

# **100 golden rules of English Grammar for error detection and sentence improvement**

## **A. SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT**

**1 . Two or more Singular Subjects connected by and usually take a Verb in the Plural.**

For example,

Incorrect- Hari and Ram is here.

Correct- Hari and Ram are here.

**2. If two Singular Nouns refer to the same person or thing, the Verb must be Singular.**

Incorrect- The Secretary and Principal are coming.

Correct- The Secretary and Principal is coming.

(Here the same person is .Secretary as well as Principal)

**3. If the Singular Subjects are preceded by each or every, the Verb is usually Singular.**

For example,

Incorrect- Every boy and girl were ready.

Correct- Every boy and girl was ready.

**4. Two or more Singular Subjects connected by or, nor, either or, neither.... nor take a Verb in the Singular.**

For example,

Incorrect- Neither he nor I were there.

Correct- Neither he nor I was there.

**5. When the Subjects joined by 'or/nor are of different numbers, the Verb must be Plural, and the Plural Subject must be placed next to the Verb.**

For example,

Incorrect- Neither the Assistant Masters nor the Headmaster was present.

Correct- Neither the Headmaster nor the Assistant Masters were present. '

**6. When the Subjects joined by or, nor are of different persons, the Verb agrees in person with the one nearest to it.**

For example,

Incorrect- Either he or I is mistaken.

Correct- Either he or I, am mistaken.

**7. A Collective Noun takes a Singular Verb when the collection is thought of as a whole, a Plural Verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of.**

For example,

Correct- The Council has chosen the President.

Correct- The military were called out.

**8. Some Nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning, take a Plural Verb.**

For example,

Incorrect- Mathematics are a branch of study in every school.

Correct- Mathematics is a branch of study in every school.

**9. Words joined to a Singular Subject by with, together with, in addition to, or, as well as etc. are parenthetical, and therefore do not affect the number of the Verb.**

For example,

Incorrect- The Chief, with all his men, were massacred . • Correct-The chief, with all his men, was massacred.

**10. When the Subject of the Verb is Relative Pronoun care should be taken to see that the Verb agrees in Number and Person with the Antecedent of the relative.**

For example,

Incorrect- I, who is your friend, will guard your interests.

Correct- I, who am your friend will guard your interests.

## **B. USES OF PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES**

**11. Ask, advise, allow, command, force, forbid, invite, encourage, compel, beg, order, imagine, instruct, permit, persuade, tell, require, remind, teach, etc. are followed by Object + To + V2**

For example,

Incorrect- He advised to do it by me.

Correct- He advised me to do it. But if these are used in Passive Voice, then they are followed by To + V,.

For example,

Correct- She was permitted to go with him.

**12. Know is followed by how/ where/when/why and Infinitive.**

For example,

Incorrect- I know to write a letter.

Correct- I know how to write a letter.

**13. After let, bid, behold, watch, see, feel, make etc. we use Bare-Infinitive and not To-infinitive.**

For example,

Incorrect- I heard him to speak on several subjects.

Correct- I heard him speak on several subjects.

**14. Bare Infinitive is used after Modal Auxiliaries (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, dare not, need not).**

For example,

Incorrect- You need not to work hard.

Correct- You need not work hard.

**15. Had better, had rather, had as soon ... as ..., had sooner etc. are followed by Bare Infinitive.**

For example,

Incorrect- He had better to go now.

Correct- He had better go now. 16. Conjunction than is also followed by Bare Infinitive.

For example,

Incorrect- He had better read than to write.

Correct- He had better read than write.

**17. When but is used as a Preposition and preceded by any form of the Verbdo, then but is followed with Bare Infinitive.**

Incorrect- He did nothing but to wander.

Correct- He did nothing but wander.

**18. Every Participle must have a Subject of Reference.**

For example,

Incorrect- Being a rainy-day Vijay decided to stay at home.

Correct- It being a rainy-day Vijay decided to stay at home.

**19. For completed action Having + Va is used in Active Voice, whereas Having + been + Va or Being + Va is used in Passive Voice. After should notbe used in such a sentence.**

For example,

Incorrect- After the leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

Correct- The leader having been killed, the followers ran away.

**20. Participles like considering, judging, referring, concerning, regarding,viewing, broadly speaking etc. do not take any Subject of Reference.**

For example,

Correct - Considering the case, I took the decision.

Here I is not a Subject of Reference of considering. So, there is no Subject of Reference for 'considering, still the sentence is correct.

### **C. USES OF VERBS**

**21. When there are two Subjects in a sentence and they are not in the same Number, then we must have to use separate Auxiliaries (is, are, am, was, were, have, has) for both of them.**

For example,

Incorrect- Three- killed and one were injured.

Correct- Three were killed and one was injured.

**22. A single Verb should be made to serve two Subjects, only when the form of Verb is same for both the subjects.**

Incorrect- I am seventeen years old and my sister fourteen.

Correct- I am seventeen years old and my sister is fourteen.

**23. Two auxiliaries can be used with one principal Verb, only when the form of the principal Verb is appropriate to both the auxiliaries. '**

Incorrect- He never has, and never will take such strong measures.

Correct- He never has taken, and never will take such strong measures.

**24. When there is only one auxiliary to two principal Verbs it should be correctly associated with the both.**

Incorrect- Ten candidates have passed one failed.

Correct- Ten candidates have passed, one has failed.

**25. A Past Tense in the main clause should be followed by a Past Tense in the subordinate clause.**

Incorrect- He succeeded because he works hard.

Correct- He succeeded because he worked hard.

**26. A Past Tense in main clause may be followed by a Present Tense in the subordinate clause when the subordinate clause expresses a universal truth.**

Incorrect- Our teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.

Correct- Our teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

**27. When the subordinate clause comes after 'lest', the auxiliary Verb 'should' must be used, whatever be the Tense of the Verb in the main clause.**

Incorrect- We start early lest we shall miss the train.

Correct- We start early lest we should miss the train.

**28. An Adverb or Adverbial phrase should not be placed between 'to' and verbal part of the infinitive. (This is called the split infinitive).**

Incorrect- I hoped to immediately reply to your letter:

Correct- I hoped to reply immediately to your letter.

**29. An infinitive should be in the present tense unless it represents an action prior to that of the governing Verb.**

Incorrect- I should have liked to have gone there.

Correct- I should have liked to go there.

**30. Gerund if preceded by a Pronoun, that Pronoun must be in Possessive case.**

Incorrect - He emphasized me going there.

Correct- He emphasized my going there.

**31. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began in the past time and is still going at the time of speaking~ It is used with, Adverbials of time introduced by 'since', 'for' and 'how long.'**

Incorrect- How long are you working in this office?

. Correct- How long have you been working in this office?

**32. A Verb when preceded by a Preposition must be the Gerund.**

Incorrect- They were punished for come late.

Correct- They were punished for, coming late.

**33. The Future Indefinite Tense is not used in the clauses of time, place and condition. Here the Present Indefinite Tense is used.**

Incorrect- I shall wait for you till you will finish your work.

Correct- I shall wait for you, till you finish your work.

**34. The Present Perfect Tense is not used with the Adverbs of past time like yesterday, in 1990 etc. Here Past Indefinite Tense is used.**

Incorrect~ I have bought a cycle yesterday.

Correct- I bought a cycle yesterday.

The Past Perfect Tense is used to represent the earlier of the two past actions.

Incorrect- When I reached the station, the train already left.

Correct- When I reached the station, the train had already left.

**35. Modal Auxiliaries are not used together. But two Auxiliaries can be connected by a Conjunction.**

For example,



Incorrect-He should must do it. Correct- He should and must do it.

**36. When need or dare is followed by not, it turns into modal auxiliary. In that situation, it takes Bare Infinitive 'and we cannot use needs not or daresnot.**

For example,

Incorrect- He needs not do it. Correct- He need not do it.

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#### **D. USES OF ADJECTIVES**

**37. Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant. Adjectives of quantity (some; much, little, enough, all, no, any, great, half, sufficient, whole)are used for Uncountable Nuns only.**

For example,

Incorrect-I ate a few rice. Correct- I ate some rice.

**38. Numeral Adjectives are used for Countable Noun only and they show howmany persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands,**

For example,

Incorrect- I have taught you little things.

Correct- I have taught you a few things.

**39. When cardinal and ordinal are used together ordinal precedes the cardinal.**

For example,

Incorrect- The four first boys will be given the chance.

Correct- The first four boys will be given the chance.

**40. Later, latest refer to time, latter and last refer to position.**

For example,

Incorrect- I reached at 10 am.

But he was latter than I expected.

Correct- I reached at 10 am. But he was later than I expected,

**41. Farther means more distant or advanced; further means additional.**

For example,

Incorrect- He insisted on farther improvement.

Correct- He insisted on further improvement.

**42. Each is used in speaking of two or more things, every is used only inspeaking of more than two.**

For example,

Incorrect- Every of the two boys will get a prize.

Correct- Each of the two boys will get a prize.

**43. To express quantity or degree some is used in affirmative sentences, anyin negative or interrogative sentences.**

For example,.

Incorrect- Have you bought some mangoes?

Correct- Have you bought any mangoes?

**44. In comparing two things, the Comparative should be used,The Superlativ should not be used.**

Incorrect- Which is the best of the two?

Correct- Which is the better of the two?

**45. When two qualities of the same person or thing are compared, the Comparative in-er is not used. 'More' is used for this purpose.**

Incorrect- He is wiser than brave.

Correct- He is more wise than brave.

**46. When comparison is made by means of a comparative, the thing compared should be excluded from the class of things with which it is compared by using 'other' or some such word.**

Incorrect- He is cleverer than any boy in the class.

**Correct- He is cleverer than any other boy in the class.**

**47. When comparison is made by means of a superlative, the thing compared should include the class of things with which it is compared.**

Incorrect- He is the strongest of all other men.

Correct- He is the strongest of all men ..

**48. When two persons or things are compared, it is important that the same parts of things should be compared.**

Incorrect- The population of Bombay is greater than Delhi.

Correct- The population of Bombay is greater than that of Delhi.

**49. Double comparatives and superlatives should not be used.**

1. Incorrect- He is the most cleverest boy in the class.

Correct- He is the cleverest boy in the class.

2. Incorrect- He is more wiser than his brother.

Correct- He 'is wiser than his brother.

**50. The comparative Adjectives superior inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior prefer, etc., should be followed by 'to' instead of 'than'.**

Incorrect- He is senior than me.

Correct- He is senior to me.

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51. Adjectives like 'unique', ideal,

perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, full square and round, which do not admit different degrees of comparison should not be compared.

Incorrect- It is the most unique thing.

Correct- It is a unique thing.

**52. All the Adjectives which refer to the same Noun should be in the same degree of comparison.**

Incorrect- He is the wisest and honest worker in the office.

Correct- He is the wisest and most honest worker in the office.

**53. 'Elder' and 'eldest' should be used for persons only, strictly speaking, they are used for the members of the same family only. 'Older' and 'oldest' are used for both persons and things.**

Incorrect- He is my older brother.

Correct- He is my elder brother.

## **E. USES OF ADVERBS**

**54. To modify a Verb, an Adjective or another Adverb, we use an Adverb.**

Incorrect- She writes very careful.

Correct- She writes very carefully.

Carefully is an Adjective which cannot modify the Adverb very, therefore carefully (Adverb) must be used in place of Adjective careful.

**55. Too means more than required and it is used with Unpleasant Adjective. So, we cannot use too glad, too happy, too pleasant, too healthy.**

For example,

Incorrect- I am too glad to meet you.

Correct- I am very glad to meet you.

56. A sentence which is based on "Too..... To" format, we cannot replace to with so that. If we replace to with so that, too also must be replaced with cannot.

For example,

Incorrect- He is too weak so that he cannot walk.

Correct- He is too weak to walk. Correct- He is so weak that he cannot walk.

57. Much too is followed by Unpleasant Adjective, whereas too much is followed by Noun.

Much too + Unpleasant Adjective.

Too much + Noun.

For example,

Incorrect- His failure is too much painful for me.

Correct- His failure is much too painful for me.

Incorrect- His wife's rude behavior gives him much too pain.

Correct- His wife's rude behavior gives him too much pain.

**58. Quite and all are not used together.**

For example,

Incorrect- He is quite all right. Correct- He is quite right. or He is all right-

**59. A/An + Fairly + Adjective +**

Noun or Rather + A + Adjective For example,

(i) a fairly good book

(ii) rather a difficult problem.

But we cannot use Pleasant Adjective with rather and Unpleasant Adjective with fairly.

For example,

Incorrect- It was a rather good book.

Correct- It was a fairly good book.

**60. Enough, when used as an Adverb, is preceded by a positive degree Adjective or Adverb.**

For example,

Incorrect- He is greater enough to pardon you.

Correct- He is great enough to  
pardon you. '



**61. Two negatives cancel each other. Hence two negatives should not be used in the same sentence unless we make an affirmation.**

Incorrect- I have not got none.

Correct- I have not got any.

**62. 'At present' means 'at the present time', 'presently' means 'shortly'. These should not be confused.**

1. Incorrect- Nothing more can be done presently.

Correct- Nothing more can be done at present.

2. Incorrect- He will come back at present.

Correct- He will come back presently.

**63. 'Hard' means 'diligently', 'strenuously', 'Hardly' means 'scarcely at all'. These two Adverbial forms of 'hard' must not be confused.**

1. Incorrect- He tried hardly to win the race.

Correct- He tried hard to win the race.

2. Incorrect- She has eaten hard anything today.

Correct- She has eaten hardly anything today.

**64. 'Much' is used before past participles and Adjectives or Adverbs of comparative degree. 'Very' is used before the present participles and Adjectives and Adverbs of positive degree.**

1. Incorrect- The news is much surprising.

Correct- The news is very surprising.

2. Incorrect- I was very surprised at hearing the news.

Correct- I was much surprised at hearing the news.

**65. Hardly is an Adverb which means rarely. Whereas hard is an Adjective which means tough, rigid.**

For example,

Incorrect- It is a hardly job.

Correct- It is a hard job.

**66. Ago is always used with Past Indefinite Tense. So, if ago is used in a sentence, that sentence must be in the Past Indefinite Tense.**

For example,

Incorrect- He has come a month ago.

Correct- He came a month ago. 67. At present means at this moment and it is used with •Present Tense, whereas presently and shortly are used for future' action and generally' used with Future Indefinite Tense.

For example,

Incorrect- Presently he is in the room.

Correct- At present he is in the room.

**68. Early means "just after the beginning of anything" and soon means just after a point of time.**

For example,

Roses blossomed early this spring.

**69. The sentence which starts with seldom, never, hardly, rarely or scarcely takes an inverse structure, Le., Verb + Subject - Structure. For example,**

Incorrect- Seldom I had seen such a beautiful sight.

Correct- Seldom had I seen such a beautiful sight.

**70. Inversion is also used in a sentence which starts with here/there/away/out/up/indoor or outdoor and Main Verb, or Aux + Main Verb is used before the Subject.**

For example,

Incorrect- Away Sita went Correct- Away went Sita.

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## **F. USES OF CONJUNCTIONS**

**71. Two Conjunctions should not be used in the same sentence.**

Incorrect- Although she was tired, but she still went on working.

Correct- Although she was tired, she still went on working.

**72. 'Both' should be followed by 'and'. It should be used in the positive sense. In the negative sense, 'neither' 'nor' should be used in place of 'both'.**

incorrect- Both Ravi as well as Raja were present there.

Correct- Both Ravi and Raja were present there.

**73. 'Either ... or', 'neither... nor:**

'both and', 'not only but also'

should be followed by the same parts of speech.

Incorrect- He not only lost his ticket, but also his luggage.

Correct- He lost not only his ticket but also his luggage.

**74. 'Neither' should be followed, by 'nor', 'either' should be followed by 'or'. Both these should not be confused.**

Incorrect- He washed neither his hands or his face.

Correct- He washed neither his hands nor his face.

**75. 'No sooner' should be followed by 'than', not by 'but' or 'then'.**

Incorrect- No sooner do I finish this book then I shall begin another.

Correct- No sooner do I finish the book, than I shall begin another.

**76. 'Hardly' and 'scarcely' should be followed by 'when' or 'before', but not by 'than' or 'that'.**

Incorrect- Hardly did I reach the station, than the train left it.

Correct- Hardly did I reach the station when the train left it.

**77. 'That' should not be used before a sentence in Direct Speech and before Interrogative Adverbs and Pronouns in the Indirect Speech.**

1. Incorrect- He said that, "I shall go there."

Correct- He said, "I shall go there".

2. Incorrect- He asked me that who I was.

Correct- He asked me who was.

## **G. USES OF PREPOSITION**

**78. Objective case (of Noun or Pronoun) is used after Preposition.**

For example,

Incorrect- I do not depend on he.

Correct- I do not depend on him.

**79. The Prepositions used after two words must be made clear if these two words are connected by and or or.**

For example,

Incorrect- She is conscious and engaged in her work.

Correct- She is conscious of and engaged in her work.

**80. If a Principal Verb is used after about, after, at, before, for, from, in, on, to, that Verb must be in ing (V4) form.**

For example,

Incorrect- You prevented me from do it.

Correct- You prevented me from doing it. .

**81. On, in, at, are not used before today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day etc.**

For example,

Incorrect- He will go there on to-morrow.

Correct- He will go there tomorrow.

**82. No Preposition is used before the word home. At home is a phrase which bears a different meaning.**

For example,

Incorrect- Bring a T.V. set at home.

Correct- Bring a T.V. set home. 83. After Transitive Verbs, like discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, resemble, ridicule, etc. we directly use the object and no Preposition is used after the Verb.

For example:

Incorrect- The poet describes about the beauty of nature in this poem.

Correct- The poet describes the beauty of nature in this poem.

**84. Say/suggest/propose/speak/reply/explain/talk/listen/write is followed by to-Preposition if there is a person in the form of object.**

For example,

1. Incorrect- He did not reply me.

Correct- He did not reply to me. 2. Incorrect- He did not write a letter.

Correct- He did not write a letter.

## **H. USES OF PRONOUNS**

**85. When a Pronoun is used as the complement of the Verb 'to be', it should be in the nominative case.**

Incorrect- If I were him, I would not do it.

Correct- If I were he, I would not do it.

**86. When the Pronoun is used as the object of a Verb or of a Preposition, it should be in the objective case.**

1. Incorrect- Let you and I do it.

Correct- Let you and me do it.

2. Incorrect- These presents are for you and I.

Correct- These presents are for you and me.

**87. Emphatic Pronouns can not**

stand alone as Subjects~ Incorrect- Himself did it. Correct- He himself did it.

**88. The Indefinite Pronoun 'one' should be used throughout if used at all.**

Incorrect- One must not boast of his own success.

Correct- One must not boast of one's own success.

**89. 'Either' or 'neither' is used only in speaking of two persons or things; 'any', 'no one' and 'none' is used in speaking of more than two.**

1. Incorrect- Anyone of these two roads leads to the railway station.

Correct- Either of these two roads leads to the railway station.

2. Incorrect- Neither of these three boys did his homework.

Correct- No one of these three boys did his homework.

**90. 'Each other' is used in speaking of two persons or things; 'one another' is used in speaking of more than two.**

Incorrect- The two brothers loved one another.

Correct- The two brothers loved each other.

**91. A Noun or Pronoun governing a Gerund should be put in the possessive case.**

Incorrect- Please excuse me being late.

Correct- Please excuse my being late.

**92. A Pronoun must agree with its antecedent in person, number and gender.**

Incorrect- Each of these boys has done their homework.

Correct- Each of these boys has done his homework.

**93. When two or more Singular Nouns are joined by 'and', the Pronoun used for them must be in Plural.**

Incorrect- Both Raju and Ravi have done his homework.

Correct- Both Raju and Ravi have done their homework.

**94. When two or more Singular Nouns joined by 'and' refer to the same person or thing, a Pronoun used for them must be in the singular.**

Incorrect- The collector and District Magistrate is not negligent in their duty.

Correct- The collector and District Magistrate is not negligent in his duty.

**95. When two or more singular nouns joined by 'or' or 'nor', 'either ... or', 'neither .. nor', the Pronoun used for them should be in the singular.**

Incorrect- Neither Ravi nor Raju has done their homework.

Correct- Neither Ravi nor Raju has done his homework.

**96. When two or more singular Pronouns of different persons come together, the Pronoun of second person singular (you) comes first, the pronoun of the first person singular (I) comes last and the pronoun of the third person singular (he) comes in between.**

Incorrect- I, You and he must work together ..

Correct- You, he and I must work together.

**97. When two or more plural Pro-nouns of different persons come together first person plural (we) comes first, then second person plural (you) and last of all third person plural (they).**

Incorrect- You, they and we must work together ..

Correct- We, you and they must work together.



**98. The Relative Pronoun who is in subjective case, whereas whom is in objective case. Therefore, for who there must be a Finite Verb in the sentence. Or otherwise, when whom (Object) is used in the sentence and there is more Finite Verb's than the number of Subjects in the sentence, then whom should be changed into who (Subject).**

For example,

Incorrect- The doctor whom came here was Ram's brother.

Correct- The doctor who came here was Ram's brother.

**99. With Superlative Degree Adjective, only, none, all etc., as Relative Pronoun we use that and not which or who.**

For example,

Incorrect- All which glitters is not gold.

Correct- All that glitters is not gold.

**100. After let, if a Pronoun is used, that Pronoun must be in the Objective Case.**

For example,

Incorrect- Let he go there.

Correct- Let him go there.

Sr. No.	Many Words	One Word
1	An Embarrassing Mistake	A Faux Pas
2	A Place Where Animals Are Slaughtered For The Market	Abattoir
3	Giving Up Throne By The King	Abdication
4	A Washing Or Cleansing Of The Body Especially In A Religious Ceremony	Ablution
5	The Original Inhabitants Of A Country	Aborigines
7	To Do Away With Rule	Abrogate
10	Give More Force Or Importance To	Accentuate
11	The Study Of Sounds	Acoustics
12	Accept Without Protest Or Silently	Acquiesce
13	Word Formed From Initial Letters Of A Name	Acronym
14	Thing To Be Added At The End Of A Book Etc.	Addendum
15	Person Who Pilots Or Travels In A Ballon Airship Or Other Aircraft	Aeronaut
16	Person Who Loves Nature	Aesthete
18	One Who Doubts The Soundness Of Inferences	Aesthetic
19	To Increase The Gravity Of An Offence Or The Intensity Of A Dispute	Aggravate
20	Fear Of Pain	Aglophobia/Odynophobia
21	The Science Of Soil Management And The Production Of Field Crops	Agronomy
22	Chemistry In Ancient Times	Alchemy
23	A Story In Which Ideas Are Symbolised As People	Allegory
24	To Mitigate Or Lessen The Suffering Or Pain	Alleviate

<b>25</b>	Commencement Of Words With The Same Letter	Alliteration
<b>27</b>	An Annual Calendar With Position Of Stars	Almanac
<b>28</b>	A Raised Place On Which Offering To A God Are Made	Altar
<b>29</b>	Regard For Others As Principle Of A Action	Altruism
<b>30</b>	A Lover Of Mankind	Altruist/Philanthropist
<b>31</b>	Fear Of Riding A Car	Amaxophobia
<b>32</b>	A Tall Strong,Masculine Kind Of Women	Amazon
<b>33</b>	Able To Walk After Being Bedridden	Ambulatory
<b>34</b>	To Make Better , To Improve Or To Lift Or A Better Place	Ameliorate
<b>35</b>	One Who Is Likeable	Amiable
<b>36</b>	Cutting Or Arm, Leg, Etc. By Surgery	Amputation
<b>37</b>	A Mistake In The Chronological Order Or A Thing Which Is Out Of Harmony With A Period	Anachronism
<b>38</b>	Word Made By Changing The Order Of The Letters In Another Word	Anagram
<b>39</b>	A Person Who Wishes To Throw Over All Establishments	Anarchist
<b>40</b>	Something That Is Detested	Anathema
<b>41</b>	The Science Of The Structure Of Human Body	Anatomy
<b>42</b>	Fear Of Males	Androphobia
<b>43</b>	To Destroy	Annihilate
<b>44</b>	Fixed Sum Of Money Paid To Somebody As Income In His Lifetime	Annuity
<b>45</b>	Medicine Which Lessens Pain	Anodyne
<b>46</b>	Deviation Or Departure From Common Rule Of Standard	Anomaly
<b>48</b>	Fear Of Getting Fat Makes Young Girl Stop Eating Resulting In Harmful Effect	Anorexia

49	A Person Who Opposes Another	Antagonist
50	Room Leading Into A Large Room	Anteroom
51	A Collection Of Poem	Anthology
53	Craze For Flowers	Anthomania
54	The Ascribing Of Human Motivation, Characteristics Ifr Behaviour To Inanimate Objects, Animal Or Natural Phenomena	Anthropomorphism
55	Strong And Settled Dislike Between Two Persons	Antipathy
56	Loss Of Ability To Use Speech/Understand	Aphasia
57	Total Loss Of Voice	Aphonia
58	One Who Derserts His Religion	Apostate
59	A Pioneer Of A Reform Movement	Apostle
60	A Set Of Instruments Put Together For A Purpose	Apparatus
61	A Person Who Has Just Started Learning	Apprentice
62	Cultivation Of Trees And Vegetables	Arboriculture
63	Words Used In Ancient Time But No Longer In General Use Now	Archaic
64	A Slang Of The Underworld	Argot
65	Military Forces And Their Equipments	Armament
66	Onw Who Is Guilty Of Firing Property	Arsonist
67	An Assembly Of Hearaers	Assemblage
68	Recurrence Of Some Disease After Generation Or Similarity In Special Features With Remote Ancestors	Atavism
69	To Make Thin Or Fine Or To Reduce The Strength	Attenuate
70	Fear Of Failure	Atychiphobia
71	The Group Especially In The Arts Regarded As Being The Most	Avant-Grade

	Experiment	
72	A Statement Accepted As True Without Proof	Axiom
73	A Large Number Of Cotton Tied In A Bundle	Bale
74	A Story In Verse	Ballad
76	In Questions	Barrage
77	Fear Of Depths	Bathophobia
78	Blessing Given By Priest	Benediction
79	To Explain A Spiritual Truth	Benign
81	To Surround With Armed Forces	Besiege
82	Engaged To Be Married	Betrothed
83	A Large Group Of Girls/Ladies	Bevy
84	Fond Of Much Alcoholic Drinks	Bibulous
85	One Who Intolerantly Devoted To A Particular Creed	Bigot
86	Examination Of Living Tissue	Biopsy
87	A Man Or Woman With Skin And Hair Or Auburn Colour	Blonde
88	An Unconventional Style Of Living	Bohemian
89	Clumsy Or Ill-Bred Fellow	Boor
90	The Dwelling Place If An Animal Underground	Borrow
91	A Small Shop That Sells Fashionable Clothes, Cosmetics Etc.	Boutique
92	A Pair Of Pigeons	Brace
93	A Factory For Manufacturing Of Beers	Brewery
94	Woven Fabric Richly Ornamented With Designs	Brocade
95	One Who Comes From A Village And Considered Stupid	Bumpkin
96	A Small House With All Rooms On One Floor	Bunaglow

<b>97</b>	A Collection Of Flags	Bunting
<b>98</b>	Person Who Holds Scholarship At A University	Bursar
<b>99</b>	Place Where Cows Are Sheltered	Byre
<b>100</b>	A Person Who Os Bad In Spelling	Cacaographist
<b>101</b>	A Place Where Treasurers ,Stores ,Ammunition Are Hidden	Cache
<b>102</b>	Fear Of Ugliness	Cacophobia
<b>103</b>	That Which Is Corpse Like	Cadaverous
<b>104</b>	Persuade By Flattery	Cajole
<b>105</b>	A Person Who Is Insensible To Kind Thoughts Or Sympathetic Feeling	Callous
<b>106</b>	One Who Eats Human Flesh	Cannibal
<b>107</b>	Lover Of Dogs	Canophilist
<b>108</b>	The Dead Body Of A Animal	Caracass
<b>109</b>	The Dad Body Of A Animal	Carcase
<b>110</b>	Public Marry Making And Feasting	Carnival
<b>111</b>	Noisy Drinking Party Or Merry Making	Carousal
<b>112</b>	Fear Of Doctors	Catrophobia
<b>113</b>	Of Inner Circle Of Members Of Government	Caucus
<b>114</b>	Extreme Fear Of Beauty	Cellophobia
<b>115</b>	One Who Is More Than A Hundred Years Old	Centenarian
<b>116</b>	Art Of Poetry	Ceramics
<b>117</b>	Elderly Women In Charge Of A Girl On Social Occasions	Chaperon
<b>118</b>	Be The Emodiment Or Perferct Example Of	Characterise
<b>119</b>	Person Who Pretends To Have More Knowledge	Charlatan
<b>120</b>	An Extermely Deep Crack Or Opening In The Ground	Chasm

<b>121</b>	One Who Drives A Motor Car	Chauffeur
<b>122</b>	A Person Who Is Blindly Devoted To An Idea	Chauvinist
<b>123</b>	An Unreal And Visionary Ideal	Chimerical
<b>124</b>	A Small Piece Of Wood	Chip
<b>125</b>	The Science Of Colours	Chromatics
<b>127</b>	The Study Of Duration Of Life	Chronology
<b>128</b>	A Women Who Lures Men To Destroy Them	Circe
<b>129</b>	Prevent From Being Carried Out	Circumvent
<b>130</b>	A Group[P Of Applauders I.E. Paid To Clap	Claque
<b>131</b>	Fear Of Going To Bed	Clinophobia
<b>132</b>	A Small Person Belonging To A Body	Clique
<b>133</b>	A Group Of Islands	Cluster
<b>134</b>	Compel To A Course Of Action	Coerce
<b>135</b>	Presented In A Forceful And Convening Manner	Cogent
<b>136</b>	Having The Same Source Or Origin	Cognate
<b>137</b>	Sticking Together	Coherent
<b>138</b>	Any Language Speaking Only	Colloquialism
<b>139</b>	An Official Bulletin	Communique
<b>140</b>	One Who Introduces Performing Artists On The Stage Programmes	Compere
<b>141</b>	One Who Is Completely Satisfied	Complacent
<b>142</b>	To Have A Very High Opinion Of Oneself	Conceited
<b>143</b>	Live In Relationship A Man And A Woman Living Without Being Married	Concubiange
<b>144</b>	A Country Ruled By Two Country	Condomunium

<b>145</b>	One Who Sells Sweets And Pastries	Confectioner
<b>146</b>	Union Of States, Parties, Or Persons	Confederacy
<b>147</b>	Having A Similar Nature, Common Interest	Congenial
<b>148</b>	Present From Or Before Birth	Congenital
<b>149</b>	A Group Of Worshipers	Congregation
<b>150</b>	Identical In All Respects	Congruent
<b>151</b>	Suggest In Addition To The Fundamental Meaning	Connote
<b>152</b>	Relationship By Blood Or Birth	Consanguinity
<b>153</b>	Guided By One's Sense Of Duty	Conscientious
<b>154</b>	Compulsory Enlistment For Military Service	Conscription
<b>155</b>	A Number Of Stars Grounded Together	Constellation
<b>156</b>	A Disease Which Spreads By Contact	Contagious
<b>157</b>	One Who Lives At The Same Time	Contemporary
<b>158</b>	Wilful And Persistent Resistance To Lawful Authority	Contumacy
<b>159</b>	Gradual Recovery From Illness	Convalescence
<b>160</b>	Secret Religious Meeting	Conventicle
<b>161</b>	A Girl Who Flirts Egregiously	Coquettle
<b>162</b>	Ceremony Of Crowning A King	Coronation
<b>163</b>	A Funeral Procession Comprising A Number Of Mourners	Cortege
<b>164</b>	Person Singing Jointly With Others	Cosignatory
<b>165</b>	Having A Common Terminus Or Boundary	Coterminous
<b>166</b>	A Graveyard Where Dead Are Buried	Crèche
<b>167</b>	Man Whose Wife Is Unfaithful To Him	Cuckold
<b>168</b>	A Passage With Only One End	Cul-De-Sac



<b>169</b>	System Of Religious Worship	Cult
<b>170</b>	A Low Area Storm With High Winds Rotating About A Centre Of Low Atmospheric Pressure	Cyclone
<b>171</b>	One Who Thinks That Human Nature Is Essentially Evil	Cynic
<b>172</b>	Fear Of Dogs	Cynophobia
<b>173</b>	The Study Of Cells, Especially Their Formation Structure And Functions	Cytology
<b>174</b>	The Study Of Finger Prints For The Purpose Of Identification	Dactylographic
<b>175</b>	One Who Pays Too Much Attention To His Cloths And Appearance	Dandy
<b>176</b>	Suave (Polished And Light Hearted Person)	Debonair
<b>177</b>	An Original Glass Bottle For Holding Wine Or Other Alcoholic Drinks	Decanter
<b>178</b>	A Person Who Fails In The Performance Of This Duty Or Commits And Offence	Delinquent
<b>179</b>	A Political Leader Who Tries To Stir Up People	Demagogue
<b>180</b>	An Expression Of Mild Disapproval	Denigration
<b>181</b>	A Person Who Gives Written Testimony For Use In A Court	Deponent
<b>182</b>	Express Earnest Disapproval Of	Deprecate
<b>183</b>	To Derive A Thing Of Its Holy Character	Descrate
<b>184</b>	Use In An Unworthy Or Wicked Way	Desecrate /Defile
<b>185</b>	The Abandonment Of One's Country Or Cause	Desertion
<b>186</b>	The Rule Of A Person Who Is Tyrant	Despotism
<b>187</b>	The State Of Being Miserable , Bereft Of All Possessions	Destitute
<b>188</b>	That Which Has Very Harmful And Dangerous Effects	Detrimental
<b>189</b>	Make Desolate	Devastate

<b>190</b>	Bitter And Violent Attack In Words	Diatribе
<b>191</b>	Story Told To Illustrate A Moral Or Spiritual Truth	Didactic
<b>192</b>	Shy,Timid , Unwilling To Face A Situation	Diffident
<b>193</b>	Turn Or Wander Away From The Main Topic	Digress
<b>194</b>	A Dabbler (Not Serious In Art, Science And Literature	Dilettante
<b>196</b>	Morbid Compulsion Of Drink	Dipsomania
<b>197</b>	Fear Of Thirst	Dipsophobia
<b>198</b>	Song Sung At Burial	Dirge
<b>199</b>	One Who Works In Return For Being Taught The Trade	Disciple
<b>200</b>	Felling Of Fear And Disappointment	Dismay
<b>201</b>	Hiding Of True Feelings	Dissimulation
<b>202</b>	Pull Out Of Usual Shape	Distort
<b>203</b>	Of The Daytime	Diurnal
<b>204</b>	Belief Accepted Without Question	Dogma
<b>205</b>	A Person Living Permanenety In A Certain Plac E	Domicile
<b>206</b>	Old Age When A Man Behave Like A Fool	Dotage
<b>208</b>	The House Of An Arab	Dowar
<b>209</b>	Gust Of Wind	Draught
<b>210</b>	A Squirrel's Home	Drey
<b>211</b>	Mania For Travel	Dromomania
<b>212</b>	One Who Deals In Cattle	Drover
<b>213</b>	Not Conforming To Ordinary Rules Of Behaviour	Eccentric
<b>214</b>	Man Having The Woman's Quallity	Effeminate
<b>215</b>	A Poem Of Mourning	Elegay

<b>216</b>	The Art Of Effective Speking	Elocution
<b>217</b>	Persuasive And Fluent Speech	Eloquence
<b>218</b>	Place For Ideal Peace And Happiness	Elysium
<b>219</b>	To Free From The Confines Of Something To Liberate From	Emancipate
<b>220</b>	A Wall Built To Prevent The Sea Or A River From Flooding An Area	Embankment
<b>221</b>	To Raise A Pattern Or Design On The Surface Of Something	Emboss
<b>222</b>	A Professor Who Has Retired From Service	Emeritus
<b>223</b>	A Medicine Which Induces Vomit	Emetic
<b>224</b>	A Person Leaving His Native Country To Settle In Another	Emigrant
<b>225</b>	A Person Sent On A Mission	Emissary
<b>226</b>	Understanding Without The Interference Of Feelings	Empathy
<b>227</b>	Something Regularly Found Among A Particular People Or Community	Endemic
<b>229</b>	Give The Right To Vote	Enfranchise
<b>230</b>	Boredom And Frustration In Life	Ennui
<b>231</b>	One Who Is Given To Pleasure Of The Flesh	Epicure
<b>232</b>	One Whose Attitude Is To Eat, Drink And Merry	Epicurean
<b>233</b>	A Short Saying Or Poem Which Express An Idea In A Very Clever And Amusing Way	Epigram
<b>234</b>	A Verse Letter	Epistle
<b>236</b>	A Short Summary Of A Book Or Speech	Epitome
<b>237</b>	Calmness Of Mind And Temper	Equanimity
<b>238</b>	A Person Who Is Skilled In Horsemanship	Equestrian
<b>239</b>	The Study Of Effect Of Environment On Workers	Ergonomy
<b>240</b>	Fear Of Work	Ergophobia

<b>241</b>	Science Of The Races Of Mankind And Their Relation To One Another	Ethnology
<b>242</b>	The Study Of Animal Behaviour	Ethology
<b>243</b>	Habitual Character And Deposition	Ethos
<b>244</b>	Science Of The Causes Of Diseases	Etiology/Aetiology
<b>245</b>	The Study Of The Origin And History Of Words	Etymology
<b>246</b>	The Study Of Production Of Better Offspring By The Careful Selection Of Parents	Eugenics
<b>247</b>	Use Of Mild Word In Place Of Words Required By Truth	Euphemism
<b>248</b>	Thing That Bring Gentle And Painless Death From Incurable Disease	Euthanasia
<b>249</b>	A Payment To Legaly Bindng But For Which Some Moral Obligation Is Felt	Ex Gratia
<b>250</b>	To Atone One's Sins	Expiate
<b>251</b>	One Who Explains A Theory , Idea Etc.	Exponent
<b>252</b>	Forcing Out(Blood Etc.) From Its Vessel	Extravasate
<b>253</b>	A Person Who Is Filled With Excessive Enthusiasm	Extrovert
<b>254</b>	A Aniaml Story With Moral	Fable
<b>256</b>	An Exact Copy Of Handwriting ,Printing	Facsimile/Xerox
<b>257</b>	Something Artificial Having The Appearance Of Some Thing Got Up	Factitious
<b>258</b>	A Person Who Is Very Selective Disgusted Easily And Is Hard To Please	Fastidious
<b>259</b>	Congratulations Some One In Formal Manner	Felicitate
<b>260</b>	That Is Cat Like	Feline
<b>261</b>	Serious Crime Like Murder ,Arson	Felony
<b>262</b>	Chain Of Flowers ,Leaves Ribbons Etc.	Festoon

<b>263</b>	As Opposed To Realistic , Imagined Not Real	Fictitious
<b>264</b>	A Person Who Is Very Cruel	Fiend
<b>265</b>	Murder Of One's Children	Filicide
<b>266</b>	Gay And Elegant Dress Or Appearance	Finery
<b>267</b>	A Number Of Sheeps	Flock
<b>268</b>	A Small Fleet Of Boats	Flotilla
<b>269</b>	Stroke Of Good Luck	Fluke
<b>270</b>	Page Number Of A Book	Folio
<b>271</b>	Incur Loss Through Some Fault	Forfeit
<b>272</b>	Murder Of One's Brother	Fratricide
<b>273</b>	The Art Of Painting On A Plaster Surface	Fresco
<b>274</b>	A Person Who Is Very Careful In The Use Of Money	Frugal/Parsimonious
<b>275</b>	The Line Which A Plough Cuts In The Ground	Furrow
<b>276</b>	Fastest Speed Of A Horse	Gallop
<b>277</b>	Fear Of Marriage	Gamophobia
<b>278</b>	A Person Who Is Talktive	Garrulous
<b>279</b>	A Record Or Table Showing The Descent Of A Person Or A Family	Genealogy
<b>280</b>	Fear Of Birth	Genophobia
<b>281</b>	The Study Of Rocks And Soils	Geology
<b>282</b>	Tendency To Grow Downwards	Geotropism
<b>283</b>	Fear Of Old Age	Geraphobia
<b>284</b>	The Branch Of Science Which Deals With The Problems Of The Old	Geriatrics
<b>285</b>	Government By Old Man	Gerontocracy

<b>286</b>	Feeling That Everything Turns	Giddiness
<b>287</b>	List Of Explantation	Glossary
<b>288</b>	A Female Of Gander	Goose
<b>289</b>	A Connoisseur Of Food And Drink	Gourmet
<b>290</b>	Fear Of Writing	Graph Phobia
<b>291</b>	Done Or Obtained Without Payment Or Free Of Charge	Gratuitous
<b>292</b>	Animals Which Live In A Flock , Used For Human Beings Also	Gregarious/Sociable
<b>293</b>	Make A Deep Sound Of Pain	Groan
<b>294</b>	One Who Sells Fruit, Vegetables Etc. From A Barrow In The Streets	Grocer
<b>295</b>	Complain Or Protest Irritatingly	Grudge /Grumble
<b>296</b>	Simple And Easily Deceived	Gullible
<b>297</b>	A Sudden Rush Of Wind	Gust
<b>298</b>	Fear Of Women	Gynophobia
<b>299</b>	An Instrument For Recoding The Revolutions Of The Earth	Gyroscope
<b>300</b>	The Normal Abode Of Any Animal Or Plant	Habitant
<b>301</b>	Languages That Has Been Very Much Used	Hackneyed
<b>302</b>	Study Of Literature Dealing With Lives Of Saints	Hagiology
<b>303</b>	A Person Without Objective Reality	Hallucination
<b>304</b>	Two Wheeled Cab For Two To Ride Indie With Driver Mounted Up Behind	Hansom
<b>305</b>	Loud Talk Or Speech	Harangue
<b>306</b>	A Person Or Thing That Goes Before And Announes The Coming Of Somethhing	Harbinger
<b>307</b>	A Women Of Lax Moral	Harlot
<b>308</b>	Fear Of Being Robbed	Harpaxophobia

<b>309</b>	A Spear On A Rope For Catching Whales And Other Larger Fish	Harpoon
<b>310</b>	An Adult Male Of Deer	Hart
<b>311</b>	Cutting And Gathering Of Grain	Harvest
<b>312</b>	A Number Of Fish Caught (In Net) Caught At One Time	Haul
<b>313</b>	Wide Spread Violence	Havoc
<b>314</b>	A Number Of Ruins, Stones	Heap
<b>315</b>	A Vehicle That Is Used To Carry A Dead Body	Hearse
<b>316</b>	Interrupt And Ask Troublesome Questions	Heckle
<b>317</b>	Fear Of Pleasure	Hedonophobia
<b>318</b>	Wicked To A High Degree	Heinous
<b>319</b>	The Sun Therapy	Heliotherapy
<b>320</b>	A Place For The Collection Of Dried Plants	Herbarium
<b>321</b>	That Which Eats Grass	Herbivore /Herbivorous
<b>322</b>	Belief Or Opinion Contrary To What Is Generally Accepted	Heresy
<b>323</b>	One Who Is Against The Religion	Heretic
<b>324</b>	Creature Havingh Both Male And Female Organs	Hermaphrodite
<b>325</b>	A Person Claming To Be Superior In Culture And Intellect To Others	Highbrow
<b>326</b>	One Who Robs Smuggler Of His Smuggled Goods After The Border Has Been Crossed	Hijacker
<b>327</b>	Person Who Is Against The Ordinary Society Esp. Dressing	Hippy
<b>328</b>	The Study Of Tissues	Histology
<b>329</b>	A Word That Is The Same In Sound As Another But Different In Meaning	Homonym
<b>330</b>	Science Of Time	Horology

<b>331</b>	A Dog Used For Hunting	Hound
<b>332</b>	Seat On Elephant's Back	Howdah
<b>333</b>	Branches Of Learning Concerned With Literature History	Humanities
<b>334</b>	Fear Of Travel	Hydrophobia
<b>335</b>	A Religious Song	Hymn
<b>336</b>	An Exaggerated Statement	Hyperbole
<b>337</b>	A Persistent Anxiety About One's Health Usually Involving Imagined Symptoms Of Illness	Hypochondria
<b>338</b>	One Who Pretends To Be What He Is Not	Hypocrite
<b>339</b>	An Odd,A Typical Or Eccentric Trait	Idiosyncrasy
<b>341</b>	Short Descriptive Poem Or Picturesque Scene Or Incident	Idyll
<b>342</b>	Something Perfectly Neat And Tidy	Immaculate
<b>344</b>	One Who Is Settles In Another Country	Immigrant
<b>345</b>	Free From Infection	Immune
<b>346</b>	Not Showing Proper Respect	Impertinent
<b>347</b>	One Who Shows Lack Of Respect Or Religious Reverence	Impious
<b>348</b>	That Cannot Be Weighed	Imponderable
<b>349</b>	Lacking In Sexual Power Or Sufficient Strength To Do Something	Impotent
<b>350</b>	That Cannot Be Entered By Force	Impregnable
<b>352</b>	Something That Cannot Be Taken Away	Inalienable
<b>353</b>	A Person Who Maliciously Destroys By Fire	Incendiary
<b>354</b>	Incapable Of Being Burnt	Incombustible
<b>356</b>	That Which Is Not Composed Of Matter	Incorporeal
<b>357</b>	That Cannot Be Erased Or Removed	Indelible



<b>358</b>	Compensation Of Loss	Indemnity
<b>359</b>	Angry At Injustice	Indignant
<b>360</b>	One Who Is Unrelenting And Cannot Be Moved By Entreaties	Inexorable
<b>361</b>	Not Definitely Or Clearly Expressed	Inexplicit
<b>362</b>	Foolish Love	Infatuation
<b>363</b>	A Home For Old People	Infirmity
<b>364</b>	Swelling Part Of A Body	Inflammation
<b>365</b>	Judicial Process Or Order To Stop Something	Injunction
<b>366</b>	Place Which Provides Both Board And Lodging	Inn
<b>367</b>	A Subtle Allusive And Generally Deprecatory Remark	Innuendo
<b>368</b>	Not Clearly Expressed Or Understand	Inscrutable
<b>369</b>	Suggest Indirectly	Insinuate
<b>370</b>	Interested Mainly In A Small Group Country Etc.	Insular
<b>371</b>	To Mediate Between Two Parties In A Dispute	Intercede
<b>373</b>	Make (Something Misleading) Additions To A Book	Interpolate
<b>374</b>	The Period Between Two Reigns	Interregnum
<b>376</b>	Interrupt The Proceeding And Demand A Statement Or Explanation From	Interrelate
<b>377</b>	Scatter Things Among Others Or Place Here And There	Intersperse
<b>378</b>	A Person Who Has A Most Uncompromising Attitude Especially On Politics	Intransigent
<b>379</b>	Something That Can Not Be Harmed	Inviolable
<b>380</b>	A Person Who Travels From Place To Place	Itinerant
<b>381</b>	A Plan For Or Route To Be Followed On A Journey	Itinerary
<b>382</b>	Language Difficult To Understand	Jargon

<b>383</b>	A Short Journey For Pleasure	Jaunt
<b>384</b>	A Professional Rider In Horse Races	Jockey
<b>385</b>	A Traitor Who Can Sell Out Even His Friends	Judas
<b>386</b>	A Group Of People Who Band Together For Some Secret Purpose Especially For Political Intrigue	Junta
<b>387</b>	Science And Philosophy Of Human Law	Jurisprudence
<b>388</b>	Placing A Thing Beside Another	Juxtapose
<b>389</b>	A Swiftly Changing Scene Or Pattern	Kaleidoscope
<b>390</b>	Science Of Human Beauty	Kalology
<b>391</b>	Fear Of Cockroaches	Katsaridaphobia
<b>392</b>	Government By The Worst Citizen	Kekistocracy
<b>393</b>	A House Or Shelter For A Dog	Kennel
<b>394</b>	A Funeral Bell	Knell
<b>395</b>	Being Economical In Speech Or Expressed In Few Words	Laconic
<b>396</b>	Salt Water Lake Separated From The Sea By Sand Banks	Lagoon
<b>397</b>	Fear Of Speed	Lalophobia
<b>398</b>	A Written Attack Using Humour To Provoke Contempt	Lampoon
<b>399</b>	One Who Cuts Precious Stones	Lapidist(Lapidary)
<b>400</b>	A Medicine That Loosens The Bowels	Laxative
<b>401</b>	Something Left In A Will By Someone Who Has Died	Legacy
<b>402</b>	Responsible According To Law	Legitimate
<b>403</b>	A False Written Statement To Damage A Person's Repute	Libel
<b>404</b>	A Person Who Leads An Immoral Life	Libertine/Lecher
<b>405</b>	Man Of Lax Moral	Licentious
<b>407</b>	The Study Of Physical Phenomenon Of Lakes	Limnology

<b>408</b>	To Comensate A Person Etc. For Loss Or Damage	Lindemnify
<b>409</b>	Fear Of Getting Fat	Lipophobia
<b>410</b>	Cutting For Stone In The Bladder	Lithotomy
<b>411</b>	Of Young Pigs, Dogs At Birth	Litter
<b>412</b>	A Section Of Hair	Lock
<b>413</b>	Fear Of Words	Logophobia
<b>414</b>	One Who Talks Continuously	Loquacious
<b>415</b>	A Song To Put Babies To Sleep	Lullaby
<b>416</b>	A Place Where Mad Men Are Kept	Lunatic
<b>417</b>	Fear Of Dark	Lygophobia
<b>418</b>	A Scene Or Situation Which Is Gruesomely Imaginative Or Full Of Gruesome Details	Macabre
<b>419</b>	Part-Song For Several Voices Without Instrumental Accompaniment	Madrigal
<b>420</b>	Fear Of Childbirth	Maieusiphobia
<b>421</b>	A Phrase R Sentence That Is Comical Or Noncensical Because The Speaker Used A Wrong Woek That Sounded Something Like A Right Word	Malapropism
<b>423</b>	Person Who Is Always Dissatisfied	Malcontent
<b>424</b>	Onw Who Pretends Illness To Escape Duty	Malingerer
<b>425</b>	A Fullsize Model Of A Complete Of Patial Human Figure	Mannequin /Dummy
<b>426</b>	An Instrunment For Measuring Gases	Manometer
<b>427</b>	Killing Of One's Husband	Mariticide
<b>428</b>	Morning Prayer	Matin
<b>430</b>	A Magnificent Tomb	Mausoleum
<b>431</b>	Short Saying Expressing A General Truth	Maxim/Proverb/Dictum/Adage

<b>432</b>	Mania Of Being Important	Megalomania
<b>433</b>	One Who Has Delusions Of One's Grandeur	Megalomaniac
<b>434</b>	A Drama Which Is Marked By Very Crude Appeal To Feelings And Emotions	Melodrama
<b>435</b>	Personal Reminiscences In A Narrative Form	Memoir
<b>436</b>	A Place For Wild Animals And Birds	Menagerie
<b>437</b>	One Who Fights For Money	Mercenary
<b>439</b>	Application Of Name Or Descriptive Term To An Object To Which It Is Not Literally Applicable	Metaphor
<b>440</b>	One Who Is Very Careful And Particular	Meticulous
<b>441</b>	A Person Who Makes And Sells Ladies Hats, Etc.	Milliner
<b>442</b>	Cut Into Small Pieces	Mince
<b>443</b>	An Impudent Girl	Minx
<b>444</b>	Habit Of Smoking	Misogynist
<b>445</b>	One Hates The Institution Of Marriage	Misogamist
<b>446</b>	A Hater Of New Things	Misoneist
<b>447</b>	A Treatise On One Subject	Monograph
<b>448</b>	Person Obsessed With One Idea Or Subject	Monomaniac
<b>449</b>	Of Outstanding Significance	Monumental
<b>450</b>	Belonging To This World , Earthly	Mundane
<b>451</b>	A Change That Befalls Something	Mutation
<b>452</b>	Open Rebellion Of Soldiers And Sailors Against Lawful Authority	Mutiny
<b>453</b>	Flesh Of Sheep Used As Food	Mutton
<b>454</b>	A Person Having The Same Name	Namesake
<b>455</b>	State Of Unconscious	Narcosis

<b>456</b>	Secretion Of A Plant Which Attracts The Insects Or Birds That Pollinate Flowers	Nectar
<b>457</b>	Using Of New Words	Neology
<b>458</b>	A Person Suffering From Nervous Breakdown	Neurotic
<b>459</b>	Fond Of New Things	Newfangled
<b>460</b>	A Hollow Space In A Wall For A Statue	Niche
<b>461</b>	One Who Believes In The Philosophy That Nothing Has Real Existence	Nihilist
<b>462</b>	A Member Of A Wandering Tribe	Nomad
<b>463</b>	Study Of Law	Nomology
<b>464</b>	A Quick Remedy Or Apparent Medicine Or Similarly A Pet Scheme	Nostrum
<b>465</b>	Fear Of Darkness	Nyctophobia
<b>466</b>	Offering Made To God	Oblation
<b>467</b>	Destroy Without Any Trace	Obliterate
<b>468</b>	Physician Who Delivers Babies	Obstetrician
<b>469</b>	Fear Of Crowds	Ocophobia
<b>470</b>	One Who Cures Eye Disease	Oculist
<b>471</b>	The Study Of Teeth	Odontology
<b>472</b>	A Long Wandering Journey	Odyssey
<b>473</b>	Gathering Of All Things	Omnibus
<b>474</b>	Of All Sorts	Omnivorous
<b>475</b>	One Who Eats Everything	Omnivorous
<b>476</b>	Fear Of Snakes	Ophiophobia
<b>477</b>	Scornful And Contemptuous Language	Opprobrium
<b>478</b>	The Study Of Mountains	Orology

<b>479</b>	One Who Makes An Eloquent Public Speech	Orator
<b>480</b>	A Field Or A Part Of A Garden Where Fruit Trees Grow	Orchard
<b>481</b>	Severe Test Of Character Or Endurance	Ordeal
<b>482</b>	The Ceremony At Which A Man Becomes A Priest	Ordination
<b>483</b>	Style In Which A Writer Makes A Display Of His Knowledge	Ornate
<b>484</b>	The Study Of Correct Pronunciation	Orthoepey
<b>485</b>	Current Spelling	Orthography
<b>487</b>	Fear Of Property	Orthophobia
<b>488</b>	A Person Who Looks After Horses In A Inn	Ostler
<b>489</b>	Dungeon Entered By Trapdoor	Oubliette
<b>490</b>	Way Out For Water Or Stream	Outlet
<b>491</b>	Bearing Young's By Eggs	Oviparous
<b>492</b>	Person Who Does Not Believe In Any Religion	Pagan
<b>493</b>	The Study Of Ancient Writing	Palaeography
<b>494</b>	Study Of Fossils	Palaeontology
<b>495</b>	Food Which Agrees With One's Taste	Palatable
<b>496</b>	The Study Of Ancient Writing	Paleography
<b>497</b>	That Which Can Lessen The Severity Of (Pain , Disease)	Palliative
<b>498</b>	Government Run Universally	Panarcy
<b>499</b>	Equally Sensitive To All Colours	Panchromatic
<b>500</b>	A Disease Widely Epidemic	Pandemic
<b>501</b>	Wild And Noisy Disorder	Pandemonium
<b>502</b>	A Speech Or Writing Praising A Person Or A Thing	Panegyric
<b>503</b>	Government By All	Pant Isocracy

<b>504</b>	Belief Of God In Nature	Pantheism
<b>505</b>	Person Who Belives That God Is Everything And Eveyting Is God	Pantheist
<b>506</b>	Temple Dedicated To All The Gods	Pantheon
<b>507</b>	To Explain A Spritual Truth	Parable
<b>508</b>	A Lover Specially One Who Unlawfully Takes The Position Of A Wife Or A Husband	Paramour
<b>509</b>	Mental Derangement	Paranoia
<b>510</b>	Personal Belonging , Equipments Etc.	Paraphernalia
<b>511</b>	One Who Lives On Others	Parasite
<b>512</b>	A Small Umbrella	Parasol
<b>513</b>	Funny Imitation Of A Poem	Parody
<b>514</b>	Words Alike In Sound But Different In Meaning And Spelling	Paronym
<b>515</b>	Murder Of One's Parents	Parricide
<b>516</b>	One Who Flaunts Newly Acquired Wealth	Parvenu
<b>517</b>	A Language Of Special Group	Patois
<b>518</b>	Killing One's Father	Patricide
<b>519</b>	Property Inherited From One's Father Pr Ancestors	Patrimony
<b>520</b>	Name Derived From Father's Name	Patronymic
<b>521</b>	One Who Has No Means Of Live Hood	Pauper
<b>522</b>	Give Something As A Security For Debt	Pawn/Mortgage
<b>523</b>	Use Of Public Money For One's Own Benefit	Peculation/Embezzlement
<b>524</b>	A School Teacher Or A Man Affecting Learning	Pedagogue
<b>525</b>	The Art Of Method Of Teaching	Pedagogy
<b>526</b>	A Style In Which A Writer Makes A Display Of His Knowledge	Pedantic

<b>527</b>	To Remove The Skin Of A Potato Or And Orange	Peel
<b>528</b>	Equal In Rank	Peer
<b>529</b>	A Small Enclosere For Cattle ,Sheep ,Polutry Etc	Pen
<b>530</b>	Fear Of Poverty	Peniaphobia
<b>531</b>	Land So Surrounded By Water As To E Almost And Island	Peninsula
<b>533</b>	A Passage Marking The Close Of Speech	Peroration
<b>535</b>	Be The Embodiment Or Perfect Example	Personify
<b>536</b>	Quick To Judge And Understand	Perspicacious
<b>537</b>	Change To Something Abnormal , Unnatural	Perversion
<b>538</b>	The Study Of Rocks	Petrology
<b>539</b>	Fear Of Becoming Blad	Phalacrophobia
<b>540</b>	Fear Of Ghosts	Phasmophobia
<b>541</b>	One Who Works For The Welfare Of The Women	Philogynist /Feminist
<b>542</b>	The Study Of Languages	Philology
<b>544</b>	A Lover Of Learning	Philomath
<b>545</b>	A Lover Of Poetry And Art	Philomuse
<b>546</b>	A Lover Of Animals	Philozoic
<b>547</b>	The Study Of Speech Sounds And Production, Transmission , Reception	Phonetics
<b>548</b>	Instrument For Measuring The Intensity Of Light	Photometer
<b>549</b>	The Science Of Judging Of A Person's Character Capabilities Etc. From An Examination Of The Shape Of His Skull	Phrenology
<b>550</b>	The Study Of Human Face	Physiognomy
<b>551</b>	Ride On Someone's Back	Piggyback
<b>552</b>	Pleasant Or Sharp To The Taste	Piquant



<b>553</b>	A Common Place Remark	Platitude
<b>555</b>	Common Place Remarks	Platitudes
<b>556</b>	An Expreession Of The Popular Will Concerning Some Important Questions Given By A Direct Vote Of The People	Plebiscite
<b>558</b>	A Person With Full Discretinary Power To Act On Behalf Of A Country	Plenipotentiary
<b>559</b>	Use Of More Words Than Are Needed To Express The Meaning	Pleonasm
<b>560</b>	Custom Of Having Many Wives	Polygamy
<b>561</b>	One Who Knows Many Languages	Polygot
<b>562</b>	That Which Is Pig Like	Porcine
<b>563</b>	A Group Of People Who Are The Same In Some Way	Posse
<b>564</b>	Future Generation	Posterity
<b>565</b>	Something Which Can Be Taken For Granted	Postulate
<b>566</b>	A Book Or Picture Produced Merely To Bring In Money	Pot-Boiler
<b>567</b>	A Medley Or Heterogenous Mixture Of Great Variety	Potpourri
<b>568</b>	Theory Of Utility	Pragmatism
<b>569</b>	A Person Concerned With Practical Results And Values	Pragmatist
<b>570</b>	One Preying On Or Exploiting Others	Predator
<b>571</b>	Difficult Or Dangerous Situation	Predicament
<b>572</b>	Absolute Right	Prerogative
<b>573</b>	Feeling Or Impression That Something Evil Is Going To Happen	Presentment
<b>574</b>	The Tendency To Postpone Things For Future	Procrastination
<b>575</b>	Forecast Of The Probable Course Of A Disease Or Illness	Prognosis
<b>576</b>	Whole Body Of Wage Earners	Proletariat

<b>577</b>	Confused And Disorderly	Promiscuous
<b>578</b>	Explicit Understanding To Do Something	Promise
<b>579</b>	Natural Tendency To Do Something	Propensity
<b>580</b>	Person To Whom Another Gives Encouragement And Help	Protégé
<b>581</b>	Original Model	Prototype
<b>582</b>	One Who Studies The Pattern Of Voting In Elections	Psephologist
<b>583</b>	Expand And Contract Rhythmically	Pulsate
<b>584</b>	Particular Point Of Good Conduct , Ceremony Honour	Punctilio
<b>585</b>	Separation From Other People To Avoid Infection	Quarantine
<b>587</b>	Happening In Five Years	Quinquennial
<b>588</b>	One Who Is Chvalrous,Idealistic And Unpractical	Quixotic
<b>589</b>	People In Rowdy Scence	Rabble
<b>590</b>	Lottery In Which An Article Is Assigned By Lot To One Of Those Buying Tickets	Raffle /Draw
<b>591</b>	A Person Who Refuses Compliance With	Recalcitrant
<b>592</b>	Secret Place Difficult To Reach	Recess
<b>593</b>	One Who Habitually Relapses Into Crime Or One Who Cannot Be Cured Of Criminal Activities	Recidivist
<b>594</b>	One Who Retires From Socity To Live A Solitary Life	Recluse
<b>596</b>	Dress With Medals, Ribbons Worn At Official Ceremonies	Regalia
<b>597</b>	Give Back To The Users Their Youthful Vigour And Appearance	Rejuvenate
<b>598</b>	Pardon Or Forgiveness Of Sins By God	Remission
<b>599</b>	One Who Forsakes Religion	Renegade
<b>601</b>	Person Who Changes His Religious Belief	Renegade/ Renegade
<b>602</b>	Witty , Clever Retort	Repartee

<b>604</b>	Atonement For One's Sins	Repentance
<b>605</b>	Indirect Effect Or Remote Effect Of Some Event	Repercussion
<b>606</b>	Copy Or Reproduction Of A Work	Replica
<b>607</b>	Shining , Brilliant And Magnificent	Resplendent
<b>608</b>	A Person Who Is Resereved In Talks	Reticent
<b>609</b>	A Lady's Purse	Reticule
<b>610</b>	The Art Of Elegant Speech Or Writing	Rhetoric
<b>611</b>	Place For Public Speaking	Rostrum
<b>612</b>	Cud-Chewing Animal	Ruminant
<b>613</b>	To Mediate, To Pander Over A Question	Ruminate
<b>614</b>	To Relax In A Countryside Far Away From The Humdrum Of Town	Rusticate
<b>615</b>	Substance Used In Place Of Sugar	Saccharin
<b>616</b>	A Symbolic Religious Ceremony Especially Baptism	Sacrament
<b>617</b>	The Act Of Violating The Sanctity Of Church	Sacrilege
<b>618</b>	Violiting Religious Things	Sacriliege
<b>619</b>	A Very Private Room	Sanctum,Sanctorum
<b>620</b>	Abounding In Blood	Sanguine
<b>621</b>	One Who Is Grave And Gloomy	Saturnine
<b>622</b>	In A Primitive Or Uncivilized State	Savage
<b>623</b>	One Who Always Gets Into Trouble	Scapegrace
<b>624</b>	Confused Struggle Or Fight	Scrimmage
<b>625</b>	Practise Of Using Abuse	Scurrility
<b>626</b>	Suffering From Bodily Or Mental Weakness Because Old Age	Senile
<b>627</b>	Affectedly And Pompously Formal Person Or Style	Sententious

<b>628</b>	Music Played Or Sung At Night Below A Person's Window	Serenade
<b>629</b>	150th Anniversary	Sesquicentennial
<b>630</b>	Smash To Pieces	Shatter
<b>631</b>	A Case In Which The Sword Is Kept	Sheath
<b>632</b>	A Case In Which The Blade Of A Sword Is Kept	Sheath ,Scabbard
<b>633</b>	A Large Number Of Fish Swimming Together	Shoal
<b>634</b>	Cutting All The Waste Paper Into Pieces	Shredding
<b>635</b>	Winding Sheet Of A Corpse	Shroud
<b>636</b>	Go Back And Forth	Shuttle
<b>637</b>	Period Of Rest Or Sleep Taken In The Early Afternoon	Siesta
<b>638</b>	A Portrait Of A Person With Only The Outline Of The Profile	Silhouette
<b>639</b>	One Who Despises Persons Of Lower Social Position	Snob
<b>640</b>	A Short Stay At A Place	Sojourn
<b>641</b>	A Very Delicate Flaw Or Mistake Which Is Not Expected From The Person Making It	Solecism
<b>642</b>	A Speech Made To Oneself	Soliloquy
<b>643</b>	Having A Full , Deep Sound	Sonorous
<b>644</b>	A Reasoned Willing To Avail Himself Of Fallacies That Will Help His Case	Sophist
<b>645</b>	Causing Or Tending To Cause Sleep	Soporific
<b>646</b>	The Highest Singing Voice In Women Or Boys Or A Music In Highest Voice	Soprano
<b>647</b>	Murder Of One's Sister	Soricide
<b>648</b>	One Who Is A Habitual Drunked	Sottoper
<b>649</b>	A Thing Kept In Meomory Of An Event	Souvenir
<b>651</b>	Money In Form Of Coins	Specie

<b>652</b>	The Study Of Caves	Speleology
<b>653</b>	One Who Does Not Know How To Save The Money	Spendthrift
<b>654</b>	One Who Spends One's Money Recklessly	Spendthrift/Prodigal
<b>655</b>	Occurring Here And There Or Now And Then Of Or For All	Sporadic
<b>656</b>	Principal Raw Material Or Commodity Grown In A Locality	Staple
<b>657</b>	Written Law Passed By The Law Making Body	Statute
<b>658</b>	One Who Loads And Unloads Ships	Stevedore
<b>659</b>	One Who Arranges For The Supply Of Food In A Club, School Etc.	Steward
<b>660</b>	A Sequence Of Similar Items	String
<b>661</b>	Walk In A Vain , Self-Important Way	Strut
<b>662</b>	A Heavy Unnatural Slumber	Stupor
<b>663</b>	A Place Where Pigs Are Kept	Sty
<b>664</b>	Bring Under Control Especially A Group Of People Causing Trouble	Subdue
<b>665</b>	Bring Under Control In War	Subjugate
<b>666</b>	Put Under The Surface Of Water	Submerge
<b>667</b>	Submarines Operate Below The Surface Of The Seas	Subterranean
<b>668</b>	One Who Courts Or Woos A Woman	Suitor
<b>669</b>	Miscellaneous Articles Not Listed Separately	Sundries
<b>670</b>	Showing Contemptuous Indifference	Supercilious
<b>671</b>	Easily Bending	Supple
<b>672</b>	Stealthy Done	Surreptitious
<b>673</b>	A Substitute	Surrogate
<b>674</b>	A Flies Or Locusts, Bees ,Ants	Swarm

<b>675</b>	A Boastful Fellow	Swashbuckler
<b>676</b>	To Slap With A Flat Object	Swat
<b>677</b>	Person Who Caters To The Rich	Sycophant
<b>678</b>	Conference For Discussion On A Subject	Symposium
<b>679</b>	A Council Of Clergymen	Synod
<b>680</b>	Something Which Religion Or Custom Regards As Forbidden	Taboo
<b>681</b>	A Place Where Lather Is Tanned	Tannery
<b>682</b>	Fit For Bad Temper Or Anger	Tantrum
<b>683</b>	The Art Of Preserving Skin	Taxidermy
<b>684</b>	Power Of Reading Thoughts Of Others	Telepathy
<b>685</b>	A Noisy Quarrelsome Women, A Shrew	Termagant
<b>686</b>	Fear Of Deaths	Thanatophobia
<b>687</b>	Government By The Gods	Therachy
<b>688</b>	A Large Crowd Of People	Throng
<b>689</b>	One Who Always Runs Away From Danger	Timid
<b>690</b>	Exsisting Only In Name	Titular
<b>691</b>	One Who Is Habitual Drunken	Toper/Sot
<b>692</b>	Art Of Cutting Tree And Bushes Into Ornamental Shape	Topiary
<b>693</b>	Of Abusive Invectives	Torrent
<b>694</b>	One Who Travels From Place To Place	Tramp
<b>695</b>	That Which Surpasses	Transcendental
<b>696</b>	Of A Very Short Duration Of Period	Transient
<b>697</b>	The Doctrine That Human Souls Pass From One Body To Another At The Time Of Death	Transmigration
<b>698</b>	A Drawing On Transparent Paper	Transparency

<b>699</b>	Group Of Three Novals	Trilogy
<b>700</b>	Fear Of Numbers	Triskaidekaphobia
<b>701</b>	Something That Is Poisonous Or Unhealthy	Trivial
<b>702</b>	A Group Of Dancers, Artists Or Acrobats	Troupe
<b>703</b>	Plain Or Self Evident Truth	Truism
<b>704</b>	A Framework Of Rafters, Posts And Bars	Truss
<b>705</b>	Of Grass ,Hair	Tuft
<b>706</b>	Science Of Printing	Typography
<b>707</b>	That Which Cannot Be Doubted Or Questioned	Unimpeachable
<b>708</b>	The Practise Of Taking Exorbitant Or Excessive Interest On The Money Lent	Usury
<b>709</b>	An Imaginary Ideal	Utopia
<b>710</b>	Change One's Mind Two Quickly	Vacillation
<b>712</b>	Suggesting Absence Of Thought Or Intellect	Vacuous
<b>713</b>	To Spend Life Without Purpose And Intitative	Vegetate
<b>714</b>	Guilty Of Accepting Bribes Extremely Mercenary	Venal
<b>715</b>	Fault That May Be Forgiven	Venial
<b>717</b>	That Can Live Without Outside Help	Viable
<b>718</b>	The Act Of Enjoying Or Having An Experience Indirectly	Vicariously
<b>719</b>	A Short Literary Description Marked By Delicacy	Vignette
<b>720</b>	One Who Is Determined To Exact Full Vegeance For Wrong Done To Him	Vindictive
<b>721</b>	An Area Planted With Grapes	Vineyard
<b>722</b>	A Loud-Mouthed Turbulent Kind Of Women	Virago
<b>723</b>	One Who Is Brilliant Performer On Stage(Specially Music)	Virtuoso

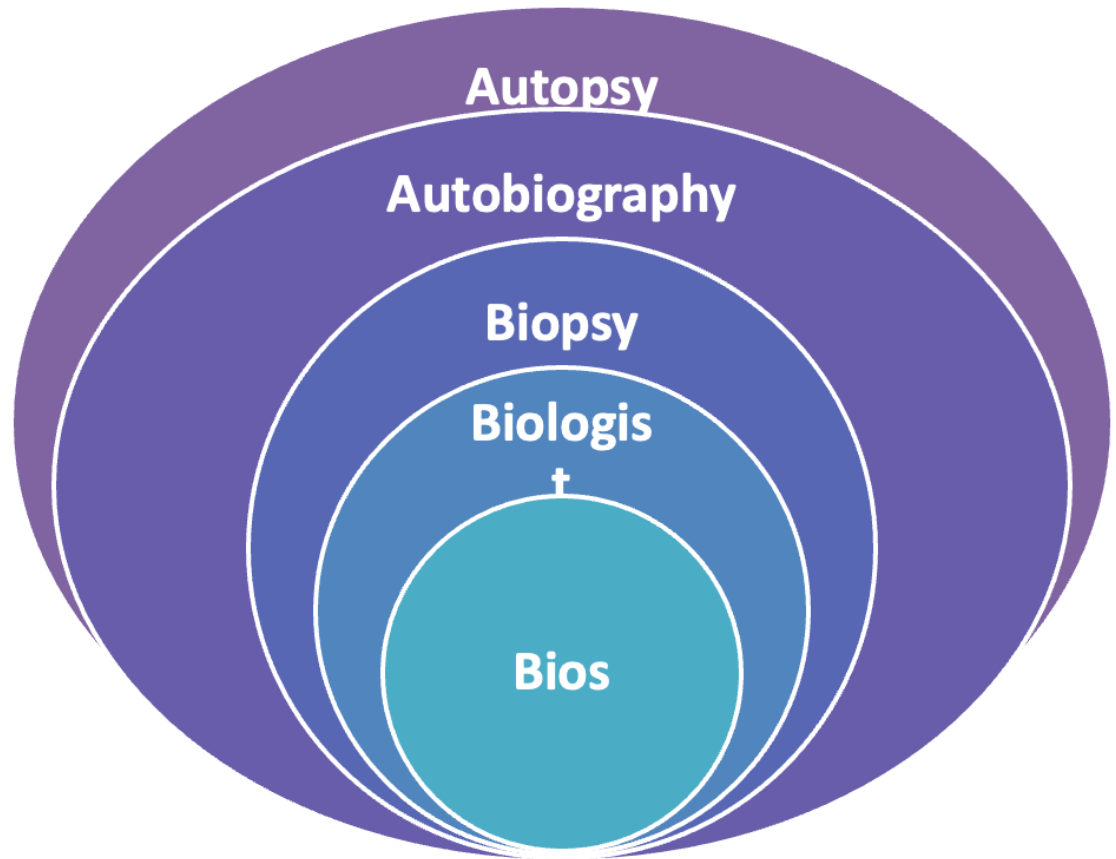
<b>724</b>	Bearing Living Young's	Viviparous
<b>725</b>	That Easily Changes Into Gas Or Vapour	Volatile
<b>726</b>	Person Who Gives Himself Up To Luxury And Sexual Pleasures	Voluptuary
<b>727</b>	A Long Journey Especially By Sea	Voyage
<b>728</b>	That Is Fox Like	Vulpine
<b>729</b>	Weariness Of And Sadness For Life And World	Weltschmerz
<b>730</b>	A Person Sharing Responsibility For A Political Party's Discipline And Tactics	Whip
<b>731</b>	Having A Vague Desire	Wistful
<b>732</b>	A Garland Of Flowers	Wreath
<b>733</b>	To Move Along With Quick Short Twisting Actions	Wriggle
<b>734</b>	Fear Of Sex	Xenophobia
<b>735</b>	A Light Sailing Boat Built Especially For Racing	Yacht
<b>736</b>	Fear Of God	Zeusophobia



# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

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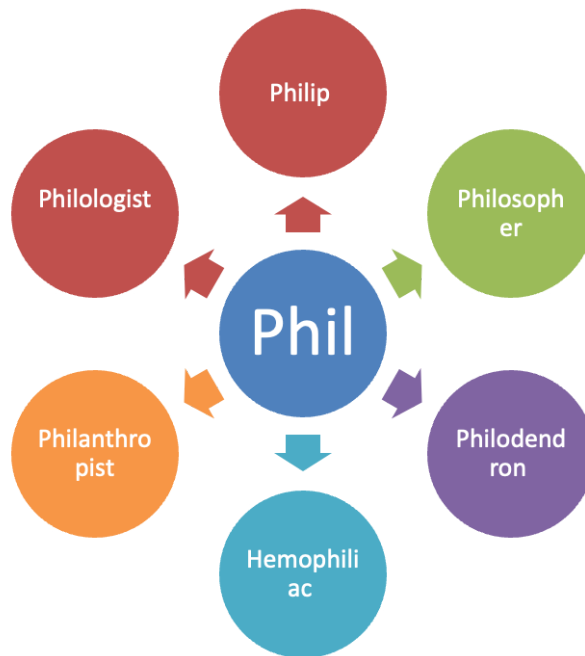


- 
1. biology: study of 'life'
  2. microbiology: study of very small 'life' forms
  3. amphibian: 'life' living in water and on land
  4. biography: a 'life' history
  5. symbiosis: two 'life' forms living together

## Pratibha Singh English

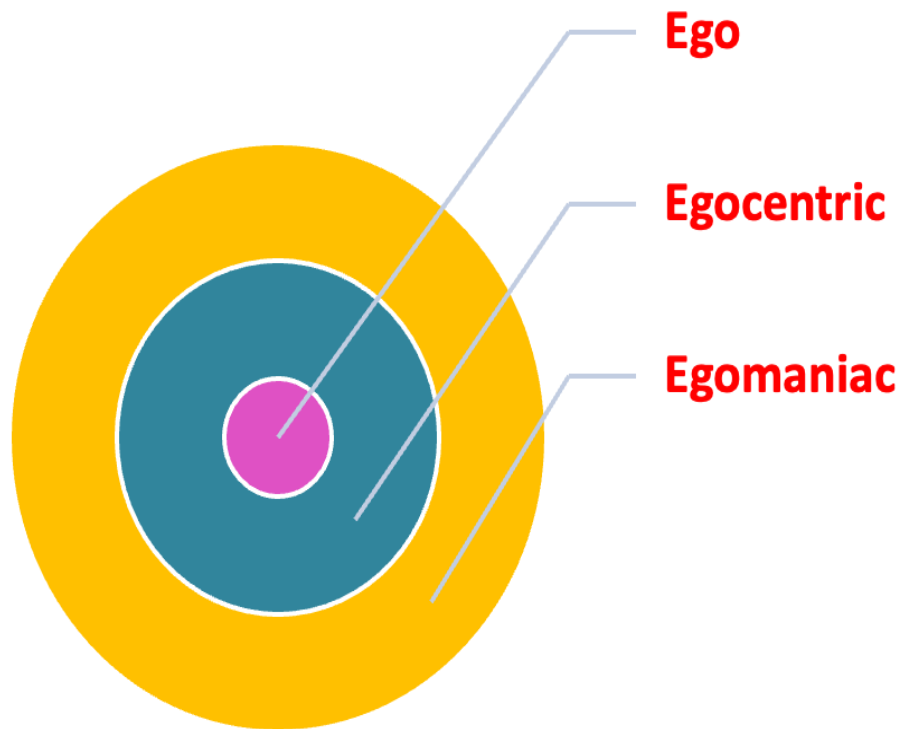
### Discount Code- Y559

6. aerobic: pertaining to air for 'life' to exist
7. anaerobic: lacking air for 'life' to exist
8. biosphere: part of the Earth where organisms 'live'



# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

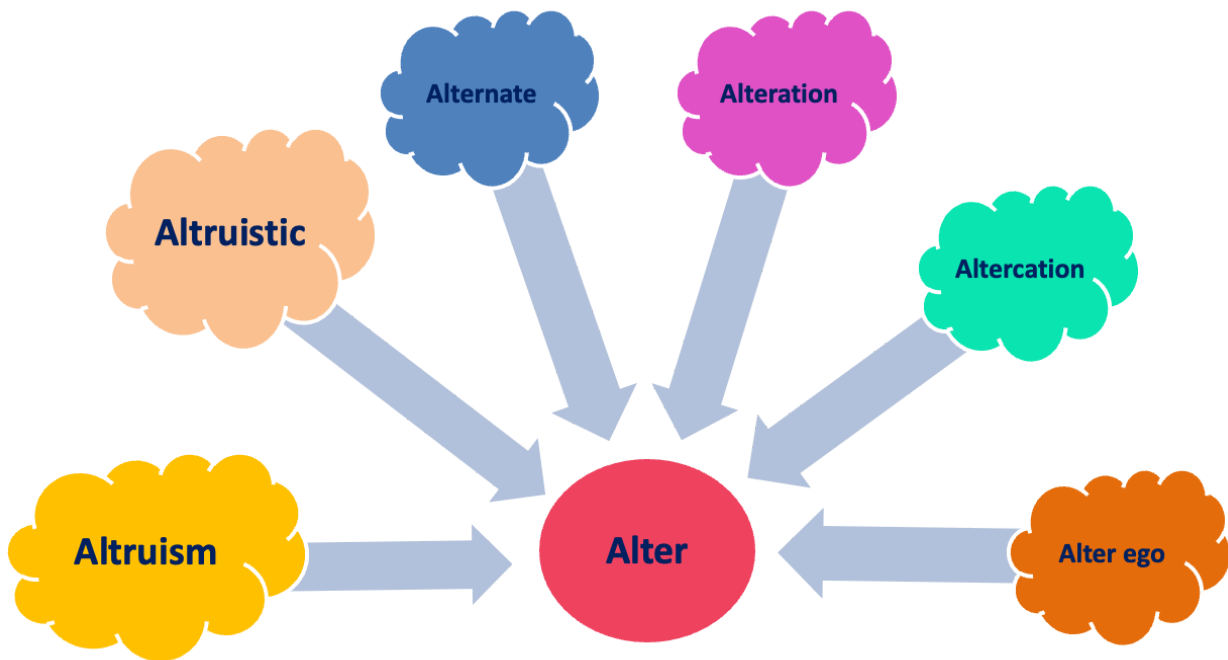


- 
1. ego: the way a person thinks about herself, that is, her “I”
  2. egotistical: thinking about “I” a little too much
  3. egotist: one who excessively thinks about “I”
  4. egoist: another word for “egotist”
  5. egotism: thinking excessively about “I”
  6. egoism: another word for “egotism”
  7. egomaniac: thinking about “I” way too much
  8. egomaniacal: of thinking about “I” way too much

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

9. superego: that part of the ego or “I” that watches over what it does



- 
- **altruistic**-If your behavior or manner is altruistic, you show you care more about other people and their interests than you care about yourself.

## Pratibha Singh English

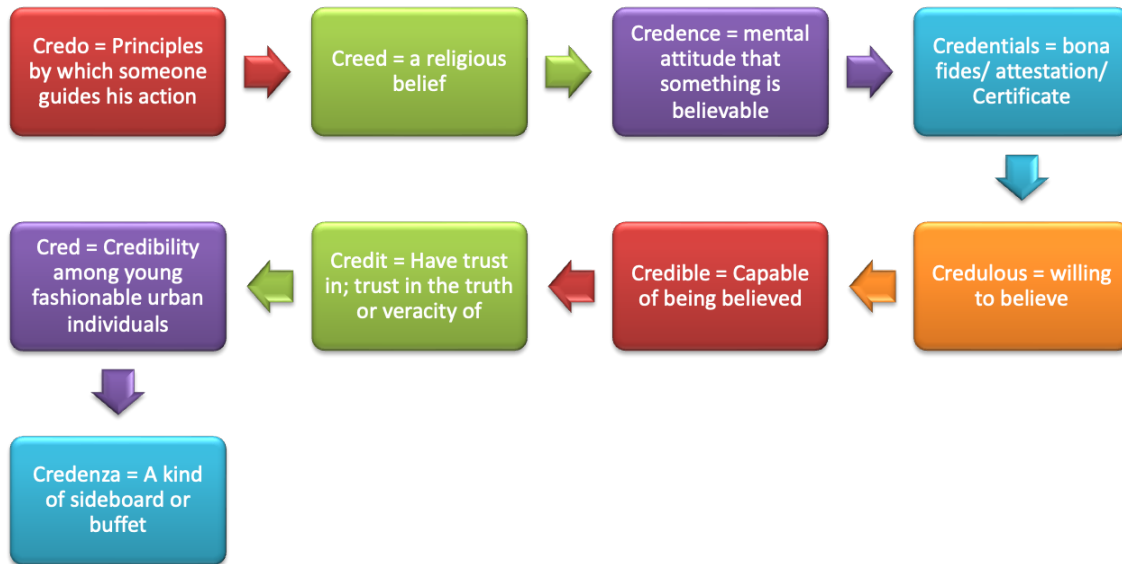
### Discount Code- Y559

- **adulterate**-If you adulterate something, you lessen its quality by adding inferior ingredients or elements to it.
- **altercation**-An altercation is a noisy disagreement or heated argument.
- **alteration**-An alteration is a change or adjustment to something.
- **alternative**-An alternative is another choice offered to you in addition to something that you already have.
- **alter**-cause to change
- **Alterable** capable of being changed or altered in some characteristic
- **Alternate** every second one of a series
- **alternation**-successive change from one thing or state to another and back again
- **alternator**-an old term for an electric generator that produces alternating current (especially in automobiles)
- **adulteration**-being mixed with extraneous material
- **adultery**-extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations
- **altruism**-the quality of unselfish concern for the welfare of others

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

- **unalterable**-not capable of being changed or altered
- **unadulterated**-not mixed with impurities



- 
1. incredible: not to be “believed”
  2. incredulous: not “believing” something
  3. credulous: too easily “believing” something
  4. credible: to be “believed”
  5. credit: state of being “believed”

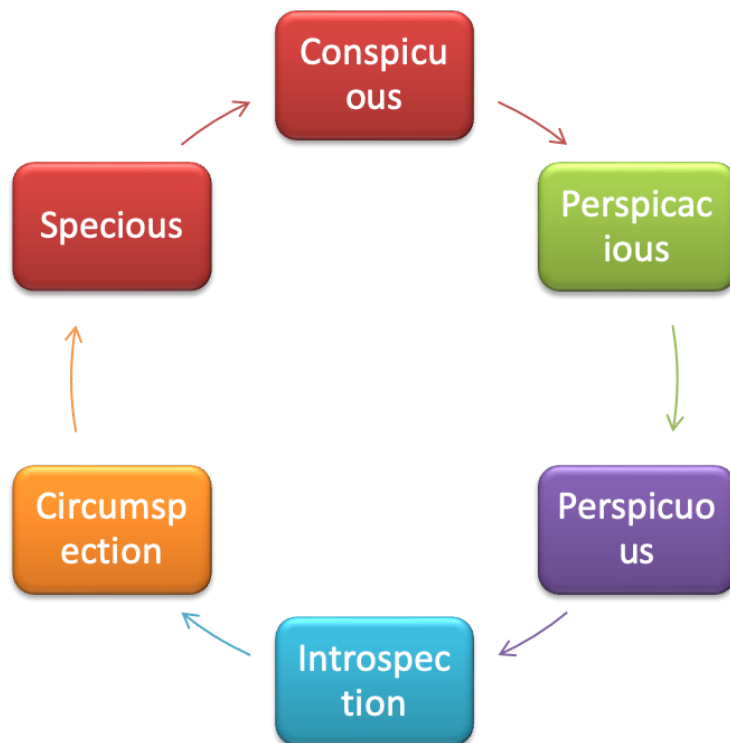
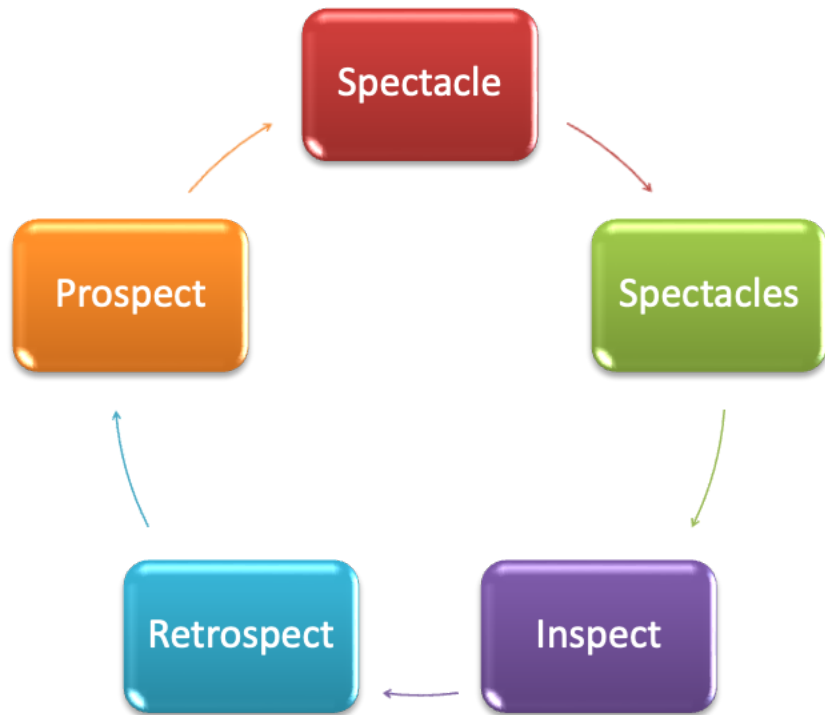
## **Pratibha Singh English**

### **Discount Code- Y559**

6. credit card: a bank card that allows purchases up to an amount that the bank “believes” can be paid back
7. credit limit: the top range of expenditure on a “credit” card
8. credit line: the amount of money available to someone on her “credit” card
9. creditor: financial institution which grants “belief” in a client’s ability to handle money
10. credentials: those qualities which lend “belief” in a job applicant’s abilities
11. discredit: move apart from “believing” in someone
12. accreditation: process of ascertaining “belief” or “trust” in what a school says it does
13. credo: statement of “belief”
14. creed: statement of a religious “belief”

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559





## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

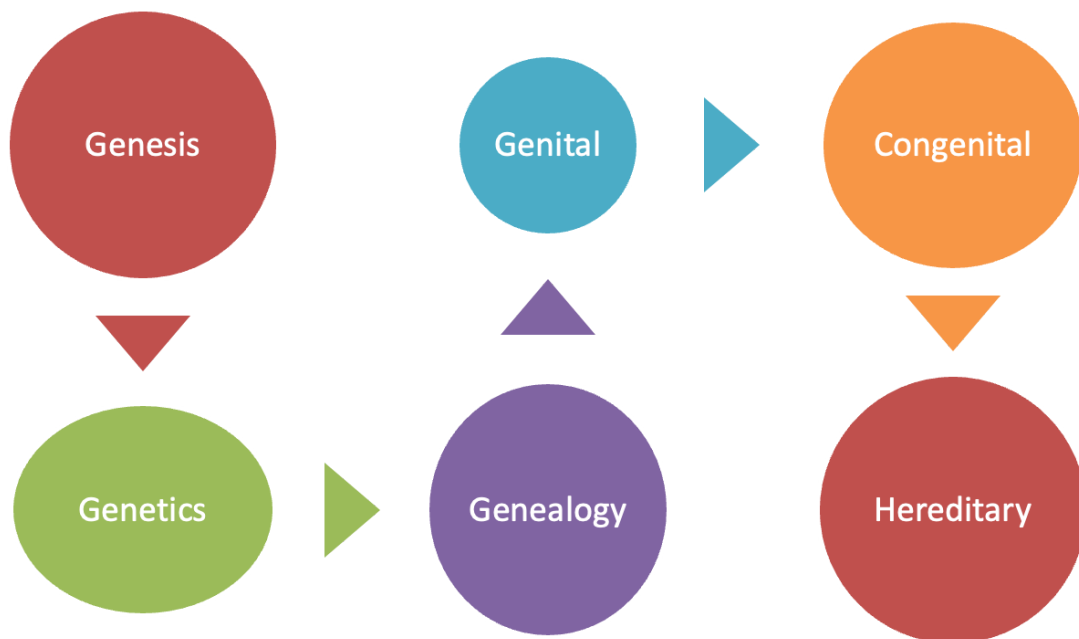
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1. **spectator**: one who “sees” an event
2. **expect**: a waiting to “see”
3. **spectacular**: impressive enough to be worthy of “seeing”
4. **spectacle**: something which is “seen,” such as a public event or show
5. **spectacles**: glasses which allow wearers to “see” better
6. **specter**: a ghost or phantom which appears to someone, allowing itself to be “seen”
7. **inspector**: one who “sees” or “looks” into something
8. **inspect**: to comprehensively “see” something or “look” into it carefully
9. **suspect**: one “seen” or “viewed” with mistrust
10. **perspective**: the way in which a person “sees” through or interprets the world
11. **respect**: to “see” someone in a good way
12. **conspicuous**: very easy to “see”
13. **despicable**: of an act that should not be “seen”
14. **suspicious**: of being “seen” with mistrust
15. **perspicacious**: of very clearly “seeing”
16. **spectate**: to “see” something happening, such as a sporting event

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

17. speculate: to “see” something in a certain way that may or may not be factual.
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1. **progeny**-Progeny are children or descendants.
  2. **indigenous**-Living things are indigenous to a region or country if they originated there, rather than coming from another area of the world.
  3. **progenitor**-A progenitor is someone's ancestor; they can also be the originator of something.

## Pratibha Singh English

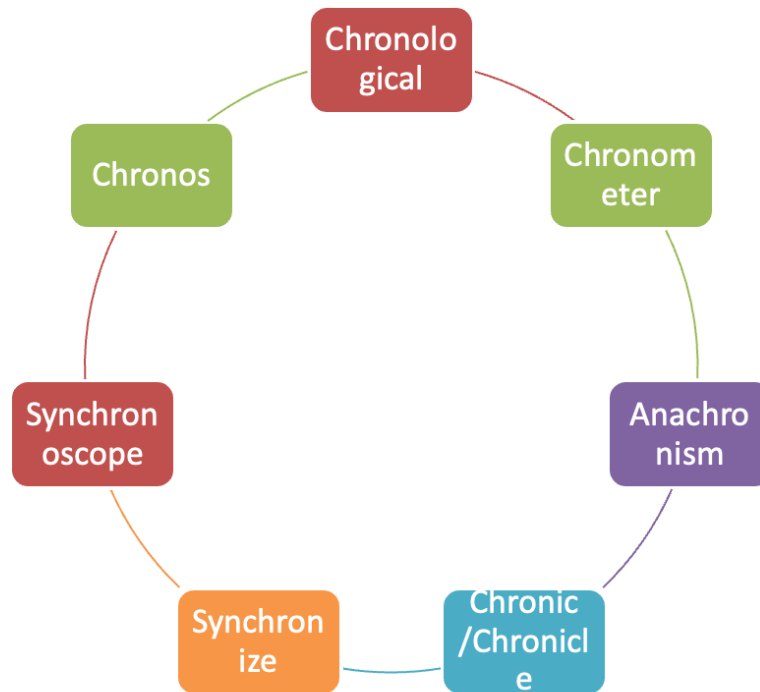
### Discount Code- Y559

4. **pathogen**-A pathogen is an organism or infectious agent—such as a bacterium or virus—that causes disease.
5. **carcinogen**-any substance that produces cancer
6. **endogenous** of or resembling an endogen
7. **gender**-a grammatical category in inflected languages governing the agreement between nouns and pronouns and adjectives
8. **gene(genetics)**- a segment of DNA that is involved in producing a polypeptide chain
9. **genealogy**-successive generations of kin
10. **generate**-bring into existence
11. **generation**-all the people living at the same time or of approximately the same age
12. **generous**-willing to give and share unstintingly
13. **genesis**-a coming into being
14. **genetic**-occurring among members of a family usually by heredity
15. **genocide**-systematic killing of a racial or cultural group
16. **genus**-a general kind of something

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

17. **miscegenation**-reproduction by parents of different races (especially by white and non-white persons).
- 



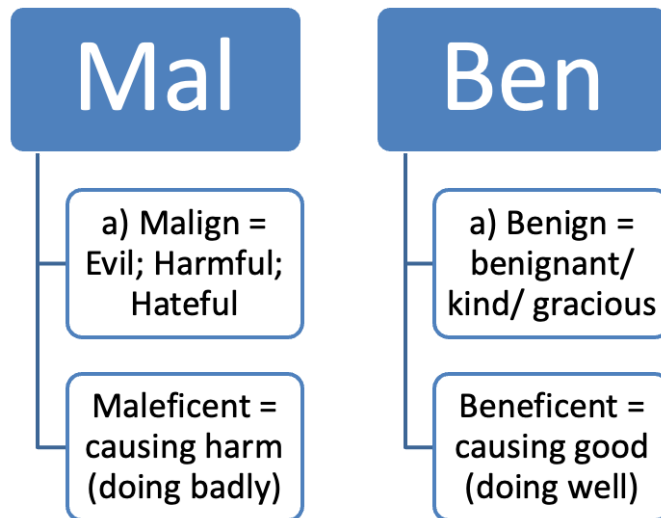
- 
1. chronograph: writer of 'time'
  2. chronometer: instrument that measures 'time'
  3. synchronized: happens at the same 'time'
  4. chronicle: events in 'time'
  5. chronological: 'time' sequence
  6. anachronism: wrong 'time'

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

7. chronic: pertaining to 'time'

8. crony: friend over 'time'



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1. malfunction: when something is functioning 'badly'

2. malaria: a disease originally thought to be caused by 'bad' air

3. malformed: 'badly' shaped

4. malnutrition: a condition of 'bad' nutrition

5. malnourished: 'badly' nourished

6. malignant: of a "bad" tumor or of someone disposed to do "evil"

## **Pratibha Singh English**

### **Discount Code- Y559**

7. malpractice: 'bad' medical practice
  8. dismal: etymologically of an 'evil' day
  9. malicious: prone to do 'evil'
  10. malefactor: one who does 'evil' things
  11. maleficent: a tendency to do 'evil' deeds
  12. malign: speak 'evil' about
- 

- 
1. benign-If you describe someone as benign, they are kind, gentle, and harmless.
  2. benefaction-A benefaction is a charitable contribution of money or assistance that someone gives to a person or organization.
  3. benevolent-Someone who is benevolent wishes others well, often by being kind, filled with goodwill, and charitable towards them.
  4. beneficial-Something beneficial is helpful, useful, or valuable in some way.

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

5. benefit-A benefit is a good thing or effect that you get from something.
  6. benediction-the act of praying for divine protection
  7. benefactor-a person who helps people or institutions (especially with financial help)
  8. benefactress-a woman benefactor
  9. beneficence-doing good
  10. beneficent-doing or producing good
  11. beneficiary-having or arising from a benefice
  12. benevolence-disposition to do good
- 

Somnolent = Sleepy

Insomnia = inability to fall asleep

Somnambulism = Sleep-walking

Somniferous = sleep-inducing/ soporific/ Somnific

Somnolescent = drowsy

- 
1. somnolent-If you are somnolent, you are sleepy.

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

2. insomnia-an inability to sleep
3. insomniac-experiencing or accompanied by sleeplessness
4. somnambulism-walking by a person who is asleep
5. somnambulist-someone who walks about in their sleep
6. somnolence-a very sleepy state

#### Pater (father):

- Patriot = One who loves and defends his or her country
- Patrioteer = Chauvinist/ jingoist
- Patrimony = an inheritance from one's father
- Patronymic = a name formed on the father's name
- Paternity = Fatherhood
- Patriarch = The male head of family or tribe
- Patrician = Aristocrat/ Blue-blood/ of noble origin
- Patron = Frequenter/ Sponsor/ Supporter

#### Mater (mother):

- Matriarch = The female head of family or tribe
- Maternity = Motherhood
- Maternal = Motherly
- Matron = A married woman (middle-aged with children) who is staid and dignified; Nurse; wardress
- Alma Mater = school you graduated from (one's intellectual mother)
- Matrimony = The ceremony or sacrament of marriage
- Matronymic = a name formed on the mother's name
- Matrisib = enate/ matrikin/ matrilineal kin

1. patron: "father" or protector
2. patronize: to treat someone as a "father" would treat immature children who know little
3. perpetrate: to "father" an action, such as a crime



## **Pratibha Singh English**

### **Discount Code- Y559**

4. paternal: of a “father”
  5. paternity: "father"hood
  6. patriarch: “father” who rules
  7. patriot: supporter of the "father"land
  8. patriotism: condition or state of supporting the "father"land
  9. compatriot: supporter of the "father"land with whom other patriots live
- 

- 
1. maternity: "mother"hood
  2. maternal: of a “mother”
  3. matrimony: state of marriage conducive to becoming a “mother”
  4. material: the “mother” of construction
  5. matter: the “mother” of all material
  6. matrix: a “mother” from which things arise
  7. matriarch: a ruler who is a “mother”

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

8. matron: dignified “mother”

9. matriculate: to enter into a school which cares for you like a “mother” would

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a) Suicide

b) Fratricide

c) Sororicide

d) Homicide

e) Regicide

f) Uxoricide

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- **arboricide**-the killing of trees
- **avicide**-the killing of birds
- **fratricide**-The act of one who murders or kills his own brother.
- **fungicide**-Anything that kills fungi.

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

- **genocide**-systematic killing of a racial or cultural group
- **germicide**-an agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease
- **herbicide**-a chemical that kills plants
- **insecticide**-An agent or preparation for destroying insects; an insect powder or spray.
- **mariticide**-the killing of a husband—or one who does so
- **parricide**-the killing of a parent or one who does so
- **pesticide**-chemical which kills pests, such as insects or rodents
- **regicide**-someone who commits regicide
- **rodenticide**-a chemical agent that kills rodents
- **sororicide**-The murder of one's sister; also, one who murders or kills one's own sister.
- **suicide**-The act of taking one's own life voluntary and intentionally; self-murder; specifically (Law), the felonious killing of one's self; the deliberate and intentional destruction of one's own life by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind.
- **uxoricide**-the killing of a wife, or the one who does so
- **verbicide**-distorting the correct sense of a word

## Pratibha Singh English

### Discount Code- Y559

- **vermicide**-A medicine which destroys intestinal worms; a worm killer
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# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559



### PHOBIA

#### MEANING

*A strong fear, dislike, or aversion.*

#### EXAMPLE

*His fear of heights eventually developed into a phobia.*

[The Complete List of Phobias in a single page.](#)

The frequently used Phobias are :

**2.Acoustic phobia:** Irrational fear of sounds

**3.Acrophobia :** Irrational fear of heights

**4.Aerophobia :** Irrational fear of aero planes or flying or air

**5.Agoraphobia :** Irrational fear of open space

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

**6.Ailurophobia** : Irrational fear of cats

**7.Algophobia** : Irrational fear of pain

**8.Androphobia** : Irrational fear of men

**9.Anemophobia** : Irrational fear of wind

**10.Apiophobia** : Irrational fear of bees

**11.Aqua phobia** : Irrational fear of water

**12.Arachnophobia** : Irrational fear of spiders

**15.Astrophobia** : Irrational fear of lightning

**16.Auto phobia** : Irrational fear of loneliness

**18.Bathophobia** : Irrational fear of depths or deep places

**20.Botanophobia** : Irrational fear of plants

**22.Cacophobia** : Irrational fear of ugliness

**23.Callophobia** : Irrational fear of beauty

**26.Chromo phobia:** Irrational fear of colors

**27.Chronophobia** : Irrational fear of time

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

**28.Claustrophobia** : Irrational fear of confined places

**35.Cynophobia** : Irrational fear of dogs

**36.Demo phobia** : Irrational fear of people

**37.Dermatophobia** : Irrational fear of skin

**38.Dipsophobia** : Irrational fear of drinking or drunkenness

**42.Entomophobia** : Irrational fear of insects

**45.Ergophobia** : Irrational fear of work

**49.Genophobia** : Irrational fear of birth

**51.Geraphobia** : Irrational fear of old age

**52.Gerascophobia** : Irrational fear of old age

**53.Gerontophobia** : Irrational fear of old man

**56.Graphophobia** : Irrational fear of writing

**57.Gymnophobia** : Irrational fear of nakedness

**58.Gynaephobia** : Irrational fear of women

**59.Gynophobia** : Irrational fear of marriage

**61.Haemophobia** : Irrational fear of blood

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

**63.Hedonophobia** : Irrational fear of pleasure

**64.Heliophobia** : Irrational fear of Sunlight

**66.Hippo phobia** : Irrational fear of horses

**67.Hodophobia** : Irrational fear of travel

**68.Homophobia** : Irrational fear of sameness

**69.Hydrophobia** : Irrational fear of water

**70.Hypnophobia** : Irrational fear of sleep

**77.Kleptophobia** : Irrational fear of thieves

**79.Logo phobia** : Irrational fear of words

**80.Lygophobia** : Irrational fear of dark places

**86.Micro phobia** : Irrational fear of small things

**87.Microbiophobia:** Irrational fear of germs

**88.Mono phobia** : Irrational fear of solitude

**90.Necrophobia** : Irrational fear of death or dead bodies



# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

**91.Neophobia** : Irrational fear of newness

**93.Nyctophobia** : Irrational fear of dark places

**94.Nyctophobia** : Irrational fear of nights

**96.Odontophobia** : Irrational fear of teeth

**102.Ophthalmophobia:** Irrational fear of eyes

**103.Ornithophobia** : Irrational fear of birds

**105.Paedophobia** : Irrational fear of children

**106.Pantophobia** : Irrational fear of everything

**107.Pathophobia** : Irrational fear of illness

**113.Phonophobia** : Irrational fear of sound

**114.Phronemophobia:** Irrational fear of thinking

**115.Plutophobia:** Irrational fear of wealth

**121.Potamophobia** : Irrational fear of rivers

**122.Psychrophobia** : Irrational fear of cold

**124.Pyrophobia** : Irrational fear of fire

**125.Sclerophobia** : Irrational fear of burglars

# Pratibha Singh English

## Discount Code- Y559

**138.Thermo phobia :** Irrational fear of heat

**145.Xenophobia :** Irrational fear of foreigners

**146.Xerophobia :** Irrational fear of deserts or dry places

**147.Zoophobia :** Irrational fear of animals