj)
Meaning: short-lived
Usage: Life is transitory, yet we cling to it.
- 1234. TRANSLUCENT** (adj)
Meaning: transparent
Usage: The curtains in our bedroom are of translucent blue colour.
- 1235. TRANSPIRE** (verb)
Meaning: come to be the case
Usage: It transpired that there will be a coalition government at the centre.
- 1236. TRAVESTY** (noun)
Meaning: an absurd or shocking misrepresentation.
Usage: The portrayal of the queen's character is a travesty of her actual self.
- 1237. TREATISE** (noun)
Meaning: a long and serious piece of writing on a particular subject.
Usage: Kautilya's treatise on economics, the Arthashastra, is held in high esteem even by modern economists.
- 1238. TREMULOUS** (adj)
Meaning: unsteady, timid
Usage: In a tremulous voice he said that he had seen a ghost.
- 1239. TRENCHANT** (adj)
Meaning: expressed strongly and clearly
Usage: Many critics did not approve of the writer's trenchant style.
- 1240. TREPIDATION** (noun)
Meaning: fear
Usage: There is a growing trepidation that leading such a hectic life may be resented by most of the managers.
- 1241. TRIBULATION** (noun)
Meaning: great affliction or oppression
Usage: An optimist maintains a sanguine attitude even while facing the worst of tribulations.
- 1242. TRICE** (noun)
Meaning: quickly or suddenly
Usage: "I would be back in a trice", he said.

- 1243. TRIDENT** (noun)
Meaning: A spear like instrument with three sharp points
Usage: A particular mountain has been named 'Trishul' as its shape resembles Lord Shiva's trident.
- 1244. TRIFLE** (noun)
Meaning: anything of little importance or value.
Usage: Being a short-tempered person, he is infuriated over trifles.
- 1245. TRIVIAL** (adj)
Meaning: unimportant
Usage: If left moderated meetings could degenerate into a discussion of trivial issues.
- 1246. TROUNCE** (verb)
Meaning: to defeat somebody completely.
Usage: We trounced our rival team by forty points to four.
- 1247. TRUANCY** (noun)
Meaning: staying away from school etc without permission or explanation
Usage: The principal warned the students that indulging in truancy would be dealt with seriously.
- 1248. TRUCULENT** (adj)
Meaning: quick to argue and fight
Usage: People avoided his company because they resented his truculent nature.
- 1249. TURBID** (adj)
Meaning: muddy
Usage: The clear river water turned turbid after industrial wastes were dumped into it.
- 1250. TURBULENT** (adj)
Meaning: confused, violent
Usage: These are turbulent times, as life seems to have become violent and unpredictable.
- 1251. TURGID** (adj)
Meaning: (of language or style) pompous and boring
Usage: The novelist's turgid style was lambasted by his critics.
- 1252. TURNCOAT** (noun)
Meaning: a person who leaves one political party, religious group. etc. to join one that is very different
Usage: His one time loyalists deserted him, accusing him of being a turncoat.
- 1253. TURPITUDE** (noun)
Meaning: baseness, depravity
Usage: He was sentenced to imprisonment for his act of turpitude.
- 1254. TUTELAGE** (noun)
Meaning: auspices
Usage: Some of the talented youngsters are now under the tutelage of a foreign coach.
- 1255. TWINGE** (noun)
Meaning: a sudden, sharp pain in a part of the body.
Usage: She felt a sharp twinge in her shoulder as she lifted up the heavy box.
- 1256. TWIRL** (verb)
Meaning: spin quickly and lightly around.
Usage: The couples twirled around the dance floor waltzing to the soft music.
- 1257. UBIQUITOUS** (adj)
Meaning: present appearing, or found every where
Usage: The celebrity was pursued by the ubiquitous paparazzi who were anxious to photograph her.
- 1258. UMBRAGE** (noun)
Meaning: offense
Usage: He took umbrage at her leg pulling.
- 1259. UNANIMITY** (noun)
Meaning: agreement
Usage: Lack of unanimity among the members of the party led to the discord.
- 1260. UNANIMOUS** (adj)
Meaning: fully in agreement
Usage: The selection committee unanimously elected the new captain as he had perfect credentials for the job.
- 1261. UNAVAILING** (adj)
Meaning: achieving little or nothing.
Usage: Efforts to track the perpetrators of the crime proved unavailing.
- 1262. UNAWARES** (adj)
Meaning: so as to surprise.
Usage: The sudden and unseasonal downpour caught us unawares.
- 1263. UNBIDDEN** (adj)
Meaning: happening without one expecting or wanting it to happen.
Usage: Negative thoughts come unbidden to a pessimist's mind.
- 1264. UNBRIDLED** (adj)
Meaning: unrestrained
Usage: His unbridled enthusiasm is contagious.
- 1265. UNCEREMONIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: impolite or abrupt
Usage: The marathon speech came to an unceremonious halt due to a power breakdown.
- 1266. UNCHARTED** (adj)
Meaning: that which has not been visited or investigated before; not familiar.
Usage: He is taking a calculated risk by entering into a largely uncharted area of business.
- 1267. UNCOUTH** (adj)
Meaning: rude or socially unacceptable
Usage: It is unbecoming of an educated person to behave in such an uncouth manner.
- 1268. UNDERCURRENT** (noun)
Meaning: an underlying feeling or influence
Usage: I could discern an undercurrent of cynicism in his tone.
- 1269. UNDERDOG** (noun)
Meaning: weaker section, weaker party, a competitor thought to have little chance of winning a fight or a contest.
Usage: Mulkraj Anand championed the cause of the underdog.
- 1270. UNDULATING** (adj)
Meaning: having a wavy form or outline.
Usage: The undulating green stretch of land was ideally suited for development of a golf course.

- 1271. UNFLAGGING** (adj)
Meaning: remaining strong, not becoming weak or tired.
Usage: Her unflagging determination helped her immensely in tiding over the crisis.
- 1272. UNFLINCHING** (adj)
Meaning: not afraid or hesitant
Usage: The armed forces pledged their unflinching support to the government during the hour of crisis.
- 1273. UNILATERAL** (adv)
Meaning: one-sided
Usage: If the other party does not turn up, the case will be decided unilaterally.
- 1274. UNNERVE** (verb)
Meaning: make (someone) feel nervous or frightened.
Usage: I felt slightly unnerved by the spooky surroundings of the place.
- 1275. UNSTUDIED** (adj)
Meaning: natural and unaffected.
Usage: She composes verses with unstudied ease.
- 1276. UNTOWARD** (adj)
Meaning: unexpected and unusual.
Usage: There will not be any change in the schedule unless anything untoward happens.
- 1277. UNWIELDY** (adj)
Meaning: hard to move or manage because of its size, shape or weight
Usage: The ordeal of lugging my unwieldy baggage over a flight of stairs left me totally exhausted and panting for breath.
- 1278. UPHEAVAL** (noun)
Meaning: violent or sudden change or disruption.
Usage: The assassination of the Prime Minister was followed by a political upheaval and anarchy in the country.
- 1279. UPSHOT** (noun)
Meaning: the eventual outcome or conclusion.
Usage: The upshot of the negotiations, between the management and the employees, ended in a compromise.
- 1280. UPSTANDING** (adj)
Meaning: honest and downright
Usage: He looked like an upstanding man but alas! appearances were deceptive.
- 1281. UPSTART** (noun)
Meaning: a person who has suddenly become important and behaves arrogantly
Usage: The upstart gloated over his newly acquired wealth.
- 1282. UPTURN** (noun)
Meaning: an improvement or an advantageous change to a higher level or value.
Usage: Liberalization has contributed to, a great extent, the general upturn in the Indian economy.
- 1283. URBANE** (adj)
Meaning: suave
Usage: John's urbane style appealed to his peers.
- 1284. USHER** (verb)
Meaning: to escort people to seats in a hall etc.
Usage: The guests were ushered in to their seats before the beginning of the programme.
- 1285. UTILITARIAN** (adj)
Meaning: designed to be useful and practical rather than attractive
Usage: I prefer living in a utilitarian house rather than a glamorous one.
- 1286. UTOPIAN** (adj)
Meaning: impractical
Usage: His Utopian dreams will never be realised.
- 1287. VACILLATE** (verb)
Meaning: be indecisive; be doubtful
Usage: I warned him that if he continued to vacillate, the opportunity would slip out of his hand.
- 1288. VACUOUS** (adj)
Meaning: empty-headed
Usage: John's vacuous remarks embarrassed his bosses very much.
- 1289. VACUUM** (noun)
Meaning: a gap or loss left by someone or something important
Usage: The Chief's death has created a vacuum in the team.
- 1290. VAGABOND** (noun)
Meaning: vagrant
Usage: Do you know that the vagabond next door is a graduate?
- 1291. VAGARY** (noun)
Meaning: an unexpected and mysterious change
Usage: Indian agriculture, to a large extent, is affected by the vagaries of the weather.
- 1292. VAGRANT** (noun, adj)
Meaning: homeless person
Usage: His vagrant nature irritated his parents.
- 1293. VALOR** (noun)
Meaning: courage
Usage: Hercules was famous for his valour.
- 1294. VANDAL** (noun)
Meaning: a person who deliberately destroys or damages property.
Usage: Vandals pelted stones and caused damage to several shops in one of the city's upmarket shopping areas.
- 1295. VANGUARD** (noun)
Meaning: front line
Usage: He was in the vanguard of the Renaissance movement.
- 1296. VANQUISH** (verb)
Meaning: conquer
Usage: The Chicago Bulls vanquished their opponents very comfortably.
- 1297. VAPID** (adj)
Meaning: offering nothing that is stimulating or exciting.
Usage: Most people, these days, spend their evenings watching vapid TV soaps rather than socializing or pursuing an intellectual activity.

- 1298. VARIEGATED** (adj)
Meaning: multicoloured
Usage: The joker's variegated attire amused the children very much.
- 1299. VEILED** (adj)
Meaning: not expressed directly or clearly.
Usage: Our veiled threats failed to have any impact on our opponents.
- 1300. VENAL** (adj)
Meaning: prepared to do dishonest or immoral things in return for money.
Usage: During his brief stint as a minister the venal politician amassed a lot of ill-gotten wealth
- 1301. VENERATE** (verb)
Meaning: regard with great respect
Usage: People, not only in India, but many nations across the world venerate trees.
- 1302. VERACITY** (noun)
Meaning: reality
Usage: The judge directed the police to verify the veracity of the eyewitness statements.
- 1303. VERBATIM** (adj & adv)
Meaning: word for word, exact
Usage: The best part of this organisation is that even the CEO is very accessible.
- 1304. VERBOSE** (adj)
Meaning: wordy
Usage: The new writer's articles are full of verbose statements.
- 1305. VERDICT** (noun)
Meaning: a formal decision made by a jury in a court of law as to whether a person is innocent or guilty.
Usage: The accused will be kept in confinement until the jury pronounces its verdict.
- 1306. VERITY** (noun)
Meaning: truth
Usage: "I do not, even for a moment, doubt the verity of Mona's statement," said her father.
- 1307. VERSATILE** (adj)
Meaning: adaptable, multipurpose
Usage: Clark Gable is a versatile actor.
- 1308. VERTIGO** (noun)
Meaning: dizziness
Usage: Pilots are tested for vertigo from time to time.
- 1309. VET** (verb)
Meaning: to examine (e.g a document or candidate) thoroughly and critically
Usage: The publishing house thoroughly vets all the manuals before they are released in the market.
- 1310. VEXATIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: causing annoyance or worry.
Usage: Piqued by the child's vexatious behaviour his mother admonished him severely.
- 1311. VIABLE** (adj)
Meaning: capable of working successfully
Usage: The plan had to be shelved mid way because it was not economically viable.
- 1312. VICARIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: experienced in one's imagination after watching or reading about another person's actions or feelings
Usage: Thanks to the developments in modern technology we are able to experience the vicarious pleasure of travelling to exotic locales in the world.
- 1313. VICISSITUDES** (noun)
Meaning: changes of circumstances or fortune
Usage: Despite experiencing the vicissitudes of life he is always sanguine about the future.
- 1314. VIE** (verb)
Meaning: to compete strongly with somebody in order to obtain or achieve something.
Usage: A few years ago nationalized banks vied with each other to offer loans to customers at the lowest possible interest rate.
- 1315. VIE** (verb)
Meaning: to contend.
Usage: The resort had several inns and restaurants vying with each other to lure customers.
- 1316. VIGILANT** (adj)
Meaning: very careful to notice any signs of danger or trouble.
Usage: Since there was a spurt of burglaries in the area, residents were asked to remain vigilant.
- 1317. VILE** (adj)
Meaning: extremely wicked
Usage: The weather suddenly turned vile forcing us to shelve our plans of going to the seaside for a picnic.
- 1318. VILIFICATION** (noun)
Meaning: speaking or writing in a very abusive way
Usage: The vilification of our established customs and traditions is resented by orthodox thinkers.
- 1319. VIRULENT** (adj)
Meaning: extremely harmful
Usage: The couple were devastated after their only son succumbed to a virulent strain of pneumonia.
- 1320. VISAGE** (noun)
Meaning: countenance
Usage: The visage of the palace has been redone.
- 1321. VISION** (noun)
Meaning: dream, eyesight, foresight
Usage: The Chairman's vision for the company sounded rather impractical.
- 1322. VISTA** (noun)
Meaning: view
Usage: The vista from the resort is breathtaking.
- 1323. VITALITY** (noun)
Meaning: energy
Usage: Mike's speech lacked vitality.
- 1324. VIVACIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: lively
Usage: Jane is a vivacious lady.
- 1325. VIVID** (adj)
Meaning: bright, gaudy, clear
Usage: He gave a vivid account of the accident.

- 1326. VOCAL** (adj)
Meaning: verbal, vociferous
Usage: The victim received vocal support from the press.
- 1327. VOCIFEROUS** (adj)
Meaning: vocal
Usage: The jury did not change its verdict despite vociferous appeals from the defendant.
- 1328. VOLITION** (noun)
Meaning: the power of choosing freely and making one's own decision.
Usage: "No one forced me", He remarked "I did this out of my own volition.
- 1329. VOLUMINOUS** (adj)
Meaning: very large
Usage: The magician fished out the missing rabbit, from the pocket of his voluminous coat.
- 1330. VORACIOUS** (adj)
Meaning: insatiable
Usage: He has a voracious appetite.
- 1331. VORTEX** (noun)
Meaning: a very powerful, force or situation that you cannot avoid or escape.
Usage: Sometimes innocent young people are caught into a vortex of bad habits quite unsuspectingly.
- 1332. VOUCHSAFE** (verb)
Meaning: to give or tell something to somebody, esp. as a privilege.
Usage: Nature has vouchsafed innumerable benedictions on mankind.
- 1333. WADDLE** (verb)
Meaning: to walk with short steps.
Usage: An obese matronly woman waddled towards the entrance to answer the door bell.
- 1334. WAIVE** (verb)
Meaning: refrain from insisting on or applying (a right or claim).
Usage: Claiming moral responsibility for the incident, he waived his right to appeal.
- 1335. WAYLAY** (verb)
Meaning: intercept (someone) in order to attack them.
Usage: The passengers were waylaid and looted by a band of robbers.
- 1336. WAYWARD** (adj)
Meaning: capricious or irregular
Usage: On new year's day, he resolved to give up his wayward behaviour and turn over a new leaf.
- 1337. WEIRD** (adj)
Meaning: suggesting something supernatural, unnatural or unconventional
Usage: People looked at her with a strange expression because of her weird hairdo.
- 1338. WHEEDLE** (verb)
Meaning: use endearments or flattery to persuade someone to do something.
Usage: The children had a knack of wheedling money out of their father.
- 1339. WHEREWITHAL** (noun)
Meaning: the money or other resources needed for a particular purpose
Usage: Her uncle left her a legacy of forty thousand pounds which gave her the required wherewithal to buy anything that took her fancy.
- 1340. WHET** (verb)
Meaning: excite or stimulate (someone's desire, interest, or appetite)
Usage: Avid reading can whet one's appetite for knowledge.
- 1341. WHOLESOME** (adj)
Meaning: helping towards good health and physical or moral well-being.
Usage: Children should be encouraged to eat wholesome snacks rather than junk food.
- 1342. WILDERNESS** (noun)
Meaning: an uncultivated, uninhabited and inhospitable region.
Usage: Having been blessed with green fingers, he can make a garden even in wilderness.
- 1343. WILY** (adj)
Meaning: skilled at gaining an advantage, especially deceitfully.
Usage: She has a knack of getting things done by using her wily charms.
- 1344. WINDED** (adj)
Meaning: temporarily unable to breathe after taking hard physical exercise.
Usage: The trek was pretty arduous and we were totally winded by the time we reached the top of the mountain.
- 1345. WISTFUL** (adj)
Meaning: having or showing a strange or regretful longing
Usage: "I wish I could buy the talking doll displayed in the shop window", said the little girl wistfully.
- 1346. WONT** (adj)
Meaning: in the habit of doing something.
Usage: He was wont to waking up before the break of dawn.
- 1347. WRATH** (noun)
Meaning: extreme anger
Usage: The organisers had to face the wrath of the audience when there was an inordinate delay in starting the programme.
- 1348. WREST** (verb)
Meaning: forcibly pull from a person's grip.
Usage: The policeman sustained injuries when he tried to wrest the dagger from a burglar.
- 1349. ZEALOTRY** (noun)
Meaning: excessive enthusiasm in following a religion or policy
Usage: Religious zealotry is one of the main causative factors of communal tensions.
- 1350. ZEST** (noun)
Meaning: great enthusiasm and energy
Usage: Despite being aged, he is young at heart and has a great zest for life