

INTRODUCTION

I. The importance of, and the ways of, building vocabulary -

Good vocabulary helps, not only in improved performance in English section of various management entrance exams but in greater enjoyment of the language and in effective communication as well.

Building a better vocabulary can be pleasurable. Even 15 minutes a day of concentrated study on a regular basis can bring about a rapid improvement in your vocabulary skills. This will, in turn, increase the effectiveness of your spoken and written communication. You will also understand others' ideas better. Overall, you would gain.

Many of the words you already know were probably picked up as you came across them while reading, in conversation, perhaps even while watching television. You may already know thousands, and you may continue to learn more whether you work at it or not. Consider this, though – if you learned only one new word a day for the next three years, you would have about a thousand new words in your vocabulary, whereas, if you learn ten new words a day, in one year you would have added over three thousand words to what you already know, and you would also have gained a lasting habit of learning and self-improvement.

There are no shortcuts to vocabulary improvement. However, as you learn new words, the easier it will be to connect a new word with words you already know, and thus remember its meaning. As such, your learning speed will increase even as your vocabulary grows. Let's look at the most effective steps you can take.

Read, and be aware of words:

Folks with low vocabulary levels don't enjoy reading. It's probably more of a task than a pleasure because they don't understand many of the words. If this applies to you, try reading easier matter. Newspapers are usually easier than magazines, and a magazine like Reader's Digest is usually easier to read than, say, The Economist. It's important to find things that you would enjoy reading, and to read as often and as much as possible, with the idea of learning new words always in mind.

Reading alone may not be enough to help you learn new words. When you read a novel, for instance, you must curb the desire to get on with the story and skip over unfamiliar or perhaps vaguely known words. While the totally unknown words stand out, you have to be especially aware of words that seem familiar to you but whose precise meanings you may not know. Take a closer look at such words. First, try to guess at a word's meaning from its context - that is, the sense of the passage in which it appears; second, if you have a dictionary on hand, look up the word's meaning immediately to confirm or correct your understanding. While this may slow down your reading speed initially, the improved understanding of each new word will eventually make reading easier and faster. (You could follow these steps even with words that you come across when you're listening to the radio, talking to friends, or watching television.)

Read whatever interests you. If magazines or illustrated books are your choice, read them, don't just look at the

photographs. Reading and awareness of words will help you find most of the words you should be learning. It is also the best way to check on words you have already learned.

When people use a word that puzzles you, ask what it means, or write down the word and look it up later, before the context of the word evaporates.

Use a Dictionary:

The dictionary should be one of the most often used books in your home. Keep it where you can find it readily and use it often. If you do your reading and homework in the dining room or drawing room and the dictionary is on a shelf in the bedroom, you're less likely to use it.

The home dictionary should be large enough to contain much more than just spellings! It should contain extensive definitions, word origins, notes on usage, and examples. Get in to the habit of reading the entire entry for the word you look up. Remember, words can have more than one meaning, and the meaning you need for the word you are looking up may not be the first one given in your dictionary. Even if it is, the other meanings of the word will help you understand the different ways the word is used. Also, the word's "history", usually given at the end of the entry, can often give you a fascinating picture of the way the word has developed its current meaning. This will add to the pleasure of learning the word as well as help you remember it.

Use a Thesaurus:

Start referring to a Thesaurus, which carries groups of words within overall meaning. Familiarising yourself with groups of words, by meaning, is an effective method of being able to deal with contextual usage of words.

Use the Roots-Prefixes-Suffixes method:

One of the approaches to vocabulary building is to identify word 'parts' - roots, prefixes, and suffixes – and understand how these parts can go together to form different words. You will find this approach useful, because it helps you understand how several words are formed (at least half of the words in the English language are derived from Greek and Latin roots), and this can often be of help in figuring out a word's meaning from its context.

Let's consider the examples of a few familiar words:

Let's start with 'philosophy'. Simply put, 'phil' is the Greek root for 'love', while 'sopho' is the Greek root for 'knowledge'. Thus we have 'love of knowledge'. When we come across other words with the same roots, we can make a reasonably good assessment of what they could mean.

We could follow the 'phil' connection to 'philanthropy'. Since 'anthrop' is the root for 'man' or 'humans', we understand that the word means 'love of man' or 'humaneness'. Taking this further, we could consider 'anthropology'. Since any 'ology' is the set of truths obtained through study, we understand that the word means the study of mankind. And so on...

Test yourself with games and puzzles:

Try your hand at Boggle and Scrabble, games which are good fun and help you learn and use new words. Try the crosswords in the newspapers, as well.

Use the Internet:

There are thousands of sites on the Web that help the 'vocab' enthusiast, including many free sites that mail you a word a day, a vocab tip a day, and so on – apart from those that have tests, puzzles, and word games.

Refer to vocabulary-building aids (books, etc.). These can effectively supplement the efforts you make through the

first two steps discussed above. The advantages of such materials are that (i) they present you with words generally considered important to know, thus saving you time, (ii) they use the words in several sentences, so that you can see the words in different contexts, and (iii) they usually have exercises that test what you have learned.

Perhaps the most important factor in successful vocabulary building, however, is self-motivation. A larger vocabulary will help you in academics and at work. This is absolutely true. Believe this, stay keen, and look at adding to your word bank constantly. Your time could not be better spent.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book is divided into many volumes for your perusal.

The General Word List presents words, meanings of words and usage in sentences. The words are given in alphabetical order.

There are some more words and their meanings given in the second volume (again in alphabetical order).

The Special Word List is particularly interesting. A wide variety of words has been classified into various categories. Particularly useful are the Idioms and Phrases, Confusable Words and Collocations which are tested in MBA Entrance Exams.

The fourth volume deals with Prefixes, Suffixes, Roots and Spellings. Knowing the roots will help you quickly associate with words having those roots.

This is followed by the fifth volume dealing with Word Groups.

You are advised to go through these volumes by spending some time on a daily basis. Try enjoying the process of learning new words. You can then attempt the simple tests on synonyms/word usage given in volume - VI.

Volumes VII and VIII deal with Vocabulary based Exercises and tests which will enhance your preparation for various MBA Aptitude tests.

This book also has a set of exercises on various vocabulary based questions which are frequently asked in various management entrance exams, in order to ensure that a student gets ample practice in solving vocab based questions.

WORD LIST-BEGINNER

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.

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|---|--|
| <p>1. ABASE (verb)
Meaning: to lower in esteem or value
Usage: Do not abase yourself by giving statements that can lower your image.</p> <p>2. ABASH (verb)
Meaning: embarrass
Usage: I am abashed by public demonstration of love by couples.</p> <p>3. ABATE (verb)
Meaning: lessen in intensity
Usage: You may go out after the storm has abated.</p> <p>4. ABBEY (noun)
Meaning: convent under an abbot or abbess
Usage: He pursued a course in theology at an abbey in England.</p> <p>5. ABBREVIATION (noun)
Meaning: Short form
Usage: During the process of abbreviation sometimes the spirit of narration can go off.</p> | <p>6. ABDICATE (verb)
Meaning: to give up
Usage: The old king expressed a desire to abdicate the throne.</p> <p>7. ABDUCTOR (noun)
Meaning: kidnapper
Usage: With sheer presence of mind he managed to break free from his abductors.</p> <p>8. ABERRANT (adj)
Meaning: away from the normal
Usage: He is depressed and that is the root cause of his aberrant behaviour.</p> <p>9. ABET (verb)
Meaning: encourage especially in doing something wrong
Usage: Abetment of a crime should also be deemed a punishable crime.</p> <p>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.</p> |
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- 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: the act of 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, tempestuous
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: 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.
- 169. BRAVURA** (noun)
Meaning: great skill and enthusiasm in doing something artistic.
Usage: The dancing troupe was widely complimented for its bravura performance.
- 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 sometime, 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 woman 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: 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, 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 decried 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. DEVIIOUS (adj)**
Meaning: skilful in using underhand tactics
Usage: The venal politician amassed a lot of wealth through devious means.
- 353. DEVOUR (verb)**
Meaning: to take in greedily with senses or the intellect.
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: to give a false or misleading appearance
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 appears 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 believes 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 ruling 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 several 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 every 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. INGRATIAE (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. LANGUID** (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, along with the maid, was planning to go for 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: a person whose actions and manner are marked by extreme eccentricity or recklessness.
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 was 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 noisome 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. ODIIOUS** (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. PAGEENTRY** (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 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 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 the 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: 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.

- 1025. RECESSION** (adj)
Meaning: a time period when economic movement is exceptionally slow.
Usage: People were forced to tighten their purse strings when the country was going through recession.
- 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: Not withstanding 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: expressing or characterized by a lack of ideas or intelligence; inane
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 in 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!

WORD LIST-ADVANCED

A

aaronic (adj)	: pertaining to priesthood	acclivity(n)	: an upward slope
aasvogel (n)	: S African vulture	accompany (v)	: to go along with; to associate, join, or couple
abaca (n)	: a plantain grown in the Philippine Islands	accomplice (n)	: a person who helps another or others to commit a crime
aback (adv)	: taken by surprise	accomplish(v)	: perform; succeed in doing; complete
abaddon (n)	: hell	accomplished(adj):	: clever, skilled; well-trained or educated
abandon (v)	: to give up	accost (v)	: to approach and speak (often threateningly) to; assault
abbot (n)	: a man who is the head of an abbey of monks	accoutre (v)	: to dress or equip
abettor (n)	: one who encourages or assists (in doing bad things)	accretion (n)	: continued growth; an extraneous addition
abhorrent(adj)	: inspiring disgust; repugnant, hateful, detestable	accrue (v)	: to fall due; to accumulate
abolitionist (n)	: a person who favours the abolition of a practice or institution	acerbity (n)	: acrimony; sarcasm; bitterness
abominable (adj)	: very bad or unpleasant, detestable, loathsome	acidulous (adj)	: sarcastic; caustic or sharp
abominate (v)	: to abhor; to detest	acknowledge (v)	: to express gratitude or thanks; to admit or intimate receipt of
aborigine (n)	: an original or native inhabitant of a country	(n: acknowledgement)	
abrade (v)	: to wear down or off	acme (n)	: the top or highest point; the culmination or perfection in the career of anything
abridge (v)		acoustics (n)	: a device which converts electrical pulses to sound; used in hearing, auditory
(n : abridgement)	: to shorten; to curtail	acronym (n)	: a word formed from or based on the initial letters or syllables of other words
abscess (n)	: a collection of pus in a cavity	actuarial (adj)	: mathematical and statistical techniques
abstemious (adj)	: temperate; restrained in relation to food, drink, or other pleasures	actuate (v)	: incite to, action
abstinence (n)	: to restrain (with, from)	adamant (adj)	: unyielding; inflexible
abysmal (adj)	: unfathomable	adapt (v)	
abyss (n)	: the depths of the sea; anything very deep	(n : adaptation)	: to make fit or suitable; to modify
accessory (n/adj):	: additional; present along with something more important	addle (adj)	: putrid; bad
acclimate (v)	: to accustom to a new climate or environment		

adhesive (n/adj) :	sticky; a substance such as glue used for sticking things together	alliteration (n) :	the recurrence of the same initial sound in words in close succession
adipose (n/adj) :	of fat; fatty	allude (v) :	to convey an indirect reference; to refer without explicit mention
adjunct (n) :	a thing joined or added, but subordinate or not essentially a part	alluvial (adj) :	soil deposited by rivers or floods with matter transported in suspension
adjure (v) :	command; direct	aloft (adj) :	on high; on the top
adjutant (n) :	an officer who assists superior officers by communicating orders, conducting correspondence	aloof (adv) :	detached; some way off (from); without participation
adnauseam (phrase) :	to the point of producing disgust	altruism (n) :	benevolence; humanitarianism; munificence
adobe (n) :	a sun-dried brick	altruistic (adj) :	regard for others as a principle of action, unselfishness, regard for other people
adore (v) :	to worship; to love or revere intensely	alumna (n) :	a former female pupil or student
adorn (v) :	to dress; to embellish; to decorate	amalgamate :	combine or unite to form one structure, organisation, etc.
adroit (adj) :	dexterous; skillful; ingenious	amazon (n) :	a female soldier; a strong, vigorous or aggressive woman
adventitious (adj) :	additional; developed out of the usual order or place	ambidextrous (adv) :	able to use both hands equally well
advocate (n/v) :	defender; attorney; lawyer; promote	ambience (n) :	atmosphere; surrounding influence
aegis (n) :	patronage; protection	ambiguous (adj) :	doubtful; indistinct; having more than one possible meaning
aeon (n) :	a vast age; eternity	amble (n) :	to move at an easy pace
aerialist (n) :	a high-wire or trapeze artist	amen (interjection) :	so let it be, (said at the end of a prayer)
aesthete (n) :	a person who has or professes to have a special appreciation of beauty	amenable (adj) :	agreeable; open
aesthetic (adj) :	artistic; exquisite	amend (v) :	to alter in detail, with a view to improvement; to rectify; to correct
aesthetician(n) :	a person versed in or devoted to aesthetics	amigo(n) :	a friend or comrade
aestival :	pertaining to summer	amiss (adv) :	astray; wrongly; faultily
aestivate (v) :	spend the summer or dry season in a state of torpor.	amoral (adj) :	outside the domain of morality
aficionado(n) :	a devotee of a sport or pass time	amputate (v) :	to cut off
affect (v) :	to infect or attack; to influence	amuck (adv) :	to rush about wildly, attacking anyone in one's path
affidavit (n) :	a written declaration on oath	amulet (n) :	a charm worn to ward off evil, disease etc.
affiliate (v/n) (n: affiliation) :	to attach as a member or branch; an associate	anachronism(n) :	an error assigning a thing to an earlier or to a later age than it belongs to
affinity (n) :	attraction; liking; proclivity		bloodlessness
affirmation (n) (v: affirm) :	assertion; declaration	anaemia (n) :	
affluence (n) (adj: affluent) :	abundance; wealth	anaesthetic (adj & n) :	a substance that produces insensibility to pain
affray (n) :	a brawl, fight or fray	analgesic (adj) :	producing analgesia; causing insensibility to pain
agape (adj) :	with gaping mouth; dumbfounded	analogy (n) :	a resemblance of relations
agenda (n.pl) :	(a list of) things to be done; a programme of business for discussion	anarchist (n) :	an advocate of anarchism or of political disorder
agglomeration(n) :	accumulation; collection; gather	anathema (n) :	abhorrence; abomination
aggrandize (v) :	augment; increase	ancillary (adj/n) :	auxiliary; supplementary; subsidiary
aggregate (n/adj) :	to amount (to); total	andirons :	iron bars to support the end of logs in fire
aghost (adv) :	stupefied with horror	animadvert (v) :	to take cognizance; to take note; to comment critically; to consider
agility (n) :	nimbleness; swiftness and suppleness	animated(adj) :	lively; full of spirit
agitation (n) :	tumult; turmoil; distraction (in work)	anneal (v) :	to strengthen or toughen; to heat and cool gradually to temper or toughen.
agnostic (n) :	cynic; a sceptic	annotate (v) :	to make notes; to append notes
agrarian (adj) :	agricultural; relating to land	annul (v) :	cancel; invalidate; to make null; to abolish
albeit (conj) :	whereas; although it be	anodyne (n) :	medicine that allays pain; something that relieves mental distress
albino (n) :	a person with abnormally white skin and hair and pink irises	anoint (v) :	to smear with ointment or oil
alchemy (n) :	the infant stage of chemistry, aimed towards transmuting of other metals into gold, and discovering the elixir of life	anomalous (adj) :	irregular; deviating from rule
alga (n) :	the seaweeds and related forms	anonymous (adj) :	lacking a name; lacking distinctive features or individuality
alias (n/adv) :	otherwise known as; an assumed name		
alienate (v) :	to estrange		
alimentary (adj) :	nutritive; pertaining to nourishment		
allegory (n) :	symbol; symbolical narration		
alleviate (v) :	to lessen or reduce; to mitigate		

antecede (v)	: to go before in time	arroyo (n)	: a rocky ravine; a dry watercourse
antediluvian (adj)	: very old-fashioned, primitive	articulate (adj)	: jointed; to speak distinctly
anthropoid (adj)	: manlike	artifacts (n)	: things made by human workmanship
antipathy (n)	: aversion; dislike; negative feeling	artifice (n)	: machination; tactic; stratagem
antithesis (n)	: a thesis or proposition opposing another	ascendancy (n)	: dominating influence
aperture (n)	: an opening; a hole	ascertain (v)	: certify; establish; verify
apex (n/adj)	: the summit; the culminating point or climax of anything	askance (adv)	: sideways; obliquely
aphasia (n)	: inability to express thought in words, caused by brain disease or damage	askew (adv)	: aslant; awry; crooked; lopsided
aphorism (n)	: a brief, pithy saying; an adage	asperity (n)	: acrimony; harshness; bitter coldness
apiary (n)	: place where bees are kept	aspersion (n)	: calumny; slander
aplomb (n)	: self-possession, coolness	aspire (v)	: yearn; desire
apocalyptic (adj)	: prophetic of disaster or, of the end of the world; pertaining to the Apocalypse	assent (n/v)	: to express agreement (with, to); approve of; consent
apocryphal (adj)	: fictitious; of doubtful authority	assessment (n)	: appraisal; judgement
apogee (n)	: the sun's greatest meridional altitude; acme; pinnacle	assimilate (v)	: digest; absorb
apoplexy (n)	: sudden loss of sensation and motion (generally the result of haemorrhage in the brain)	assuage (v)	: to soften, mitigate or allay; to ease or relieve
apostate (n)	: a person who has abandoned his religion, principles, etc	asteroid (n)	: one of the small planets that revolve about the sun mainly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; starfish
apothecary (n)	: a druggist or pharmacist licensed to dispense prescribed drugs	astigmatism (n)	: a defect in an eye
apothegm (n)	: a pithy saying, pointed and practical than the aphorism need be	astral (adj)	: belonging to the stars
appall (v)	: to horrify, dismay; to weaken	astrigent (adj)	: contracting, drawing together; caustic
apparition (n)	: a phantom; a ghost	astute (adj)	: wily; bright; sagacious; intelligent
appease (v)	: to pacify; to satisfy	asunder (adv)	: apart; into parts
appellation	: name esp one attached to a particular person	asylum (n)	: refuge or protection; institution for the care or relief of unfortunate (blind, mentally ill)
apposite (adj)	: to the purpose	atavism (n)	: the reappearance of ancestral or to a primitive, type characteristics
appraise (v)	: to estimate the worth of	atelier (n)	: a workshop, esp an artist's studio
apprehend (v)	: to lay hold of; to arrest	athwart (prep)	: transversely; wrongly
appurtenances (n)	: an appendage or accessory	attache	: a person appointed to an ambassador's staff, usually with a special sphere of activity
apropos (prep)	: in reference to (with of); as per	attenuate (v)	: to reduce (in strength or value)
aquiline (adj)	: hooked like an eagle's beak	attest (v)	: to testify or bear witness to; to affirm by signature
arable (adj)	: land fit for ploughing or crop production	attribute (v)	: ascribe; assign
arbiter (n)	: a person who has absolute control, or right to judge. (fem. arbitress)	attrition (n)	: wearing down
arbitrator	: a person appointed to settle a dispute	audacious (adj)	: bold; daring
arcane (adj)	: secret; mysterious	augment (v)	: to increase
archaeology (n)	: the study of human antiquities, discovered by excavation of material remains	augury (n)	: divination; prophecy
archaic (adj)	: antiquated; old-fashioned	auscultation (n)	: listening to internal bodily sounds
archetype (n)	: the original pattern or model	authenticate (v)	: to prove genuine; to certify the authorship of; to give legal validity to
archipelago (n)	: a group of islands; a sea abounding in islands	authoritarian (adj)	: setting authority above freedom
archives (n)	: a repository of public records	automaton (n)	: a machine that acts by routine, without intelligence, activated by a concealed mechanism
archivist	: a person who maintains and is in charge of archives	autonomous (adj)	: self-governing; independent
arduous (adj)	: laborious; strenuous	autopsy (n)	: a post-mortem examination of a corpse
arid (adj)	: dry; barren	auxiliary (adj)	: supplementary; secondary
armada	: a fleet of armed ships	avarice (n)	: greed for wealth; covetousness
aromatic (adj)	: fragrant; spicy	averse (adv)	: disinclined; reluctant
arraign (v)	: to call to account; to put on trial; indict	aviary (n)	: a large cage or enclosure for keeping birds
arrant (adj)	: notorious; downright, unmitigated	avocation (n)	: a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment
arrears (n)	: total unpaid debt; debts not paid by the due date	avuncular	: suitable to an uncle; benign
arrogate (v)	: to claim as one's own; to claim proudly or unduly	axiom (n)	: a universally received principle
		azure (adj)	: of a faint blue; sky-coloured

B

babble (v)	: murmur; to talk incessantly	betenore (n)	: a person or thing that one especially dislikes or fears
bacchanalian (adj):	drunken	betroth (adj/adv)	: promised in marriage (a person)
badger (v)	: bother; harass; pester	bevel (n)	: a slant or inclination of a surface
baffle (v)	: confuse; perplex	bevy (n)	: a company or flock (of ladies)
bagatelle (n)	: a trifle, trinket; a piece of music in a light style	bibliophile	: a person who collects or is fond of books
bailiwick (n)	: someone's area of interest	bicameral (adj)	: having two chambers (a legislative body)
bait (n)	: allurement or temptation	biennial (adj)	: lasting two years; happening once in two years
balk (v)	: to shirk, avoid; to thwart	bigotry (n)	: discrimination; prejudice
balladeer	: a singer or composer of ballads	bilious (adj)	: irritable; bad-tempered; affected by bile
ballistics (n.pl)	: the science of projectiles	bilk (v)	: to elude; to cheat
ballyhoo (n)	: a noisy propaganda; to create loud publicity	bivouac (n)	: a makeshift camp
balmy (adj)	: gentle; pleasant	bizarre (adj)	: fantastic; outlandish
banal (adj)	: fatuous; insipid; trite	blasphemous (adj)	: impious; profane
bandanna (n)	: a silk or cotton coloured handkerchief	blatant (adj)	: obtrusive; glaring; flagrant
bandy (v)	: to toss from one to another (words with someone)	blather (n & v)	: foolish chatter, (v. chatter foolishly)
bane (n)	: destructive cause; pernicious	blazon (n/v)	: (a) a coat of arms; (b) to make public; to display ostentatiously
banter (n/v)	: humorous ridicule; to make fun of	bleak (adj/adv)	: gloomy; grim
barb (n)	: bristle; thorn	blight	: any obscure force which is harmful or destructive, an unsightly or neglected urban area
barbarian(n)	: an uncultured or brutish person, a lout (adj. uncivilized)	blighted (adj/adv)	: spoiled; ruined (by disease)
baroque (adj)	: elaborate; flamboyant; extravagant	bludgeon	: a short stick with a heavy striking end (n); to hit with a bludgeon (v)
barrage (n)	: a continuous shower of projectiles; an artificial bar across a river	blurt (v)	: to utter suddenly or unadvisedly
barrister	: a person called to the bar and entitled to practice as an advocate in the higher courts	bode (v)	: to foretell; to have a presentiment of
bartender	: a person serving behind the bars of a public house	bogus (adj)	: fake; fraud
bask (v)	: to lie in the warmth or sunshine; indulge	bohemian	: a socially unconventional person esp. an artist or writer
bassoon (n)	: a musical instrument	bolster (v)	: to support (maintenance, backing)
bastion (n)	: a kind of tower at the angle of a fortification; a defence	bombastic (adj)	: pompous; flamboyant
bate (v)	: wait anxiously	bonanza (n)	: source of wealth
bathos (n)	: a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the ordinary in writing or speech	bootlicker	: a person who behaves obsequiously or servilely
bauble (n)	: a showy, usually cheap, ornament	boorish (adj)	: a rude, ill-mannered person, a clumsy person
bawdy (adj)	: obscene; lewd; vulgar	bouillon (n)	: a strong broth
beatific (adj)	: blissful; heavenly	bountiful (adj)	: abundant; plentiful
becoming (adj)	: appropriate; fitting; attractive	bourgeois (n)	: working class; middle class(members)
bedizen (v)	: to dress gaudily	bowdlerise (v)	: to expurgate
bedraggle (v)	: drench; soak	brackish (adj)	: saltish
befuddle (v)	: confuse; baffle	braggadocio (n)	: a boaster; empty boasting
behemoth (n)	: a great beast; huge or gigantic animal	brazen (adj)	: impudent; arrogant
beholden (adj)	: bound in gratitude; under an obligation	brazier (n)	: a containers or tray for hot coals
behoove (v)	: necessary (for someone)	breach (n/v)	: an act of breaking (law or contract); a gap made in fortification; breakers
belabor (v)	: to assail verbally	breadwinner	: a person who earns the money to support a family
belles-lettres	: polite or elegant literature	brigand	: a member of a robber band living by pillage and ransom usually in wild terrain
bellicose (adj)	: contentious; warlike	brindled (adj)	: marked with spots or streaks
benediction (n)	: blessings	bristling (adj)	: making angry
benefactor (n)	: a person who confers a benefit	broach (v)	: to start to speak about; to bring about; mention
beneficence (n)	: kindness; charity	brocade (n)	: a silky fabric with a raised design on it
beneficiary (n)	: recipient	brooch (n)	: an ornamental clasp with a joined pin fitting into a hook
benison (n)	: blessing; benediction	brook (n/v)	: a small stream; to bear or endure
bereavement (n)	: loss by death of a relative or friend	buccaneer (n)	: a pirate, ruthless speculator or adventurer
berserk (adj)	: violently frenzied		
beseech (v)	: to entreat; to ask or pray earnestly to		
besiege (v)	: to attack and surround with the intent of capturing; to importune; to pester		
bestial (adj)	: barbaric; unrefined; like an animal		
bestow (v)	: to give or confer		

bucolic (adj)	: pastoral; rustic, rural	canter (n)	: an easy gallop
bugbear (n)	: cause of anxiety	canto (n)	: a division of a long poem
bullion (n)	: gold or silver in the mass and uncoined	canvas (n/adj)	: a coarse cloth of cotton, hemp or other material
bulwark (n)	: any means of defence or security; the side of a ship projecting above the deck	capacious (adj)	: spacious; massive; large
bumptious (adj)	: aggressive; offensively self-important	caparison (n)	: rich clothing and ornaments (for covering animals)
buncombe (n)	: bombastic speech making intended for the newspapers rather than to persuade the audience	capillary (n/adj)	: a thin-walled blood vessel that forms a network connecting arteries with veins; a fine-bored tube
buoyant (n/v)	: floating; weightless; cheerful and resilient	capitol (n)	: the building where Congress or a state legislature meets
bureaucrat	: an official in a bureaucracy, an inflexible or insensitive administrator	caprice (n)	: a whim; an unpredictable change of mind
bureaucracy (n)	: a system of government or administration by officials, responsible only to their departmental chiefs	caption (n)	: a heading
burgeon (v)	: to grow	captious (adj)	: ready to find trivial faults
burlesque (n/v)	: mockery; a ludicrous imitation	carafe (n)	: a water-bottle or wine-flask for the table
burly (adj)	: big and sturdy	carcinogenic	: substances encouraging spread or growth of cancer in the body
burnish (n/v)	: lustre; polish	careen (v)	: to tilt to one side
buskin (n)	: a high thick-soled boot worn by actors in tragedy	caricature (n)	: burlesque; satire
bustle (n/v)	: full of noise; be busy with	carillon (n)	: melody played on a set of bells; a set of bells for playing tunes
busybody	: a meddlesome person, a mischief-maker	carmine (n)	: bright red pigment
buttress (n/v)	: support	carnage (n)	: bloodshed; extensive slaughter
buxom (adj)	: plump and comely; voluptuous; shapely; well-built	carnal (adj)	: sensual; unspiritual; sexual
		carousal (n)	: a noisy revel; a feast
		carp (n)	: to nag about trivialities; to find fault (with, at)
C		carrion (n)	: the dead and rotten body or flesh
cabal (n)	: a secret plot or intrigue	carte 'blanche (n)	: a blank paper, one bearing a signature, to be filled up at the recipient's discretion
cache (n/v)	: a hiding-place for treasure; to hide	cartography (n)	: the skill or profession of making maps and charts
cadaverous (adj)	: sickly-looking; gaunt or haggard	caryatid (n)	: a female figure used instead of a column to support an entablature
cadence (n)	: rhythm	castaway	: a shipwrecked person, cast aside, rejected
caisson (n)	: an apparatus for lifting a vessel out of the water for repairs or inspection	caste (n/adj)	: a social class amongst Hindus in India
cajole (v)	: to coax; beguile	castigate (v)	: to criticize severely; to punish or scold
calamity (n)	: catastrophe; a disaster	casualty (n/adj)	: an injury or death; a misfortune; department of a hospital
calligraphy (n)	: fine handwriting or penmanship; a characteristic style of writing	casuist	: a person who resolves problems of conscience, duty etc, often with clever but false reasoning, sophist, quibbler
callous (adj/adv)	: cold-hearted; insensitive; unsympathetic	casuistry (n)	: science concerned with moral conscience; plausible but flawed reasoning
callow (adj)	: inexperienced; juvenile	cataclysm (n)	: a major disaster; a débâcle
calorific	: pertaining to, or causing heat	catalyst (n)	: stimulus; a person who causes or promotes change by their presence in a situation
calumniate (v)	: to accuse falsely; to slander	catapult (v)	: hurl; fling; propel
calumny (n)	: false accusation or statement; defamation	cataract (n)	: a waterfall; an opaque condition of the lens of the eye
camaraderie (n)	: the intimacy of comradeship; good fellowship	catastrophe (n)	: calamity; tragedy
cameo (n)	: a gem with figure (usu a head or bust) carved in relief	catechism (n)	: comprehensive system of teaching in the form of questions and answers
camouflage (n/v)	: device for disguising or for deceiving an adversary; to disguise	categorical (adj)	: positive; unconditional; absolute
canard (n)	: a false rumour	catharsis (n)	: purification
canine (adj)	: dog-like; related species of the dog family	cathartic	: ablutionary; cleansing the bowels
canker (n)	: a fungus disease in trees and shrubs; an ulcer; disease like situation causing destruction	catholic (n)	: liberal
cannon (n)	: a great gun (usually mounted on wheels)		
cant (n)	: vocabulary or language peculiar to a particular group or sect		
cantata (n)	: musical narrative by a person, accompanied by a single instrument		

caucus (n/v)	: conference; meeting; to hold meetings	chic (n/adj)	: style, elegance; artistic skill; smart, elegant and fashionable
cauterize (v)	: to destroy using caustic substances	chicanery (n)	: artifice; deception; fraud
cavalcade (n)	: a procession of people on horseback or in vehicles; a parade	choleric	: irascible, angry
cavil (n/v)	: a trifling objection; to quibble	chute (n)	: a passage or sloping trough for sending down goods, water, rubbish, etc
cede (v)	: yield; surrender; relinquish	cinch (n)	: a saddle girth
celerity (n)	: alacrity; speed; rapidity of motion or thought	circumlocution(n)	: expressing an idea in more words than are necessary
celestial (adj)	: heavenly; divine	circumscribe (v)	: to draw a line round; to enclose within certain limits
celibate (adj)	: living as a single person; abstaining from sexual relations	citadel (n)	: a fortress in (or near) a city
censor (n/v)	: an official who examines books, films, papers etc. with power to delete obscene words and actions; to ban; to delete	clairvoyant (n/adj):	the power of discerning things beyond the normal range of sense or perception
censure (v)	: berate; criticise; to blame; to castigate	clamber (v)	: to climb with difficulty; to ascend
centaur (n)	: a mythical creature, half man and half horse	clamor (n)	: a loud continuous outcry; uproar; persistent expression of dissatisfaction
centenarian	: a person a hundred or more years old	clangor (n)	: a loud ringing noise that made by striking large pieces of metal
centigrade (adj)	: of a scale	clarion (n/adj)	: the sound of a trumpet; a stirring summons (to duty, etc)
centrifugal (adj)	: tending away from the centre; proceeding in development from the apex towards the base	claustrophobia (n):	a pathological dread of confined spaces
centripetal (adj)	: tending towards the centre; proceeding in development from the base towards the apex	clavicle (n)	: the collar-bone
centurion (n)	: In Roman army, an officer who had the command of a hundred men	cleft (n/adj)	: crack; split, divided
cerebral (adj)	: pertaining to the brain; intellectual	clemency (n)	: mercy; mild; gentle
ceremonious (adj):	given to ceremony; particular in observing formalities	cleric	: a member of the clergy
cessation (n)	: stopping; ceasing	cliché (n)	: banality; stereotype
chafe (v)	: to heat; to wear by rubbing; to cause irritation	clientele (n)	: all the customers; clients
chaff (n)	: husks from corn that has been threshed or winnowed	climactic (adj)	: pertaining to the most important or exciting scene
chaffing (adj)	: teasing; banter	clime (n)	: climate; a country, region (in poetic sense)
chagrin (n)	: embarrassment; shame; humiliation	cloak	: an outdoor overgarment
chalice (n)	: drinking cup or bowl	cloven (adj)	: split; divided
chameleon (n)	: an inconstant, changeable, or readily adaptable person; a lizard which can change its colour to blend with its surroundings	coadjutor (n)	: an associate
champion (n/v)		coalesce (v)	: to grow together or unite into one whole; to fuse
(n : championship):	a successful combatant; promote	cockade (n)	: a rosette worn on the hat as a badge
chaotic (adj)	: confused; disorganised	coda (n)	: a passage forming the completion of a piece, rounding it off to a satisfactory conclusion
chaperon (n/v)	: someone who supervises a group of children or young people (usu. for protection)	coddle (n/v)	: to pamper; an effeminate person
charlatan (n)	: someone who pretends to have special knowledge or ability (esp in medicine); an impostor; a fraud	codicil (n)	: a supplement to a will
chasm (n)	: a gap or opening; a void space; an abyss; a ravine	coeval (n)	: a person or thing of the same age; a contemporary
chassis (n/adj)	: the structural framework of a motor car to which the movable working parts and body may be attached	cog (n/adj)	: a projection, eg. on a toothed wheel
chaste (adj)	: modest; decent and pure in taste and style	cogitate (v)	: contemplate; meditate; ponder
chasten (v)	: to free from faults by punishing; to purify or refine	cognomen (n)	: a surname
chattel (n)	: belongings; possessions	coherent	: able to speak intelligibly and articulately, having a constant phase relationship
chauffeur	: a person employed to drive a private or hired motor car	cohesion (n)	: the act of sticking together
cherubic (adj)	: a sweet innocent-looking chubby faced person, esp a child	coincident(adj/adv):	agreeing; corresponding or identical without any connection
		colander (n)	: a perforated vessel
		columnist	: a journalist contributing regularly to a newspaper
		collage (n)	: any work or construction put together from assembled fragments
		collate (v)	: to bring together for comparison
		collation (n)	: organisation; arrangement; group; a light meal
		collier (n)	: a coal miner; a sailor in a ship carrying coal

colloquy (n)	: conversation; discussion	constellation (n)	: stars which form a group as seen from the earth
collusion (n)	: conspiracy; plot	constituent (n)	: citizen; voter
colossal (adj)	: massive; gigantic	constraint (n)	: compulsion
comatose (adj)	: affected with coma; extremely drowsy or sleeping heavily	consul (n)	: an agent for a foreign government appointed to attend to the interests of its citizens and commerce
combustible (adj)	: liable to catch fire and burn	contaminate (v)	: to pollute; to infect
comely (adj)	: pretty; pleasing; handsome	contempt (n)	: scorn; abhorrence; disdain
comestible (n)	: eatable	contest (n/v)	: competition; to challenge
comity (n)	: courteousness; civility	context (n)	: situation; circumstances
commandeer (v)	: confiscate; to take over for one's own use, without asking	contiguous (adj)	: adjoining; touching; near next
commando	: a party of men called out for a military service	continence	: restraint; self-control; celibacy
commemorative (adj)	: serving to preserve the memory of	contortion (n)	: deformation; a violent twisting
commensurate (adv)	: equal in measure or extent; in due proportion with	contraband (adj)	: forbidden by law to be imported; illegally imported; smuggled
commiserate (v)	: to feel or express sympathy or pity for	contrite (adj)	: full of guilt and remorse for a wrong doing or sin; action showing a sense of guilt or sin
commodious (adj)	: spacious; comfortable; gigantic	controvert (v)	: to oppose; to argue against; to dispute
communal (adj)	: pertaining to a commune or a community; owned in common, shared	contumacious (adj)	: opposing lawful authority; stubborn; obstinate
communiqué (n)	: an official announcement or bulletin	contumely	: insolent or reproachful language or treatment, disagree
compact (adj/n)	: closely packed or fitted together; concise; small; agreement; contract	contusion (n)	: a bruise; the state of being bruised
compatible (adj)	: congruous; harmonious; suitable	convalescence (n)	: gradual recovery of health and strength
compatriot	: a fellow countryman	conventional (adj)	: customary
compendium (n)	: a shortening or abridgement	converge (v)	: meet in one point
compensatory (adj)	: giving compensation	conversant (adv)	: familiar
compere	: a person who introduces and links the artists in a variety show	converse (v/adj)	: to speak; reverse
compilation (n)	: the act of collecting or drawing (data, list, records, speeches etc.)	convex (adj)	: arched; raised
complement (n/v)	: companion; counterpart; consummate	conveyance (n)	: means of transportation
compromise (n/v)	: arbitration; a settlement of differences by concession on each side	convoke (v)	: to call together; to assemble
compunction (n)	: regret; shame; conscience	convoluted (adj)	: difficult to understand; intricate
comrade	: a workmate, friend or companion	copious (adj)	: abundant; plentiful; generous
concede (v)	: to admit; to make a concession; to give up	coquette (n)	: flirting; dallying
conceited	: vain, proud	cordial (adj)	: friendly; sincere; affectionate
concord (n)	: harmony; agreement	cordon (n)	: encircled area to prevent or control passage into or out of it
condescend (v)	: to act graciously to inferiors	cormorant (adj)	: a member of shiny black web-footed seabirds, related to the pelicans, that feeds on fish; a glutton
condiment (n)	: a seasoning, esp salt or pepper	cornice (n)	: a projecting moulding along the top of a building, window, etc
confidant (n)	: a close friend; a person confided in or entrusted with secrets	corollary (n)	: an easy inference; a natural result
conflagration (n)	: a war or major destructive disturbance	corporeal (adj)	: not spiritual; having a substance
congeal (v)	: to freeze	corpulent (adj)	: heavy; plump; stout
congenial (adj)	: pleasant; affable; cordial	correlation (n)	: the act of correlating; mutual relation
congenital (adj)	: dating from the birth, not necessarily hereditary; inborn	corrosive (adj)	: having the quality of eating away
conglomeration (n)	: collection; the state of being conglomerated	corrugated (adj)	: wrinkled; drawn into folds
conifer (n)	: any tree or shrub bearing cones	corsair (n)	: a privateering ship; a pirate
conjugal (adj)	: pertaining to marriage; marital; the right of sexual relations with a spouse	cortège (n)	: a procession (esp funeral procession)
connoisseur (n)	: a person with a well-informed knowledge and appreciation, esp of fine food and wine or of the arts	coruscate (v)	: to sparkle; to throw off flashes of light
connotation (n)	: implication additional to the idea	cosmic (adj)	: relating to the cosmos; universal
conscientious (adj)	: tending to take great care or show diligence; scrupulous; meticulous	coterie (n)	: a social, literary, or other exclusive circle
consecrate (v)	: to devote (time, energy etc.); to sanctify	counsellor	: a person who gives counsel, an advisor, a person trained to give guidance on personal, social or psychological problems
consort (n/v)	: spouse; mate; partner; companion	countenance (n/v)	: the face; expression of the face; to favour; permit or sanction
conspiracy (n)	: a plot; a secret banding together for a purpose (usu. unlawful)	counterfeit	: made in imitation, not genuine
		countermand (v)	: to revoke; to give a command in opposition to one already given

counterpart (n)	: complement; correlative; a corresponding or equivalent person or thing	daft (adj)	: insane; weak-minded
coup (n)	: revolt; a stroke, clever and successful stratagem	dally (v)	: to waste time by idleness or trifling; to dawdle, delay
couple (n/v)	: two, a pair; two people considered as partners; that which joins two things together	dandy (n)	: a man who pays great attention to his dress
courier (n)	: a state or diplomatic messenger	dank (adv/adj)	: unpleasantly moist; wet
covenant (adj)	: a mutual agreement	dappled (adj)	: marked with spots or
covert (adj)	: concealed; secret	dastard (adj)	: cowardly
covetous (adj)	: inordinately desirous; avaricious	daub (n/v)	: stain; false pretence; to smear
cower (v)	: to crouch or cringe in fear	daunt (v/adj)	: to frighten; to discourage; boldly
coy (adj)	: modest; shy	dauntless (adj)	: not to be daunted; resolute, bold
cozen (v)	: to cheat; to deceive	dawdle (v)	: to waste time; to act slowly
crabbed (adj)	: ill-natured; perverse or irascible	deadlock (n)	: a case where matters have come to a standstill
credo (n)	: belief; doctrine	deadpan (n)	: an expressionless face
creed (n)	: belief; faith	dean	: the head of a university faculty or department or of a medical school
crepuscular (adj)	: of or pertaining to twilight; dim, dark; active or appearing at twilight	dearth (n)	: scarcity; want; lack; shortage
crestfallen (adj)	: dejected or cast-down	debase (v)	: to adulterate; to lower; to make poor (of quality) or of less value
cretin	: a person who is deformed and mentally retarded as the result of thyroid deficiency	debauch (v)	: to pervert; to corrupt
crevice (n)	: a narrow crack or split	debenture	: written acknowledgement of a debt
cringe (v)	: to stoop in a servile manner; to cower in fear	debonair (adj)	: elegant; charming; courteous
criterion (n)	: a means or standard of judging; a rule	debutant	: a male performer making his first public appearance
crone (n)	: an old woman; an old ewe	débutante (n)	: a young woman making her first appearance in society
crotchety (adj)	: short-tempered; whimsical	decadence (n)	: a decline from a superior state
cruet (n)	: a small jar or bottle	decant (v)	: to pour off, leaving sediment
crux (n)	: essence; gist; that on which a decision turns	decelerate	: to retard, slow down
crypt (n)	: grave; tomb	deciduous (adj)	: liable to be shed at a certain period
cubicle (n)	: part of a dormitory or other large room which is partitioned off	decipher (v)	: decode; interpret; unravel
cuisine (n)	: the art or style or cooking; a kitchen or cooking department	declivity (n)	: a place that slopes downwards
culinary (adj)	: pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery	décolleté (adj)	: a low-cut dress or neckline
cull (v)	: to select; to pick out and destroy, as inferior or superfluous members of a group	decomposition (n)	: state of decomposing; decay
culmination (n)	: achievement; completion	decorus (adj)	: decent; proper
culvert (n)	: an arched construction or channel enclosing a drain or watercourse beneath a road	decorum (n)	: propriety of conduct; decency
cumbersome (adj)	: unwieldy; awkward; unmanageable	decrepit (adj)	: worn out by the infirmities of old age; in the last stage of decay
cupidity (n)	: covetousness	defacto (adj)	: actual, if not rightful or legally recognized; in fact, actually
curator (n)	: a person who has the charge of anything; a person appointed by law as guardian	defalcate (v)	: to embezzle money held on trust
curmudgeon (n)	: a miser; an avaricious, ill-natured person	default (n)	: failure to fulfil a financial obligation; neglect to do what duty or law requires
curry (v)	: to dress or treat (leather)	defeatist (n/adj)	: readiness or inclination to accept, welcome or help to bring on defeat
cursive (adj)	: written in a running hand; flowing	defection (n)	: (an act of) desertion or revolt
cursory (adj)	: running quickly over; superficial	defendant	: a person sued or accused in a court of law
curtail (v)	: to cut short; to abridge	deference (n)	: courtesy; regard; respect
custodian	: a guardian or keeper	defile (v)	: to befoul; to spoil; to pollute or corrupt; to violate
cynic (n)	: misanthrope; pessimist	definitive (adj)	: most authoritative; exhaustive
cynosure (n)	: anything that strongly attracts attention or admiration	deflect (v)	: to turn aside; to deviate from a correct line or proper course
czar (also tsar)	: the title of the former emperors of Russia; a person with great authority	defray (v)	: to pay, settle
D		deft (adj)	: dexterous
dabbler (n)	: take a casual or superficial interest or past, move the feet, hands, etc about in liquid, wet partly or intermittently; moisten, stain, splash	deign (v)	: to condescend, stoop
		dejure (adj)	: by right; rightful
		delectable (adj)	: delightful; very pleasing
		delegate	: an elected representative sent to a conference, a member of a committee
		deleterious (adj/adv)	: harmful or destructive; poisonous
		delineate (v)	: to represent by a sketch or picture; to describe
		delinquent (n/adj)	: miscreant; hoodlum; derelict; negligent; slack

deliquescent (adj):	liquefying in the air	despondency (n) :	lack of hope; dejection
delirium (n) :	the state of being delirious, esp through fever	despot :	an absolute ruler, a tyrant or oppressor
delirious (adj) :	wandering in the mind; lightheaded; insane	despotism (n) :	absolute power; tyranny
deliverance (n) :	release; liberation	destitute (n/adj) :	needy; pathetic; poor; forsaken
delude (v) :	to deceive or cause to accept what is false as true; to mislead	desuetude :	disuse; discontinuance
delusion (n) :	the act of deluding; a hallucination	desultory (adj) :	without rational or logical connection; loose; hasty
delusive (adj) :	tending to delude	detached (adj) :	aloof; unbiased; impartial
delve (v) :	investigate; explore; examine	detainee :	a person detained in custody esp. for political reasons
demagogue (n) :	leader of the people	detergent (n) :	a cleansing agent; that which cleanses
demean (v) :	to humiliate; to lower in status or dignity	determinate (n) :	determined or limited; fixed
demeanour (n) :	behaviour; conduct	deterrent (adj) :	frightening; hindrance
demesne (n) :	a manor-house with lands adjacent to it not let out to tenants	detonation :	an explosion
demise (n) :	death	detraction (n) :	defamation; slander; distraction
democrat :	an advocate of democracy, a member of the Democratic Party	deviate (v) :	to diverge; to go or change from the way
demographic (adj):	the study of population esp with reference to size, density and distribution	devoid (adj) :	destitute; wanting; free
demolition (n) :	the act of pulling down; destruction	devolve (v) :	to pass on; to roll down
demoniac (adj) :	person possessed by a demon or evil spirit	dexterous (adj) :	right-handed; skilful; adroit
demotic (adj) :	to the people	diabolic (adj) :	extremely cruel; wicked; satanic
demure (adj) :	modest; bashful; shy	diadem (n) :	a crown; a jewelled headband, or the like
demurrage (n) :	compensation for detention of railway wagons (or any other wagon)	dialectic (n) :	the art of discussing (esp in a debate)
denigrate (v) :	malign; defame	diaphanous (adj) :	transparent; clear; pellucid
denizen :	an inhabitant (human, animal or plant)	diatribe (n) :	an abusive or bitter harangue; vituperation
denotation (n) :	that which a word denotes, in contradistinction to that which it connotes	differential (n/adj):	discriminating; pertaining to difference
dénouement :	the outcome or result	diffusion (n) :	distribution; scattering abroad
denounce (v) :	to inform against or accuse publicly; to condemn	digressive (adj) :	departing from the main subject
depilate (v) :	to remove the hair from	dilapidated (adj) :	in ruin; in a state of disrepair
deploy :	to spread out and place strategically (any forces)	dilatoriness :	given to or causing delay
deportment (n) :	behaviour; conduct; manners	dilemma (n) :	quandary; predicament; confusion
deposition (n) :	declaration; testimony	dilettante (n) :	a dabbler in art, science or literature; an amateur
depravity (n) :	a corrupt state of moral character; wickedness	diligent (adj) :	industrious; hard-working; studious
depredation (n) :	the act of plundering; hardship	diminution (n) :	decrease; reduction
deranged (adj) :	insane; disordered	dimwit :	a stupid person
derelict (n/adj) :	neglectful of duty; person abandoned by society	dinghy (n) :	a small open boat propelled by oars, sails or an outboard motor
deride (v) :	to laugh at; to mock	dint (n) :	effort; strength; power
derision (n) :	ridicule; mockery	dipsomaniac (n) :	person suffering from dipsomania
dermatitis (n) :	inflammation of the skin	dirge (n) :	funeral song or hymn; a slow and mournful piece of music
dermatologist (n) :	person specialised in the diseases of skin	disabuse (v) :	to undeceive or set right
descant (v) :	a discourse or disquisition under several heads	disapprobation (n):	disapproval
descry (v) :	to discover by looking	disarray (n) :	lack of array; disorder; untidiness
desecrate (v) :	defile; profane; contaminate	disavowal (n) :	the act denying; the act of disclaiming knowledge of, or connection with
desiccate (v) :	to preserve by drying; to dry	disband (v) :	to disperse; to break up(a group, unit etc)
desideratum (n) :	something desired or much wanted	disburse (v) :	to pay out
desolate (v) :	to abandon; to lay waste; to deprive of inhabitants	disclaim (v) :	to refuse to acknowledge or be responsible for
desperado (n) :	a desperate person, reckless of danger; a wild ruffian	discomfit (v) :	to defeat or rout
despicable (adj) :	contemptible; disgraceful	disconcert (v) :	to throw into confusion; to frustrate
despise (v) :	abhor; hate; to look down upon with contempt	disconsolate (adj):	beyond consolation; very sad or disappointed
		discordant (adj) :	contradictory; inconsistent; without concord or agreement
		discrepancy (n) :	disagreement; variance of facts or sentiments
		discursive (adj) :	circuitous; proceeding from one subject to another with no formal plan

disgruntle (v) : (adj/adv) :	discontented; disappoint depressed; demoralised; deprive of courage or spirits	dubious (adj) : duplicity (n) :	doubtful; causing or having doubt insincerity; doubleness, esp in conduct or intention
dishevelled (adj) : disinclination (n) : disingenuous (adj): disinter (v) :	hanging loose; merely untidy lack of inclination; unwillingness not frank or open; crafty, devious to remove from a grave or from the earth; to bring out of obscurity	dyspepsia (n) : E	indigestion
disinterested (adj): disjointed (adj) :	not influenced by private feelings or considerations; impartial lacking connection or continuity; incoherent	earthy (adj) : ebb (n/v) : eccentricity (n) :	crude; unrefined; consisting of earth (natural) decline; abate; subside the condition of being eccentric; peculiarity of behaviour
dismantle (v) : dismember (v) : disparage (v) :	to pull down; to undo the structure to divide up, break up to dishonour by comparison with what is inferior; to dishearten; belittle; abuse	ecclesiastic (adj) : éclat (n) : eclipse (n/v) :	relating to the church or to the clergy applause; distinction; showy splendour an over-shadowing; to excel; to surpass
disparaging (adv): disparity (n) :	speak slightly of depreciate, bring discredit inequality; contrast; variation; difference	ecologist (n) : ecstasy (n) : edifice (n) : edify (v) :	a person with knowledge of environmental studies a state of pleasure or happiness. rapture; excessive joy a structure; a building to improve the mind of; to strengthen spiritually towards faith and holiness
dispersion (n) : dispirited (adj) : disport (v) : disputatious (adj): disquisition (n) :	scattering; state of being scattered dejected; discouraged to attract; to amuse inclined to dispute; controvert a carefully or minutely argued examination of a topic	educer : eerie (adj) : effectual (adj) :	to draw out; to extract strangely frightening; weird successful in producing the desired effect
dissection (n) : dissolution (n) : dissuade (v) : distaff (adj) :	the act of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts; anatomy the dispersal of an assembly; the annulment or ending of a partnership discourage; to persuade not to do something; to give advice against the female side or branch of a family; the stick that holds the bunch of flax or wool in spinning	effeminate (adj) : effervesce (v) : effete (adj) : efficacy (n) :	womanish; feminine to boil up; to bubble and hiss; to behave or talk vivaciously exhausted; degenerate, decadent the power of producing an effect; effectiveness
diurnal (adj) : divination (n) : docile (adj) : doomster : dotage (n) : dotard : dote (v) : double entendre : douche (n) : doughty (adj) : doxology (n) : doyen :	belonging to the day time; relating to day time seeking to know the future or hidden things by supernatural means gentle; manageable; obedient; agreeable a person who predicts disaster esp. in politics or economics the childishness of old age; excessive fondness; a doting a person who is feeble minded, esp. from senility to show excessive love a word or phrase open to two interpretations a jet of water directed upon or into the body from a pipe, etc strong; brave; able a hymn ascribing glory to God the most senior or most prominent of a particular category or body of people	effigy (n) : effluvium (n) : effrontery (n) : effulgent (adj) : effusive (adj) : egoism (n) : egotism (n) : ejaculation (n) : elaboration (n) : elation (n) : eleemosynary (adj): elegiac (adj) : elegy (n) : elixir (n) : ellipsis (n) : eloquence (n) : elucidate (v) : elusive (adj) : elusory (adj) : elysian (adj) :	a likeness or figure of a person a generally unpleasant exhalation; disagreeable vapours rising from decaying matter impudence; shamelessness shining; radiant; splendid gushing; expressing emotion in an over-demonstrative manner individuality; over-concern for one's own well-being; selfishness thinking or speaking too much of oneself; self-exaltation ejection or emission complication; the process of elaborating exhilaration; joy; thrill relating to charity or alms giving mournful; belonging to elegy a poem of serious, pensive, or reflective mood; a song of mourning a liquor once supposed to have the power of indefinitely prolonging life; anything that invigorates a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and merely implied the power of uttering strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive and fluent language; persuasive speech to make clear; to illustrate deceptive evasive; deceitful; tending to elude or cheat delightful
dregs (n) : drivel (n & v) : droll (adj) : dromedary (n) : drudgery (n) :	deposits; residue; the most worthless part of anything silly nonsense, twaddle (v. talk childishly or idiotically) a jester; laughable; amusing a thoroughbred camel; a one- humped Arabian camel hard or humble labour; uninteresting toil		

emaciated (adj/adv):	feeble; the condition of being lean; deprived of flesh	equable (adj)	: uniform, smooth; without wide variations or extremes; even-tempered
embed (v)	: to enclose deeply; to place	equestrian (adj)	: of or relating to horsemanship; on horse-back
emblazon (v)	: to glorify, praise or celebrate	equipage (n)	: something with which one is equipped; a carriage and attendants; retinue
embroil (v)	: to involve; to throw into confusion	equipoise (n)	: a state of balance
embryonic (adj)	: relating to anything in an imperfect or incomplete state; rudimentary	equitable (adj)	: showing in accordance with equity; exercised in equity; fair or just
emend (v)	: to make alterations in with a view to improving; to remove faults or blemishes from	equivocate (v)	: to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead
emeritus (adj)	: honourably discharged from the performance of public duty	errand (n/adj)	: assignment
emigrate (v)	: to move from one country or state to another as a place of abode;	ersatz (n/adj)	: artificial; a substitute
émigré	: an émigré, esp. a political exile	escapade (n)	: an exciting adventure (mischievous); an escape
eminent (adj)	: distinguished; conspicuous	eschew (v)	: to avoid; to refrain; to abstain; to shun
emollient (n)	: a softening application; making supple	espousal (n)	: the act of espousing or betrothing; a contract or mutual promise of marriage; a formal betrothal
emolument (n)	: profit arising from employment, such as salary or fees	ethereal (adj)	: heavenly; celestial; delicate
empirical (adj)	: known only by experience; depending on trial or experience	ethnic (adj)	: concerning nations or races; racial
empyreal (adj)	: relating to the highest or purest region of heaven	ethnology (n)	: the science concerned with the varieties of the human race; cultural anthropology
emulate (v)	: to try to equal or surpass	etymology (n)	: the science or investigation of the derivation and original signification of words
enamored of (adv):	in love with; keen on	eugenic (adj)	: pertaining to genetic improvement of a race by judicious mating and helping the better stock to prevail
encomiastic (adj)	: bestowing praise	eulogistic (adj)	: praiseworthy; full of praise
encomium (n)	: high commendation; a eulogy	euphonious (adj)	: pleasant; agreeable; (usu. sound)
encompass (v)	: to surround or enclose	euthanasia (n)	: the act or practice of putting painlessly to death, esp in cases of incurable suffering
encroachment (n):	an act of encroaching; something that is taken by encroaching; infiltration	eviscerate (v)	: to tear out the viscera or bowels of
endearment (n)	: something that increases affection; the act or state of endearing	evolutionists	: a person who believes in evolution as explaining the origin of species
endemic (adj)	: prevalent among a people or in a district; confined to a particular area	exalted (adj)	: elevated or high; dignified
endive (n)	: a salad plant	exasperate (v)	: to make very angry; to irritate
endorse (v)	: approve; support; to assign by writing on the back	excerpt (n)	: selected passage; extract
endue (v)	: to supply or provide with	excruciating (adj)	: agonizing; severe; extremely painful
enervate (v)	: to weaken; to tire; fatigue	execration (n)	: express or feel abhorrence for, curse
engender (v)	: to produce; to bear; to generate	exhume (v)	: to take out of the ground or place of burial
enigma (n)	: a mysterious person or situation; something very obscure	ex officio (adj)	: by virtue of office or position
enjoin (v)	: prohibit; ban; to forbid; to order	exorcise (v)	: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit; to call forth or drive away (a spirit)
ennui (n)	: boredom; a feeling of weariness or languor	exotic (adj)	: foreign; alien; imported; unusual; wondrous
enroute (adv)	: on the road, on the way	expatiate	: speak or write at length or in detail
ensconce (v)	: to settle comfortably; to hide safely	expatriate (v)	: to send out of one's country; to banish or exile; to deprive of citizenship
ensemble (n)	: group; costume; outfit	expedient (n/adj)	: aid; beneficial; useful
entente (n)	: an understanding; a friendly agreement or relationship between states	expiate (v)	: to make satisfaction or reparation for; to make complete atonement for
entomology (n)	: the science of insects	exponent	: a person who favours or promotes an idea etc
entourage (n)	: convoy; staff; attendants	expurgate (v)	: to revise (a book, etc) by removing offensive, noxious or erroneous things; censor; cleanse
entreat (v)	: to ask earnestly; to beg for	extemporaneous (adj):	spontaneous; impromptu
entrée (n)	: admittance; freedom of access; introduction or means of access	extemporize	: compose or produce (music, a speech etc) without preparation, improvise
entrepreneur	: businessman; capitalist		
enunciate (v)	: to pronounce distinctly; to state formally		
ephemeral (adj)	: short-lived; existing only for a day		
epigram (n)	: a concise and pointed expression; an adage; saying		
epilogue (n)	: the concluding section of a book, etc		
epistle (n)	: a letter; message		
epoch (n)	: a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned		

extenuating (adj) :	palliating; mitigating; moderating	flick (n/v) :	to lift (with a lash or a finger nail); within no time
extol (v) :	to praise highly; to lift up	flippancy (n) :	pert fluency of speech
exude (v) :	to discharge through pores; to ooze out; to emit; to exhibit	floe (n/v) :	a field of floating ice
F		florid (adj) :	flushed with red; characterized by flowery rhetoric, melodic figures
fabulist :	a composer of fables, a liar	flotsam (n) :	goods lost by shipwreck and found floating on the sea
facile (adj) :	easy; simple	flounce :	struggle in mud, perform a task badly or without knowledge; be out of one's depth
facsimile (n) :	an exact copy; an accurate reproduction	flout (v) :	to reject or defy (orders etc.); to mock
faction (n/adj) :	a rebellious group	flux (n) :	act of flowing; a flow of matter; a state of flow or continuous change
factious (adj) :	turbulent; discordant; quarrelsome	foible (n) :	a weakness; a penchant; a deficiency
factotum (n) :	a person employed to do all kinds of work for another	foment (v) :	to foster; to incite; to provoke
fait accompli (n) :	an accomplished fact, a thing already done or done in advance	forage (n/v) :	fodder; hunt; search
fanatic :	a person filled with excessive and often misguided enthusiasm for something	forebear (n) :	an ancestor; forefather
fastidious (adj) :	meticulous; difficult to please	forensic (adj) :	of or relating to sciences or scientists connected with legal investigations
fatuous (adj) :	foolish; ludicrous	forego (v) :	to go before or precede
fauna (n) :	the assemblage of all forms of animal life of a region or period	foster (v/adj) :	to bring up or nurse; to promote; to cherish; concerned with fostering
faux pas (n) :	a mistake or blunder, esp an offence against accepted standards of politeness, decorum, etc.	foundling (n) :	a little child found deserted
febrile (adj) :	feverish; relating to fever	frailty (n) :	weakness; infirmity
fecund (adj) :	prolific; fertile; fruitful; productive	franchise (n) :	the right to vote; a commercial concession by which a retailer is granted by a company the generally exclusive right of retailing its goods or providing its services in a specified area, with use of the company's expertise, marketing, trademark, etc
feint (n) :	a deceptive movement in fencing, boxing, etc; a false show	fraught (adv) :	laden; full; replete
felicitous (adj) :	appropriate	fray (v) :	to wear off by rubbing
ferret (n/v) :	a half-tamed albino variety of the polecat; to search out or investigate indefatigably	frisk (v) :	to leap playfully
fervid (adj) :	having burning desire or emotion; zealous	fritter (n/v) :	to squander or misuse; a fragment; a piece
fervor (n) :	zeal; enthusiasm; ardour	frolicsome (adj) :	merry; sportive
fester (v) :	to rot or putrefy; to suppurate	frond (n) :	a leaf (esp of a palm or fern)
fetish (n) :	charm; fixation	frowzy (adj) :	fusty; stuffy or offensive
fetter (n) :	a chain or shackle for the feet; confinement	frugality (n) :	economy; thrift
fiasco (n) :	failure; debacle	fulminate (v) :	to thunder or make a loud noise; to issue decrees with violence of threats
fictitious :	imaginary, unreal, not genuine	fulsome (adv) :	sickeningly obsequious; nauseating
fidelity (n/adj) :	faithfulness; honesty; accurate	furtive (adj) :	clandestine; secret
fiduciary (n) :	a person who holds anything in trust	fusillade (n) :	a simultaneous or continuous discharge of firearms; anything assaulting one in a similar way
fiend (n) :	a devil; an addict	fustian (adj) :	a kind of coarse, twilled cotton fabric; bombastic
figment (n) :	a fabrication or invention	G	
filch (v) :	to steal; to pilfer	gadfly (n) :	a blood sucking fly that distresses cattle; someone who provokes and irritates
filial (adj) :	in the relation of a child; pertaining to a son or a daughter	gaff (n) :	a hook used especially for landing large fish
finesse (n) :	skill or expertise; sophisticated accomplishment	galaxy :	the disc-shaped system, composed of spiralling arms of stars, that contains our solar system near its edge; a splendid assemblage
finicky (adv) :	particular about unimportant matters; fussy	gall (v) :	irritate; annoy; provoke
finite (adv) :	having an end or limit	galleon (n) :	a large vessel mostly used for carrying
firmament (n) :	the sky		
fission (n) :	a cleaving; reproduction by dividing		
fissure (n) :	a narrow opening		
flaccid (adj) :	soft and weak		
flagellate (v) :	to whip		
flamboyant (adj) :	gorgeously coloured or decorated; extravagant		
flaunt (v) :	to display ostentatiously; to show off; to exhibit		
flay (v) :	to strip off the skin from; to subject to savage criticism; to frighten		
fledgling (n) :	a bird just fledged; a very immature or inexperienced person		

gambol (v)	: to leap; to frisk playfully	governess	: a woman employed to teach children in a private household
gamester (n)	: a gambler	granary (n)	: a rich grain-growing region; a storehouse for grain
gamut (n)	: a range; scope; extent	grandiloquent (adj):	speaking, or expressed bombastically; pompous
garble (v)	: to misrepresent or falsify by suppression and selection; to jumble	grandiose (adj)	: grand or imposing; bombastic; splendid
gargantuan (adj)	: enormous; mammoth; a giant of vast appetite	granulate (v/adj)	: to form or break into grains or small masses
gargoyle (n)	: a spout, projecting from a roof-gutter; any grotesque figure or person	graphic (adj)	: written, descriptive or diagrammatic representation
garnish (n/v)	: adornment; to decorate; to adorn	grapple (v)	: struggle; wrestle mentally
gasconade (n)	: a boasting talk; to boast extravagantly	gratify (v)	: to please; to satisfy
gastronomy (n)	: the art or science of good eating	gratis (adj/adv)	: without payment; for nothing
gaudy (adj/adv)	: showy; ostentatious	gratuitous (adj)	: done or given for nothing; voluntary; uncalled for
gaunt (adj/adv)	: skeletal; thin; haggard	gratuity (n)	: a gift (usually money), separate from and additional to payment made for a service
gazette (n/adj)	: an official newspaper containing lists of government appointments, legal notices, despatches, etc	gravity (n)	: weightiness; graveness, solemnity; urgency
geisha (n)	: a Japanese girl trained to provide entertainment for men	gregarious (adj)	: associating in flocks and herds; fond of the company of others; sociable
gendarme (n)	: a man-at-arms; a policeman in full armour	grimace (n/v)	: a distortion of the face, in fun, disgust, etc; glare; to make a face
generality (n)	: a statement having general application	grisly (adj)	: ghastly; frightful
genteel (adj)	: graceful in manners; polite; cultured; respectable	grotesque (adj)	: bizarre; extravagantly formed; monstrous
genuflect (v)	: to bend the knee in worship or respect	grovel (v)	: to humble oneself, behave abjectly, eg. in apologizing; to crawl
genus (n)	: a class of objects comprehending several subordinate species	gruelling (adj)	: exhausting; strenuous
germane (adj)	: appropriate; relevant	gruesome (adj)	: horrible; grisly; macabre
germinal (adj)	: pertaining to a germ or rudiment	gubernatorial (adj):	relating to a governor
germinate (v)	: to begin to grow; to cause to sprout	guileless (adj)	: without deceit; artless
gerry mander (n/v):	: to rearrange in the interests of a particular party or candidate	gumption (n)	: boldness; courage; commonsense
gesticulate (v)	: to make vigorous gestures	gunrunner	: a person engaged in the illegal sale or importing of firearms
gibber (n/v)	: to utter senseless or inarticulate sounds	gustatory (adj)	: pertaining to the sense of taste
gibbet (n)	: a gallows, esp one on which criminals were suspended after execution	H	
gibe (v)	: to scoff; to flout, jeer	habiliments (n)	: attire; clothing
gibberish	: unintelligible or meaningless speech	hackles (n)	: the hair of a dog's neck
gladiator	: a man trained to fight with the sword or other weapons at ancient Roman show person defending or opposing a cause	hades (n)	: hell; the abode of the dead
gloaming (n)	: twilight; dusk	haggard (adj)	: weary; hollowed and gaunt, from weariness, hunger etc
gloat (v)	: to eye with intense (usually malicious); to exult	haggle (v)	: to bargain
glossary (n)	: a collection or list of explanations of words	halcyon (adj)	: calm; peaceful; happy and free
glower (v)	: to stare frowningly; to scowl	hale (adj/adv)	: robust; sound of body
glutinous (adj)	: gluey; sticky	hallowed (adj)	: holy; revered
gnarled (adj)	: contorted; weather beaten; knotty; twisted	hallucination (n)	: a perception without objective reality
gnome (n)	: a sprite; a goblin	hamper (v)	: to impede the progress or movement of; to curtail
gnu (n)	: a large African antelope	hangar (n)	: a large shed or building for aircraft, carriages, etc
goad (n/v)	: sharp-pointed stick for driving oxen; to incite; to provoke	harangue (n/v)	: a loud, aggressive speech addressed to a crowd
gobbledygook	: pompous or unintelligible jargon	harbor (v)	: a refuge or shelter
gorge (n/v)	: a ravine; a gluttonous feed	harpings (n)	: the foreparts of the wales at the bow
gouge (n/v)	: a chisel with a hollow blade for cutting grooves or holes; to scoop out	harridan (n)	: a sharp-tongued, scolding or bullying old woman
gourmand (n)	: a person who eats greedily	harry (v)	: to plunder; to ravage; to destroy
gourmet (n)	: a connoisseur of good food and wines, an epicure	haughtiness (n)	: proudness; arrogance
		haughty	: arrogantly self-admiring and disdainful
		haunches (n)	: the hip and the buttock taken together
		hawser (n)	: a large rope used in tying

hazardous (adj) :	dangerous; perilous	I	
hedonism (n) :	a lifestyle devoted to pleasure-seeking; the pursuit of pleasure	ichthyology (n) :	the study of fishes
heedless (adj/adv):	unmindful; reckless; careless	iconoclast (n)	
hegira (n) :	the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight	(adj iconoclastic) :	a person who attacks traditional or established beliefs, principles, ideas, institutions, etc
heinous (adj) :	outrageously wicked; atrocious	ideation (n) :	the power of the mind for forming ideas or images
helmsman :	a steersman	ideology (n) :	way of thinking; doctrine; beliefs
henchman :	a trusted supporter or attendant, a squire, a page of honour	idyll (n) (adj : idyllic):	a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects
heresy (n) :	apostasy; infidelity; dissent	igloo (n) :	a dome-shaped hut made of blocks of hard snow; a hollow in the snow made by a seal over its breathing hole in the ice
heretic (n) :	the upholder of a heresy; a person whose views are at variance with those of the majority	igneous (adj) :	of fire; produced by solidification of the earth's internal molten magma
hermaphrodite (n):	a human being, animal or plant with the organs of both sexes	ignominy (n)	
hermetic (adj) :	belonging to magic or alchemy, magical; obscure	(adj : ignominious):	humiliation; dishonour; shame; infamy
hermetically (adj/adv):	closed completely; made airtight by melting the glass	ignoramus (n) :	an ignorant person
hermitage (n) :	a hermit's place or cell; a secluded abode	illimitable (adj) :	limitlessly infinite
hibernal (adj) :	belonging to winter; wintry	imbecile (n)	
hibernate (v) :	to be inactive; to pass the winter in a dormant state	(n : imbecility) :	a foolish, unwise or stupid person; an idiot
hierarchy (n) :	a body or organisation classified in successively subordinate grades	imbroglio (n) :	an intricate or perplexing situation
hieroglyphic (n) :	writing that is difficult to read	imbrue (v) :	to soak; to drench; to stain or dye
hireling (n) :	a hired servant; a mercenary; a person activated solely by material considerations	immaculate (adj) :	perfectly groomed; flawless; unstained
hirsute (adj) :	hairy; shaggy; having long, stiffish hairs	immolate (n) :	to offer or kill as a sacrifice
historical (adj) :	pertaining to history	immune (adj) :	inoculated; protected against a disease or infection; unresponsive
histrionic (adj) :	relating to the stage or actors; melodramatic	immutable (adj) :	unchangeable
hoax (n) :	deceptive trick played maliciously or for a joke	impale (v) :	to pierce with something pointed; to fix on a sharp stake thrust through the body
hogshead (n) :	a large cask	impalpable (adj) :	not perceivable or detectable by touch; no capable of being comprehended or grasped
homage (n) :	honour; respect; tribute	impassive (adj) :	imperturbable; unemotional; having no sensation
hoodwink (v) :	to deceive, cheat	impeccable (adj) :	faultless; without flaw or error; ideal
hortatory (adj) :	inciting; encouraging	impediment (v) :	an obstacle; hindrance
horticultural (adj):	pertaining to the gardening	impenitent (adj) :	not repenting; a hardened sinner
hosanna :	in shout of adoration	imperious (adj) :	domineering, dictatorial; assuming command; haughty
hostelry (n) :	an inn	imperturbability (v):	not disturbed or agitated; serene
hover (v) :	hangover; linger; to move about nearby	impervious (adj) :	not easily influenced by ideas, arguments, etc, or moved or upset
hoyden (n) :	a tomboy	impetuous (adj) :	hasty; spontaneous without due consideration
hubbub (n) :	uproar; riot; a confused sound of many voices	impiety (n) :	blasphemy; profanity; disrespect
humane (adj) :	merciful; kind; benevolent	impinge (v) :	infringe; invade; violate
humdrum (adj) :	monotonous; dull	implacable (adj) :	incapable of being placated or appeased; inexorable
humility (n) :	the state or quality of being humble; lowliness; modesty	implausible (adj) :	inconceivable; incredible; unbelievable
hummock (n) :	a hillock	implicit (adj) :	absolute; definite; unquestionable; certain
humus (n) :	decomposed organic matter in the soil	impolitic (adj) :	not politic; inexpedient
husbandry (n) :	the business of a farmer; economical management	imponderable (adj):	not able to be weighed or evaluated
hustings (n) :	electioneering	impostor :	a person who assumes a false character or pretends to be someone else
hydrophobia (n) :	fear of water; rabies	impotent (adj) :	powerless; helpless; incapable of having sexual intercourse, owing to inability to achieve or maintain an erection
hypocritical (adj) :	deceptive; phoney; practising hypocrisy		
hypnotic :	a drug that produces sleep		
hypsography (n) :	the branch of geography dealing with the measurement and mapping of heights above sea-level		
hysteria (n) :	delirium; insanity		

imprecate (v) :	to invoke evil upon, to put a curse on	indissoluble (adj) :	that cannot be broken or dissolved; inseparable; binding permanently
impregnable (adj):	that cannot be captured, broken into or taken by force; strong	indite (v) :	to compose or write
imprimatur (n) :	a licence or permission to print a book, etc	indolence (n) :	idleness; inactivity; laziness
impromptu (adj) :	extemporaneous; improvised; spontaneous; unrehearsed	indomitable :	not to be overcome, unconquerable
impropriety (n) :	mistake; error; blunder; unsuitability	indubitably (adv) :	without doubt, certainly
improvident (adj) :	imprudent; thoughtless; negligent	inductive :	possessive; introductory
improvise (v) :	to perform extempore; to bring about suddenly	indulgent :	lenient; permissive; ready to gratify the wishes of others
inadvertence (n) :	negligence; over-sight	inebriety (n) :	drunkenness; intoxication
(adv : inadvertently)		ineffable (adj) :	inexpressible; not able to be described, indescribable
inalienable (adj) :	not capable of being transferred or removed; unchangeable	ineluctable (adj) :	not able to be escaped from or avoided
inarticulate :	dumb; speechless; incapable of clear and fluent expression	inept (adj) :	foolish, silly; awkward, clumsy
incandescent :	radiant; luminous; fluorescent	inequity (n) :	discrimination; injustice
incantation :	a formula of words sung for purposes of enchantment, a magic spell; recitation of magic spells	inert :	sluggish; static; chemically inactive
incapacitate (v) :	to disqualify legally; to disable; to make unfit (for)	inexorable :	relentless; unyielding
incarcerate (v) :	to imprison; to confine	infamous (adj) :	notorious; nefarious; having a very bad reputation
incarnadine (n) :	belonging to blood-red; blood-coloured	infantile (adj) :	childish; undeveloped
incendiary (n) :	a person who inflames passions or stirs up trouble; a person who maliciously sets fire to property	inference (n) :	conclusion; deduction
incessant (adj) :	uninterrupted; continuous	infernal (adj) :	hellish; fiendish; abominable
inchoate (adj) :	not established; rudimentary; only begun	infidel (n) :	agnostic; atheist; unbeliever
incipient (adj) :	beginning; nascent; developing	infinitesimal (adj) :	minute; tiny; microscopic
inclement (adj) :	severe; stormy; violent; harsh	infirmity (n) :	illness; ailment; disease
incongruous (adj):	inconsistent; unsuitable	infraction :	breach; violation
inconsequential (adj):	unimportant; negligible; trivial	ingénue (n) :	an artless, naïve or inexperienced young woman
incontrovertible (adj):	indisputable; unquestionable	inimical (adj) :	hostile; unfriendly; unfavourable
incorporeal :	having no material form or body; intangible; spiritual or metaphysical	inimitable (adj) :	incomparable; matchless; exceptionally good or remarkable
incorrigible (adj) :	beyond correction or reform	iniquitous (adj) :	wicked; evil; sinful
incredulity (n) :	not having belief; expressing disbelief; sceptical	inkling (n) :	a slight hint; a clue; an indication
incubus (n) :	a nightmare; any oppressive influence	innate (adj) :	natural; inborn; native
inculcate (v) :	to instil; to teach	innovation (n) :	a thing introduced as a novelty; introduction
incumbent (n) :	a person who holds an office; binding; obligatory	innuendo (n) :	insinuation; an indirect reference or intimation
incursion (n) :	a sudden attack; invasion	inopportune (adj) :	inauspicious; untimely
indefatigable (adj):	unflagging; untiring; determined	inordinate (adj) :	unrestrained; excessive; immoderate
indemnify (v) :	to compensate; to secure (with) contract; a written agreement between two or more parties, esp between an apprentice and an employer	inquisitor :	an official investigator
indenture (v) :		inscribe :	write or carve on stone, metal, paper, a book etc
indict (v) :	to charge with a crime formally or in writing	inscrutable (adj) :	that cannot be scrutinized or searched into and understood; mysterious, enigmatic
indigence (n) :	dearth; insufficiency; poverty; destitution	insensate (adj) :	without sensation, inanimate; having little of no good sense
indigenous :	native born; originating or produced naturally in a country, not imported	insidious (adj) :	cunning and treacherous; deceitful; covert
indignation (n) :	righteous anger at injustice, etc; feeling caused by an unjustified slight, etc to oneself	insinuate (v) :	to hint or indirectly suggest; to intimate
indiscriminate :	haphazard; random; unsystematic	insolvent (adj) :	bankrupt; not able to pay one's debts; destitute
indisputable (adj):	beyond doubt or question	insouciant (adj) :	unconcerned; indifferent; heedless; apathetic
		insubordinate (adj):	refusing to submit to authority; disobedient, rebellious
		insularity (n) :	the state of being isolated or remaining aloof
		insuperable (adj) :	not capable of being overcome or surmounted
		integrity (n) :	honesty; principle; character
		integument (n) :	an external covering
		intellect (n) :	the thinking principle; intelligence; brain

intelligentsia (n)	: the intellectual or cultured classes	jeremiad (n)	: a tale of grief, a doleful story
inter (v)	: to bury	jester	: a professional joker or 'fool' at a medieval court
interdict (v)	: to prohibit; to forbid	lingoism (n)	: chauvinism; fanaticism
interim (n)	: meantime; provisional; temporary	jocose (adj)	: merry; full of jokes
interlocutor	: a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation	jocular	: merry, fond of joking
interloper (n)	: a person who meddles in another's affairs, esp for profit; an intruder; a trespasser	jostle (v)	: to force, push or bump
internecine (adj)	: deadly; murderous	jovial (adj)	: cheerful; lively; joyous
interpolate (v)	: to tamper with or to corrupt by spurious insertions	juggernaut (n)	: a relentless destroying force
intimidation (n)	: the act of intimidating; the use of violence or threats; to frighten	junket (n)	: a picnic; an outing
intone	: recite with prolonged sounds, utter with a particular tone	junta (n)	: a government formed by a small group of military officers
intrinsic (adj)	: genuine; inherent	jurisprudence (n)	: knowledge of law; the science or philosophy of law
introspection (n)	: the observation and analysis of the processes of one's own mind	jurist	: an expert in law, a legal writer
introvert	: a person predominantly concerned with his or own thoughts and feelings rather than with external things	juxtapose	: to place side by side
intuition (n)	: the power of the mind by which it perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis; instinct	K	
inured (adj)	: accustomed; habituated; hardened	ken (n)	: range of sight or knowledge
inveigle	: entice; wheedle; to persuade by cajolery	kindle (v)	: to inflame (eg the passions); to provoke, incite
inveterate	: chronic; deep-rooted	kingpin	: a main or large bolt in a central position; the most important person in an organisation
invidious	: malicious; likely to incur or provoke ill-will or resentment; likely to excite envy	kleptomaniac (n)	: a person with a mania for stealing
inviolability (n)	: the quality of being inviolable	knavery (n)	: dishonesty; miscreants
invoke	: to call upon earnestly or solemnly; to address in prayer	knead	: to work and press together into a mass; to massage
invulnerable (adj)	: indomitable; unconquerable; that cannot be wounded	knell (n)	: the sound of a bell, especially at a death or funeral
iota	: bit; fraction	L	
irate (adj)	: angry; enraged	labyrinth (n)	: an arrangement of tortuous paths or alleys in which it is difficult to find the way out; amaze
iridescent (adj)	: glittering with changing colours; coloured like the rainbow	lacerate (v)	: cut; wounded; mutilated
irony (n) (adj : ironic)	: conveyance of meaning by words whose literal meaning is the opposite; sarcasm	lachrymose (adj)	: tearful; weepy; pathetic
irreconcilable (adj)	: incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship or agreement	lackadaisical (adj)	: languid and ineffectual; indolent; lazy; lethargic
irrefragable (adj)	: that cannot be refuted; unanswerable	lackey (n)	: attendant; hireling; minion
irrepressible (adj)	: not able or willing to be restrained, subdued	lacklustre (adj)	: dull; lifeless; apathetic
irreverent (adj)	: sacrilegious; disrespectful; not reverent	laconic (adj)	: sententiously brief; concise
irrevocable (adj)	: that cannot be recalled or revoked	laggard (adj)	: a person who lags behind
itinerant (adj)	: migrant; wandering	lambent (adj)	: flickering; softly radiant, glowing
itinerary (n)	: travel plan; a record of a journey	languid (adj)	: lethargic; spiritless; flagging
J		lapidary	: a cutter of stones, esp of gemstones; an expert of gems
jaded (adj)	: worn-out; fatigued; exhausted; corrupt	largesse (n)	: generosity; distribution of gifts
janitor	: a door keeper, a caretaker of a building	lascivious (adj)	: lecherous; wanton; obscene; indecent
jargon (n)	: terminology of a profession; dialect	lassitude (n)	: exhaustion; fatigue; weariness
jaunt (n)	: an excursion; outing	laudable (adj)	: praiseworthy; commendable; admirable
jaunty (adj)	: carefree; jovial; high-spirited	lave (v)	: to wash; to bathe
jeune (adj)	: immature, callow	lax (adj)	: negligent; careless; derelict
jeopardy (n)	: risk; threat; danger	lecherous (adj)	: lustful; sensual
		lectern (n)	: a reading-desk
		leeway (n)	: scope; range; freedom; liberty
		legatee	: the recipient of a legacy
		legend (n)	: code; key; inscription; slogan
		legerdemain (n)	: trickery; sleight-of-hand; deceit
		lesion (n)	: an injury or wound; an abnormal change in the structure of body tissue caused by disease or injury
		lewd (adj)	: indecent; obscene; sensual; lustful; unchaste
		lexicographer (n)	: a person who writes in a system in which each sign represents a word; a person who writes a dictionary

liaison (n)	: union; connection; a secret or illicit love affair	malevolent (adj)	: wishing evil; malignant; venomous; ill disposed towards others
libation (n)	: the pouring forth of wine or other liquid in honour of a god or goddess	malicious (adj)	: bearing ill-will or spite; motivated by hatred or ill-will
libelous (adj)	: defamatory; maligning	malignant (adj)	: harmful; malicious; venomous; baleful
licentious (adj)	: promiscuous; indulging in excessive freedom	malingerer (n)	: a person who pretends or feigns sickness in order to avoid duty or work
lieu (n)	: used chiefly in the phrase in lieu of; in place of, substitute	malleable (adj)	: mouldable; ductile; able to be beaten, rolled, etc into a new shape
lilliputian (adj)	: a midget	manacle (v)	: handcuffed; shackled
limber (adj)	: agile; flexible; supple	mangy (adj)	: dirty; shabby; ragged
limbo (n)	: an uncertain or intermediate state; prison	maniacal (adj)	: insane; frenzied; crazed; mad
limn (v)	: to draw	manifesto (n)	: public written declaration of the intentions, opinions or motives of a sovereign or of party or body
lineage (n)	: ancestry; family tree	mannequin	: a dummy figure, as used for display in shop windows, etc; a person, usually a woman, employed to wear and display clothes;
lineaments (n)	: distinguishing features especially on the face	manumit (v)	: to release from slavery; to set free
linguistic (adj)	: relating to languages or knowledge or the study of languages	marauder (n)	: outlaw; pirate; looter
lionize (v)	: to treat as a hero or celebrity	mariner	: a sailor
liquidate (v)	: to clear off; to dispose off; to kill	marsupial (n)	: a member of an order of mammals or animals whose young are born in a very imperfect state and are usually carried in a pouch by the female
lissom (adj)	: flexible; nimble; lithe		
listless (adj)	: indolent; languid; unconcerned; uninterested		
literati	: men of letters, the learned class		
lithe (adj)	: flexible; supple; limber		
litigant	: engaged in a lawsuit		
litotes (n)	: meiosis or understatement		
livid (adj)	: enraged; furious; extremely angry	martial (adj)	: belonging to the military; warlike
loathe (v)	: hate; abhor; detest; dislike intensely	masochist (n)	: pleasure, especially sexual pleasure, in being dominated or treated cruelly
lofty (adj)	: very high in position, character, manner or diction; high-minded; elevated	masticate (v)	: to chew; to knead mechanically, as in rubber manufacture
loiter (v)	: to linger; to dawdle	matriarch	: a woman who is the head of the family
loll (v)	: to lie lazily about, to lounge or sprawl	maudlin (adj)	: weakly sentimental; lachrymose; weeping
longevity (n)	: great length of life	maunder (v)	: to mutter; to grumble; to talk in a rambling, inconclusive way, to drivel
lope (v)	: to run with a long stride; to leap	mausoleum (n)	: a magnificent tomb or monument; a gloomy or spiritless place
loquacious (adj)	: talkative; verbose; garrulous	mawkish (adj)	: insipid; maudlin; sentimental; loathsome, disgusting
lothario	: a seducer; a rake	maxim (n)	: a general principle, serving as a rule or guide; a pithy saying; a proverb; an adage
lout (n)	: an ill-mannered, aggressive or awkward man or youth; an idiot	mayhem (n)	: malicious damage; maiming
lubricity (n)	: slipperiness; smoothness; instability	meddlesome (adj)	: intrusive; annoying; bothersome
lucent (adj)	: shining; bright	meditation (n)	: the act of meditating; deep thought; serious continuous contemplation
lucrative (adj)	: profitable; prosperous; well-paying	medley (n)	: a mingled and confused mass; combination; mixture
lucre (n)	: riches; resources; funds; wealth	mellifluous (adj)	: melodic; harmonious; smooth
ludicrous (adj)	: absurd; ridiculous; laughable	memento	: something kept or given as a reminder; remembrance; token
lupine (adj)	: of a wolf; like a wolf; wolfish	memoir	: a written record set down as material for history or biography
lurid (adj)	: sensational; shocking; gruesome; horrifying	memorialize (v)	: to present a memorial to; to commemorate
luscious (adj)	: delicious; appetizing; exceedingly sweet	ménage (n)	: household; the management of a house
lustre (n)	: shine; brightness; gloss	mendacious (adj)	: inclined to be untruthful; lying
luxuriant (adj)	: exuberant in growth; overabundant; profuse	mendicant (n)	: a beggar; a friar who depends on alms
		mercantile (adj)	: relating to merchants; having to do with trade; commercial; mercenary
M			
macabre (adj)	: gruesome; ghastly; grotesque		
maelstrom	: a particularly powerful whirlpool; a confused or disordered state of affairs; turmoil		
maim (v)	: injure; wound; lacerate; mutilate; disable		
malaise (n)	: despondency; uneasiness; weakness		
malapropism (n)	: the misapplication of words without mispronunciation		
malediction (n)	: a curse; a calling down of evil; anathema		
malefactor (n)	: a criminal; an evil-doer; a lawbreaker		

mercenary (adj) :	greedy; avaricious; hired for money; sold or done for money	mollycoddle (v) :	to coddle; an effeminate man
meretricious (adj):	flashy; gaudy; artificial	molt (v) :	to cast or shed (feathers, skin, etc) in the process of renewal.
metamorphosis (n):	change; transformation	momentous (adj) :	of great consequence; significant; important
metaphysical (adj) :	intellectual study; abstract; theoretical	monastic (adj) :	recluse; solitary; relating to masteries, monks, or nuns
(n metaphysics)		mongrel :	an animal, especially a dog, of a mixed breed
mete (v) :	apportion; measure; dispense	monolithic (adj) :	of a single block of stone; massive and undifferentiated; relating to a monolith
meteoric (adj) :	remarkably rapid; transiently flashing like a meteor	monologue :	a soliloquy or speech by one person, or a composition intended to be spoken by one person
methodical (adj) :	systematic; uniform	monotheism (n) :	the belief in only one God
meticulous (adj) :	scrupulously careful; overcareful	monotony (n) :	routine; tedious sameness or lack of variety; boredom
mettle (n) :	temperament; courage; spirit	moor (n) :	a wide expanse of uncultivated ground; field
miasma (n) :	unwholesome air or atmosphere; foul vapours, eg from rotting matter	morality :	morals; principles; standards; the doctrine of actions as right or wrong
microcosm (n) :	an object, situation, etc contained within another and displaying all its characteristics on a smaller scale, a miniature version	morbid (adj) :	sickly; gruesome; ghastly; unwholesome
mien (n) :	bearing; facial expression; look, manner	morganatic (adj) :	relating to a marriage between people of unequal rank
migrant (adj) :	a person or animal that migrates or is migrating	morose (adj) :	gloomy; sullen; melancholy
millitate (v) :	to contend; to fight for a cause	mortician (n) :	an undertaker
millennium :	a thousand years; the thousand years after the second coming of Christ	mosaic :	anything composed by the piecing together of different things; the fitting together in a design of small pieces of coloured marble, glass, etc
milliner :	a person who makes or sells women's hats	mote (n) :	a particle of dust; anything very small
minaret (n) :	a mosque tower, from which the call to prayer is given	motif :	theme; concept; subject
minatory (adj) :	threatening	motley (adj) :	mixed; variegated; multicoloured
mincing (adj) :	not speaking frankly or openly; speaking or walking with affected nicety; cut into small pieces	mountebank (n) :	a charlatan; a buffoon; a quack seller of remedies, etc
minstrel :	a person who entertains patrons with singing, buffoonery, etc	muddle (v) :	to confuse; to mix up, fail to distinguish between
minutiae (n) :	minute particulars or details	muggy :	humid; sultry
misadventure (n) :	misfortune; mishap; bad luck	mugwump (n) :	a person of great importance, or one who thinks himself or herself to be so
misalliance :	an unsuitable alliance	mulish :	stubborn
misanthrope (n) :	a hater of mankind, someone who distrusts everyone else	multifarious (adj) :	various; multiple; diverse; many-faceted
miscegenation (n):	inter-breeding, intermarriage or sexual intercourse between different races; mixing of race	multilingual (adj) :	of many languages; speaking several languages
misconstrue :	to interpret wrongly; misunderstand; confuse	murky (adj) :	nebulous; obscure; cloudy; foggy
miscreant (n) :	criminal; rogue; scoundrel; villain	murRAIN (n) :	a cattle-plague; a pestilence
misdeemeanour (n):	bad conduct; a misdeed	musky (adj) :	having the odour of musk
misgivings (n) :	doubt; suspicion; apprehension; a mistrust	muster (v) :	to gather; to collect
misnomer (n) :	a misnaming; a wrong or unsuitable name	musty (adj) :	deteriorated from disuse; spoiled by damp; stale; stuffy
misogamist (n) :	one who hates marriage	mutable (adj) :	fickle, inconstant; variable; subject to change
misogynist (n) :	one who hates women	mutinous (adj) :	rebellious, unsubmitive; ready or inclined to mutiny
mite (n) :	a small contribution proportionate to one's means; a very small amount	myopic (adj) :	short-sighted
mitigate (v) :	to lessen the severity, violence or evil of; to temper; to mollify, appease; to allay	myriad (n) :	any immense number; abundance
mnemonic (adj) :	a device to help memory; the art of assisting memory	N	
mode (n) :	system; practice; technique	narcotic :	a substance including drowsiness, sleep, stupor, or insensibility
modicum (n) :	a small quantity; little	natation (n) :	swimming
modulation (n) :	adjustment; change; modification	nauseate (v) :	to feel nausea or disgust; to feel sick; loathe
moghul (n) :	an influential person, a magnate	nautical (adj) :	relating to navigation, or to ships and sailors
mollify (v) :	to soften; to assuage; to appease; to soothe		

nebulous (adj)	: unclear; ambiguous; vague; cloudy; hazy	odoriferous (adj)	: emitting a smell
necromancy	: the art of revealing future events by calling up and questioning the spirits of the dead; enchantment; sorcery	odyssey (n)	: a long wandering, or a tale of wandering
nemesis (n)	: punishment; adversary	offal (n)	: waste or rejected parts, especially of a carcase
neologism (n)	: a new word, phrase or doctrine	officious (adj)	: too forward in offering unwelcome or unwanted services; intermeddling
neophyte (n)	: a novice in a religious order; a newly ordained priest	ogle (v)	: to stare greedily; to eye impertinently or lecherously
nestle	: to lie or press close; to cuddle	olfactory (adj)	: pertaining to or used in, smelling
nexus (n)	: connection; link	oligarchy	: government by a small exclusive class; a small body of men who have the supreme power of a state in their hands
niche	: a position in a field; a situation, place or condition appropriate for a person or thing	omnipresent (adj)	: present everywhere at the same time
niggardly (adj)	: miserly; stingy	omniscient (adj)	: all knowing; all-seeing
noctambulism	: a sleep walker	onomatopoeia (n)	: the formation of a word in imitation of the sound of the thing meant
nocturnal	: belonging to the night; happening, done, or active by night	opalescent (adj)	: of milky iridescence
nomenclature (n)	: a system of names; terminology	opprobrious (n)	: reproachful, insulting or abusive; infamous, disgraceful
nominal (adj)	: formal; paltry; small	optometrist (n)	: an ophthalmic optician; a person qualified to practise optometry
nonage (n)	: immaturity; legal infancy, minority	opus (n)	: composition; creation; production; work
nonentity (n)	: a person or thing of no importance; a thing which does not exist	oracle (n)	: revelator; prophet; a medium progeny of divine revelation
nonplus (v)	: to perplex completely, make uncertain what to say or do	ordinance (n)	: regulation; a bye-law; that which is ordained by authority
nosegay (n)	: a bunch of fragrant flowers; a bouquet	orientation (n)	: the act of orientating; familiarising; introduction
notarize	: to attest, to authenticate by a notary	orifice (n)	: a mouth-like opening
noxious (adj)	: poisonous; unwholesome; harmful	osmosis	: any process by which something is acquired by absorption
nubile (adj)	: marriageable; sexually mature; sexually attractive	ornate (adj)	: decorated; adorned; fancy
nullify (n)	: to make null; to annul; to make void or of no force	ornithologist	: an expert in the study of birds
numismatist (n)	: one who has a collection of coins or medals; relating to money, coins or medals	orotund (adj)	: full, round or sonorous; grandiloquent
nuptial (adj)	: relating to marriage; conjugal	orthography (n)	: the art or practice of spelling words correctly
nurture (v)	: to educate; to bring up; to educate	oscillate (v)	: to vary between certain limits; to fluctuate; vibrate; to swing to and fro like a pendulum
nutrient (adj)	: nourishing; feeding	ostensible (adj)	: supposed; seeming, our outwardly apparent
O		ostentatious (adj)	: pretentious; showy
obeisance (n)	: homage; reverence; respect	ostracise	: to exclude from society or from one's social group; to banish; to cast out
obituary	: an announcement of someone's death	oust (v)	: expel; remove; dismiss
objurgate (v)	: to chide; to scold	overt (adj)	: open to view, not concealed; evident; apparent; clear
oblations	: anything offered in worship; an offering generally	overweening (adj)	: arrogant, conceited; inflated, excessive
oblique (adj)	: not straightforward; indirect; slant; inclined	ovine (adj)	: sheep-like; relating to sheep
obloquy (n)	: disgrace; humiliation; shame	ovoid (adj)	: egg-shaped
obscure (adj)	: not easily understood; not clear or perspicuous; unknown; unfamiliar	P	
obsequious (adj)	: fawning; servile	pachyderm (n)	: a thick skinned animal
obsequy	: funeral rites and solemnities	pacifist (n/adj)	: a person who is opposed to war
obsolete (adj)		paeon (n)	: a song of thanksgiving or triumph
(n : obsolescence):	antiquated; outdated	pageant (n)	: ceremony; extravaganza; parade; procession
obstetrician (n)	: a man or woman skilled in practising, or qualified to practise, obstetrics	palaeontology (n)	: the study of fossils
obstreperous (adj)	: unruly; noisy; clamorous; making a loud noise	palatable (adj/adv)	: appetizing; mouth-watering; delicious
occident (n)		palaver (n/v)	: a talk or discussion; idle copious talk
(adj : occidental)	: the quarter of the sky where the sun, stars and planets set	palliate (v)	: justify; mitigate; alleviate; reduce
occlude (v)	: to stop or cover (a passage, cavity or opening); to cut or shut off		
oculist (n)			
(adj : ocular)	: a specialist in diseases and defects of the eye, an ophthalmologist		

pallid (adj)	: pale; tedious; dull; wan	permeate (v)	: to pass through the pores of; to penetrate; to pervade
palpable (adj)	: noticeable; apparent; perceptible	pernicious (adj)	: deadly; detrimental; destructive; highly injurious
palpitate (v)	: to beat rapidly; to pulsate; to pump; to throb	pernod (n)	: an alcoholic drink flavoured with aniseed
panacea (n)	: a cure for all things	perpetrate (v)	: to commit; to execute
panegyric (n)	: a eulogy; laudation	persiflage (n)	: banter; flippancy
panjandrum (n)	: an imaginary figure of great power and self-importance	personable (adj)	: of good appearance, attractive; easy to get on with, likeable; friendly
panorama (n)	: tableau; perspective; a wide or complete view	persona muta (n)	: a character in an opera who neither speaks nor sings
papyrus (n)	: the paper-reed	persona non grata:	a person who is not acceptable or disliked
paragon (n)	: a model of perfection or supreme excellence	pertinacious (adj)	: thoroughly tenacious; holding obstinately to an opinion or a purpose related; appropriate; suitable; fitting
parameter (n)	: limit; boundary; demarcation	pertinent (adj)	: related; appropriate; suitable; fitting
paraphernalia (n)	: belongings; baggage; equipment	pervade (v)	: to pass through; to diffuse; to permeate
paregoric (n)	: a medicine that soothes pain	pesade (n)	: a dressage manoeuvre in which a horse rears up on its hind legs without forward movement
parlance (n)	: speaking; conversation	pestilential (adj)	: of the nature of pestilence; destructive; pestering
paroxysm (n)	: a fit of acute pain; any sudden violent action; a fit of passion, laughter, coughing etc	phenobarbitone (n):	a sedative and hypnotic drug
paricide (n)	: the murder of a parent or near relative	phial (n)	: a container for liquids
partisan (adj)	: biased; prejudiced; adherence; partial	philander (v)	: to flirt or have casual affairs with women
parturition (n)	: the act of giving birth	philology (n)	: the science of language especially of its historical development, historical linguistics
parvenu (n)	: someone newly risen into wealth, notice or power; an upstart	physiognomy (n)	: the art of judging character from appearance; the general appearance of anything
pathology (n)	: the study of diseases or of the changes in tissues or organs that are associated with disease	physiological (adj):	relating to the science of processes of life in animals and plants
patois (n)	: regional spoken dialect; jargon	piebald (adj)	: black and white in patches; heterogeneous
patrimony (n)	: an inheritance from a father or from ancestors	pillage (n/v)	: loot; rob; to plunder
pedagogue (n)	: a teacher; a pedant	pinnacle (n)	: the highest point; summit; acme
pedant (n)	: intellectual; scholar; a pedagogue; a person who values academic learning too highly	piquant (adj)	: pungent; spicy; appetizing; stimulating
pedestal (n)	: the support of a column, statue, vase etc	piscatorial (adj)	: fishing; relating to fish or fishermen
paediatrician (n)	: an expert in the treatment of children's diseases	pithy (adj)	: sententious and masterful; concise
pediment (n)	: a triangular structure crowning the front of a building	plagiarize (v)	: to steal from (the writings or ideas of another); forge; lift
pejorative (adj)	: degrading; derogatory; disparaging	plangent (adj)	: resounding, resonant; resounding mournfully
pellucid (adj)	: perfectly clear; transparent	platonic (adj)	: spiritual; idealistic; incorporeal
pendent (adj)	: hanging; drooping	plauditory (adj)	: applaudable; praise bestowed, enthusiastic approval
penitentiary (n)	: penal and reformatory; relating to penance	plebiscite (n)	: an ascertainment of general opinion on any matter; a direct vote of the whole nation or of the people on a special point
pennant (n)	: banner; a long narrow flag; a signalling or identifying flag	plenipotentiary (n):	having or conferring full powers; person invested with full powers
pensive (adj)	: expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; meditative	plenitude (n)	: fullness; completeness; plentifulness
perambulate	: walk through	podiatrist (n)	: a specialist in the treatment of the disorders of the foot
percussion (n)	: striking; impact	podium (n)	: a platform; dais
perdition	: utter loss or ruin; hell	poignant (adj)	: intense; touching; pathetic; stinging
peremptory (adj)	: final; admitting no refusal or denial	polemic (n)	: argument; controversy
peregrination (n)	: travelling about; wandering; a sojourn abroad	politic (adv)	: judicious; prudent; discreet
peremptory (adj)	: final; ultimate; arrogantly commanding	polity (n)	: political organisation; a body of people organised under a system of government
perennial (adj)	: growing constantly; perpetual; undying; continual	polygamist (n)	: one who marries more than one person at a time
peripatetic (adj)	: walking about; itinerant		
periphrasis (n)	: circumlocution; round-about expression		
peritrich (n)	: a bacterium bearing a ring of cilia around the body		
perlustrate (v)	: to traverse and inspect		

polyglot (n/adj) :	related to speaking or writing many languages; one who speaks or writes many languages	pretentious (adj) :	pompous; showy, ostentatious; snobbish
ponderous (adj) :	heavy; weighty; bulky	preternatural (adj):	abnormal; out of the ordinary course of nature
pontificate :	pretend to be infallible, be pompously dogmatic	primogeniture (n) :	the right of inheritance of the first-born child; the circumstance of being first-born
porphyry (n) :	a very hard, variegated rock of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture	prima-donna (n) :	a person, especially a woman, who is temperamental, over-sensitive and hard to please
portend (v) :	to warn of as something to come; to forecast; to indicate	privation (n) :	destitution; poverty; the state of being deprived of something
portentous (adj) :	ominous; prodigious; threatening	privy (n) :	familiar; inmate; a lavatory, especially in its own shed or outhouse
posthumous (adj):	born after the father's death; published after the author's or composer's death	probation (n) :	a preliminary time to allow suitability or unsuitability; testing
post prandial (adj):	after dinner	proboscis (n) :	a trunk or long snout; a trunk-like process such as the suctorial mouth-parts of some insects; a nose
potentate (n) :	a powerful ruler; a monarch	prodigious (adj) :	more than usually large in size or degree
potpourri (n) :	a fragrant mixture of dried petals, leaves etc used to scent a room; a literary production of uncomposed parts; a miscellany	profligate (adj) :	dissolute; lascivious; prodigal; extravagant
poultice (n) :	a hot semi-liquid mixture spread on a bandage and applied to the skin to reduce inflammation	progenitor (n) :	an ancestor; a forefather
practicable (adj) :	capable of being done; carried out or accomplished, feasible	prognathous (adj):	with a projecting jaw
pragmatic (adj) :	fundamental; basic; realistic; sensible	prognosis (n) :	a forecasting or forecast, especially of the course of a disease
precedence (n) :	the act of going before in time; priority; the fact of being before in rank	prognosticate (v) :	to foretell; to indicate the coming of
preceptor :	a teacher or instructor	proletariat (n) :	the poorest labouring class; the wage-earning class
preciosity (n) :	fastidious over-refinement	promiscuous (adj):	abandoned; careless; confusedly or indiscriminately mixed
precipice (n) :	a high vertical or nearly vertical cliff or rock face	promontory (n) :	a high cape; a projection, ridge or eminence
precipitate (v/n/adj):	to accelerate; to hurl headlong; abrupt; hasty; hurried; a substance separated from solution or suspension, falling and settling at the bottom as a solid deposit	promulgate (v) :	to announce publicly; to put into effect by proclamation; to make widely known
precipitation (n) :	the amount of rainfall; impulsive action; great hurry	propagate (v) :	to breed; to multiply; to spread from one to another
precipitous (adj) :	steep; sheer	propellant (n) :	something which propels
précis (n) :	an abstract; a summary	propinquity (n) :	nearness
precise (adj) :	definite; accurate; exact	propitiate (v) :	appease; pacify; to render favourable
preclude (v) :	to hinder by anticipation, counteract in advance; to prevent; to stop; to curb; to obstruct	propitious (adj) :	favourable; auspicious
precocious (adj) :	strikingly advanced or mature in mental development, speech, social behaviour, etc	propulsive (adj) :	of a force causing forward movement
predatory (adj) :	killing and feeding on others	prorogue (v) :	to postpone; to prolong
predecessor (n) :	the person who preceded one in one's job or position	proscenium (n) :	the front part of the stage
predilection (n) :	preference or special liking; fondness; attraction	proselytize (v) :	to convert
pre-eminent (adj) :	distinguished; notable; prominent	prosody (n) :	the study of versification
premonition (n) :	a feeling that something is going to happen before it actually does	protean (adj) :	readily assuming different shapes; variable; inconstant
preponderance (n):	excess in number; weighing more	protégé :	a pupil; a ward; someone under the protection or patronage of another person
preponderate (v) :	to ponder beforehand	protrude (v) :	to thrust or push out or forward; to obtrude; to extend
preposterous (adj):	utterly absurd; contrary to the order of nature or reason	provident (adj) :	farsighted; thoughtful; prudent; thrifty
prerogative (n) :	a privilege that is exclusive to a person, group, etc; a right arising out of one's rank, position or office	provisional (adj) :	conditional; temporary; adopted on the understanding that it may be changed later
prescience (n) :	fore-knowledge; foresight	proviso (n) :	any condition; clauses; a provision or condition in a deed or other writing
presumptuous (adj):	tending to presume; impertinently bold	provoke (v) :	to excite with anger; to irritate; to incite
		prurient (adj) :	having an unhealthy interest in sexual matters; arousing sexual interest

psyche (n)	: nature; the soul, spirit or mind
psychiatrist (n)	: a person who is medically qualified to treat diseases of the mind
psychopathic (adj):	pertaining to psychopathy or the behaviour or condition of a psychopath
psychosis (n)	: a serious mental disorder; mental confusion and a lack of insight on the part of the patient into his or her condition
pueblo (n)	: a communal habitation of the Indians of New Mexico, etc
puerile (adj)	: childish; juvenile; pertaining to children
pugilist (n)	: a boxer
pugnacious (adj)	: given to fighting; combative; belligerent; quarrelsome
puissant (adj)	: powerful
pulchritude (n)	: beauty
pulmonary (adj)	: of the lungs or respiratory cavity; leading to or from the lungs
pulsate (v)	: to beat, throb; to change repeatedly in force or intensity
pummel (v)	: to beat, pound or thump, especially with the fists
punctilious (adj)	: scrupulous and exact; attentive to etiquette and punctilios
pungency (n)	: bitter; acrid; keenly touching the mind
puny (adj)	: trivial; petty
purblind (adj)	: nearly blind; dim-sighted
purge (n/v)	: to purify; to empty the bowels frequently
purloin (v)	: to lift; to snatch; to steal
purveyor (n)	: someone whose business is to provide food or meals
putative (adj)	: reputed
putrid (adj)	: rotten; wretchedly bad; stinking
pyre (n)	: a pile of combustible material for burning a dead body
pyromaniac (n/adj):	one who has obsessive urge to set on fire things

Q

quack (n)	: a charlatan; someone who claims, and practices under the pretence of having, knowledge and skill that he or she does not possess
quadruped (n)	: a four-footed animal
quaff (v)	: to drink or drain in large draughts; to drink deeply
quagmire (n)	: a difficult problematic situation
qualms (n)	: a misgiving; apprehension; reservation
quandary (n)	: dilemma; a state of perplexity; confusion
quarry (n)	: a hunted animal; a hunter's heap of dead game
quay (n)	: a landing place; a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels; a dock
quibble (v)	: argument on unimportant details; to raise irrelevant or petty objections
quiescent (adj)	: inactive; resting; still
quip (n)	: a short, clever remark; a wisecrack; a fanciful jest or action
quizzical (adj)	: mocking; amusing; comical
quorum (n)	: a minimum number of persons necessary for transaction of business in any body

R

rabbi	: a Jewish scholar or teacher
raconteur (n)	: a teller of anecdotes
ragamuffin (n)	: a ragged, disreputable child
raillery (n)	: mockery; banter; teasing
raiment (n)	: clothing; apparel; attire
rakish (adj)	: lascivious; lively
rampant (adj)	: prevailing; widespread; excessive; uncontrollable; epidemic
rapacious (adj)	: living by taking prey; grasping; greedy for gain
rapprochement (n):	drawing together; establishment or renewal of cordial relations
ratiocination (n)	: reasoning
raucous (adj)	
(n: raucousness)	: hoarse, harsh; loud
raunchy (adj)	: coarsely or openly sexual; lewd
realm (n)	: kingdom; domain; province, region
rebuff (n)	: snub; unexpected refusal or rejection
rebuke (v)	: to reprove sternly; to admonish
rebut (v)	: to disprove; to refute; to invalidate
recapitulate (v)	: to go over again the chief points of
(n: recapitulation)	
recidivism (n)	
(adj: recidivistic)	: the habit of relapsing into crime
recluse (n)	
(adj: reclusive)	: a religious devotee who lives shut up in a cell; a hermit; a person who lives retired from the world
recondite (adj)	: abstruse; profound; obscure; hidden
(n: reconditeness)	
reconnoiter	: make a reconnaissance of (an area, enemy, position, etc)
recreant (n)	: an apostate; a craven; a traitor
redress (n)	: compensation; relief; reparation
referendum (n)	: the principle or practice of submitting a question directly to the vote of the entire electorate
	: unruly; unmanageable
refractory (adj)	
(adv: refractorily)	
refulgent (adj)	
(n: refulgence)	: radiant; beaming; glittering
refurbish (v)	: to renovate; to brighten up
regal (adj)	
(adv: regally)	: kingly; royal; dignified
regatta (n)	: a yacht or boat race meeting
regicide (n)	: the killing or killer of a king
regimen (n)	: government; administration; course of treatment, such as a prescribed combination of diet, drugs etc
rehash (v)	: something made up of materials formerly used
reimburse (v)	: to repay; to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense
(n: reimbursement)	
reiterate (v)	
(n: reiteration)	: to repeat again and again
rejuvenate (v)	
(n: rejuvenation)	: to restore to activity; to make young again
relinquish (v)	: to let go; to give up
reminiscence (n)	: recollection; an account of something remembered; the recurrence to the mind of the past
(adj: reminiscent)	
repatriate	: return to one's own native land
repertoire (n)	: a performer's or company's repertory
replete (adj)	

(n : repletion) :	filled; filled to satiety; full	sequacious (adj) :	ready to follow a leader or authority; compliant
reprehensible (adj):	blameworthy; disgraceful; shameful	sequester (v) :	to confiscate; to seclude; to set apart
(n : reprehend)		serendipity (n) :	fortune; coincidence; luck; accident
repugnance (n) :	aversion; inconsistency	serenity (n)	
(adj : repugnant)		(adj : serene) :	calm; unruffled
rescind (v)		serpentine (adj) :	snakelike; winding; tortuous
(adj : rescindable):	to annul; to cancel	serrated (adj)	
resiliency (n)		(n : serration) :	with sharp forward-pointing teeth; notched like a saw
(adj : resilient) :	the quality of being resilient; recoil	severance (n) :	division; separation; partition
resonant (adj)		shambles (n) :	a butcher's market stall; a slaughter-house; a mess or muddle
(n : resonance) :	resounding	sibylline (adj) :	of a prophetess, witch or female fortune-teller; prophetic books
resplendent (adj) :	shining, brilliant and splendid	sidereal (adj) :	of, like, or relating to the stars
(n : resplendence)		silt (n) :	fine sediment deposited by a body of water
resuscitate (v) :	to bring back to life or conscious; to revive	simian (adj) :	of the apes; apelike
retraction (n)		simile (n) :	a figure of speech in which a person or thing is described by being explicitly likened to another
(v : retract) :	drawing back	simper (v)	
retribution (n)		(adj : simpering) :	to smile in a silly, weak or affected manner
(adj : retributive) :	requital; punishment	simulate (v)	
retroactive (adj) :	applying to or affecting things past; operating backward	(adj : simulated) :	to feign; to fake; to re-create the conditions of, for the purposes of training or experimentation
reverberate (v) :	to echo; to resound	sinecure (n) :	an office without work, a cushy job
(adj : reverberant)		sinequanon (latin):	an indispensable condition
rhapsodize (v)		sinewy (adj) :	relating to physical strength, muscle
(adj : rhapsodic) :	to piece together; to recite in rhapsodies	sinuous (adj) :	bending in a supple manner; curvy; serpentine
risible (adj) :	able or inclined to laugh; ludicrous	skeptic (n)	
rote (n) :	mechanical memory, repetition or performance without regard to the meaning	(adj : skeptical) :	a person who tends to disbelieve; a person who doubts prevailing doctrines, esp. in religion
ruminate (v)		skittish (adj)	
(n : rumination) :	to meditate	(n : skittishness) :	playful; lively; volatile; changeable
rustic (adj)		skulduggery (n) :	underhand malpractices
(n : rusticity) :	of a country; like that of country people; rural	sleazy (adj)	
S		(n : sleaziness) :	cheap; shabby
sagacious (adj)		sleight (n) :	juggling trick; an artful trick; dexterity
(n : sagacity) :	clever; cunning; discerning and judicious; wise	slither (v)	
salacious (adj)		(adj : slithery) :	to slide, especially on the belly
(n : salaciousness):	lustful; lecherous; arousing lustful or lecherous feelings	sluice (n)	
salvage (v) :	to recover; to save from danger of loss or destruction	(v : sluiced) :	a floodgate or watergate; a structure with a gate for stopping or regulating flow or water
sapient (adj) :	wise; learned; sagacious	snivel (v)	
sardonic (adj) :	heartless or bitter; mockingly scornful	(adj : snivelling) :	to whimper or cry; to utter with snivelling
sartorial (adj) :	of or relating to a tailor, tailoring, dress	sobriquet (n) :	a nickname; an assumed name
saturnine (adj) :	gloomy; phlegmatic; grave	solecism (n) :	a breach of syntax or a nonstandard grammatical usage
savoir-faire (n) :	the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; tact	soliloquy (n) :	an act of talking to oneself
scourge (n) :	a cause of widespread affliction; calamity	sombre (adj)	
scrupulous (adj) :	careful; meticulous; captious	(n : sombreness) :	dark and gloomy; melancholy; serious; grave
secede (v)		somnambulist (n):	a person walking in sleep
(n : secession) :	to withdraw	soporific (n/adj) :	a sleep-inducing agent; drowsy; sleepy
seclusion (n)		(adv : soporifically)	
(adj : secluded) :	the act of being secluded; isolation; solitude	spasmodic (adj) :	intermittent
semantics (n)		splenic (adj) :	bad-tempered, irritable or irritated; melancholy
(adj : semantic) :	the area of linguistics dealing with the meaning of words		
sensuous (adj)			
(n : sensuousness):	alive to the pleasures of sensation; pertaining to the senses without implication of lasciviousness		
sententious (adj) :	abounding in maxims; full of meaning; aphoristic		
(n : sententiousness)			

sporadic (adj)	: occurring here and there or now and then; scattered	T	
spurious (adj)	: not genuine; false; forged	tabby (n)	: a gossiping, interfering woman; a girl or woman
spurn (v)	: to reject with contempt; disdainful rejection	tableau (n)	: moment or scene in which the action is 'frozen' for dramatic effect; suddenly created dramatic situation
squalid (adj)	: dirty; filthy; dilapidated; uncared-for, unkempt; sordid and dingy	tabloid (n)	: anything in a concentrated form, a summary
staid (adj)	: dignified; serious; often implying a dull or boring quality	tacky	: shabby; dilapidated
stalemate (n)	: an inglorious deadlock	taffy	: flattery, blarney
stalwart (adj)	: stout, strong, sturdy; determined or committed in support or partisanship	talisman	: an object supposed to be induced with magical powers and able to protect, bring good fortune, etc to the possessor; an amulet or charm
stamina (n)	: sustained energy, staying power, whether physical, mental or emotional	tandem	: together or in conjunction
status-quo	: the existing condition, unchanged situation	taper	: a feeble light; a wax-candle; narrow; to become gradually smaller towards one end
stereotyped (adj)		tapestry	: an ornamental textile used for the covering of walls and furniture, etc, made by passing coloured threads or wools through a fixed-warp fabric
(n : stereotype)	: fixed, unchangeable as opinions	tappice	: to hide; to lie low
stoic (n)	: uncomplaining in suffering; indifferent to pleasure or pain	taradiddle	: nonsense; a fib, a lie
stolid (adj)	: impassiveness; showing little or no interest; unemotional	tash (v)	: to blemish; to disarray; to disfigure
strident (adj)	: loud and grating; harsh; piercing	tautology	: use of words that repeat something already implied in the same statement
stupefy (v)	: to stun with amazement; to make stupid or senseless; to become stupid or dull	taxidermy	: the act of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals and birds so that they present a lifelike appearance
stymie (v)	: baffle; confuse	technophobe	: a person who fears, dislikes, or avoids new technology
suave (adj)		teetotaller	: a total abstainer from alcoholic drink
(n : suavity)	: polite, sophisticated and smoothly affable	temperate	: avoiding excess, self-restrained, moderate
subjective (adj)	: individual; personal; influenced by or derived from personal taste or opinion and lacking impartiality	temerity (n)	
subsidiary (adj)	: subordinate; axillary; tributary	(adj : temerous)	: rashness; unreasonable contempt for danger
substantiate (v)	: to prove or confirm; to authenticate	tempest	: a violent wind storm; a violent commotion or agitation
subterfuge (n)	: deceit; fraud; stratagem; trick	temporize (v)	: to comply with the demands of the moment, yield to circumstances; to use delaying tactics behave so as to gain time
succinct (adj)	: brief and precise; concise; direct	tenebrous (adj)	: dark; gloomy
suffrage (n)	: voice; the right or power to vote; a vote	tenuous	: thin; slender; insubstantial; rarefied
sunder (v)	: to separate; to part	termagant	: brawling, scolding woman
superannuated (adj)	: retired; a pensioner; relating to retirement, pension	terse (adj)	: brief; concise; compact
supercilious (adj)	: arrogant; proud; egoistic	testator (n)	: a person who leaves a valid will at death; a will
superimpose (v)	: to set on the top of something else; to place one over another	tether (n)	: fasten; a rope or chain for confining an animal within certain limits
(n : superimposition)		thanatism (n)	: belief that the soul dies with the body
supernumerary (n)	: over and above the stated, usual, normal or necessary number	thatch (n)	: a covering or covering material of straw, reeds, heather, palm-leaves etc
(adj : supernumeraries)		thaumaturgist (n)	: one who performs magic tricks using sleight-of-hand
supersede (v)	: to replace; to set aside in favour of another, supplant	thaw (n)	: to melt or grow liquid; to soften
supplant (v)	: to oust; to supersede; to surpass and take the place of	theism (n)	: belief in the existence of God with or without a belief in a special revelation
supple (adj)	: flexible; lithe; adaptable	theocracy (n)	: the constitution of a state in which God is regarded as the sole sovereign
surreptitious (adj)	: clandestine; stealthy; hidden; done by stealth or fraud		
surrogate (n)	: a substitute; a person who fills the role of another in one's emotional life		
svelte (adj)	: attractively slim; slender and graceful		
swathe (v)	: to bind round, envelop; to bandage		
sybarite (n)	: a person devoted to luxury; pertaining to luxury		
sycophant (n)	: a servile flatterer; bootlicker		
sylvan (adj)	: of woods or woodland; wooded, tree-lined; romantically rural, Arcadian		
synchronous (adj)	: simultaneous; contemporary; keeping time together		

thesaurus (n)	: a book with systematically arranged lists of words and their synonyms, antonyms, etc, a word-finder	trivial (adj)	: insignificant; of little importance
thespian	: of or relating to tragedy or drama	trouble shooter	: a mediator in industrial or diplomatic etc. disputes, a person who traces and corrects faults in machinery etc.
threnody (n)	: an ode or song of lamentation, especially for the dead	truculence (n)	: aggression; belligerence; hostility
throng (n)	: a crowd; mass; a great multitude	trumpery (n)	: showy and worthless stuff; ritual foolery; rubbish
throttle (n)	: to choke by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; gag	truncate	: amputate; to cut short
thwart (adv)	: obstruct; prevent	tryst	: meetings; an appointment to meet; a cattle-fair
thyroid (n)	: a ductless gland in the neck which secretes thyroxin	tumult (n)	: a state of violent and confused emotion; violent commotion with uproar
tiara (n)	: a richly jewelled semicircular head-ornament worn by women; the pope's triple crown	turgid (adj)	: pompous; bombastic; inflated; swollen
tiff (n)	: a slight quarrel; an altercation	turmoil (n)	: unrest; tumult; disquiet
timbre	: the quality of a sound, as opposed to pitch and loudness	turnkey (n)	: an under-jailer
tinge (v)	: trace; tint; shade; to impart a slight modification or trace to	turpitude (n)	: baseness; depravity
tiptop (n)	: the extreme top; the height of excellence; of the highest excellence	tutelage (n)	: tuition; guardianship; state of being under a guardian
titter (n)	: a stifled laugh	twaddle (n)	: a senseless or tedious uninteresting talk
tittle – tattle	: petty gossip	tweak (n)	: to twitch or pinch; to pull or twist with sudden jerks
tocsin (n)	: an alarm-bell	tweed (n)	: a rough woollen cloth much used for men's suits; a predominantly upper-class, outdoor type
toddle (n)	: to walk with short feeble steps; an aimless stroll	twerp	: a silly or contemptible person
tolerate (v)	: to endure with patience or forbearance; to bear; to suffer	twilight (n)	: the faint light after sunset and before sunrise; a period of decay following a period of success
tome (n)	: a large book or volume	tycoon	: a business magnate
torpid (adj)	: having lost the power of motion and feeling; sluggish; lethargic	tyke	: a rough mannered person, child; a dog
torpor	: inactivity; dullness; stupidity	typhoon	: a violent cyclonic storm; a whirlwind
totalitarian (adj)	: a characteristic of or a form of government that includes control of everything under one authority, and allows no opposition	typography	: the art or style of printing, or of using type effectively
tourniquet	: any appliance for compressing an artery to stop bleeding; a turnstile	tyrant (n)	: a ruler who uses power arbitrarily and oppressively; an absolute ruler; an oppressor
toxic (adj)	: poisonous; unhealthy	tyro	: a beginner; a novice
tragedy (n)	: disaster; catastrophe; any event involving death or killing	U	
traipse	: to trail; to trudge	ukase (n)	: any arbitrary decree from any source
trammel (n)	: anything that confines or hinders	ultimatum (n)	: a last offer or demand; a last word
tranquil	: calm; peaceful	unassuming (adj)	: making no assumption; unpretentious, modest
transcribe	: make a copy of esp in writing	uncanny (adj)	: weird, supernatural; much greater than one would expect from an ordinary human being
transient	: of short duration, impermanent	unconscionable (adj)	: unscrupulous; outrageous, inordinate
transit (n)	: the conveyance or passage of things or people over, across or through a distance	unction (n)	: ointment; warmth of address; that which is anointing
translucent	: shining through; imperfectly transparent; clear; lucid	unctuous (adj)	: offensively suave and smug; full of unction
transmute	: change the form, nature, or substance	unequivocal (adj)	: explicit; clear and emphatic; straightforward
transpose	: a cause to change place	unerring (adj)	: making no error, infallible; faultless
travail	: labour in child birth; excessive labour; suffering	unfaltering (adj)	: steady; without stumbling
treacherous (adj)	: betrayal; misleadingly inviting in appearance; not to be trusted	unfledged (adj)	: undeveloped or inexperienced; of early youth
treatise (n)	: a written composition especially one treating a subject formally or systematically	ungainly (adj)	: awkward; clumsy
trenchant	: (of a style or language etc) incisive, terse, vigorous	unguent (n)	: ointment; lotion; balm
trepidation (n)	: trembling; anxiety; worry; apprehension; alarmed agitation; panic	unilateral (adj)	: one-sided; on one side
		unimpeachable (adj)	: blameless; free from fault
		uninhibited (adj)	: unreserved; unrestricted
		unique (adj)	: found solely in, belong solely to; rare; individual; distinctive

unison (n)	: a sound of the same pitch; complete agreement	versatile (adj)	: capable of many uses; all-purpose
unkempt (adj)	: uncombed; messy; scruffy	vertex (n)	: the point opposite to the base; the top or summit
unmitigated (adj)	: not mitigated; unqualified	vertiginous (adj)	: producing dizziness; giddy; relating to vertigo
unobtrusive (adj)	: inconspicuous; modest	verve (n)	: enthusiasm; spirit, energy
unprecedented (adj)	: of which there has been no previous instance	vestige (n)	: a surviving trace of what has almost disappeared
unruly (adj)	: unmanageable; turbulent	veteran	: a person who has grown old in or had long experience of esp. military service or an occupation
unsavory (adj)	: offensive; disagreeable; disreputable	vex (n)	: annoy; irritate; disturb; harass
unscathed (adj)	: not harmed or injured	viands (n)	: an article of food; food
unseemly (adj)	: inappropriate; ill-looking	vignette (n)	: a character sketch, a word-picture
unsullied (adj)	: without a spot or tarnish; unpolluted	vindictive (adj)	: revengeful; spiteful
untenable (adj)	: not tenable; not defensible	virago (n)	: a violent or bad-tempered woman
untoward (adj)	: unlucky; unfitting; unfavourable; unexpected; inconvenient	virile (adj)	: manly; masculine
unwitting (adj)	: unaware; without knowing; unintentional	virtuoso (n)	: master; expert; an artist of the highest technical skill
unwonted (adj)	: unusual; unaccustomed	virulent (adj)	: deadly; hostile; malicious; extremely infectious; highly poisonous or malignant
usurp (v)	: seize; to take possession of by force, without right, or unjustly	visionary (adj)	: fanciful, not real; chimerical; idealistic
usury (n)	: the taking of interest on a loan; interest	vitreous (adj)	: glassy; pertaining to, consisting of or like glass; glass-green in colour
utopia (n)	: any real or imaginary state or place believed to be ideal, perfect, excellent	vituperate	: revile, abuse
uxorious (adj)	: excessively or submissively fond of a wife	vivisection (n)	: merciless and minute examination or criticism; the act or practice of making surgical operations on living animals for the purposes of physiological research or demonstration
V			
vainglorious (adj)	: boastful; proud; given to, or proceeding from, vainglory	vixen	: a female fox; a bad-tempered woman
valedictory (adj)	: saying farewell; of or for a leave-taking	volition (n)	: decision; the act of willing or choosing; will; choice
valet	: a man's personal attendant who looks after his clothes	voluble (adj)	: fluent in speech; talkative, verbose; wordy
validate (v)	: to certify; to confirm, substantiate, verify	voluminous (adj)	: abundant; bulky; sizable; huge; massive
vassal (n)	: a person holding land from a feudal superior in return for homage and loyalty	voluptuous (adj)	: shapely and sexually attractive; seductive; provocative; sensual
vaunted (adj)	: of boasted	votary (n)	: a devoted worshipper or adherent
veer (v)	: to change the direction; to change course especially away from the wind; to turn	vulpine (adj)	: cunning; pertaining to or like a fox
vegetate (v)	: to live an inactive, almost purely physical, or dull life; idle	W	
vendetta (n)	: a blood-feud; any similarly prolonged, violent, etc feud or quarrel	waggish (adj)	: amusing or mischievous
veneer (n)	: layer; covering; to disguise with superficial refinement	waif (n)	: a neglected ownerless child; a homeless wanderer
venerable (adj)		wallow (v)	: to live in filth or vice; to immerse or indulge oneself in emotion etc
(v : venerate)	: aged-looking; worthy of reverence; respected; honourable	wangle (v)	: to manipulate or falsify
venison (n)	: deer's flesh as food	wanton (adj)	: thoughtlessly cruel; rudely; merciless
ventriloquist (n)	: one who has the art of speaking so as to give the illusion that the sound comes from some other source	warble (v)	: to sing sweetly; to make or be produced as a sweet quavering sound
venturesome (adj)	: inclined or willing to take risks; involving the taking of risk	warranty (n)	: an undertaking or assurance expressed or implied in certain contracts; a guarantee
verbiage (n)	: superfluity of words, verbosity; prolixity	warren (n)	: a densely populated slum dwelling or district; a maze of narrow passages
vermicular (adj)	: like a worm; caused by intestinal worms	wastrel (n)	: spendthrift; idler; a profligate
vernal (adj)	: fresh and youthful; happening or appearing in spring	wayfarer	: a traveller
vernacular (n)	: of the jargon or idiom of a particular group; indigenous, native, spoken by the people of the country or of one's own country	wet blanket	: a gloomy person preventing the enjoyment of others
		wheedle (v)	: to obtain by coaxing; to entice by soft words, flatter, cajole
		whelp (n)	: the cub of a tiger, lion or wolf; a puppy

whimsical (adj)	:	fanciful; full of whims
whinny (v)	:	to neigh
whizz-kid	:	a brilliant or highly successful young person
whorl (n)	:	a group of similar members arising from the same level on a stem, and forming a circle around it
windfall (n)	:	a sum of money that comes to one unexpectedly or suddenly, or any other piece of good fortune
winsome (adj)	:	cheerful; pleasant; attractive; charming
witticism (n)	:	a witty remark; a sentence or phrase affectedly witty
wizardry (n)	:	sorcery; magic
wraith (n)	:	a spectre; an apparition
wrangle (v)	:	a noisy dispute
wrench (v)	:	to pull with a twisting or wringing action; to force or wrest violently; to sprain
writhe (v)	:	to move the body sinuously; to twist and contort oneself in agony
X		
xenophobia (n)	:	fear or hatred of foreigners and foreign things

Y		
yammer	:	lament, wail, or grumble, voluble talk
yak	:	a trivial or unduly persistent conversation
yahoo	:	a coarse person, a lout, a hooligan, an exclamation of excitement
yen (n)	:	an intense desire, longing or urge
yeoman	:	any small farmer or countryman above the grade of labourer; a remarkable service
yoke (n)	:	a period of work; slavery; bondage
yore (n)	:	time long ago or long past
Z		
zany (adj)	:	crazy; silly; amusing; funny; comical
zeal (n)	:	
(adj : zealous)	:	enthusiasm; intensity; vigour
zen	:	Japanese branch of Buddhism which holds that the truth is not in scriptures but in a person's own heart if they will only strive to find it by meditation and self-mastery
zenith (n)	:	the greatest height; summit; pinnacle; acme
zephyr (n)	:	a soft, gentle breeze

ECONOMICS

arbitrage	:	buying of shares, currencies and commodities for quick resale at a higher price	collateral	:	property pledged as security for a loan
arbitrageur	:	one who buys up shares in companies threatened by take over bids	conglomerate	:	business corporation made up of diverse companies
bear	:	speculator who anticipates falling prices	debenture	:	fixed interest security issued by a company
bull	:	speculator who anticipates rising prices	dow Jones Index:	:	daily average of prices on the New York Stock Exchange
cartel	:	an association of similar companies grouped together to prevent competition	flotation	:	launching of a business venture through issue of shares
			gilt edged securities	:	low risk fixed-interest securities issued by the government

INSURANCE TERMS

actuary	:	an employee of an insurance company who calculates the amount to be paid as premium			people from various segments of society
annuity	:	an investment or insurance policy that pays someone a fixed sum of money each year	personal liability	:	risk of a person causing death injury or loss to others
comprehensive	:	an insurance policy that covers many areas	pluvius insurance	:	insurance against bad weather by people who organise outdoor events
endorsement	:	amendment to a policy	reversion	:	the money paid by the insurance company on the death of a life insurance policy holder
endowment policy	:	a life insurance policy which matures on the death of an individual or on a set date, whichever is earlier	surrender value	:	amount calculated when a policy is voluntarily terminated before its maturity
loading	:	the amount paid in addition to the premium to cover special risks or expenses	tontine	:	insurance scheme in which a member's shares or benefits pass to the other members when he dies or defaults
moral hazard	:	risk to the insurer as a result of carelessness or dishonesty of the insured	underwriter	:	a company or agent that accepts part of an insurance risk
mortality Table	:	table showing average life - expectancy and death rates of			

GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

absolutism	: a system of government by an all-powerful monarch or dictator	monocracy	: rule by a single all-powerful individual
aristocracy	: rule by hereditary ruling class	ochlocracy	: rule by the mob
autarchy	: rule by a single all-powerful individual	oligarchy	: government by a small group of people
autocracy	: rule by a single all-powerful individual	patriarchy	: rule of men to the exclusion of women
despotism	: rule by an all-powerful person or group	pentarchy	: rule by five people jointly
diarchy	: rule by two rulers jointly	plutocracy	: rule of the wealthy
gerontocracy	: rule by elderly men	stratocracy	: rule by the army
hierocracy	: rule by priests or clergy men	technocracy	: rule by technically skilled people
matriarchy	: rule by women	theocracy	: rule by priesthood representing God
meritocracy	: rule by men who have proven intellect or skills	totalitarianism	: rule by a powerful dictator or party
		Triumverate	: rule by three people jointly

PARLIAMENTS

Australia	- BUNDESVERSAMMLUNG	Ireland	- OIREACHTAS
Bulgaria	- NARODNA SUBRANIE	Israel	- KNESSET
Denmark	- FOLKETING	Japan	- DIET
Ethiopia	- SHERGO	Jersey	- STATES OF JERSEY
Finland	- EDUSKUNTA	Mongolia	- KHURAL
Germany	- DEUTSCHER, BUNDESTAG	Nepal	- NATIONAL PANCHAYAT
Greenland	- LANDSTRAAD	Netherlands	- STATEN GENERAAL
Iceland	- ALTHING	Norway	- STORTING
India	- RAJYA SABHA AND LOK SABHA	Sark	- COURT OF CHIEF PLEAS
Iran	- MAJLIS	Spain	- CORTES
		Sweden	- RIKSDAG
		Switzerland	- BUNDESVERSAMMLUNG

-OLOGIES AND -OGRAPHIES

The suffix -ology is a combining form in nouns denoting

- (1) a subject of study or interest as, in 'psychology' ;
- (2) a characteristic of speech or language as, in 'enlogy'; and
- (3) a type of discourse as, in 'trilogy' (a group of three related novels, plays, films etc.).

The suffix -graphy is a combining form in nouns denoting

- (1) a descriptive science as in 'geography' ;
- (2) a technique of producing images as, in 'radiography';
- (3) a style or method of writing as, in 'calligraphy' ;
- (4) writing about a subject as, in 'hagiography' (the writings on the lives of saints) ; and
- (5) a written or printed list as, in 'filmography' (a list of films of a director or actor or on one subject).

Given below is a list of words with the suffixes '-ology' and '-graphy'.

Cosmology – study of the origin and development of the universe.

Petrology – study of the origin, surface and composition of rocks.

Trichology – study of hair and scalp.

Topology – study of geometrical properties and spatial relation which remain unaffected by smooth changes in shape or size of figures.

Ichthyology – study of fish.

Choreography – study of the sequence of steps and movement in dance and ballets.

Ethnology – study of the characteristics of different peoples and the differences and relationships between them.

Topography – arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

Palaeontology – study of fossil plants and animals.

Epigraphy – study of interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

Entomology – study of insects.

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Cardiology – study of the diseases and abnormalities of the heart.

Cartography – science or practice of drawing maps.

Cryptology – study of codes or the art of writing and solving them.

Dermatology – branch of medicine concerned with skin disorders.

Ethology – science of animal behaviour OR the study of human behaviour and social organization from a biological perspective.

Genealogy – study of ancestry.

Gerontology – study of old age.

Gynaecology – study of diseases specific to women.

Haematology – study of the physiology of blood.

Lexicography – practice of compiling dictionaries.

Lexicology – study of form, meaning and behaviour of words.

Meteorology – study of the atmosphere for weather forecasting.

Pathology – study of the causes and effects of diseases.

Psephology – statistical study of elections and trends in voting.

Seismology – study of earthquakes and related phenomenon.

Osteology – study of the structure and function of the skeleton and bones.

Ornithology – scientific study of birds.

Paedology – study of things related to children.

Philology – study of the structure and historical development of languages.

Statistics – science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large quantities.

Chronology – study of records to establish the dates of past events.

Etiology – study of causes.

Tribology – study of surfaces in relative motion (as in bearings).

Posology – part of medicine concerned with dosages.

Phycology – study of sea weeds and other algae.

Nephrology – branch of medicine concerned with the physiology and diseases of the kidneys.

Ecclesiology – study of churches.

Pulmonology – study of lungs.

Soteriology – doctrine of salvation.

Calligraphy – art of decorative handwriting.

Orthography – conventional spelling system of a language.

Lithography – process of printing from a flat stone or metal plate.

Biography is an account of a person's life written by someone else.

Oceanography is concerned with the physical and biological properties and phenomena of the sea.

Hypsography – study and mapping of the relative altitudes of different areas of the earth's surface.

Chorography – art of mapping of regions.

Geography – study of the physical features of the earth.

Biogeography – study of geographical distribution of plants & animals.

Telegraphy – transmission of messages along a wire.

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SPECIAL WORD LIST

This list includes a wide array of words which are used in different fields. They have been grouped according to the area to which they belong and have been listed alphabetically for easy reference. While some of these may be subject specific, others are in everyday use. Entries like anniversaries, gem stones, geographical features and government systems which are not so well-known, but of common interest, also find a place.

The meaning and origin of a number of words which have crept into the English language and hardly seem foreign any more are listed under the language of their source.

Idioms and phrasal verbs are an integral part of the language and probably the most challenging for a learner. So these have been added. Users of English as a second language invariably have trouble with word collocations. The most commonly used noun/adjective collocations have been included.

The art-oriented will find entries related to theatre, painting, poetry and music, interesting.

There is also a list of frequently confused words, with their right usage which will set at rest any doubt about the right word in a given context.

A study of this volume will help you not only from an examination perspective but also enrich your language and strengthen your spoken and written communication skills.

AGES

Nouns that depict the ages of humans

quincuagenarian	: one who is 50 +
sexagenarian	: one who is 60 +
septuagenarian	: one who is 70+
octogenarian	: one who is 80+
nonagenarian	: one who is 90+
centenarian	: one who is 100+

AIR CRAFT

aerostat	: Aircraft that is lighter than air
aerodyne	: Aircraft that is heavier than air
monocoque	: Aircraft fuselage
jet	: Aircraft driven by jet engines
hovercraft	: A vehicle that travels on land and water over a cushion of air
autogyro	: Aircraft with horizontal rotor as well as conventional propellers
canard	: Aircraft that has its tail plane located in front of the main wings
drone	: Air craft operated by remote control
vector	: Aircraft's course or direction when guided by radio
hangar	: Building for parking aircraft
sonic boom	: Explosive bang produced by a shock wave from an aircraft that is flying faster than the speed of sound
glider	: Gliding without power
altimeter	: Instrument for measuring altitude
sortie	: Single raid or mission by a combat aircraft
yaw	: Spin or wobble in flight

ALPHABET AND WRITING SYSTEMS

cuneiform	: Ancient Middle Eastern script
cyrillic	: Russian and Bulgarian alphabet
devanagari	: Script used in Sanskrit and other some Indian languages
glagolitic	: Early Slavonic alphabet
hieroglyphics	: Ancient Egyptian picture writing
ideography	: Chinese system of symbolic characters to represent entire words or ideas
international phonetic alphabet (ipa)	: Standard set of letters and symbols, to represent the sounds of all languages
kana	: Japanese syllabic scripts, either Hiragana or Katakana
kanji	: Japanese syllabary based on Chinese characters
kufic	: Early Arabic script or alphabet
linear a	: Ancient Cretan script, still undeciphered
linear b	: Ancient script used in Crete and mainland Greece, deciphered in 1952
ogham	: Ancient angular Celtic alphabet and script used mainly in Ireland
romaji	: Roman alphabet as used to transliterate Japanese
pictography	: System of pictures to represent word
roman alphabet	: Standard alphabet of most western and central European languages
runes	: Ancient Germanic, carved alphabetic script
syllabary	: Set of written characters each representing a syllable

AMERICAN ENGLISH - BRITISH ENGLISH

AMERICAN ENGLISH	BRITISH ENGLISH
billfold	: wallet
broiler	: griller
candidacy	: candidature
cotton candy/	
spun sugar	: fairy floss
cookie	: sweet biscuit
derby	: bowler hat
diaper	: nappy
drapes	: curtains
druggist	: chemist
faucet	: tap
fender	: mud guard
flashlight	: torch
freeway	: highway
furlough	: leave of absence from military duty
gas	: petrol
garbage can	: dust bin
hood	: bonnet
installment plan	: hire purchase
jelly	: jam
laundromat	: launderette
monkey wrench	: spanner
mortician	: undertakers
muffler	: silencer (of a car)
pacifier	: baby's dummy

pitcher	:	jug
realtor	:	estate agent
solitaire	:	card game of patience
sophomore	:	second year student
suspenders	:	braces
thumbtack	:	drawing pin
trunk	:	boot of car
tuxedo	:	dinner jacket
vest	:	waist coat
veteran	:	ex-serviceman
zip code	:	post code

ANIMALS AND RELATED ADJECTIVES

ape, monkey	-	simian, pongid
ass, donkey	-	asinine
badger	-	meline
bear	-	ursine
pig	-	porcine
cat	-	feline
cattle	-	bovine
deer	-	cervine
dog	-	canine
elephant	-	elephantine
fox	-	vulpine
frog	-	ranine, batrachian
goat	-	capric, hircine
horse	-	equine
kangaroo	-	macropine
lion	-	leonine

ANNIVERSARIES

3 years	-	triennial
5 years	-	quinquennial
100 years	-	centenary
150 years	-	sesquicentennial
200 years	-	bicentenary
300 years	-	tricentennial
500 years	-	quincentenary
1000 years	-	millennium

(Wedding anniversaries and celebrations)

1 st year	-	cotton
2 nd year	-	paper
3 rd year	-	leather
4 th year	-	flower/fruit
5 th year	-	wood
6 th year	-	iron/sugar candy
7 th year	-	wool
8 th year	-	bronze
9 th year	-	copper/pottery
10 th year	-	tin
11 th year	-	steel
12 th year	-	silk and fine linen
13 th year	-	lace
14 th year	-	ivory
15 th year	-	crystal
20 th year	-	china
25 th year	-	silver
30 th year	-	pearl
35 th year	-	coral
40 th year	-	ruby
45 th year	-	sapphire
50 th year	-	gold
55 th year	-	emerald
60 - 65	-	diamond

ARCHAEOLOGY : SOME FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

barrow	:	burial mound covered with earth
crannog	:	artificial Island supporting buildings
dendrochronology	:	dating of past events by analyzing tree rings
dolmen	:	chamber or tomb formed by a horizontal stone atop two or more vertical ones
eoilithic	:	earliest period of human culture
menhir	:	large, free-standing stone
mesolithic	:	refers to Middle Stone Age
neolithic	:	refers to New Stone Age
paleolithic	:	refers to Old Stone Age when man began to make tools
palaeontology	:	study of fossils and ancient forms of life
sherd	:	a piece of broken pottery found during excavation
stratigraphy	:	the dating of objects, depending on the layers in which they lie

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

baroque	:	An elaborate style developed in the 17 th century Europe
brutalism	:	Very plain modern style, functionalist architecture without any decorations
byzantine	:	Styles predominated by domes and minarets
classical	:	Formal, precise style found especially in Rome and Greece
colonial	:	Georgian style of the 17 th and 18 th century English settlements in North America
gothic	:	13 th to 15 th century style with pointed windows and arches
neo classical	:	Late 18 th century style, which revived the precision and symmetry of Greece and Rome
palladian	:	18 th century style based on Italian architecture
regency	:	Style of 18 th century that used tall windows and delicate iron balconies
renaissance	:	A style that reopened Greek and Roman ideals
rococo	:	A greatly elaborate style of eighteenth century Europe
romanesque	:	European 9 th to 12 th century style

ART MOVEMENTS

Art Deco	:	art that uses plastic and steel and has a distinctive design with bold geometric shapes
Art Nouveau	:	decorative style using narrow wavy lines and swirling forms.
Barbizon School:	:	art that depicts landscapes
Constructivism :	:	geometric art not representing anything particular

Cubism	: art begun in the early twentieth century which introduced multiple view points using many lines and geometric shapes
Expressionism	: art which believed in the direct expression of the 'artists' feeling
Fauvism	: the use of bright and vibrant colours
Futurism	: early 20 th century Italian movement displaying the energy of the machine age
Impressionism	: 19 th century French movement which concentrated on the visual impact of drawings
Neoclassicism	: late 18 th and 19 th century movement marked by a revival of classical proportion and restraint
Post impressionism	: movement in painting advancing from Impressionism towards compositions based on the arrangement of solid forms
Realism	: 19 th century movement in arts which recorded life objectively with no idealization
Romanticism	: early 19 th century movement in arts emphasising individual emotions and free imagination
Surrealism	: 20 th century art movement dealing with fantasy, dreams and the subconscious
Vorticism	: English movement which started in 1914 marked by the expression of energy through abstract forms

ASTROLOGY

ascendant	: a section of the zodiac rising above the eastern horizon at a given moment
combust	: star or planet too close to the sun to be visible
constellation	: group of stars forming a recognized pattern
cusps	: transition between two signs of the zodiac
descendent	: elliptical opposite of ascendant
horoscope	: a diagrammatic representation of the position of the stars and planets at a given time
nativity	: horoscope based on the time when one is born
quintile	: positioning of two stars that are 72° apart.
trine	: positioning of two stars that are 120° apart
zodiac	: imaginary band of the planets in the celestial sphere

ASTRONOMY

apogee	: point at which an orbiting object is farthest from the earth
asteroid	: a small rocky body in orbit around the sun
azimuth	: horizontal bearing of a celestial object measured clockwise from a given direction

Big bang theory:	the belief that the universe came into existence after a huge explosion
black hole	: a region in space which has such a great gravitational pull that even light cannot escape from it
heliocentric or copernican theory:	belief that the sun and not the earth is the centre of the solar system
corona	: the halo of light around the Sun and the Moon
nebula	: cloud of dust and gas in a galaxy
nutation	: a periodic variation in the inclination of an axis of rotation
perigee	: point at which an orbiting object is closest to the earth
perihelion	: point at which an orbiting object is closest to the sun
pulsar	: rapidly rotating star that sends out a regular flash of radiation
quasar	: an extremely brilliant object that may be the nucleus of a distant galaxy

BOOKS

almagest	: Arabic version of Ptolemy's astronomical treatise
almanac	: a book containing important dates and statistical information
annal	: record of historical events
anthology	: collection of writing by a single author or on a single theme
armorial	: book listing details about arms
baedeker	: a tourist guide book
bestiary	: a book about animal fables
breviary	: prayer/hymn book for Roman Catholic clergymen
cambist	: book showing exchange rates and conversion charts for weights and measures
festschrift	: book of essays by scholars and compiled as a tribute to a learned colleague
formulary	: a collection of set forms especially for religious use; formula used in the preparation of medical drugs
hornbook	: elementary text book introducing a subject
incunabulum	: book printed before 1501
lectionary	: a list of portions of scripture appointed to be read at divine service
lexicon	: dictionary
missal	: prayer book, especially for the Roman Catholic Mass
monograph	: booklet or a pamphlet on a specific subject or a single aspect of it
omnibus	: a volume containing or assembling several related writings
pharmacopoeia	: officially published book with a list of drugs and directions for their use
primer	: introductory book especially for language teaching
psalter	: book of psalms

thesaurus	:	a book that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts
vade mecum	:	a manual that can be used for quick reference
variorum	:	a text with notes by several editors or commentator

CLOTHES

bandana	:	large brightly coloured scarf.
bermuda short	:	knee-length shorts.
bolero	:	a woman's short jacket.
burnous	:	long hooded Arabic cloak.
chemise	:	woman's loose undergarment
corset	:	tight undergarment worn by ladies used for support of waist and hips.
cravat	:	man's small light knotted scarf.
dashiki	:	loose tunic worn by African men.
dungarees	:	trousers with a bib held up by straps over the shoulder.
duffle coat	:	short woollen coat with hood and toggles
guernsey	:	a knitted sweater or jersey.
halter	:	woman's bodice, tied behind the neck.
jerkin	:	short jacket with/without collar.
jodhpurs	:	riding breeches.
kilt	:	pleated skirt worn by Scottish men.
mantilla	:	lace shawl used by Spanish women.

COLOURS

alabaster	-	white
amaranth	-	reddish purple
amber	-	honey yellow
amethyst	-	violet
aubergine	-	violet
azure	-	blue
barium	-	yellow
beige	-	brown
burgundy	-	reddish purple
celadon	-	green
chamois	-	brownish yellow
citron	-	yellow or brownish yellow
cinnabar	-	red
cinnamon	-	brown
crimson	-	red
ebony	-	black
ecru	-	off-white/yellowish grey
emerald	-	green
fallow/fawn	-	yellow as brownish yellow
flamingo	-	reddish yellow
gentian	-	blue
henna	-	reddish brown
jade	-	green
jonquil	-	yellow or brownish yellow
magenta	-	purplish red
mauve	-	pale purple
mahogany	-	reddish brown
nutmeg	-	brown
nutria	-	grey
ochre	-	reddish brown
roan	-	reddish brown
rubiginous	-	rust brown
sable	-	black
salmon	-	reddish yellow or orange
sapphire	-	blue

sepia	-	brown
sorrel	-	reddish brown
subfusc	-	black
taupe	-	grey tinged with brown
tawny	-	yellowish brown
terre-verte	-	greyish green
titian	-	golden auburn
tortoise shell	-	brown
ultramarine	-	blue
umber	-	dark yellowish brown
walnut	-	brown

DRAMA

anagnorisis	:	moment of recognition of the truth by the protagonist in classical tragedy
black comedy	:	comedy that deals with grim subjects
catharsis	:	drama that figuratively purges the emotions of the audience
denouement	:	final outcome or solution of a play
duologue	:	play or scene in which only two actors have dialogues
epilogue	:	speech or poem after the end of a play
figurant	:	character in a play who does not speak
grand Guignol	:	short horrifying play
interlude	:	entertainment between the acts of a play
kabuki	:	elaborate Japanese drama with music and dance
masque	:	drama based on mythical or allegorical theme
miracle/ mystery plays	:	dramatization of events from the Bible
mise en scene	:	stage props
mummer	:	actor in a traditional folk drama or mime dealing with death and destruction
peripeteia	:	a twist in the plot
protasis	:	introductory part of the play especially of classical tragedy
repertory	:	permanent theatre company producing a succession of plays
soliloquy	:	monologue or the speaking aloud of a character of his innermost thoughts
stichomythia	:	dialogue in Greek drama in which alternate lines of verse are spoken by different characters
tableau	:	silent motionless group in a stage scene
tetralogy	:	a group of four related dramas
unities	:	three principles which are the basis of good drama – unity of time, place and action

FURNITURE & FURNITURE STYLES

armoire	:	ornate or antique cupboard
biedermeier	:	19 th century style of furniture developed in Germany.
bouille	:	brass or shell decorative inlay especially on furniture
chaise longue	:	a reclining chair

cheval glass	: a large mirror mounted on swivels
chippendale	: English style
console table	: table fixed to a wall
davenport	: small writing desk with drawers
dos-à-dos	: seat in which two people can sit back to back
fauteuil	: upholstered armchair
ottoman	: long cushioned seat without a back
queen Anne	: early 18 th century English style furniture with fine upholstery
regency	: decorative early 19 th century English style
sheraton	: late 18 th century English style, delicate and graceful
teapoy	: small tea table with three legs

GEM STONES

agate
amber
amethyst
aquamarine
citrine
diamond
emerald
jade
opal
peridot

ruby
sapphire
topaz
turquoise

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

archipelago	: a cluster of islands in the sea
barrier reef	: coral reef that runs parallel to the coast
fjord	: deep and long inlet of the sea, between high cliffs
lay	: low islet of coral or sand
glacier	: a large mass of moving ice
isthmus	: strip of land connecting two large bodies of land
pamir	: high grassland in Central Asia
pampas	: grasslands of Argentina and Uruguay
prairies	: grasslands of North America
savannah	: grasslands of tropical and subtropical regions
sierra	: high range of mountains with jagged peaks.
tundra	: large flat areas of land in the north of Europe, Asia and America where there is no vegetation

LEGAL TERMS

affidavit	: a sworn, written statement
codicil	: something added as an afterthought to a will
corpus delicti	: evidence of a crime such as a corpse
delict	: wrongful act which entitles the injured party to a compensation
deposition	: a sworn, written statement
distrain	: to seize goods as compensation
easement	: right of a house-owner or landowner over another's property
entail	: settling of the inheritance of an estate beyond one generation so as to prevent its disposal by an individual heir
equity	: legal rules supplementing common law
escrow	: goods, money, contract or the like that is kept for safekeeping with a third party after certain conditions are met
estovers	: articles that tenants are legally allowed to remove from their landlords' estate
ex parte	: a court application or injunction made on behalf of one side only
habeas corpus	: a writ requiring that a detainee be produced before a court and reasons being given for his detention
in camera	: court proceedings which exclude the public from the court
indemnity	: legal exemption from penalties
indictment	: written accusation
injunction	: a court order
laches	: negligence or unreasonable delay in pursuing a legal claim
lien	: right to take or hold another's property as security for a debt
mens rea	: criminal intent
nolle prosequi	: an entry in court records showing that a case was not proceeded with
parole	: release of a prisoner before the end of a sentence on condition of good behaviour
probate	: document certifying the validity of a will
pupilage	: apprenticeship as an advocate or a barrister
sequestration	: seizure of goods until conditions laid down in a decree have been met
sub judice	: under deliberation by a court and therefore not open to public comment
subpoena	: writ requiring a person to appear and give evidence in a court
tort	: breach or violation of civil law, other than breach of contract
ultra vires	: beyond the legal powers of a person or institution
usufruct	: right to use and benefit from another's property so long as it remains undamaged

LITERARY TERMS

allegory	:	work in which the characters and events are symbolic of something else
bathos	:	a sudden change from a serious or important subject to a ridiculous or ordinary one
epigram	:	short and meaningful statement
epistolary novel	:	novel in the form of letters
leitmotif	:	a recurring theme in a novel
mimesis	:	imitation in literature of nature or human nature

MANIAS

dipsomania	-	obsession with alcohol	crookes radiometer	-	intensity of radiated light
bibliomania	-	obsession with books	cryometer	-	extremely low temperatures
gephyromania	-	obsession with bridges	cyclometer	-	distance travelled by a wheel
ailuromania	-	obsession with cats	densitometer	-	optical density; degree of transparency
demomania	-	obsession with crowds	dilatometer	-	volume expansion of liquids
necromania	-	obsession with dead bodies	gaussmeter	-	magnetic flux, density
thanatomania	-	obsession with death	goniometer	-	angles, as of crystals.
cynomania	-	obsession with dogs	geiger counter	-	nuclear radiation
narcomania	-	obsession with drugs	hygrometer	-	humidity
phagomania	-	obsession with eating	hypsonometer	-	land elevations
pyromania	-	obsession with fire-raising	interferometer	-	wave lengths of light
anthomania	-	obsession with flowers	machmeter	-	speeds at and beyond the speed of light
hippomania	-	obsession with horses	octant	-	altitude of celestial bodies
mythomania	-	obsession with lying and exaggerating	odometer	-	frequency of radio waves
egomania	-	obsession with oneself	piezometer	-	high pressures, compressibility
ablutomania	-	obsession with personal cleanliness	planimeter	-	surface area of a plane figure
hedonomania	-	obsession with pleasure	pluviometer	-	rainfall
megalomania/entheomania	-	obsession with power	polarimeter	-	optical rotation of polarized light
theomania,	-	obsession with religion	potentiometer	-	voltages or potential differences
plutomania/chrematomania	-	obsession with riches	psychrometer	-	humidity
erotomania/nymphomania	-	obsession with sex	pycnometer	-	relative density of liquids and solids
satyromania/ monomania	-	obsession with a single idea or thing.	pyrheliometer	-	solar radiation
kleptomania	-	obsession with stealing	saccharometer	-	sugar content in a solution
tomomania	-	obsession with surgery or undergoing surgery	salimeter	-	salt content in a solution
logomania/verbomania	-	obsession with talking	steelyard	-	weight of heavy loads
dromomania/hodomania/poriomania	-	obsession with travelling	tacheometer	-	distance, elevations and bearings
ergomania	-	obsession with work	tellurometer	-	distances, up to about 50 kilometres

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

actinometer	-	intensity of radiation
almucanter	-	bearing and attitude of celestial bodies
altimeter	-	height of an aircraft above the ground
anemometer	-	wind speed; flow and flow rate of a fluid.
atmometer	-	rate of evaporation
baroscope	-	atmospheric pressure
bathometer	-	depth of water in the sea
cathetometer	-	distance between fluid levels in vertical tubes.
chronometer	-	precise time
clinometer	-	angle of an incline
colorimeter	-	colours; concentration of solutions by comparison colours

theodolite	-	distances and elevations
variometer	-	rate of climb or descent of an aircraft
vinometer	-	alcohol content of wine

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

Doctor / Practitioner Treats	Deals With
cardiologist	- heart problems
dermatologist	- skin
gynaecologist	- women
haematologist	- blood
internist	- internal diseases
neurologist	- nervous system

obstetrician	- child birth
ophthalmologist	- eyes
oculist	- eyes
paediatrician	- children
podiatrist	- feet
chiropodist	- feet ailments
orthopaedics	- skeletal system and associated muscles
orthodontist	- straightening the teeth
psychologist	- human mind / human behaviour
cosmetologist	- beauty related problems
osteopath	- manipulation and massage of the skeleton and musculature
chiropractor	- treatment of joints, especially those connected to spinal column
gerontologist	- old age and old people
optometrist	- eyes and corrective lenses
psychiatrist	- mental and emotional disturbances
psychoanalyst	- in the mind of a person
periodontist	- gum

DOCTOR - DISEASED PART

Doctor	Diseased Part
audiologist	- ear
aorist	- ear
laryngologist	- throat
nosologyist	- classification of diseases
otolaryngologist	- ear and throat
otologist	- ear
otorhinoloryngologist	- ear, nose and throat
gastroenterorologist	- stomach
ophthalmist	- eyes

rheumatologist	- diseases of the bones
dentist	- teeth
oncologist	- cancer
osteopath	- back pain or muscle injury
orthopaedist	- bones, muscles, joints

MEDICINES - WHAT THEY TREAT/CURE

Medicines	What they treat/cure
analgesic	- pain
antacid and gullet ulcers	- stomach
antibiotic	- bacterial infections
anticoagulant	- in blood clotting
anticonvulsant	- convulsions and epilepsy
antihistamine	- allergies
antipyretic	- fever
antiscorbutic	- scurvy
antitussive	- cough
beta blocker anxiety	- anxiety, hypertension
bronchodilator	- asthma and other breathing difficulties
cathartic	- constipation
cytotoxin	- tumours
decongestant	- blocked nasal passages
demulcent	- mouth ulcers
diuretic	- water retention
emetic	- poisoning by causing vomiting
expectorant	- phlegm in the air passages
soporophic	- sleeplessness
paregoric	- intestinal pain and diarrhoea
sulphonamide, tetracycline	- bacterial infections
tranquilliser, sedative	- anxiety, tension
vasodilator	- angina

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR USAGE

aspirator	- used to remove liquids from a cavity in the body
audiometer	- instrument used to measure the sharpness of one's hearing
bistoury	- surgical knife to make small surgical cuts
cannula	- a thin tube used to administer medication or drain off fluid
cat scanner	- used for X-ray recordings that can create three dimensional images of body tissues
colposcope	- used to examine the cervix
defibrillator	- used to give an electric shock to restore heart rhythm
dermatome	- cut skin for grafting
ecraseur	- a wire loop that is tightened to remove tumours
electrocardiograph	- to measure and record electrical activity in the heart
electroencephalograph	- to measure and record electrical activity in different parts of the brain
electromyography	- records the electrical activity of the muscle tissue
endoscope	- used to view internal parts of the body
forceps	- a pair of pincers used to deliver babies
fiberscope	- an instrument for examining the tissues and organs in the body
gastroscope	- examines the inside of the stomach
gorget	- to remove gall bladder stones
iron lung	- used to provide artificial respiration
kymograph	- records variations in blood pressure
lancet	- a surgical knife used to make incisions in surgery
ophthalmoscope	- for examining the interior of the eye
osteoclast	- to fracture a bone to reset it in order to correct a deformity
otoscope	- examines the eardrum
polygraph	- records changes in hear-beat, breathing rate and blood pressure
raspatory	- used for scraping the bones
retinoscope	- examines the eye to check light refraction

retractor	- for holding open a surgical incision
scalpel	- a knife used for making incisions
snare	- a wire loop for severing tumours and polyps
speculum	- to dilate an orifice or canal
sphygmomanometer	- measures blood pressure
sphygmometer	- measures strength of pulse
stethoscope	- used to listen to heart beat and breathing
tenaculum	- used to lift and hold blood vessels and other parts of tissue
trepan	- used for perforating the skull
xyster	- scrapes bones

SURGICAL OPERATIONS – BODY PART

Surgical operations	Body part		
amniocentesis	- abdominal wall	laparotomy	- abdominal wall
apicectomy	- tooth root	laryngectomy	- larynx
appendectomy	- appendix	leucotomy/lobotomy	- nerve fibres in brain
arterioplasty	- artery	lithonephrotomy	- kidney stones
autograft	- body tissue	masectomy	- breast
caesarean section	- abdominal wall	necrotomy	- dead tissue or bone
cholecystectomy	- gall bladder	nephrectomy	- kidney
cordotomy	- nerve fibres in neck	neurotomy	- nerve
craniotomy	- skull	ovriectomy	- ovary
cryosurgery	- unwanted tissue	orchidectomy	- testicles
cystectomy	- bladder	ostectomy	- bone
fenestration	- ear	otoplasty	- ear
gastrectomy	- stomach	phlebotomy	- vein
goniopuncture	- eye	pneumonectomy	- lung
hepatectomy	- liver	rhinoplasty	- nose
homoplasty	- tissue or organs	rhizotomy	- nerve roots
hysterectomy	- womb	salpingectomy	- fallopian tube
ileostomy	- small intestine	thoractomy	- chest cavity
iridectomy	- iris of the eye	tracheostomy	- windpipe
labioplasty	- lips	vasectomy	- vein

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Drums

bongo	: either of a pair of small long bodied drums held between the knees and played with fingers
conga	: a tall, narrow, low-toned drum beaten with the hands
kettledrum	: larger bowl shaped drum with a membrane stretched across
pedal drum	: kettledrum with pedals
snare drum	: small cylindrical drum covered with skin at either end
tabla	: Indian drums – a pair of small drums
tabor	: small drum beaten by hand
tambourine	: small drum with jingles set in the frame
tenor drum	: set of two or three kettledrums
tom-tom	: oriental drum

String Instruments

aeolian harp	: a stringed instrument that produces music when the wind passes through it
balalaika	: three stringed guitar-like triangular Russian instrument
bouzouki	: mandolin-like Greek folk instrument
cittern	: 16 th century instrument which looks like a lute
clairschach	: ancient Irish harp
dulcimer	: instrument with strings stretched over a soundboard and struck with hammers
kithara	: ancient Greek lyre with box-shaped frame
kit, pochette	: miniature violin formerly used by dancing masters
koto	: Japanese, 13 stringed instrument in the shape of a box
lute	: a medieval guitar like instrument with a long neck and a pear-shaped body
lyre	: harp-like ancient Greek instrument
mandolin	: plucked instrument, resembling the lute with paired strings
oud	: South African and West Asian lute-like instrument
pandoura	: Persian lute with a long neck
rebeck	: medieval three stringed instrument played with a bow
samisen	: a long three stringed Japanese guitar

sarod	:	Indian instrument with 2 sets of strings
sitar	:	long necked Indian lute
theorbo	:	a two-necked musical instrument of the lute class
ukulele	:	Hawaiian guitar, small and four stringed
viol	:	a medieval six stringed, violin-like instrument
zither	:	many-stringed central European folk instrument

MISCELLANEOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

bones	:	pair of small bones which make a clicking sound
castanets	:	concave wooden discs or shells clicked together in the hand
claves	:	wooden sticks beaten together rhythmically
cymbals	:	pair of metal cone shaped instruments struck against each other
glockenspiel	:	set of tuned metal bars struck with a small hammer
lithophone	:	xylophone-like instrument with tuned stones instead of bars
maraca	:	seed filled gourd or gourd shaped container shaken as a percussion instrument
marimba	:	large, deep pitched xylophone like instrument, played with soft headed hammers
vibraphone	:	set of tuned metal bars arranged like a keyboard
washboard	:	board with a ridged metal or wooden surface used as percussion instrument
chinese block	:	resonant, hollow block of wood struck with wooden sticks
xylophone	:	set of tuned wooden bars arranged as a keyboard and struck with small hard hammers

MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS

arabesque	:	short, elaborately ornamented piece
aubade	:	music thought to be suitable for morning performance
bagatelle	:	short unpretentious composition
barcarole	:	song with a rhythm resembling that of a rowing gondola
berceuse	:	a cradle song
canon	:	composition often choral where one part is overlapped by other parts in the same or related key
cantata	:	tunes by a choir, an orchestra or even solo singers
concerto	:	musical composition for an orchestra or a solo singer
etude	:	a musical piece designed to practise a particular technique
fugue	:	a musical composition of counter themes
pastorale	:	musical rendition by an orchestra which brings to mind a rural scene
prelude	:	composition that precedes a larger one, on the piano or by an orchestra
requiem	:	composition for a funeral mass
rhapsody	:	composition based on folk tunes with no specific form
serenade	:	music that is thought to be suitable for an evening performance
sonata	:	instrumental music played by three or four independent instruments

PAINTINGS AND TERMS RELATED TO ART

abstract	:	a work of art that does not represent any specific object
aquarelle	:	painting made using transparent water colours
aquatint	:	a process of etching by which tonal effects are produced
chiaroscuro	:	contrasting light and shade in a painting
collage	:	picture made up of a variety of materials pasted onto a surface.
fresco	:	painting on fresh plaster on a wall or a ceiling
frieze	:	decorative painting running horizontally all along the wall
gouache	:	a technique that uses opaque water colours bound with gum
grotesque	:	decoration that combines animal, human and plant forms
impasto	:	thick opaque surface paint in oil painting
minimal art	:	use of geometric shapes and primary colours
montage	:	picture made up of a number of individual pictures
mural	:	painting on a wall or a ceiling
opart	:	an art form that creates the impression of movement by using optical illusions
pastel	:	drawing or sketch in delicate colours using chalky crayon
pastoral	:	painting representing rural life
pieta	:	representation of Virgin Mary
putto	:	representation of a small boy or angel
secco	:	painting on dry plaster on a wall or a ceiling
still life	:	representation of inanimate objects
tempera	:	paint made of colour mixed with egg white or water
tondo	:	circular painting

PHILOSOPHIES

Aestheticism	: belief that beauty is the basic principle of good in life and underlies morality
Behaviorism	: doctrine that behaviour, rather than consciousness is all that can be known or studied about human nature
Nominalism	: a philosophy that believes that essences, universals and abstract concepts exist only in name and that only actual individual objects exist
Ontology	: a philosophy that studies the nature of existence
Perspectivism	: the belief that there can be no absolute knowledge of truth
Phenomenalism	: belief that the sense perceptions are the only certainty of knowledge
Phenomenology	: study of awareness
Positivism	: doctrine that knowledge is derived from actual facts
Pragmatism	: a doctrine that believes in a practical approach to political or personal dealings
Prescriptivism	: the belief that statements about good and evil are not absolute but are moral prescriptions
Rationalism	: the belief that knowledge can be acquired only through reason
Reductionism	: the doctrine that analyses problems by reducing them to their components
Solipsism	: belief that self is the only truth
Stoicism	: the belief that man attains virtue by suppressing his emotions
Structuralism	: the study of the structure of language rather than its history
Syndicalism	: theory supporting government by trade unions or syndicates
Transcendentalism	: theory that knowledge is obtained by intuition or reflecting on the reasoning process itself.
Utilitarianism	: the doctrine that the greatest good is what produces maximum happiness for the greatest number of people

POETRY RELATED TERMS

anapaest	- a metrical foot consisting of two short unstressed syllables and one long stressed syllable
alternation	- a figure of speech in poetry involving the repetition of the same consonant sound
ballad	- a story told in verse
blank verse	- unrhymed ten-syllable lines
Canto	- a part or section of a long poem
eclogue	- short pastoral poem often in the form of a dialogue
elegy	- poem lamenting the death of a person
envoi	- short final stanza of same poems (especially French)
foot	- unit of metre in poetry
free verse	- verse without metre or rhyme
haiku	- Japanese poem of three lines with seventeen syllables
heroic couplet	- two lines witty end rhymes and ten syllables
iambic	- metre in poetry consisting of one short unstressed syllable, followed by a long stressed syllable
idyll	- short, lyrical, pastoral poem
internal rhyme	- rhyme occurring within the line
limerick	- short witty poem of five lines, also called nonsense verse
macaronic verse	- humorous verse in a language
ode	- poem written in praise of someone or something
rondeau	- lyrical poem of French origin which uses only two rhymes throughout
stanza	- a complete verse
sonnet	- poem of 14 lines containing 10 syllables per line
quatrain	- a verse of 4 lines in a poem

THEATRE TERMS

amphitheatre	: ancient Roman auditorium
décor	: stage setting / scenery
loggia	: seats in an open balcony
mezzanine	: room under the stage
proscenium	: performing area in Greek theatre

THERAPIES

acupuncture	: puncturing of skin with needles to effect a cure
aromatherapy	: treatment to cure disease and influence mood with sweet-smelling oils.
aversiontherapy	: linking bad habits with something unpleasant so as to eradicate the habit
chemotherapy	: treatment of disease using chemicals
chiropractic	: skilful manipulation of the spine to effect various cures

herbalism	: use of herbs to cure ailments
homeopathy	: use of small amounts of the drug to produce signs of illness in healthy people
hydrotherapy	: use of water to cure on illness
hypnotherapy	: use of hypnosis to cure physical and mental illnesses
moxibustion	: burning of leaves on particular points on the skin, usually along with acupuncture
naturopathy	: promoting healthy habits, and using natural remedies to cure disease
osteopathy	: manipulation of bones and joints to treat backache and muscle pain
photo therapy	: use of light to effect cures, especially tumours
physiotherapy	: use of massage and exercise or heat to treat injury or disability
primal therapy	: system of making a patient relive pain in order to cure neurotic illnesses
rolfing	: use of deep massage to relieve muscular or emotional tension
shiatsu	: acupressure to relieve pain and treat disease
zone therapy	: massage of special zones in the foot to cure disease in some other part of the body

WEATHER

anticyclone	: area of high atmospheric pressure where winds spiral outward
backing	: change of wind direction anticlockwise
black ice	: thin coating of transparent ice
col	: area of intermediate pressure between two anticyclones
convection	: an upward movement within the atmosphere which causes a transfer of heat
cyclone	: a low pressure centre which causes a tropical storm
dust devil	: rapidly swirling column of dust
hurricane	: intense tropical storm
isobar	: line linking places with the same atmospheric pressure
isohyet	: line on a weather map linking places that have the same rainfall
isotherm	: line linking places that have the same temperature
tornado	: intense cyclone with strong winds
trough	: area of low pressure between two areas of higher pressure
typhoon	: cyclone in the China Sea
water spout	: fast-moving column of cloud and often whipped by a small, intense short-lived low-pressure area
wedge	: area of high pressure between two depressions narrower than the ridge

ROOTS

A

acer, acid, acri [*bitter, sour, sharp*] acerbic (bitter, harsh), acerbate (embitter), acidity (sourness), acrid, acrimony

acu [*sharp*] acute, acuate, acupuncture

ag, agi, ig, act [*do, move, go*] agent (doer), agenda (things to do), agile, navigate (move by sea), pedagogue (childmover, teacher), ambiguous (going both ways, not clear), retroactive, agitate

ali, allo, alter [*other*] alias (a person's other name), alternative, alibi, alien (from another country), alter (change to another form), allotment, allocate

altus [*high, deep*] altimeter, exalt, altitude, alto

am, amor [*love, liking*] amiable, amorous, enamored

anim [*mind, will*] unanimous, animosity, equanimity, magnanimous, animal

anni, annu, enni [*year*] anniversary, annually (yearly), centennial (occurring once in 100 years), per annum, annuity

anthrop [*man*] anthropoid (man-like, e.g. an ape), anthropology (study of mankind), misanthrope (hater of mankind), philanthropic (love of mankind)

antico [*old*] antique, antiquated, antiquity

arch [*chief, first, rule*] archangel (chief angle), architect (chief worker), archaic (first ; very early), achieves,

monarchy (rule by one person), matriarchy (rule by the mother), patriarchy (rule by the father), archaeology

aster, astr [*star*] aster (star flower), asterisk, asteroid, disaster (originally a bad happening from a contrary influence by a star), astrology (lit, star-speaking; pseudoscience of influence by stars and planets), astronomy (star law), astronaut (lit., star traveller ; space traveller)

aud, aus [*hear, listen*] audible (cn be, heard), auditorium, audio, audition, audience, auditory, auscultate

aug, auc [*increae*] augment, auction, augur

auto, aut [*self*] automobile (self-moving vehicle), autograph (self-writing;signature), automatic (self-acting), autonomy (lit., self-laws; self-government), autobiography (lit., self-life writing)

B

belli [*war*] rebellion, belligerent [warlike or hostile], bellicose

bibl [*book*] Bible, bibliography [writing, list of books], bibliophile (book lover)

bio [*life*] biology (study of live things), amphibious, biography, biophysics, biopsy (cutting living tissue for examination), microbe (small, microscopic living thing), biogenesis

breve [*short*] breve, brevity, abbreviate, brief

bursa [*purse, payment*] reimburse, disbursements (money paid out)

C

cad, cas [*to fall*] cadaver, cadence, caducous (falling off), cascade

calor [*heat*] calorie (a unit of heat), calorify (to make hot), caloric, nonchalant

cande [*shine*] candor, candelabra, candid

cap, cip, cept [*take*] capable, capacity, capture, anticipate, participate, principal, accept, except, conception, deceptive, perception, conceive, receive, forceps.

capit, capt [*head*] decapitate (to remove the head from), capital, captain, caption, recapitulate

carn [*flesh*] carnal, carnage, carnivorous (flesh eating). Incarnate, reincarnation

caus, caut [*burn, heat*] cauterize, cauldron, caustic

cause, cuse, cus [*cause, motive*] because, excuse (to attempt to remove the blame or cause, exonerate) accusation

ced, ceed, cede, cess [*move, yield, go, surrender*] cede (yield), antecedent (moving, occurring before), accede, concede, intercede, precede, recede, secede (move aside from), proceed (move forward), success

chrom [*colour*] chrome (color purity), chromatic, chromosome (colour body in genetics) Kodashreme, monochrome (one colour), polychrome (many coloured)

chron [*time*] chronological (in order of time), chronometer (time-measured) chronicle (record of events in time), synchronize (make time with, set time together), anachronism (lit., back in time; anything backwards in historical time)

cide [*kill*] suicide (self-killer or self-killing), homicide (man, human killer or killing), genocide (race killing), tyrannicide (tyrant killer or tyrant killing), pesticide (pest killer), germicide (germ killer), insecticide (insect killer)

cise [*cut*] decide (cut off uncertainty), precise (cut exactly right), concise, incision, scissors, criticize

cit [*to call, start*] incite, citation, cite

civ [*citizen*] civic (relating to a citizen), civil, civilian, civvies (citizen clothing), civilization

calm, claim [*cry out*] exclamation, clamor, proclamation, reclamation, acclamation, declamation, claim

clemen [*merciful*] inclement (not merciful), clemency, clement

clud, clus, claus [*shut*] include (to take in), recluse (one who shuts himself away from others), claustrophobia (*abnormal fear of being shut up, confined), conclude, include, preclude, seclude, close, closet

cognose, gnosi [*know*] prognosis (forward knowing), diagnosis (thorough knowledge), recognize (to know again), incognito (not known), agnostic (not knowing about God)

cosm [*universe, world*] cosmos (the universe), cosmic, cosmology, cosmopolitan (world citizen), cosmonaut, microcosm, macrocosm

cord, cor, card [*heart*] cordial (hearty, heartfelt), accord, concord, discord, record, courage, encourage (put heart into), discourage (take heart out of), core, coronary, cardiac

corp [*body*] corporation (a legal body), corpse, corps, corporal, corpulent

crat [*rule, strength*] autocracy, democratic

cresc, cret, crease cru [*rise, grow*] crescendo (growing in loudness or intensity), crescent, (growing, like the moon in first quarter), accretion, concrete (grown together, solidified), increment (amount of growth) increase, decrease, accrue (to grow, as interest in money)

crea [*create*] creature (anything created), recreation, creation, creator

cred [*believe*] creed (statement of beliefs), credo (a creed), credence (belief), credit (belief, trust), credulous (believing too readily, easily deceived) credentials (statements that promote belief, trust), incredible

crit [*separate, choose*] critical, criterion (that which is used in choosing), diacritical, hypocrisy

cub, cumb [*lie down, lean back*] incubate (to hatch by keeping), encumber (to place a burden upon), cumbersome, succumb, incumbent)

cur, curs [*run*] current (running or flowing), concurrent, concur (run together, agree), curriculum (lit., a running, a course), cursory (done hastily, "on the run"), incur (run into), precursor (forerunner), recur, occur, courier

cura [*care*] manicure (caring for the hands), curator, curative

cus, cuse (see cause)

cycl, cyclo [*wheel, circular*] Cyclops (a mythical giant with one eye in the middle of his forehead), cyclone (a wind blowing circularly; a tornado), unicycle, bicycle

D

deca [*ten*] decade, Decalogue, decapod (ten feet), Decapolis, decathlon

dem [*people*] democracy (people-rule), demagogue (people-leader, one who stirs up people for selfish ends), demography (vital statistics of the people: deaths, births, etc.), epidemic (on or among the people; general), pandemonium

dent, dont [*tooth*] dental (relating to teeth), orthodontist (a dentist who practices orthodontia), denture, dentifrice

derm [*skin*] hypodermic (under skin; injected under the skin), dermatology (skin study), epidermis (on skin; outer layer), taxidermy (arranging skin; mounting animals)

dic, dict [*say, speak*] diction (how one speaks, what one says), dictionary, dictate, dictator, dictum (a saying), dictaphone, dictagraph, dictatorial, edict, predict, verdict, contradict, adjudicate (to speak the law, to judge), benediction

domin [*master*] dominate, dominion, domain, predominat, Anno Domini (in the year of our Lord, abbreviated A.D)

don [*give*] donate (make a gift), condone

dorm [*sleep*] dormant, dormitory

dox [*opinion, praise*] doxy (belief, creed or ism), orthodox (having the correct, commonly accepted opinion), heterodox (differing opinion; contrary, self-contradictory), doxology (statement or song of praise), paradox

drome [*to run, step*] syndrome (run together; symptoms) hippodrome (a place where horses run)

duc, duct [*lead*] duke (leader), induce (lead into, persuade), seduce (lead aside); traduce (lead across in public disgrace, vilify), aqueduct (water leader, artificial channel), subdue, ductile (easily drawn out or hammered thin), viaduct, conduct, conduit, produce, reduce, educate

dura [*hard, lasting*] durable, duration, duramen, endurance

dynam [*power*] dynamo (power producer), dynamic, dynamite, hydrodynamics (lit., water power), dyne (unit of power, force), dynamometer, dynasty (power, rule by successive members of a family)

E

end, endo [*within*] endoral (within the mouth), endocardial (within the heart), endoskeletal, endoplasm

erg [*work*] energy, erg (unit of work), allergy, ergophobia (morbid fear of work), ergometer, ergograph

equi [*equal*] equinox, equilibrium

F

fac, fact, fic, fect [*do, make*] factory (the place where workmen are employed in making goods of various kinds), fact (a thing done, a deed), facsimile, facility, manufacture, faculty, amplification, affect

fall, fals [*deceive*] fallacious, falsify, fallacy

fer [*bear, carry*] ferry (carry by water), odoriferous (bearing an odor), coniferous (bearing cones, as a pine tree), pestiferous (bearing disease), fertile (bearing richly), defer, infer, refer, suffer (bear under, as under yoke), referee, referendum, circumference, deference, Lucifer (light bearer)

fic, fect (see fac)

fid, fide, feder [*faith, trust*] fidelity, confident, confidante, infidelity, infidel, fiduciary (held in trust, confidential), perfidy (breaking faith), bona fide (in good faith), federal, confederacy, Fido

fila, fili [*thread*] filament (a threadlike conductor heated by electrical current), filiform (having the shape of a thread), filter, filet

fin [*end, ended, finished*] final, finite, infinite, finish, confine, fine, refine, define, finale

fix [*fix*] fix (a difficult position), transfix (to hold motionless), fixation (the state of being attached), fixture, affix, prefix, suffix

flex, flect [*bend*] flex (bend), reflex (bending back), flexible, flexor (muscle for bending), inflexibility, reflect, deflect, genuflect (bend the knee)

flu, fluc, fluv [*flowing*] influence (to flow in), fluctuate (to wave in an unsteady motion), fluviograph (instrument for measuring the flow of rivers), fluid, flue, flush, fluently, affluent

form [*form, shape*] form, uniform, conform, deform, reform, perform, formative, formation, formal, formula

fort, forc [*strong*] fort, fortress (a strong point, fortified), fortify (make strong), forte (one's strong point), forte (strong, loud in music), fortitude (strength for endurance), force, effort, comfort, pianoforte, force (power)

fract, frag [*break*] fracture (a break), infraction, fragile (easy to break), fraction (result of breaking a whole into equal parts), refract (to break or bend, as a light ray), refractive, fragment

fum [*smoke*] fume (smoke; odour) fumigate (destroy germs by smoking them out), perfume

G

gam [*marriage*] bigamy (two marriages), monogamy, polygamy (lit., many marriages), exogamy, endogamy, gamete, gambit

gastro [*stomach*] gastric, gastronomic, gastritis (inflammation of the stomach)

gen [*birth, race, produce*] genesis (birth, beginning), Genesis, genus, genetics (study of heredity), eugenics (lit., well-born), genealogy (lineage by race, stock), generate, progeny (offspring), genitals (the reproductive organs), congenital (existing as such at birth), indigenous (born, growing or produced naturally in a region or country), genetic, hydrogen (lit., water-borne element)

geo [*earth*] geometry (earth measurement), geography (lit., earth-writing), geocentric (earth centered), geology, geochemistry, geophysics

germ [*vital part*] germination (to grow), germ of an idea, germane

gest [*carry, bear*] congest (bear together, clog), suggestion (mental process by which one thought leads to another), congestive (causing congestion), gestation, suggestion, gesture

gloss, glot [*tongue*] polyglot (many tongues), epiglottis, glossary, glottic

glue, glo [*lump, bond, glue*] conglomerate (bond together), agglutinate (make to hold in a bond)

grad, gress [*step, go*] grade (step, degree), gradual (step by step), graduate (make all the steps, finish a course), graduated (in steps or degrees), aggressive (stepping toward, pushing), transgress (step across limits, break a law), congress (a going together, assembly), degradation

graph, gram [*write, written*] graphy, graphic (written; vivid), autograph (self-writing, signature), photography (light-writing) graphite (carbon used for writing), phonograph (sound-writing), bibliography, monograph (writing on one subject), telegram (for writing), epigram, diagram, cablegram, monogram, seismography, cartography

grat [*pleasing*] congratulate (express pleasure over success), gratis (as a favor, free), gratuitous (gratis), gratuity (mark of favor, a tip), grateful, gracious, ingrate (not thankful; hence, unpleasant), ingratiate

grav [*heavy, weighty*] grave, gravity, aggravate, gravitate

greg [*herd, group, crowd*] gregarian (belonging to a herd), congregation (a group functioning together), segregative (tending to group aside or apart), aggregation

H

hab, habit [*have, live*] habitat (the place in which one lives), inhabit to live in; to establish as residence), rehabilitate, habitual

helio [*sun*] heliograph (an instrument for using the sun's rays), heliotrope (a plant which turns to the sun)

hema, hemo [*blood*] hematid (red blood corpuscle), hemotoxic (causing blood poisoning), hemorrhage, hemoglobin, hemophilia, hematose

here, has [*stick*] adhere, cohere, inherent

hetero [*different*] heterogeneous (different in birth; miscellaneous), heterodox, heterochromatic (of different colors), heteromorphic (of different forms), superheterodyne, heterosexual (with interest in opposite sex)

homo [*same*] homogeneous (of same birth or kind), homonym (word with same name or pronunciation as another), homosexual (with sex desire for those of the same sex), homologous (same-minded, agreeing), homogenize

hum, human [*earth, ground, man*] humility (quality of lowliness), humane (marked by sympathy, compassion, for other human beings and animals), humus, exhume, humanity

hypn [*sleep*] hypnoidal (relating to hypnosis or sleep), hypnosis, Hypnos (god of sleep), hypnotherapy (treatment of disease by hypnosis)

hydr, hydro, hydra [*water*] dehydrate (take water out of; dry), hydrant (water faucet), hydraulic (pertaining to water or to liquids), hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydroelectric

I

ignis [*fire*] ignite, igneous, ignition

J

ject [*throw*] deject, inject, project (throw forward), eject, object, ejaculate

join, junct [*join*] junction (act of joining), enjoin (to lay an order upon; to command), juncture, conjunction, joint, adjoining, injunction

jud, judi, judic [*judge, lawyer*] judge (a public officer who has the authority to give a judgement), abjudicate (reject the case, judicial (relating to a administration of justice), judicious, prejudice

jur, jus [*law*] justice (a just judgement; as justice must be served), conjure (to swear together; to imagine; to entreat; as, conjure the king to be merciful), juror, jurisdiction

juven [*young*] juvenile, juvenescent (becoming young), rejuvenate (to make young again)

L

later [*side, broad*] lateral, latitude

laut, lav, lot, lut [*wash*] lavish (flowing like water), dilute (to make a liquid thinner and weaker) ablution (a washing away), launder (to wash and iron clothes), lavatory, laundry, lotion, deluge

leg [*law*] legal (lawful; according to law), legislate (to enact a law), legislature (a body of persons who can make laws), legitimise (make legal), legacy

letter, lit, liter, litera [*letters*] litany (prayer consisting of invocations and responses), literary (concerned with books and writing), literature (the best works written during the century), literal, alliteration, obliterate

levis [*light*] alleviate (lighten a load), levitate, levity

lic, licit [*permit, license*] (freedom to act), licit (permitted; lawful; conceded), illicit (not permitted), licentious (taking liberties; disregarding rules, especially in morals)

lith [*stone*] monolith (one stone, a single mass), lithography (stone writing, printing from a flat stone or metal plate), neolithic (new stone, of the later stone age), paleolithic (ancient stone)

liver, liber [*free*] liberal (relating to liberty), delivery (freedom; liberation), liberalize (to make more free: as, to liberalize the mind from prejudice), deliverance

loc, loco [*place*] locomotion (act of moving from place to place), locality (locale: neighborhood), allocate (to assign; to place; apportion), relocate to put back into their homes)

log, logo, ology [*word, study, speech*] Logo (the word, Jesus), logic (orig., speech: then reasoning), prologue, epilogue, dialogue, catalogue, logorrhea (a flux of words; excessively wordy), zoology (animal study), psychology (mind study), theology (god study)

loqu, locut [*talk, speak*] eloquent (speaking out well and forcefully), loquacious (talkative), colloquial (talking together; conversational or informal), obloquy (a speaking against, a reproach), circumlocution (talking around a subject), soliloquy

luc, lum, lus, lun [*light*] Luna (the moon goddess), lumen (a unit of light), luminary (a heavenly body; someone who shines in his profession), translucent (letting light come through), lustre (sparkle; gloss; glaze), illuminate

lude [*play*] ludicrous, prelude (before play), interlude

M

magn [*great*] magnify (make great, enlarge), magnificent, magnanimous (great of mind or spirit), magnate, magnitude, magnum

man [*hand*] manual, manage, manufacture, manacle, manicure, manifest, manedver, emancipate

mand [*command*] mandatory (commanded), remand (order back), writ of mandamus (written order from a court), countermand (order against, cancelling a previous order), mandate

mania [*madness*] mania (insanity; craze; excessive craving), monomania (mania on one idea), kleptomania (thief mania; abnormal tendency to steal), pyromania (insane tendency to set fire) dipsomania (uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink), manic, maniac

mar, mari, mer [*sea, pool*] mermaid (fabled marine creature, half fish), marine (a sailor serving on shipboard), marsh (wet land, swamp), maritime (relating to the sea and navigation)

matri, matro, matric [*mother*] matrimony (state of wedlock), maternal (relating to the mother), matriarchate (rulership of a woman), matris (mother goddess of the Hindu deities), matron, metropolitic (the mother city)

medi [*half, middle, between, halfway*] mediate (come between, intervene), medieval (pertaining to the middle ages), mediterranean (lying between lands), medium (a person having the faculty to make contact with the super natural), mediocre

mega [*great*] megaphone (great sound), megacephalic (great-headed), megalith, megalopolis (great city; an extensive urban area including a number of cities), megacycle (a million cycles), megaton (force of a million tons of TNT), omega (great)

mem [*remember*] memorandum (a note; a reminder), commemoration (the act of observing by a memorial or ceremony), memento, memoir, memo, memorable

meter [*measure*] meter (a measure), gravimeter (instrument for measuring weight and density), voltameter (instrument to measure volts in an electric circuit), barometer, thermometer

micro [*small*] microscope, microfilm, microcard, microwave, micrometer (device for measuring very small distance), micron (a millionth of a meter), microbe (small living thing), microorganism, omicron (small)

migra [*wander*] migrate (to wander), emigrant (one who leaves a country), immigrate (to come into the land to settle), migratory (one who roves; a wanderer)

mit, miss [*send*] emit (send out, give off), remit (send back, as money due), submit, admit, commit, permit, transmit (send across), omit, intermittent (sending between, at intervals), mission, missile

mob, mot, mov [*move*] mobile (capable of moving), motionless (without motion), motor (that which imparts motion; source of mechanical power), emotional (moved strongly by feelings), motivate, promotion, demote

mon [*warn, remind*] admonish (warn), admonition, monitor, premonition (forewarning), monument (a reminder or memorial of a person or event), reminisce

monstr, mist [*show*] demonstrate (to display; show) muster (to gather together; collect; put on display) demonstration, monstrosity

morph [*form*] amorphous (with no form, shapeless), anthropomorphic (man form), Morpheus (the shaper, god of dreams), morphine (drug making sleep and dreams), metamorphosis (a change of form, as a caterpillar into a butterfly), morphidite

mori, mort, mors [*mortal, death*] mortal (causing death or destined for death), immortal (not subject to death), mortality (rate of death), immortality, mortician (one who buries the dead), mortification (lit., made dead; shame; chagrin), mortuary; (place for the dead a morgue), remorse

multi, multus [*many, much*] multifold (folded many times), multilingual (one who speaks many languages), multiplied (an organism with many feet), multiply (to increase a number quickly by multiplication)

N

nasc, nat [*to be born, to spring forth*] nature (the essence of a person or a thing), innate (inborn, inherent in), international (between or among nations), renascence (a rebirth; a revival), natal, native, nativity

neur [*nerve*] neuritis (inflammation of a nerve), neuropathic (having a nerve disease), neurologist (one who practices neurology), neural, neurosis, neurotic

nom [*law, order*] autonomy (self-law, self-government), astronomy, Deuteronomy (lit., second law, as given by Moses), gastronomy (lit., stomach law; art of good eating), agronomy (lit., field law; crop production), economy (household law, management)

nomen, nomin [*name*] nomenclature, nominate, nominal

nounce, nunci [*warn, declare*] announcer (one who makes announcements publicly), enunciate (to pronounce carefully), pronounce (declare; articulate), renounce (retract; renege), denounce

nov [*new*] novel (new; strange; not formerly known), renovate (to make like new again), novice, nova, innovate

nox, noc [*night*] nocturnal, equinox (equal nights), noctiluca (something which shines by night)

null [*none*] null, nullification, nullify, nullifidian (one who has no faith), nulliparous

number, numer [*number*] numeral (a figure expressing a number), numeration (act of counting), numberable (can be numbered), enumerate (count out, one by one), innumerable

O

omni [*all every*] omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing), omnipresent (present everywhere), omnivorous (all eating), omnibus, (covering all things)

onus [*burden*] onerous (burdensome), onus, exonerate (to take out or take away a burden)

onym [*name*] anonymous (without a name), pseudonym (false name), antonym (against name; word of opposite meaning), synonym

oper [*work*] opera (a work which has been set to music and is sung instead of spoken), operate (to labor; function), opus (a musical composition or work), cooperate (work together)

ortho [*straight, correct*] orthodox (of the correct or accepted opinion), orthodontist (tooth straightener), orthopedic (originally pertaining to straightening a child), orthography (correct writing, spelling), unorthodox

oss, osteo [*bone*] ossicle (a small bone), ossification (the process of making into bone), osteopath (one who practices osteopathy), osteoporosis (a condition in old age when bones become porous and fragile)

P

pac [*peace*] pacifist (one for peace only; opposed to war), pacify (make peace, quiet), Pacific Ocean (peaceful ocean)

pan [*all*] Pan American, panacea (cureall), pandemonium (place of all the demons; wild disorder), pandemic, panchromatic (sensitive to all colors), pantheism (all-god belief; belief that God is all and all is God), pantheon (temple of all gods)

pater, part [*father*] patriarch (the head of the tribe, family), patron (a wealthy person who supports as would a father), paternity (fatherhood, responsibility, etc.), patriot

path, pathy [*feeling, suffering*] pathos (feeling of pity, sorrow), pathetic, sympathy, antipathy (against feeling), apathy (without feeling), empathy (feeling or identifying with another), telepathy (far feeling; through transference), pathogenic (disease being born; causing suffering or disease)

ped, pod [*foot*] pedal (lever for a foot), impede (get the feet in a trap, hinder), impediment, pedestal (foot or base of a statue), pedestrian (foot traveller), centipede, tripod (three-footed support), podiatry (care of the feet), antipodes (opposite feet; parts of the earth diametrically opposed), podium (platform for a performer)

pedo [*child*] orthopedic, pedagogue (child leader, teacher), pedant (narrow-minded teacher), pediatrics (medical care of children)

pel, puls [*drive, urge*] compel, dispel, expel, repel, impel, propel, pulse, impulse, pulsate, compulsory, expulsion, repulsive

pend, pens, pond [*hang, weigh*] pendant (a hanging object), appendix, pendulum, depend, impend, suspend, perpendicular, pending, dispense, pensive (weighing thought), appendage, ponderous (weighty)

phan, phen, [*show, appear*] phantom, phenomenal, fantasy

phemi [*speak*] euphemism (speak well of), prophet

phil [*love*] philosophy (love of wisdom), philanthropy, philharmonic, bibliophile, Philip, Philadelphia (city of brotherly love)

phobia [*fear*] phobia (abnormal fear), claustrophobia (fear of closed places), acrophobia, (fear of high places), photophobia (fear of light), aquaphobia (fear of water), pyrophobia (fear of fire)

phon [*sound*] phonograph, phonetic (pertaining to sound), phonology, symphony (sounds with or together), polyphonic (having many sounds or tunes), dictaphone, euphony (pleasing sound)

photo [*light*] photograph (light-writing), photoelectric, photoflash, photogenic (artistically suitable for being photographed), photometer (light meter), photon (a quantum of light energy), photosynthesis (action of light on chlorophyll to make carbohydrates)

pict [*paint*] pictograph (writing with pictures or symbols), picture (make a mental image), depiction (the act of depicting or representing), picturesque, pictorial

plac, plais [*please*] placid (calm, unruffled), placatory (appeasing, soothing), placebo, placate, complacent (self-satisfied)

plenus [*full*] plenary, replenish, plentiful, plenteous

plic, pli, ply [*fold*] inexplicable, pliable, implicate

plu, plur, plus [*more*] plus (indicating that something is to be added), plural (more than one), pluralist (one who holds two or more jobs), plurisyllabic (having more than one syllable)

pneuma, pneumon [*breath*] pneumatic (pertaining to air, wind or other gases), pneumonia (disease of the lungs), pneumatogram (tracing of respiratory movements)

pod (see ped)

poli [*city*] metropolis (mother city; main city), police, politics, Indianapolis, megalopolis, Acropolis (high city, fortified upper part of Athens), cosmopolite (world citizen)

pon, pos, pound [*place, put*] postpone (put afterward), component, opponent (one put against), proponent, depose, expose, impose, purpose, propose deposit, deposition, expound, compound, posture (how one places himself), position, post

pop [*people*] population (the number of people in an area), Populist (a member of the Populist party), populous (full of inhabitants), popular

port [*carry*] porter (one who carries), portable, transport, (carry across), report, export, import support, comport deportment (how one carries himself, behaves), portage, transportation, port, disport

portion [*part, share*] portion (a part; a share, as a portion of a pie), proportion (the relation of one share to others), portionless (without portion; without dowry)

posse, potent [*power*] posse (an armed band; a force with legal authority), possible, potent, potentate, omnipotent, impotent

prehend [*seize*] apprehend (size a criminal, seize an ideal), comprehend (seize with the mind), comprehensible, comprehensive (seizing much, extensive), reprehensible (needing to be seized back, rebuked)

prim, prime [*first*] primacy (state of being first in rank), prima donna (the first lady of opera), primitive (from the earliest or first time), primary, primal

proto [*first*] prototype, protocol, protagonist, protozoan

psych [*mind, soul*] psyche (soul, mind), psychic (sensitive to forces beyond the physical), psychiatry (healing of the mind), psychology, psychopath (mind feeling; one with mental disease), psychosis (serious mental disorder), psychotherapy (mind treatment), psychogenic (of psychic birth, origin)

punct [*point, dot*] punctual (being exactly on time), punctum (a dot; a point), compunction (remorse; points of guilt), punctuation, puncture, acupuncture

put [*think*] computer a (computing or thinking machine), deputy, reputable (honourable; estimable; a thinker), dispute, repute

Q

quies [*be at rest*] acquiesce, quiescent, quiet

R

reg, recti [*straighten*] regular, rectify (make straight), regiment, rectangle, correct, direct, erect, incorrigible

ri, ridi, risi [*laughter*] ridicule (laughter at the expense of another; mockery), deride (make mock of; jeer at), risible (likely to laugh), ridiculous

rog, roga [*ask*] prerogative (privilege; asking before), interrogation (questioning; the act of questioning), surrogate, derogatory

rupt [*break*] rupture (break), interrupt (break into), abrupt (broken off), disrupt (break apart), erupt (break out), incorruptible (unable to be broken down)

S

salv, salu [*safe, healthy*] salvation (act of being saved), salvage (that which is saved after appearing to be lost), salvable, salubrious (healthy) salutary (promoting health), salute (wish health to)

sat, satis [*enough*] sate (to satisfy, sate with food), satisfy (to give pleasure to; to give as much as is needed), satiate (giving pleasure, satisfying), satiate, saturate

sci [*know*] science (knowledge), conscious (knowing, aware), omniscient (knowing everything), prescient (knowing beforehand)

scope [*see, watch*] scope (extent one can see), telescope, microscope, kaleidoscope (instrument for seeing beautiful forms), periscope, horoscope (hour watcher), Episcopal (overseeing; pertaining to a bishop), stethoscope

scrib, script [*write*] scribe (a writer), scribble, inscribe, describe, subscribe, prescribe, ascribe, scrivener, manuscript (written by hand), scripture (the Bible)

sed, sess, sid [*sit*] sedentary (characterized by sitting), sedate (sitting settled, dignified), preside (sit before), president, reside, subside, sediment (that which sits or settles out of a liquid), session (a sitting), obsession (an idea that sits stubbornly in the mind), possess

sent, sens [*feel*] sentiment (feeling), presentiment (feeling beforehand), assent, consent, resent, dissent, sentimental (having strong feeling or emotion), sense, sensation, sensitive, sensory, dissension

sen [old] senior, senator, senescent (growing old), senile (old, showing the weakness of old age)

sequ, secu, sue [*follow*] sequence (following of one thing after another), sequel, consequence, subsequent, obsequious (blindly following), prosecute, execute, consecutive (following in order), ensue, pursue, second (following first)

serv [*save, serve*] servant, service, subservient, servitude, servile, reservation, preserve, conserve, deserve, observe, conservation

sign, signi [*sign, mark, seal*] signal (a gesture or sign to call attention), signature (the mark of a person written in his own handwriting), design, insignia (distinguishing marks), signify

silic [*flint*] silicon (a non-metallic element found in the earth's crust), silicosis (a disease prevalent among miners and stone cutters who breathe much dust)

simil, simul [*like, resembling*] similar (resembling in many respects), simulate (pretend; put on an act to make a certain impression), simulation (pretence; counterfeit display), assimilate (to make similar to), simile

sist, sta, stit, stet [*stand*] assist (to stand by with help), circumstance, stamina (power to withstand, to endure), persist (stand firmly; unyielding; continue), stanchion (a standing brace or support), substitute (to stand in for another), status (standing), state, static, stable, stationary

solus [*alone*] solo, soliloquy, solitaire, solitude

solv, solu [*loosen*] solven; (a loosener, a dissolver), solve, solvency, insolvency, absolve (loosen from, free from), resolve, soluble, solution, resolution, resolute, dissolute (loosened morally)

somnus [*sleep*] somnific, insomnia (not being able to sleep), somnambulant (a sleepwalker)

soph [*wise*] sophomore (wise fool), philosophy (love of wisdom), sophisticated (worldly wise), sophistry, sophist, theosophy (wise about God)

sphere [*ball, sphere*] sphere (a planet; a ball), stratosphere (the upper portion of the atmosphere), hemisphere (half of the earth), biosphere, spheroid

spec, spect, spic [*look*] specimen (an example to look at, study), specific, spectator (one who looks) spectacle, speculate, aspect, expect, inspect, respect, prospect, retrospective, (looking backwards), suspect (look under), perspective, circumspect, introspective, conspicuous despicable

spir [*breathe*] spirit (lit., breath), conspire (breathe together; plot), inspire (breathe into), aspire (breathe toward), expire (breathe out, die), aspirant, perspire, respiration

spond, spons [*pledge, answer*] sponsor (one who pledges responsibility to a project), correspond (to communicate by letter; sending and receiving answers), irresponsible, respond

stereo [*solid*] stereotype (to fit in lasting form), stereome (strengthening tissue in plants), stereograph

string, strict [*draw, tight*] stringent (draw tight, rigid), stringent (drawing tightly, as skin tissue), strict, restrict, constrict (draw tightly together), boa constrictor (a snake that constricts its prey)

stru, struct [*build*] structure, construct, instruct, obstruct, construe (build in the mind, interpret), destroy, destruction, instrument (originally, a tool for building)

sume, sump [*take, use, waste*] assume (to take; to use), consume (to use up), presume (to take upon oneself before knowing for sure), presumption, sump pump (a pump which takes up water)

T

tact, tang, tag, tig, ting [*touch*] contagious (transmission, of disease by touching) contact (touch), tact (sense of touch for the appropriate), intact (untouched, uninjured), intangible (not able to be touched), tangible, contingent (touching together, depending on something), tactile

techni [*skill, art*] technician (one who is skilled in the mechanical arts), pyrotechnics (display of fireworks), technique, technology

tele [*far*] telephone (far sound), telegraph (far writing), telegram, telescope (far look), television (far seeing), telephoto (far photograph), telecast, telepathy (far feeling), teletype, teleprompter

tempo [*time*] tempo (rate of speed), protem (for the time being), extemporaneously, contemporary (those who live at the same time), temporary, temporal

ten, tin, tain [*hold*] tenacious (holding fast), tenant, tenure, untenable, detention, retentive, content, pertinent, continent, obstinate, abstain, contain, pertain, detain, obtain, maintain

tend, tent, tens [*stretch, strain*] tendency (a stretching; leaning), extend, intend, contend, pretend, superintend, tender, tent, tension (a stretching, strain, tense, tensile, attention

terra [*earth*] territory, terrestrial, terrain, terrarium

test [*to bear witness*] testament (a will; bearing witness to someone's wishes), detest, attest (certify; affirm; bear witness to), testimony, contest, intestate

the, theo [*God, a god*] monotheism (belief in one god), polytheism (belief in many gods), atheism (a belief that there is no god), pantheism (a belief that God is in all things), theology.

therm [*heat*] therm (heat unit), thermic, thermal, thermostat (heat plus stationary; a device for keeping heat constant), hypothermia (subnormal body temperature), thermonuclear

thesis, thet [*place, put*] antithesis (place against), hypothesis (place under), synthesis, (put together), epithet

tom [*cut*] atom (not cutable; the smallest particle of matter), appendectomy (cutting out an appendix), tonsillectomy, epitome (cut on; a summary), dichotomy (cutting in two; a division), anatomy (cutting, dissecting to study structure)

tort, tors [*twist*] torsion (act of twisting, as a torsion bar), torture (twisting to inflict pain), retort (twist back, reply sharply), extort (twist out), distort (twist out of shape), contort, tortuous (full of twists, as a mountain road)
tox [*poison*] toxic, intoxicate, antitoxin

tract, tra [*draw, pull*] tractable (can be handled), abstract (to draw away), tractor, attract, subtract, subtrahend (the number to be drawn away from another)

trib [*pay, bestow*] tribute (a fine paid to a conquering power), distribute (to divide among many), redistribute, contribute (to give money to a cause), attribute, retribution, tributary

trophy [*nourishment, development*] dystrophy (badly nourished), atrophy

tui, tuit, tut [*guard, teach*] tutor (one who teaches a pupil), tuition (payment for instruction or teaching fees), intuit (knowing by intuition)

turbo [*disturb*] turbulent, turmoil, disturb, turbid

typ [*print*] type, prototype (first print, model), typical, typography, typewriter, typology (study of types, symbols), typify

U

ultima [*last*] ultima (last; final; most remote), ultimate (man's last destiny), ultimatum (the final or last offer that can be made)

unda [*wave, flow*] abundant, inundate, undulation, redundant

uni [*one*] unicorn (a legendary creature with one horn), uniface (a design that appears only on one side), unify (make into one), university, unanimous, universal

V

vac [*empty*] vacate (to make empty), vacuum (a space entirely devoid of matter), evacuate (to remove troops or people), vacation, evacuee, vacant

vale, vali, valu [*strength, worth, valor*] valor (value; worth), validity (truth; legal strength), equivalent (of equal worth), evaluate (find out the value; appraise actual worth), valedictorian, valiant, value

ven, vent [*come*] convene (come together, assemble), intervene (come between), circumvent (coming around), adventure, invent, subvention, venturesome, convent, inventory, venture, venue, event, eventually, souvenir, contravene (come against) avenue, advent, convenient, prevent

ver, veri [*true*] verify (truth), very, verify (show to be true), verisimilitude, aver (say to be true, affirm), verdict

vert, vers [*turn*] avert (turn away), divert (turn aside, amuse), invert (turn over), introvert (turn inward, one interested in his own reactions), extrovert (turn outward, one interested in what is happening outside himself), controversy (a turning against; a dispute), reverse, versatile (turning easily from one skill to another), convertible, adversary, adverse

vest [*clothe, to dress*] vest (an article of clothing; vestment), investor (one who has laid out money for profit), travesty, vestry, vestment

vic, vicis [*change, substitute*] vicarious, vicar, vicissitude

vict, vinc [*conquer*] victor (conqueror, winner), evict (conquer out, expel), convict (prove guilty), convince (conquer mentally, persuade), invincible (not able to be conquered), evince, eviction

vid, vis [*see*] video (television), vision, evident, provide, providence, visible, revise, supervise (oversee), vista, visit, visage

viv, vita, vivi [*alive, life*] revive (make live again), survive (live beyond, outlive), vivid (full of life), vivify (enliven), convivial (fond of "living it up" with friends), vivisection (surgery on a living animal), vitality, vivacious (full of life)

voc [*call*] vocation (a calling), avocation (occupation not one's calling), convocation (a calling together), invocation (calling it), evoke, provoke, revoke, advocate, provocative, vocal, vocation, vocabulary

vol [*will*] malevolent, benevolent (one of good will), volunteer, volition

vola [*to fly*] volatile (able to fly off or vaporize), volley, volery, volitant

volvo [*turn about, roll*] voluble (easily turned about or around), voluminous, volution, revolt

vor [*eat greedily*] voracious, carnivorous (flesh-eating), herbivorous (plant-eating), omnivorous (eating everything), devour (eat greedily)

Z

Zo [*animal*] zoo (short for zoological garden), zoology (study of animal life), zoomorphism (attributing animal form to God), zodiac (circle of animal constellations), protozoa (first animal; one-celled animals)

SOME MORE ROOTS

am / ami – words: Amateur, Amiable, Amicable

meaning: love, friend

some other words: amateur, amatory, amour, amorous, enamored, inamorata, paramour, amiable, amicable, amicide, amity, unamiable

ambul – words: Anteambulate

meaning: walk, take steps, move around

some other words: amble, ambulate, ambulant, ambulance, ambulatory, ambulophobia, anteambulate, circumambulate, funambulate, noctambulist, somnambulist, perambulate, preamble

ante – words: Anteambulate, Antediluvian

meaning: before, in front of, prior to, forward

some other words: antebellum, antecedents,

anthrop – words: Misanthrope

meaning: human

some other words: anthropology, anthropomorphism, anthropophagy, philanthropy

apo / apho – words: Apostles, Apocryphal, Apocalyptic, Aphorism

meaning: away, off, separate (far, extreme)

some other words: apology, apostrophe, apotheosis, apogee, apoplexy, apostate

arch – words: Anarchies

meaning: govern, rule

some other words: monarchy, autarchy, cryptarchy, chiliarch, demarch, diarchy, hierarchy, patriarchy, matriarchy, oligarchy

auto – words: Autonomy

meaning: self, same, spontaneous, directed from within

some other words: autarch, autism, authentic, automatic, autoactivation, autoanalysis, autocephaly, autobiography, autocrat, autoclave

bell / belli – words: Belligerent, Bellicose

meaning: war, fight, fighting

some other words: rebellion, antebellum, bellicism

bene / bon – words: Benefactor, Beneficial, Benediction

meaning: good, well

some other words: benevolent, benedictory, benign, bon vivant, bon voyage

cad / cas / cid – words: Cadaverous, Decadence, Cadence

meaning: to fall, befall

some other words: cad, accident, incident, coincidental, caducity, cascade, recidivist

carn – words: Incarnations

meaning: flesh, meat

some other words: carnivorous, carnal, incarnate, carnival, carnage

cede / cess – words: Ceded, Conceded

meaning: to be in motion; to go, to go away, to yield, to give up, to withdraw

some other words: antecedents, abcess, accede, cease, cessation, deceased, exceed, excess, intercede, precede, proceed, recede, secede, supercede, unprecedented

cept / ceive – words: Concept

meaning: catch, seize, take, take hold of

some other words: accept, perception, perceive, receive, inception, intercept, conceive, conception

circ – words: Circumspect

meaning: ring, wheel, round

some other words: circle, encircle, circadian, circuit, circulate, circumspect, circumference, circumvent, circumstance, circumnavigate, circumlocution, circumflex, circumscribe

cogn / cogni – words: Cognate

meaning: know, learn

some other words: cognition, cognisance, cognoscente, incognito, precognition, recognition

coll – words: Collateral

meaning: glue, adherent, related

some other words: collate, collage, colleague, collect, college, collide, collocate, collude

con / com – words: Concept, Unconscientious, Uncongenial, Connected, Conceded

meaning: with, jointly, together

some other words: concur, contemporary, convention, concur, contemporary, convention, common

cred – words: Credible, Discreditable

meaning: believe, belief, faith, confidence, trust

some other words: credit, accredit, credence, credentials, credo, credulity, credulous, creed

cracy / crat – words: Democracies, Timocracies, Plutocracies

meaning: to govern, to rule; government, strength, power, might, authority

some other words: aristocracy, autocracy, bureaucracy, gerontocracy, gynocracy, kakistocracy, kleptocracy, mediocracy, meritocracy, ochlocracy

cryp / crypt / crypto – words: Apocryphal

meaning: hidden, secret

some other words: crypt, cryptic, cryptography, encrypt, decrypt

culpa – words: Inculcate, Culprit

meaning: blame; responsible for wrong or error

some other words: culpable, culpability, exculpate, mea culpa

dem / demo – words: pandemic, epidemic

meaning: people, population

some other words: demagogue, democracy, democrat, demography, demophilia, demotic, endemic,

deca – words: decade

meaning: ten

some other words: decahedron, decathlon, decametre, decagonal

derm – words: pachydermic

meaning: skin

some other words: dermis, epidermis, dermatology, taxidermy

dign / dain – words: disdain

meaning: worthy; to deem worthy or fit

some other words: condign, dainty, deign, dignity, dignify

dol / dolor – words: dolorous, doleful

meaning: to feel pain, to grieve; sorrow, grief, mourning

some other words: condole, dole, dolorific, indolent

du / duo – words: doubt

meaning: two

some other words: deuce, double, duet, dubious, duo, duel, duellist, duplex, duplicate, indubitable

duce / duct – words: inducements

meaning: to lead, leading; bringing; to take; to draw along or out

some other words: adduce, deduce, conducive, induce, transduce, introduce, produce, duct, ductile

eco – words: economist

meaning: house, household affairs [environment, habitat], home, dwelling

some other words: ecology, ecocentric, economic, econometric, synecology

edif – words: edifying

meaning: to build, to erect a building; a building, a sanctuary, a temple

some other words: edification, edifice

epi – words: epidemic

meaning: above, over, on, upon; besides; in addition to; toward; among

some other words: epicentre, epidermis, epicranial, epifocal, epigean, epigram, epigraph, epileptic, epilogue, epiphany

equi – words: equivocation

meaning: same, similar, even, fair, uniform, identical

some other words: equate, adequate, coequal, equilibrium, equal, equable, equalise, equator, equilateral, equiangular, equanimity, equity, equitable, equivalent, equivocal

eu – words: euphoria, euphemism

meaning: good, well, normal; happy, pleasing

some other words: eubiotics, eugenics, eudaemonia, eulogy, euthanasia, euphonic

fac / fact / fect – words: factitious, factitiousness

meaning: to make, to do, to build, to cause, to produce; forming, shaping

some other words: fact, manufacture, factor, factory, faction, benefactor, malefactor, affect, effect, confection, facile, facilitate, facility

farc / fars – words: farcical

meaning: to plug up or to cram, to stuff; (by extension) - practical joke, sham; fiasco

some other words: infarction, farce

fus / fun / fund / fut / found – words: refuse

meaning: pour, melt, blend

some other words: fuse, affuse, infuse, transfuse, defuse, effusive, fusion, perfuse, confuse, profuse, profusion, refusal, suffuse

gen – words: engender, genteelism, degenerative

meaning: birth, beget; descent, origin, creation, inception, beginning, race, sort, kind, class

some other words: gene, generic, generate, generation, congenital

gno – words: cognoscente

meaning: know, learn, discern

some other words: agnosia, agnostic, ignorance, diagnose, prognosis, gnostic, ignominy, ignore, prognosticate

gress – words: retrogressive

meaning: walk, step, take steps, move around

some other words: aggression, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress

honor / hono – words: dishonour

meaning: honour, honesty

some other words: honesty, honour, honourable, honorary, honorarium, honorific

hubris – words: hubris

meaning: wanton violence, riotousness, insolence; outrage; arrogance

some other words: hubristic, hubristically

hyper – words: hyperbole

meaning: above, over; excessive; more than normal; abnormal excess

some other words: hyperacidity, hypersensitivity, hypermetropia, hyperactive, hyperacuity, hypermnnesia, hypersonic

identi / ident – words: identifiable

meaning: the same, sameness

some other words: identic, identical, identify, identification

in / ig / il / ir / im – words: inimical, intemperate, indefinite, invalidate, innocuous, inoffensive

meaning: no, not

some other words: ignoble, ignominous, illegal, illicit, irreparable, irresolute, imbalance, immature, improbable

in / im / il / ir – words: impeccable, inured, impecunious, impoverished, infuriating, immutable

meaning: in, into, within, inside, on, toward

some other words: inflammable, inaugurate, ingress, immigrant, imbibe, illuminate, irradiate

jug / junct – words: conjugal

meaning: link, unite, yoke; bring together, meet, merge, engage in; combine

some other words: adjunct, adjust, conjunct, conjugate, conjunction, jugular, injunction, subjugate

log / logue / logy – words: prologue

meaning: talk, speak; speech; word

some other words: catalogue, monologue, dialogue, epilogue, dyslogia, lethological, logagnosia, logagraphia, logamnesia, logo, logocide, logogram, logomachy, logophile, logophobia, misologia, neologism

lud / ludi / lus – words: delusory

meaning: play, make sport of, jest; sportive; pastime

some other words: allude, allusion, delude, delusion, elude, collude, collusion, interlude, ludicrous, prelude, postlude

magni / magn – words: magnanimity

meaning: large, big, great

some other words: mananimous, magnificent, magnate, magnifico, maginfy, magniloquent, magnitude, magnum opus

mal / male / mali – words: malaise

meaning: bad, badly, harsh, wrong; ill; evil; abnormal, defective

some other words: malafide, maladjusted, malcontent, maladroitness, malady, malapropism, maledict, malefactor, malevolence, maleficence, malfeasance, malformed, malfunction, malice, malign

manu / man / mani / mandat – words: manners

meaning: hand or hands

some other words: mannerly, mannerism, manumit, manuscript, manufacture, mandate, manipulate, command, demand, remand, emancipate, legerdemain, maintain, manacle, manage, manoeuvre, manicure, manifest, manual

mater / matri / matr – words: matrimony, matriarch
meaning: mother, motherhood
some other words: maternal, maternity, matricide, matrilineage, matron, matrimonial, matronym

melano / melan – words: melancholy
meaning: the color black; dark
some other words: melanin, melanoma, melanopathy

miser – words: miseries
meaning: wretched, miserable, pitiable
some other words: miser, miserable, commiserate, misericord

mod – words: modesty
meaning: measure; suitable; size, limit, way, method; rhythm, harmony
some other words: commodious, accommodate, modulate, moderate, modest, mode, modal, modality, model, modern, modify, module

moll – words: emollient
meaning: soft
some other words: mollify, mollusk, mollycoddle

mono / mon – words: monarch
meaning: one, alone, single
some other words: monogamy, monk, monastery, monotheism, monatheism, monaural, monism, monochrome, monocular, monodrama, monoglot, monogram, monolatry, monolith, monomachy

mor / mora – words: moral
meaning: custom, habit, manner
some other words: mores, amoral, immoral, demoralise, morale

morbi – words: morbid
meaning: disease
some other words: morbidity, premorbid

mort / mor / mori / morti – words: moribund
meaning: death, dead; die, dying
some other words: mortal, mortality, amortise, benemortasia, mortgage, mortician, mortuary, mortification

mot / moto / motile / motive / mov – words: motile
meaning: move, motion
some other words: motor, motion, demote, promote, locomotive, emote, emotion, motility, motivate

mut – words: mutable, immutable
meaning: change, changeable
some other words: mutate, mutation, permutation, transmute, commute, immutable

sci / scien / scient – words: conscience
meaning: to know, to learn; knowledge
some other words: science, scientific, conscientious, conscious, nescient, omniscient, prescient

scrib / script – words: proscription
meaning: write, record
some other words: scribe, script, ascribe, circumscribe, circumscription, conscribe, conscript, describe, description, inscribe, prescribe, manuscript, postscript, scribble, scripture, scrivener, subscribe, subscription, superscription

secu / secut / suit / sue – words: suitable
meaning: follow, followed, following
some other words: consecutive, consequent, ensue, obsequies, persecute, prosecute, pursue, sequel, sequence, suit, pursuit, suitor, unsuitable

sens / senso / senti – words: consensus
meaning: feeling, sensation, perception through the senses, to be aware, to discern by the senses
some other words: sense, sensory, sensitive, sensible, consent, dissent, dissentious, insensate, insensitive, nonsense, multisensory, photosensitive, presentiment, resent, resentful, sensation, senseless

simal / simil / simul / semble – words: verisimilitude
meaning: same, like, alike; same time; to appear, to seem; together
some other words: similar, simulate, simulacrum, simultaneous, assemble, ensemble, resemble, assimilate, dissemble, simile, facsimile

sol / sol – words: sole
meaning: one, alone, only
some other words: solo, soloist, solitary, solitude, solitaire, solicism, soliloquy, desolate, desolation, isolate, isolation

sol / solu / solv – words: dissolve
meaning: loosen, to loose; to dissolve; to untie, to set free
some other words: solve, solution, absolve, absolution, absolute, aerosol, dissolve, soluble, solvable, insolvent, resolve, resolute

soph / sopho / sophic – words: sophistication
meaning: wise, wisdom; knowledge
some other words: pansophism, philosophy, sophist, sophistry, sophisticated, sophomore, theosophy

tacit / taci / tace – words: taciturnity
meaning: silent, silence; unspoken; quiet
some other words: reticent, tacit, tacitly

term / termin – words: terminate
meaning: end, last, final, boundary
some other words: term, determine, determination, exterminate, indeterminate, interminable

testi / test – words: testifying
meaning: a witness, one who stands by
some other words: attest, attestation, contest, contestant, detest, detestable, intestate, protest, protestant, testament, testify, testimony, testimonial

torp – words: torpid
meaning: stupor, numb, sluggish
some other words: torpor, torpescent, torpidity

tors / tort / torqu – words: extort, distort
meaning: bend, curve, turn, twist (by extension) wrong
some other words: retort, contort, torment, torsion, torque, tortuous, torture

trac / tract – words: extract
meaning: drag, draw together; a drawing out or pulling
some other words: abstract, attract, contract, detract, distract, tractable, intractable, protract, retract, subtract, tractile, tractor

trans – words: transmission, transmutation, transference
meaning: across, through, over, beyond, on the far side of
some other words: transit, transport, transmit, transfer, transplant, transfuse, transform, transvestite, transverse, transgress, transcend, transient, transition

trepid – words: trepidation
meaning: agitated, alarmed, restless, anxious, solicitous; fear, fearful, fright; terror; consternation
some other words: intrepid, trepidant, trepidity

ultim – words: ultimatum
meaning: end, last, final
 some other words: ultimate, penultimate, ultimately, ultimacy.

vacu – words: vacuity
meaning: empty
 some other words: vacant, vacuum, vaction, evacuate, vacancy, vacuous

valid / val / vail / valent – words: ambivalence
meaning: to be strong, to be well, to be worth; strong; power, strength; and "fare well" [go with strength]
 some other words: avail, available, valency, equivalent, value, valuation, valuable, evaluate, devalue, convalescent, valid, invalid, prevalent, prevail, valediction, valour, valiant

veri / ver / vera – words: veracity
meaning: true, truth, real, truthfulness
 some other words: aver, averment, verity, veritable, verdict, verify, verification, verily, verisimilitude,

vict / vinc / vince – words: conviction
meaning: conquer, overcome
 some other words: victory, convince, evict, evince, invincible

vics / vicar – words: vicissitude
meaning: substitute; change, alternation
 some other words: vicarious

viti / vitu / vic – words: vituperative
meaning: a fault, a defect, a blemish; a corruption, a crime
 some other words: vice, vicious, convict, vitiate, vituperate

viva / vivi / vivo / viv – words: convivial, vivifying
meaning: life, alive
 some other words: vivacious, in vivo, joie de vivre, viable, viviparous, revive, vivisection, survive, vivid

voc / vok / vox / vow – words: vociferousness
meaning: call, talk, speak, say, voice; word
 some other words: voice, vociferous, vow, disavow, vocal, advocate, vouch, invoke, evoke, vocation, equivocal, revoke, irrevocable, provoke, provocation, vox populi

PREFIXES

A

a, an [*not, without*] amoral (without a sense of moral responsibility), atheism, anaemia, atypical, atom (not cutable), apathy (without feeling)

ab, abs, a [*from, away*] abnormal, avert (turn away)

acro [*high*] acropolis (high city), acrobat, acrogen (of the highest class), acronym, acrophobia (fear of height)

ad (ac af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at) [*to, towards*] admire (look at with wonder), attract, admit, advance, allege, announce, assert, aggressive, accept

ambi, amb [*both, around*] ambidextrous (skilled with both hands), ambiguous, amble

amphi [*both*] amphibious (living on both land and water), amphitheatre

ana [*on, up, backward*] analysis (loosing up or taking apart for study), anatomy, anachronism

ante [*before*] antedate, anteroom, antebellum, antecedent

anti, ant [*against*] anticommunist, antidote, anticlimax, antacid, Antarctic

apo [*from, off*] apostasy (standing from, abandoning a professed belief), apology, apothecary, apostle

B

be [*on, way*] bedeck, belabour, bequest, bestow, beloved

bene, bon [*well*] benefit, benefactor, benevolent, benediction, bonus, bonafide, bonanza

bi, bis, bin [*both, double, twice*] bicycle, biweekly, Binoculars, bilateral, biscuit

by [*side, close, near*] bypass, bystander, by-product, bylaw, byline

C

cata [*down, against*] catalogue, catapult, catastrophe, cataclysm

circum, circ [*around*] circumference, circumnavigate, circumspect

co (con, col, cor, com) [*together, with*] compose. copilot, conspire, collect, concord

coni [*dust*] coniosis (disease which comes from inhaling dust)

contra, counter [*against*] controversy, contradict, counterpart

D

de [*from, down*] demote, depress, degrade, deject, deprive

di [*two, twice*] dilemma, diatom, dissect, diploma

dia [*through, between*] diameter, diagonal, diagram, diagnosis, dialogue

dis, dif [*apart, away, reverse*] dismiss, distort, distinguish, diffuse

dys [*badly, ill*] dyspepsia (digesting badly, indigestion), dystrophy

E

em, en [*in, into*] embrace enslave

epi [*upon*] epidermis (upon the skin, outer layer of the skin), epitaph, epithet, epigram, epitome

eu, ev [*well*] eulogize (speak well of, praise) eupepsia, euphony, eugenics

ex, e, ec, ef [*out*] expel (drive out), ex-mayor, exit, exorcism, eccentric (out of the centre position), eject, emit
extra, extro [*beyond, outside*] extraordinary (beyond the ordinary), extracurricular, extrovert, extraneous

F

for [*away or off*] forswear (to renounce an oath)

fore (before in time) foretell (to tell beforehand), forecast, foreshadow, foregone, forefather

H

hemi, demi, semi [*half*] hemisphere, hemicycle, semicircle, demitasse

homo [*man*] Homo sapiens, homicide, homunculus, hominid

hyper [*over, above*] hypercritical, hyperemia, hypersensitive, hypertensive, hyperactive

hypo [*under*] hypodermic, hypothesis, hypotension

I

idio [*private, personal*] idiom, idiosyncrasy, idiomatic

il (ir, in, im) [*not*] incorrect, illegal, immoral, irregular

in (il, im) [*into*] inject, inside, illuminate, impose, illustrate, implant, imprison

infra [*beneath*] infrared

inter [*between*] intercollegiate, interfere, intervene, interrupt (break between)

intra [*within*] intramural, intravenous (within the veins)

intro [*into, inward*] introduce, introvert (turn inward)

M

macro [*large, excessive*] macrodent (having large teeth), macrocosm

mal [*badly, poor*] maladjusted, malnutrition, malfunction, malady

meta [*beyond, after, with*] metabolism (thrown beyond, literally; hence, chemical and physical change), metaphor, metamorphosis, metaphysical

mis [*incorrect, bad*] misuse, misprint

miso [*hating, wrong*] misanthropist, misogynist, miser

mono [*one*] monoplane, monotone, monogamy, monochrome, monocle

multi [*many*] multiply, multiform, multilateral

N

neo [*new*] neopaganism, neoclassic, neologism, neophyte

non [*not*] nontaxable (not taxed), nontoxic, nonexistent, nonsense

O

ob (of, op, oc) [*towards, against*] obstruct, offend, oppose, occur

P

para [*beside, almost*] parasite (one who eats beside or at table of another), paraphrase, parody, parachute, paramedic, parallel

penta [*five*] pentagon (figure or building having five angles or sides), pentateuch, pentameter, pentathlon

per [*throughout, completely*] pervert (completely turn wrong, corrupt), perfect, perceive permanent, persuade, pervade

peri [*around*] perimeter (measurement around an area), periphery, periscope, pericardium, period

poly [*many*] polygon (figure having many angles or sides), polygamy, polyglot, polychrome

post [*after*] postpone, postwar, postscript, post-season

pre [*before*] prewar, preview, precede, prevent, premonition

pro [*forward, in favor of*] project (throw forward), progress, pro-abortion, promote, prohibition

pseudo [*false*] pseudonym (false or assumed name), pseudo, pseudopodia

R

re [*back, again*] reclaim, revive, revoke, rejuvenate, retard, reject, return

retro [*backwards*] retrorspective (looking backwards), retroactive, retrorocket, retrofession

S

se [*aside*] seduce (lead aside), secede, secrete, segregate

self [*by oneself*] self-determination, self-employed, self-service, selfish

sesqui [*one and a half*] sesquicentennial (one and one-half centuries)

sub [*under*] submerge (put under), submarine, subhuman, subject, substitute, subsoil, suburb
sub (sug, sup, sus) [*from under*] suffer, suggest, support, suspect, sufficient, suspend

super, supr, sur [*above, over, more*] supervise, superman, survivor, supreme, supernatural, superior

syn (sym, sys, syl) [*with, together*] sympathy, system, synthesis, symphony, syllable, synchronize (time together), synonym

T

trans, tra [*across, beyond*] transoceanic, transmit, traverse (lying across as a bridge over a stream), transfusion

tri [*three*] tricycle, triangle, tripod, tristate

U

un [*not, release*] unfair, unnatural, unbutton, unfasten

under [*beneath*] underground, underling

uni [*one, below*] unicycle, uniform, unify, universe, unique

ultra [*beyond, exceedingly*] ultramodern, ultraviolet, ultraconservative

V

vice [*in place of*] vice-president, vice-admiral, viceroy

SUFFIXES

able, ible [*able, can do*] capable, agreeable, edible, visible (can be seen)

ad, ade [*result of action*] monad (a unit, an individual), blockade (the result of a blocking action), lemonade

age [*act of, state of, collection of*] salvage (act of saving), storage, forage

al [*relating to*] sensual, gradual, manual, natural (relating to nature)

algia [*pain*] neuralgia (nerve pain)

an, ian [*native of, relating to*] (Czechoslovakian, African)

ance, ancy [*action, process, state*] assistance, allowance, defiance, resistance

ant [*performing, agent*] assistant, servant, defiant

ar, er, or [*one who, that which*] doctor, baker, miller, teacher, racer, amplifier

ard, art [*one who*] drunkard, dullard, braggart

ary, ery, ory [*relating to, quality, place where*] dictionary, dietary, bravery, dormitory (a place where people sleep)

asis, esis, osis [*action, process, condition*] genesis, hypnosis, neurosis

ate [*cause, make*] enumerate, liquidate, segregate (causing a group to be set aside)

cian [*having a certain skill or art*] logician, musician, beautician, magician, physician

cide [*kill*] homicide, pesticide, genocide (killing a race of people)

cule, ling [*very small*] molecule, ridicule, duckling (very small duck), sapling

cy [*action, function*] hesitancy prophecy, normalcy

dom [*quality, realm, office*] boredom, freedom, kingdom, stardom, wisdom (quality of being wise)

ee [*one who receives the action*] employee, devotee, nominee (one who is nominated), refugee, trustee

en [*made of, make*] silken, frozen, oaken (made of oak), wooden, lighten

ence, ency [*action, state of, quality*] difference, conference, proficiency (quality of being proficient), urgency

er (see ar)

ery (see ary)

esce [*to become*] acquiesce (become restful, peaceful), coalesce

escent [*in the process of*] convalescent, obsolescent

esis (see asis)

ese [*a native of, the language*] Japanese, Vietnamese

esque [*in the style of*] burlesque, arabesque

ess [*female*] actress goddess, lioness

et, ette [*a small one, group*] midget, octet, baronet, bassinet

fic [*making, causing*] scientific, specific

ful [*full of*] frightful, careful, helpful (full of help)

fy [*make*] fortify (make strong), simplify, terrify, amplify

hood [*order, condition, quality*] manhood, womanhood, brotherhood

ible (see able)

ic [*nature of, like*] acidic, metallic (of the nature of metal), heroic, poetic

ice [*condition, state, quality*] justice, malice

id, ide (a thing connected with or belonging to) fluid, fluoride

ile [*relating to, suited for, capable of*] domicile, agile, juvenile, senile (related to being old), missile

ine [*nature of*] feminine, masculine, genuine, medicine

ion, sion, tion [*act of, state of, result of*] action, injection, infection, suspension (state of suspending)

ish [*origin, nature, resembling*] foolish, Irish, clownish (resembling a clown)

ism [*doctrine, system, manner, condition, characteristic*] alcoholism, exorcism, heroism (characteristic of a hero), Communism, realism

ist [*one who, that which*] artist, dentist, violinist, racist

ite [*nature of, quality of, mineral product*] expedite, Israelite, graphite, sulfite, dynamite (quality of being powerful)

ity, ty [*state of, quality*] captivity, chastity, fraternity, clarity

ive [*causing, making*] assertive, abusive (causing abuse), affirmative, exhaustive

ize [*make*] emphasize, liberalize [make liberal], idolize, penalize, publicize

less [*without*] baseless, careless [without care], artless, fearless, helpless

ly [*like, manner of*] carelessly, fearlessly, hopelessly, shamelessly

ment [*act of, state of, result*] contentment, alignment, amendment (state of amending), achievement

mony [*a resulting thing*] patrimony, alimony, acrimony

ness [*state of*] carelessness, restlessness, lifelessness

old [*like, resembling*] asteroid, spheroid, tabloid, anthropoid

ology [*study, science, theory*] biology, anthropology, geology, neurology

or (see ar)

ory (see ary)

osis (see asis)

ous [*full of, having*] gracious, nervous, vivacious (full of, having) gracious, nervous, vivacious (full of life), spacious

rhea [*flowing, discharge*] pyorrhoea, diarrhea, gonorrhea [discharge from the reproductive organs]

ship [*office, state, quality, skill, profession*] friendship, authorship, scholarship, dictatorship

some [*like, apt, tending to*] lonesome, threesome, gruesome

tude [*state of, condition of*] gratitude, multitude (condition of being many), aptitude, solitude

ure [*state of, act, process, rank*] culture, literature, pressure, rupture (state of being broken)

ward [*in the direction of*] eastward, forward, backward

y [*inclined to, tend to*] cheery, crafty, faulty, dirty, itchy

WORD GROUPS

abrogate – revoke, end, recall, withdraw, reverse, cancel, abolish, repeal, renounce, take back, call back, retract, repudiate, negate, rescind, invalidate, annul, nullify, recant, obviate, disclaim, countermand

abstract – theoretical, complex, intellectual, subtle, profound, speculative, unrealistic, conceptual, indefinite, occult, hypothetical, generalized, impractical, arcane, notional, abstruse, recondite, conjectural, impractical

acquiesce – submit, agree, accept, approve, yield, bend, surrender, consent, tolerate, comply, give in, conform, succumb, concur, assent, capitulate, accede

adjunct – addition, supplement, accessory, complement, auxiliary, add-on, appendage, addendum, appurtenance

adumbrate – intimate, insinuate, hint, suggest, inkling (N)

affluent – wealthy, rich, prosperous, opulent

allegiance – loyalty, duty, obligation, devotion, fidelity, obedience, adherence, constancy, faithfulness

argot – jargon, slang, dialect, idiom, vernacular, patter, parlance, cant, lingo, patois

artificial – synthetic, manufactured, plastic, insincere, forced, affected, assumed, false, pretended, hollow, contrived, unnatural, feigned, spurious, meretricious, specious, fabricated, counterfeit

assiduous – diligent, constant, steady, hard-working, persistent, attentive, persevering, laborious, industrious, indefatigable, studious, untiring, sedulous

autonomous – free, independent, sovereign, self-sufficient, self-governing

barricade – barrier, wall, railing, fence, blockade, obstruction, rampart, fortification, bulwark, palisade, stockade

bent (N) – inclination, ability, taste, leaning, tendency, preference, faculty, forte, flair, penchant, propensity, aptitude, predisposition, predilection, proclivity, liking

berate – rebuke, reproof, scold, lambast, reprimand, remonstrate, castigate, chastise, objurgate

bland(-ness) – dull, boring, plain, commonplace, tedious, dreary, tiresome, monotonous, uninspiring, humdrum, unimaginative, uninteresting, insipid, unexciting, vapid

bottomless – deep, profound, boundless, unfathomable, immeasurable, fathomless, endless, inexhaustible
Also **abysmal** (dreadful, bad, terrible, awful, appalling, dismal, dire, ghastly, hideous, atrocious)

burgeon(-ing) – develop, increase, grow, flower, progress, mature, thrive, flourish, bloom, bud, blossom, prosper

buttress – support, sustain, strengthen, shore, prop, reinforce, back up, brace, uphold, bolster, augment

catholic – wide, liberal, global, varied, comprehensive, universal, tolerant, eclectic, ecumenical, broad-minded, unbogoted, unsectarian

clairvoyant(-ce) – visionary, prophetic, prescient, telepathic, extrasensory, oracular, presaging, prognostic, augural

clergy – priesthood, ministry, clerics, clergymen, churchmen, holy orders, ecclesiastics

cohort – supporter, partner, associate, mate, assistant, follower, comrade, protagonist, accomplice, henchman

commotion – disturbance, to-do, riot, disorder, excitement, fuss, turmoil, racket, upheaval, bustle, furore, uproar, ferment, agitation, ado, tumult

conceal – hide, bury, secrete, cover, screen, disguise, obscure, camouflage, mask, veil, dissemble

conditional – dependent, limited, qualified, subject to, contingent, provisional, with reservations

conjecture – guess, theory, fancy, speculation, assumption, hypothesis, inference, presumption, surmise, theorizing, guesswork, supposition

conscientious – careful, exact, faithful, meticulous, painstaking, diligent, punctilious, moral, strict, straightforward, upright, honest, scrupulous, high-minded, incorruptible, ethical

corroborate(-ion) – support, establish, confirm, document, sustain, back up, endorse, ratify, validate, bear out, substantiate, authenticate

courtly – ceremonious, civil, formal, obliging, refined, polite, dignified, stately, aristocratic, gallant, affable, urbane, decorous, chivalrous, highbred

craven – cowardly, weak, scared, fearful, abject, dastardly, lily-livered, timorous, pusillanimous

dawdle – waste time, potter, trail, lag, idle, hang about, loiter, linger, procrastinate

decimate – destroy, devastate, annihilate, eradicate, wipe out, eliminate, carry off, extinguish, ravage

decorate – adorn, deck, trim, embroider, garnish, ornament, embellish, festoon, bedeck, beautify, grace, ornament, (Adj. – florid, ruddy, ornate)

deference – respect, regard, consideration, attention, honour, esteem, courtesy, reverence, politeness, civility, veneration

denounce(-iating) – condemn, attack, censure, decry, castigate, revile, vilify, proscribe, stigmatize, impugn, excoriate

depose – (a) oust, dismiss, displace, degrade, downgrade, cashier(v), demote, dethrone.
(b) swear, declare, to give testimony(=deposition)

deride – mock, ridicule, scorn, insult, taunt, sneer, jeer, disdain, scoff, detract, flout, disparage, chaff, gibe

derisive – mocking, ridiculing, jeering, taunting, scoffing, contemptuous, scornful

diaphanous – fine, light, thin, sheer, delicate, transparent, translucent, gossamer, gauzy, filmy, pellucid

diatribe – tirade, abuse, criticism, denunciation, reviling, stricture, harangue, invective, vituperation

diffuse – spread, distribute, scatter, circulate, disperse, dispense, dispel, dissipate, propagate, disseminate, meander

digress – drift, stray, depart, *ramble, meander, diverge, deviate, expatiate*

disconcert – disturb, worry, trouble, upset, confuse, baffle, unsettle, bewilder, agitate, ruffle, perplex, fluster, perturb, faze, *nonplus*

disconsolate – *inconsolable, despairing, sad, miserable, gloomy, hopeless, dismal, melancholy, desolate, forlorn, woeful, dejected, grief-stricken, wretched*

dissemble – hide, act, pretend, bluff, be dishonest, dissimulate, conceal, mask

don – (N) – lecturer, professor, fellow, academic, scholar
(V) – put on, get into, dress in, pull on, change into, get dressed in

drab – dull, grey, gloomy, dismal, dreary, sombre, lacklustre, flat, uninspired, *vapid*

draconian – severe, harsh, stern, drastic, stringent, punitive, austere, pitiless, cruel, relentless, oppressive, austere, unrelenting, *inexorable*

dreadful – terrible, distressing, appalling, tragic, horrible, formidable, fearful, dire, horrendous, hideous, monstrous, atrocious, frightful

drivel – babble, ramble, maunder, prate, prattle, gibber, chatter, blabber, *twaddle*

dulcet – sweet, pleasing, melodious, mellifluous, euphonious,

dupe – deceive, trick, cheat, con, hoax, defraud, beguile, delude, swindle, outwit, bamboozle, hoodwink

effusive – demonstrative, enthusiastic, extravagant, overflowing, gushing, exuberant, ebullient, unrestrained, talkative, fulsome, profuse

elite – aristocracy, cream, upper/privileged class, nobility, gentry, high society, crème de la crème (French), *nonpareil*

elixir – panacea, cure-all, nostrum, syrup, potion, distillate

emancipate(-ion) – free, release, liberate, set free, enfranchise, unshackle, disencumber, unfetter, unbridle, disenfranchise, manumit

embargo – ban, barrier, restriction, boycott, prohibition, moratorium, stoppage, impediment, blockage, hindrance, interdiction, proscription, ostracize

embezzle – misappropriate, steal, appropriate, rob, siphon off, pilfer, purloin, filch

embroil – complicate, mix up, implicate, entangle, mire, ensnare, encumber

encumbrance – burden, difficulty, obstacle, embarrassment, obstruction, hindrance, restraint, inconvenience, impediment

endemic – widespread, common, sweeping, extensive, prevalent, rife, pervasive

engender – produce, create, breed, generate, provoke, induce, give rise to, precipitate, incite, instigate, foment, beget, spawn, sire, propagate

engross – engulf, steep, immerse, soak up, absorb, plunge, involve, engage, occupy

ennui – boredom, dissatisfaction, tiredness, doldrums, lethargy, tedium, lassitude, listlessness, indifferent, insouciant, unconcerned, jaunty

epidemic – outbreak, plague, growth, spread, scourge, contagion

exacerbate – intensify, worsen, infuriate, aggravate, exasperate, vex, embitter

exorbitant – excessive, high, expensive, extreme, ridiculous, outrageous, extravagant, unreasonable, undue, preposterous, inordinate, extortionate, unconscionable, immoderate

extempore – impromptu, off-the-cuff, offhand, unrehearsed

extradite – deport, exile, hand over, expel, banish, send back, expatriate

extricate – withdraw, relieve, free, clear, deliver, liberate, disencumber, disentangle, untangle, disengage

facetious – flippant, funny, playful, frivolous, droll, jocular, unserious, jocose

fallacious – incorrect, wrong, mistaken, false, misleading, untrue, deceptive, spurious, fictitious, illogical, erroneous, illusory, delusive, delusory, sophistic

famish(-ed) – hungry, starving, voracious, ravenous

fashionable – popular, trendy, current, modern, smart, prevailing, stylish, genteel, in vogue, modish

fastidious – particular, meticulous, fussy, overdiligent, difficult, nice, critical, discriminating, dainty, squeamish, choosy, hard to please, finicky, punctilious

fervent – ardent, earnest, enthusiastic, fervid, passionate, warm, excited, emotional, intense, flaming, eager, animated, fiery, ecstatic, devout, impassioned, zealous

fetter – chain, tie up, shackle, hobble, hold captive, manacle, captivity(N), bondage(N)

filibuster – obstruction, delay, postponement, hindrance, procrastination

finicky – fussy, difficult, particular, hard to please, critical, scrupulous, fastidious, dainty, squeamish, choosy, overparticular

flaunt – show off, display, boast, parade, exhibit, brandish, vaunt

flay – upbraid, castigate, revile, excoriate, execrate, criticize, lash, assail, fleece

flimsy – fragile, weak, slight, delicate, shallow, shaky, frail, superficial, makeshift, insubstantial

flinch – wince, start, duck, shrink, cringe, quail, recoil, cower, swerve, shirk

fluster – upset, bother, disturb, ruffle, excite, confuse, hurry, rattle, bustle, hassle, flurry, agitate, confound, unnerve, perturb

gaffe – blunder, mistake, error, indiscretion, lapse, faux pas, solecism, gaucherie

gingerly – cautiously, carefully, reluctantly, suspiciously, tentatively, warily, hesitantly, timidly, circumspectly, charily

glean – gather, learn, collect, harvest, accumulate, reap, garner, amass

gloat – relish, triumph, glory, revel in, vaunt, exult, brag, tout, preen

grate – annoy, irritate, gall, exasperate, nettle, jar, vex, chafe, irk

gratitude(-inous) – thankfulness, recognition, appreciation, indebtedness, gratefulness

gregarious – outgoing, friendly, cordial, sociable, affable, convivial, companionable

gusto – relish, enthusiasm, appetite, appreciation, liking, delight, pleasure, enjoyment, savour, zeal, verve, zest, fervour, exhilaration

haven – sanctuary, shelter, retreat, asylum, refuge, oasis, sanctum

hedonist – pleasure-seeker, epicurean, bon vivant (French), epicure, sensualist, voluptuary, sybarite

husband – conserve, budget, use sparingly, save, store, hoard, economize, frugal(Adj.), provident(Adj.)

hydrate – moisten, wet, water, soak, sodden, dampen, moisturize, bedew

hyperbole – exaggeration, overstatement, enlargement, magnification, amplification

hypothetical – theoretical, academic, assumed, imaginary, speculative, putative, conjectural, theatrical, histrionic, melodramatic

immaculate – pure, perfect, spotless, flawless, impeccable, stainless, faultless, unblemished, unsullied, uncontaminated, unpolluted, untarnished, unexceptionable, undefiled

immanent – inherent, innate, intrinsic, natural, internal, indigenous, subjective, inborn

imminent – threatening, forthcoming, looming, menacing, brewing, impending, upcoming

impetuous(-ity) – rash, hasty, impulsive, violent, furious, spontaneous, precipitate, ardent, impassioned, unplanned, unbridled, vehement, unrestrained, unthinking, unpremeditated

imprison(-ment) – gaol, immure, incarcerate, jail, put behind bars, remand, intern, impound, confine, jurisprudence

indemnify – compensate, pay, reimburse, repair, repay, requite, recompense, reparation, restitution

indict – charge, accuse, prosecute, summon, impeach, arraign, sentence, blame, condemn, convict, damn, inculpate

indigent(-ce) – destitute, poor, impoverished, needy, penniless, penurious, necessitous, impecunious

infamous(infamy) – notorious, base, disgraceful, shameful, vile, scandalous, wicked, atrocious, heinous, odious, ignominious, disreputable, egregious, abominable, villainous, dishonourable, nefarious, iniquitous, detestable, opprobrious

infirm – frail, weak, feeble, failing, ailing, debilitated, decrepit, enfeebled, dodder

inimical – hostile, opposed, contrary, destructive, harmful, adverse, hurtful, unfriendly, unfavourable, antagonistic, injurious

inquest – inquiry, investigation, probe, inquisition

insularity – narrow-minded, prejudiced, provincial, limited, narrow, petty, parochial, blinkered, circumscribed, illiberal, sectarian

interim – temporary, provisional, makeshift, acting, passing, intervening, caretaker, improvised, transient, stopgap

intermittent – broken, occasional, recurring, irregular, sporadic, recurrent, fitful, spasmodic, discontinuous

intimidate – frighten, pressurize, threaten, scare, terrify, cow, menace, hound, daunt, harass, subdue, oppress, persecute, tyrannize, domineer

investiture – installation, ordination, inauguration, investment, investing, admission, induction, enthronement

jaundiced – cynical, bitter, hostile, prejudiced, biased, suspicious, partial, jealous, distorted, sceptical, resentful, envious, bigoted, spiteful, preconceived

jocund – jolly, jovial, merry, mirthful, jocose, animated, glad, hilarious, buoyant, airy, jubilant, cheery, cordial, convivial, blithe

juggle – manipulate, change, doctor, alter, modify, disguise, manoeuvre, tamper, misrepresent, falsify

kindred – kin, lineage, kinsmen, compatible, congenial, companionable, congrate

lampoon – ridicule, mock, mimic, parody, caricature, squib, burlesque, satirize

lanky – gangling, thin, tall, gaunt, bony, rangy, scraggy

legend – myth, story, tale, fiction, narrative, saga, fable, folk tale, celebrity, star, phenomenon, genius, spectacle, wonder, marvel, prodigy, luminary

levity – frivolity, silliness, triviality, fickleness, flippancy, giddiness, skittishness, facetiousness

lumber(-ing) – plod, shuffle, shamble, trudge, stump, clump, waddle

lunacy – foolishness, madness, folly, stupidity, absurdity, aberration, imbecility, foolhardiness, insanity, madness, mania, dementia

magnanimous – generous, kind, noble, selfless, charitable, bountiful, unselfish, unstinting, beneficent, munificent

maladroit – clumsy, awkward, bungling, inept, inexpert, unskilful

mannered – affected, posed, artificial, pretentious, stilted, counterfeit, feigned, spurious, conceited, insincere

maudlin – sentimental, tearful, weepy, mawkish, lachrymose

maverick – rebel, radical, dissenter, individualist, protester, eccentric, heretic, nonconformist, iconoclast

meddlesome – interfering, *meddling*, *intrusive*, mischievous, prying, *officious*

mercurial – *capricious*, *volatile*, unpredictable, erratic, variable, unstable, *fickle*, temperamental, *impulsive*, irrepressible, *changeable*, *whimsical*

mimic – imitate, *ape*, *parody*, *caricature*, impersonate

moderate – soften, *control*, calm, *temper*, regulate, quiet, diminish, *curb*, restrain, *subdue*, play down, lessen, *repress*, *mitigate*, tone down, *pacify*, *modulate*

momentous – *significant*, important, serious, *vital*, critical, crucial, *grave*, historic, *decisive*, pivotal, fateful, weighty, *consequential*

mundane – *ordinary*, routine, commonplace, *banal*, everyday, *prosaic*, *humdrum*

narcissistic – self-loving, *conceited*, self-centred, *egocentric*, self-obsessed, *egoistic*, proud, *vain*

nemesis – bane, *scourge*, curse, *affliction*, *retribution*, destruction, *vengeance*

obliterate – destroy, eliminate, devastate, wreck, wipe out, demolish, *ravage*, eradicate, *desolate*, *annihilate*, *raze*, *extirpate*

occult – supernatural, *mysterious*, *mystical*, unearthly, unnatural, *esoteric*, *uncanny*, *arcane*, paranormal, *abstruse*, *recondite*, *preternatural*

onerous – trying, hard, taxing, demanding, difficult, heavy, *responsible*, *grave*, exhausting, *exacting*, *formidable*, troublesome, *oppressive*, *laborious*, *burdensome*, *irksome*, *exigent*

opprobrium – *censure*, criticism, condemnation, discredit, disapproval, *reproach*, *calumny*, odium, *obloquy*, *contumely*, *scurrility*, *slur*, *ignominy*, *infamy*

paltry – *insignificant*, *trivial*, *worthless*, unimportant, small, base, *slight*, petty, *trifling*

pan(V) – criticize, knock, blast, *censure*, *flay*, *lambast*

parch – wither, burn, blight, brand, *scorch*, sizzle, shrivel, *cauterize*, *desiccate*, dry up

partisan – (Adj.) – *prejudiced*, one-sided, *biased*, *partial*, *sectarian*, factional, *tendentious*

(Noun) – supporter, *champion*, *follower*, backer, *disciple*, stalwart, devotee, *adherent*, upholder

pathetic – sad, moving, touching, *affecting*, *distressing*, tender, *poignant*, *plaintive*, pitiable

pecuniary – *monetary*, economic, *financial*, *capital*, commercial, *fiscal*, *budgetary*

pensive – thoughtful, serious, sad, *grave*, sober, musing, preoccupied, *melancholy*, *solemn*, reflective, dreamy, wistful, *contemplative*, meditative, sorrowful, *ruminative*, *cogitative*

permeate – *pervade*, *saturate*, charge, fill, pass through, penetrate, *infiltrate*, *imbue*, *impregnate*, seep, *percolate*

pernicious – damaging, dangerous, evil, *offensive*, fatal, deadly, destructive, harmful, poisonous, *malicious*, *malign*, malignant, *detrimental*, hurtful, *malevolent*, noxious, venomous, *ruinous*, baleful, *deleterious*, injurious, noisome, *baneful*, *pestilent*, maleficent

pillage – plunder, sack, rob, rifle, loot, *ravage*, *ransack*, *maraud*

pine – (a) waste, decline, *weaken*, sicken, sink, *flag*, fade, decay, *wither*, *wilt*, *languish*, *droop*

(b) long, ache, crave, yearn

pious – religious, godly, devoted, *spiritual*, *holy*, dedicated, righteous, *devout*, saintly, God-fearing, reverent, *sanctimonious*

pluck(N) – courage, nerve, heart, spirit, *grit*, *bravery*, mettle, boldness, *intrepidity*

plumb(V) – examine thoroughly, *measure*, explore, *probe*, sound out, search, go into, *penetrate*, *gauge*, *unravel*, *fathom*

ponder – think about, consider, study, *reflect on*, examine, *contemplate*, *deliberate* about, *muse on*, brood on, *meditate on*, *mull over*, *ruminate on*, *cogitate*

precipitate – quicken, trigger, *accelerate*, advance, hurry, *dispatch*, speed up, *hasten*, *expedite*

preposterous – ridiculous, *bizarre*, incredible, outrageous, shocking, crazy, *absurd*, foolish, *ludicrous*, unthinkable, unreasonable, *insane*, *irrational*, senseless, laughable, *asinine*

prerogative – right, choice, *claim*, authority, title, advantage, *privilege*, birthright, droit, *perquisite*

presumptuous – bold, arrogant, presuming, *rash*, audacious, *conceited*, *foolhardy*, *insolent*, overconfident

pristine – new, pure, *immaculate*, untouched, *unspoiled*, *unsullied*, *uncorrupted*, undefiled, *original*

prolific – productive, creative, *fertile*, inventive, *copious*, generative, *profuse*, *fecund*

prolix – talkative, *garrulous*, *loquacious*, forthcoming, articulate, fluent, chatty, *wordy*, effusive, *voluble*, *verbose*

prologue – introduction, preliminary, *prelude*, preface, *preamble*, foreword, exordium

promontory – point, *cape*, head, spur, *headland*, *foreland*

prudish – exaggeratedly proper, *prim*, formal, proper, puritanical, *demure*, *squeamish*, narrow-minded, *overmodest*, *overnice*

quail – shrink, *cringe*, *flinch*, shake, faint, tremble, quake, *shudder*, *falter*, *droop*, *recoil*, cower, blench

quaint – unusual, odd, curious, *original*, strange, *bizarre*, fantastic, old-fashioned, *peculiar*, *eccentric*, *queer*, fanciful, *whimsical*, *droll*, *picturesque*, antique, gothic

querulous – complaining, cross, discontented, *grumbling*, *peevish*, critical, sour, *carping*, murmuring, *whining*, dissatisfied, irritable, *touchy*, *petulant*, *plaintive*, *irascible*, *cantankerous*, *tetchy*

quiver – shake, *tremble*, shiver, quake, *shudder*, agitate, vibrate, *pulsate*, *convulse*, *palpitate*

rail(-ed) – complain, attack, abuse, criticize, *censure*, scold, *castigate*, revile

raillery – banter, *badinage*, light-hearted teasing, *persiflage*, repartee

rapture – ecstasy, delight, enthusiasm, joy, happiness, bliss, *euphoria*, *rhapsody*, *exaltation*, *delectation*, *beatitude*, *ravishment*

ratify – approve, establish, confirm, bind, sanction, endorse, uphold, authorize, affirm, certify, consent to, validate, corroborate, authenticate

raucous – harsh, rough, loud, noisy, grating, strident, rasping, husky, discordant, clamorous, cacophonous, din

rectitude – morality, principle, honour, virtue, decency, justice, equity, integrity, goodness, honesty, correctness, righteousness, probity, incorruptibility, scrupulousness, uprightness, verity

renaissance – rebirth, revival, restoration, renewal, awakening, resurrection, regeneration, resurgence

rent(V) – tear, split, rip, slash, slit

rustic – rural, country, pastoral, bucolic, sylvan, simple, homely, basic, plain, unsophisticated, unrefined, artless, unpolished

sacrilege – desecration, violation, blasphemy, mockery, heresy, irreverence, profanity, impiety, profanation, profaneness

sanctum – sanctuary, shrine, altar, holy place, refuge, retreat

sap – weaken, drain, undermine, rob, exhaust, erode, deplete, enervate, devitalize

saturnine – gloomy, grave, sombre, dour, morose, glum, dismal, melancholy, mournful, lugubrious, doleful

scathing – critical, cutting, biting, harsh, savage, brutal, searing, belittling, sarcastic, caustic, scornful, vitriolic, trenchant, mordant

sedentary – inactive, sitting, seated, desk, motionless, torpid, lazy, sluggish, languid, slow, dull, passive, numb, motionless, stagnant, inert, slow-moving, lethargic, apathetic, drowsy, listless, indolent, languorous, somnolent, lackadaisical, slothful

seminal – influential, important, original, creative, productive, innovative, imaginative

sentient – feeling, living, conscious, live, sensitive, reactive

slack – negligent, lazy, lax, idle, inactive, tardy, neglectful, slipshod, inattentive, remiss, dodge

slight – insignificant, negligible, weak, modest, trivial, superficial, feeble, trifling, meagre, unimportant, paltry, insubstantial, scanty

sordid – (a) base, degraded, shameful, vicious, shabby, vile, degenerate, despicable, disreputable, debauched

(b) dirty, squalid, mean, foul, filthy, unclean, wretched, slovenly

specious – fallacious, misleading, deceptive, plausible, sophistic, casuistic

spotted – speckled, dotted, flecked, pied, specked, mottled, dappled

stall – hinder, obstruct, impede, block, halt, slow down, hamper, thwart, sabotage

stout – robust, brawny, plucky, fat, overweight, plump, bulky, obese, fleshy, portly, rotund, corpulent, plucky

stupor – numbness, unconsciousness, trance, coma, lethargy, torpor, stupefaction, insensibility

subjugate – defeat, crush, suppress, put down, overthrow, subdue, overpower, quell, rule over, enslave, vanquish

tawdry – vulgar, cheap, tasteless, gaudy, showy, meretricious

titan – behemoth, colossus, giant, leviathan, mammothian

traitor – betrayer, deserter, turncoat, deceiver, informer, renegade, defector, quisling, apostate, miscreant

turpitude – wickedness, evil, corruption, depravity, immorality, iniquity, viciousness, vileness, nefariousness

uncommunicative – reticent, reserved, withdrawn, guarded, silent, shy, curt, taciturn, unresponsive, unforthcoming

unconquerable – invincible, unbeatable, indomitable, enduring, irresistible, irrepressible, insurmountable, unyielding, undefeatable

unctuous – obsequious, plausible, oily, fawning, cringing, ingratiating, insincere, sycophantic

unfledged – inexperienced, immature, callow, young, green, raw, undeveloped

unkempt – untidy, scruffy, dishevelled, disordered, messy, sloppy, shabby, rumpled, slovenly, disarranged, ungroomed, disarrayed

valor – gallantry, heroism, valiance, bravery, courage, fearlessness, intrepidity, doughtiness, boldness, pluck, grit, fortitude

verbiage – verbosity, repetition, tautology, redundancy, circumlocution, prolixity, periphrasis, wordiness, garrulity, loquaciousness

COLLOCATIONS

Certain words go with certain others to convey a distinct meaning. This is called collocation. The combination of words lends language a rich and native-speaker-like quality.

ability	- exceptional, outstanding, uncanny, inherent, innate
accent	- marked, pronounced, strong
access	- direct, unlimited
acquisition	- latest, new, recent
addition	- valuable, useful, worthy
adjustment	- minor, fine, appropriate
adversary	- formidable, worthy
advice	- constructive, practical, sound

advocate	- ardent, outspoken, staunch
affair	- glittering, grand, sordid
affinity	- strong, natural
affront	- personal
agenda	- agreed, clear
aggression	- intense, controlled, naked
alibi	- cast-iron, solid
amateur	- competent, gifted, talented
amenity	- basic, excellent
ammunition	- live, blank
antipathy	- profound, deep, violent
aroma	- pungent, rich, strong, lingering, subtle

array	-	dazzling, stunning, diverse	exaggeration	-	gross, slight
assumption	-	shared, widespread, underlying	examination	-	stiff, competitive
assurance	-	categorical	expression	-	coherent, concrete
atmosphere	-	congenial, convivial, heady, oppressive, stifling	fate	-	grim, tragic
aura	-	magical, faint	finale	-	rousing, grand
aversion	-	strong	fish	-	fillet, sea, tank
awareness	-	heightened, political, acute	fluctuation	-	rapid, periodic, minor
bachelor	-	confirmed	force	-	brute, lethal
backfire	-	disastrously	foreboding	-	deep, gloomy
bearing	-	direct, significant	fury	-	controlled, pent-up
beast	-	savage, ferocious, mythical, legendary	futility	-	utter
background	-	privileged, disadvantaged	gambler	-	compulsive, inveterate
backing	-	unanimous, whole-hearted	generalization	-	broad, sweeping, valid
baggage	-	excess	gesture	-	flamboyant, sweeping, theatrical, dismissive, placatory
barrage	-	intense, heavy	glimpse	-	fleeting, merest, quick
baritone	-	lusty, melodious	gossip	-	idle, malicious
battle	-	fierce, pitched	grounding	-	solid, basic
behaviour	-	exemplary, undesirable	guess	-	calculated, inspired, intelligent
bend	-	hairpin, sharp	hole	-	gaping, massive, yawning
bias	-	clear, marked	honour	-	signal, dubious
blaze	-	fierce	hostility	-	implacable, outright, bitter
blizzard	-	fierce, howling	hunger	-	insatiable, alleviate
bloom	-	exquisite, fragrant	hypothesis	-	plausible, speculative
blush	-	deep, fiery, faint	ideology	-	dominant, coherent
bombing	-	indiscriminate, precision	illustration	-	graphic, vivid
brand	-	leading, major, popular	imagery	-	powerful, resonant
bravado	-	sheer, false	impatience	-	growing, mounting
breach	-	grave, serious, flagrant	impression	-	overriding, overwhelming, fleeting, distinct
briefing	-	clear, detailed	imprint	-	indelible, unmistakable
brilliance	-	sheer, academic	indictment	-	damning, scathing
bruise	-	livid, purple, swollen	indulgence	-	excessive
budget	-	shoestring, tight, government	inference	-	logical, reasonable, obvious
building	-	derelict, ramshackle, historic	influx	-	vast, steady
burden	-	onerous, crippling, financial	intonation	-	flat, rising
buyer	-	potential, prospective	intrusion	-	unwarranted, unnecessary
buzz	-	angry, low	irony	-	final, supreme, ultimate
cake	-	moist, rich, sticky	joy	-	sheer, overwhelming
camouflage	-	effective, excellent, protective	jurisdiction	-	limited, exclusive
campaign	-	sustained, vicious, concerted	leaflet	-	promotional, useful
career	-	brilliant, distinguished, promising	leap	-	prodigious, big
casualty	-	heavy, light	lecture	-	impromptu, interesting
charade	-	clever, pathetic	leniency	-	excessive, undue
charm	-	considerable, immense	lifestyle	-	sedentary, healthy, affluent
choice	-	informed, difficult	likeness	-	strong, good, superficial
cliché	-	worn-out, popular	majority	-	overwhelming, substantial
clout	-	enormous, considerable	malice	-	pure, sheer
cluster	-	compact, dense	mandate	-	clear, legal, popular
coincidence	-	sheer, pure	manner	-	conventional, time-honoured, haphazard, arbitrary
comedy	-	slapstick, romantic	manoeuvre	-	complex, complicated, skilful
community	-	close-knit, tight-knit	mansion	-	imposing, palatial
conception	-	clear, distinct, traditional	matter	-	pressing, serious
contradiction	-	flagrant, manifest, fundamental	menace	-	serious, growing
contrast	-	stark, complete	modesty	-	characteristic, becoming
corruption	-	endemic, rampant, rife	need	-	compelling, paramount, crying, perceived
cuisine	-	haute, nouvelle, local	negligence	-	gross, criminal
debt	-	enormous, crippling	niche	-	distinctive, suitable
decline	-	precipitous, steep, steady	norm	-	accepted, established,
defiance	-	blatant, flagrant	nuance	-	delicate, fine, subtle
discretion	-	unfettered, utmost	nudge	-	affectionate, gentle
ecstasy	-	pure, sheer	obligation	-	contractual, statutory, mutual, moral
egg	-	beat, fresh, boiled	obscenity	-	string (of), scream
encounter	-	chance, brief	observation	-	empirical, careful, direct
entertainment	-	popular, lavish, free	odds	-	insuperable, overwhelming
epitaph	-	fitting, perfect			
evaluation	-	comprehensive, objective			

omission	- inadvertent, glaring	strategy	- effective, coherent, comprehensive, viable
opposition	- considerable, determined, bitter	submission	- complete, total
optimist	- incurable, eternal	subsistence	- bare, basic
organisation	- umbrella, professional, voluntary	subtlety	- extreme, great, real
origin	- obscure, ancient	suggestion	- constructive, practical, outrageous, preposterous, tentative
orthodoxy	- rigid, prevailing	summons	- peremptory, royal
oversight	- unfortunate	superiority	- inherent, innate, overwhelming
paradox	- curious, apparent	supervision	- close, minimal
paranoia	- increasing, mounting	suspense	- heart-pounding, nail-biting
parody	- brilliant, cruel	suspicion	- nagging, sneaking
passport	- valid, forged	symmetry	- perfect, pleasing
pastime	- rewarding, popular	sympathy	- genuine, heartfelt
patience	- infinite, great	taboo	- rigid, deep-seated
peace	- fragile, uneasy	talent	- inborn, innate, prodigious, remarkable
penalty	- harsh, heavy, severe, stiff	technician	- skilled, inexperienced
peril	- dire, grave	technology	- current, existing, emerging
persistence	- dogged, remarkable, sheer	timing	- exact, precise
perspective	- right, distorted	toil	- relentless, unceasing, unrelenting
poison	- strong, virulent	torrent	- raging, roaring
popularity	- massive, dwindling	transition	- abrupt, rapid, phased
praise	- lavish, unstinting	trappings	- outward, visible
prediction	- accurate, reliable	treason	- high
price	- exorbitant, prohibitive	trend	- apparent, consistent, discernable, prevailing
pride	- fierce, great	tribute	- glowing, handsome, silent
proof	- conclusive, incontrovertible, irrefutable, tangible	trick	- cheap, dirty, nasty
proximity	- close, geographical	trickle	- thin, steady
pursuit	- relentless	triumph	- final, latest, ultimate
quest	- eternal, spiritual	trophy	- coveted, prestigious, prized
question	- probing, embarrassing	truth	- absolute, gospel, harsh
quirk	- odd, strange	turning point	- crucial, major, significant
rage	- pent up, suppressed, blind	turnout	- high, low
rappro	- instant, tremendous	turnover	- large, low, total
rebuff	- stinging, humiliating	undergrowth	- deep, dense, tangled
rebut	- sharp, public	understanding	- profound, basic, proper
reception	- rousing, frosty, enthusiastic	undertaking	- hazardous, worthwhile
recollection	- vivid, faint, hazy	understatement	- gross
recording	- accurate, detailed	undertone	- sinister, racist
reflection	- blurred, clear	unemployment	- large-scale, widespread
regard	- due, scant, proper	unrest	- serious, violent, widespread
regimen	- strict, dietary	upbringing	- conventional, sheltered
rejection	- blanket, outright	uproar	- great, mild, emotional
reputation	- enviable, formidable	upheaval	- massive, violent
retribution	- fair, just, divine	utility	- high, low, public
reverence	- profound, deep	values	- conservative, conventional, dominant
rumour	- scurrilous, vicious, false	vandalism	- mindless, wanton
schedule	- gruelling, punishing, tight	variation	- dramatic, extreme
scheme	- grandiose, hare-brained	vegetation	- lush, sparse
sense	- acute, keen, poor	vicinity	- close, immediate
sentiment	- lofty, strong	victim	- hapless, unwilling
serenity	- absolute	vitality	- renewed, sheer
shadow	- sinister, dark	vocabulary	- passive, rich, wide
shiver	- cold, delicious, involuntary	void	- aching, massive
shout	- muffled, raucous, triumphant	vow	- solemn
sign	- definite, telltale, outward	vulnerability	- extreme
similarity	- marked, significant, striking	wage	- decent, fair, meagre
skill	- consummate, remarkable	warning	- dire, grim, ominous, stark
skyscraper	- towering	waste	- absolute, utter
sleep	- fitful, uneasy, deep	win	- emphatic, decisive, convincing
slogan	- catchy, snappy, popular	wind	- fierce, stiff
slope	- precipitous, steep, gradual	windfall	- unexpected
smile	- enigmatic, rueful, sardonic, wry	wish	- fervent, dying
smirk	- patronizing, self-satisfied	withdrawal	- imminent, strategic, ignominious
spectacle	- unedifying, gold-rimmed		
speculation	- intense, considerable		
spice	- exotic		
status	- privileged, relative, marital		

FIGURES OF SPEECH

alliteration	: The repetition of the same sound at the beginning of each word.	irony	: A statement in which the real meaning is exactly the opposite of what is literally conveyed.
example	: <u>P</u> eter <u>P</u> iper <u>p</u> icked a <u>p</u> eck of <u>p</u> ickled <u>p</u> epper.	example	: For Brutus is an honourable man!
anacoluthon	: A sentence where the construction is changed midway.	litotes	: Conveying an affirmative by negating the opposite.
example	: My feeling is why don't you take a holiday?	example	: You are no fool.
anadiplosis	: Repetition of a word or a group of words at the end of one phrase and the beginning of another for rhetorical effect.	malapropism	: Word misused because of confusion with a similar sounding word, often creating a comic effect.
example	: The explanation is so clear _____ so clear that no one can misunderstand my intentions.	example	: She became historical (hysterical) after the incident.
anastrophe	: Inversion of the normal order of words for rhetorical effect.	metaphor	: An implied comparison.
example	: Many a horrible sight have I seen.	example	: She sailed through the examination with ease.
antithesis	: Contrasting ideas put together.	metonymy	: Use of a term to refer to a wider idea.
example	: Fight a war to bring peace.	example	: The Bench for the judges.
antonomasia	: Use of a name to refer to anyone else who belongs to the same class.	onomatopoeia	: Use of words whose sound suggests their meaning.
example	: She is the Lata Mangeshkar of the locality.	example	: Buzz of bees.
aposiopesis or ellipses	: Sudden breaking off in a sentence for dramatic effect.	oxymoron	: Putting together the most unlikely or contradictory terms.
example	: There was complete darkness. The door opened and.	example	: The careful carelessness of her attire.
apostrophe	: Direct address to an absent or dead person or personified thing.	pathetic fallacy	: Attributing human feelings to natural or inanimate objects.
example	: "Oh pain and sorrow! Why do you trouble me thus?"	example	: The car groaned under the load.
assonance	: The repetition of the same vowel sound producing a rhyming effect.	personification	: Representation of an object or idea as human.
example	: The rain in Spain stays mainly on the plain.	example	: Death came calling.
asyndeton	: Omission of conjunctions.	simile	: Comparison of two unlikely ideas or objects using the words 'like' or 'as'.
example	: I came, I saw, I conquered.	example	: Roads as smooth as Hema's cheeks.
euphemism	: Use of an inoffensive expression to soften a sharper one.	syllipsis	: Use of a single word to apply to two others in a different way.
example	: 'He sleeps in eternal peace' in place of 'He died'.	example	: He read the book and my thoughts.
hyperbole	: Exaggeration or overstatement for emphasis.	synecdoche	: Use of a part to represent the whole or vice versa.
example	: All the horses in Arabia cannot drag me away from this project.	example	: Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
		tautology	: Needless repetition of words.
		example	: Look ahead in front of you.
		transferred epithet	: Misapplication of an adjective to a noun for dramatic effect.
		example	: Poisoned cup.

FOREIGN WORDS/PHRASES

FRENCH			
affaire d'amour	- a love affair	aide-memoire	- a reminder
affaire d'honneur	- a matter of honour	a la carte	- ordered from a menu
agent provocateur	- a person employed to detect suspected offenders by tempting them to overt self incriminating action	a la mode	- in the manner of
		amour propre	- self esteem
aide-de-camp	- a subordinate office acting as a confidential assistant	apropos	- to the point
		au fait	- familiar or conversant with
		avant garde	- ahead of times, pioneers
		beau monde	- fashionable society
		belle époque	- beautiful period

belles lettres	- good literature	pied-a-terre	- secondary residence
bete noir	- special object of dislike	piece de resistance	- the best item
billet doux	- love letter	protégé	- a person under the protection, patronage or tutelage of another
bon mot	- a witty saying	raison d'etre	- purpose of existence
bon vivant	- one who loves luxury; a gourmand	risqué	- something that is suggestive or indelicate
bon voyage	- pleasant trip	sang froid	- controlled temperament
bourgeoisie	- the middle classes	savoir faire	- ability to act appropriately
cadre	- a basic unit, especially of servicemen	tete á tete	- private conversation
canard	- a rumour	tour de force	- a remarkable feat
carte blanche	- free hand, unconditional authorization	vis a vis	- in relation to
c'est la vie	- that's life	volte face	- a complete change in conduct or policy
cause célèbre	- an issue that attracts a lot of public attention	GERMAN	
charge d'affaires	- a subordinate diplomat	angst	- anxiety
commit il faut	- as it should be done; proper	blitzkrieg	- lightning attack
coup d'grace	- a death blow	ersatz	- artificial
coup d'tat	- violent or illegal seizure of power	hausfrau	- housewife
cride Coeur	- a heartfelt appeal	kaiser	- emperor
cuisine	- a style or method of cooking	kaput	- useless
debut	- first public appearance	lebensraum	- territory which a nation believes is needed for its development
déjà vu	- a feeling of having seen or done it earlier	realpolitik	- harsh policy of national self interest
démodé	- out of fashion	zeitgeist	- the spirit of the times
de rigueur	- customary or fashionable	IRISH	
détente	- relaxation of strained relationship	Banshee	- the wailing of a spirit that warns of impending death
detenu	- prisoner	Leprechaun	- mischievous elf
detour	- a roundabout way	Shebeen	- illegal drinking house
de trop	- unwanted	ITALIAN	
double entendre	- open to two interpretations, one usually indecent	Al fresco	- in the open air
elan	- style, dash	Che sara sara	- what will be, will be
eminence grise	- a person who exercises power without holding office	Ciao	- Hello/goodbye
enfant terrible	- a person who causes embarrassment by indiscreet behaviour	Cicerone	- a guide
en famille	- as one of the family	Dolce Vita	- the good life
en masse	- in a body, all together	Prima donna	- leading female performer
ennui	- boredom	Sotto voce	- in an undertone
en route	- along the way	JAPANESE	
entente cordiale	- friendly understanding between states	Aikido	- martial art similar to judo
entourage	- people surrounding an important person.	Bonsai	- cultivation of miniature trees
entres nous	- between ourselves	Geisha	- lady who is a professional entertainer and companion for men
esprit de corps	- spirit of comradeship	Haiku	- poem with 17 syllables
fait accompli	- irreversible fact	Hara-kiri	- ritual suicide by disembowelling
faux pas	- a blunder	Ikebana	- art of flower arrangement
haute couture	- high fashion	Jujitsu	- unarmed self-defence
hors de combat	- out of action	Kamikaze	- aircraft with explosives crashing into enemy targets
idée fixe	- an obsession	Origami	- art of making decorative shapes from paper
jeu d'esprit	- witty comment	Saki	- wine made from rice
joie de vivre	- in high spirits	Samurai	- aristocratic warrior in feudal Japan
laissez faire	- non interference	Sayonara	- goodbye
melee	- a confused fight, a muddle	Tanka	- poem of 31 syllables
mot juste	- the right expression	Tatami	- mat or floor covering
noblesse oblige	- obligation of rank, privilege entails responsibility		
nom de plume	- a pen name/pseudonym		
nouveau riche	- a person who has recently acquired wealth		
par excellence	- to the highest degree		
parole	- word of honour of a prisoner		

<u>LATIN</u>			
ab absurdo	-	from absurdity	
ab initio	-	from the beginning	
ab origine	-	from the origin	
addendum	-	an appendix	
ad arbitrium	-	at will	
ad hoc	-	for a specific purpose	
ad hominem	-	relating to a particular person	
ad infinitum	-	without limit	
ad interim	-	for the time being	
as nauseam	-	to a disgusting degree	
ad valorem	-	in proportion to the estimated value of the goods	
ad verbum	-	to the last word	
alias	-	a false or assumed name	
alibi	-	proof that you were else where when a crime was committed	
alma mater	-	gracious mother; school or university one went to	
alpha and omega	-	the beginning and the end	
alter ego	-	one's other self	
alumnus	-	former student	
amor vincit omnia	-	love conquers all	
annus mirabilis	-	remarkable or auspicious year	
a priori	-	from cause to effect; deductive	
bona fide	-	in good faith	
caveat emptor	-	warning to buyer that the purchase may not be exactly as hoped	
corrigendum	-	corrections in a book	
de facto	-	in reality	
de jure	-	by right, legally	
de novo	-	starting anew	
dictum	-	a saying or maxim	
e.g.	-	exempli gratia (for example)	
ex gratia	-	as a favour	
et al	-	and others	
ex officio	-	by virtue of one's office	
facsimile	-	a perfect copy	
gratis	-	free of charge	
homo sapiens	-	modern man	
in memoriam	-	in memory of	
inter alia	-	among other things	
in toto	-	entirely	
ipso facto	-	by that fact	
ipso jure	-	by the law itself	
lacuna	-	gap	
lapsus calami	-	a slip of the pen	
lapsus linguae	-	a slip of the tongue	
lapsus memorial	-	a slip of the memory	
locus standi	-	a recognized status	
magnum opus	-	a great piece of work	
mala fide	-	in bad faith/ with bad intention	
modus operandi	-	the way of working	
modus vivendi	-	way of living	
non sequitur	-	it does not follow	
per se	-	by or in itself	
persona grata	-	a welcome visitor	
persona non grata	-	unacceptable or unwelcome person	
post mortem	-	an examination made after death	
prima facie	-	at first sight	
pros and cons	-	for and against	
pro rata	-	in proportion	
pro tem/protempore	-	for the time being	
quid pro quo	-	return made (for a gift, favour etc)	
quo vadis	-	whither goest thou	
religio loci	-	the spiritual feeling of a place	
sanctum sanctorum	-	the holy of holies	
sine die	-	indefinitely	
sine quo non	-	indispensable condition	
status quo	-	the existing state of affairs	
sub judice	-	under judicial consideration	
sub rosa	-	privately	
summum bonum	-	the highest good	
terra firma	-	dry land, firm ground	
terra incognita	-	an unknown land	
ultra vires	-	beyond one's legal power or authority	
veni, vidi, vici	-	I came, I saw, I conquered	
via media	-	a middle course	
viz	-	namely	
		<u>RUSSIAN</u>	
babushka	-	a grand mother; a head scarf	
dacha	-	a country house	
glasnost	-	policy of openness in government	
gulag	-	forced labour camp	
perestroika	-	policy of restructuring	
samovar	-	tea urn	
sputnik	-	artificial satellite	
		<u>SPANISH</u>	
fiesta	-	religious festival, holiday	
siesta	-	afternoon nap	

CONFUSABLE WORDS

1. ACCESS / ASSESS

Access is a way of entering or reaching a place.

The only access to the ground was through a narrow gate.

Assess is to make a judgement about the nature or quality of somebody or something.

I wanted to assess the urgency of the issue before taking a decision.

2. ACCESSION / ASCENSION

Accession is the act of becoming a ruler of a county/becoming part of an international organization.

The first anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne will be celebrated with great pomp and splendour.

Ascension refers to the act of going to Heaven. Mother Teresa was conferred with sainthood after her ascension.

3. AFFECTION / AFFECTATION

Affection is a feeling of love.

Her affection for the orphans is obvious from her loving deeds.

Affectation is artificial behaviour.

He is a simple person without fuss or affectation.

4. ALTER / ALTAR

Alter is to change or to make someone or something different.
She wanted to alter her appearance.
Altar is a special table where religious ceremonies are performed.
He stood at the altar, waiting for the priest.

5. ANTICIPATE / EXPECT

Anticipate is to be aware of something in advance.
We anticipate a good monsoon this year.
Expect is to think or believe something will happen.
I expect you will do very well in your examination because you worked so hard.

6. APPRAISE / APPRISE

Appraise is to make an estimate.
Frequent appraisals of a company's performance is the hallmark of good management.
Apprise means to inform.
I was apprised of the dangers that I might face during the trip.

7. ACCEDE / CONCEDE

Accede means to agree.
I acceded to his suggestion that I should continue my education before seeking employment.
Concede means to admit or give in to.
The opponent conceded defeat without much fight.

8. ADAPT / ADEPT / ADOPT

Adapt is to change in accordance with the need or situation.
In order to progress, one must adapt to change.
Adept means to be skilful at something.
These thieves are adept at breaking into locked houses.
Adopt is to become legal parents of a child that is not one's own.
Many people have come forward to adopt the orphans after the tsunami.

9. ANTICS / ANTIQUE

Antics are absurd acts or postures.
His antics at the party amused everyone.
Antique is something very old which is very valuable.
This shop sells antique items.

10. AESTHETIC / ASCETIC

Aesthetic is something artistic or beautiful or tasteful.
The lady was praised for her aesthetic sense.
Ascetic is one who abstains from pleasures and luxuries.
He wanted to retire from his profession and lead the life of an ascetic.

11. ALLUDE / ELUDE

Allude is to hint at.
The lady alluded that her husband was to blame for the misunderstanding.
Elude means evade or escape from.
The facts of the incident eluded him.

12. ALLUSION / ILLUSION

Allusion is an indirect reference to something.
The allusion that I am a lazy person is false.
Illusion is false notion / idea or belief.
Do not have any illusion that this problem is easy to solve.

13. AFFECT / EFFECT

Affect is the influence of something upon something or someone.
Don't let the weather affect your work.
Effect is the result of something.
The effect of the heavy monsoon this year is that we have adequate water in the city.

14. AURAL / ORAL / AURIC

Aural has to do with the sense of hearing.
The scientist has invented a new machine that will improve one's aural faculties.
Oral refers to the spoken language.
Schools should lay adequate stress on oral work too.
Auric has to do with gold.
The auric splendour of the autumn leaves held everyone spellbound.

15. BENEFICIAL / BENEFICIARY

Beneficial is something that helps people to improve their lives.
Vitamins are beneficial to our health.
Beneficiary is someone who gains or is helped by something.
Mohan is the chief beneficiary of his father's will.

16. BESIDE / BESIDES

Beside means next to.

There is a church beside my house.

Besides mean in addition to.

Besides teaching English, she can handle Maths classes also.

17. CASUAL / CAUSAL

Casual means relaxed and unconcerned.

Her casual attitude to the examination led to her failure.

Causal means acting as a cause, responsible. The management's refusal to revise salaries was causal to the strike.

18. COLLISION / COLLUSION

Collision is to crash into something.

The head-on collision of the bus and the car resulted in extensive damage to the smaller vehicle.

Collusion is a secret or illegal co-operation.

The policeman was in collusion with the black-marketer and so turned a blind eye to his activities.

19. COMPLAINT / COMPLIANT

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction.

The Principal took note of the child's complaint about the non-availability of textbooks.

Compliant means to be willing.

The CEO of the company wanted a compliant work force.

20. COMPLEMENT / COMPLIMENT

Complement is to enhance or improve something.

This dress complements her beauty.

Compliment is to praise.

I complimented her on her good taste.

21. COMPLEMENT / SUPPLEMENT

Complement means to make a good combination.

The green curtains complement the wall paper.

Supplement means to add to.

He had to work overtime to supplement the family income.

22. CONFIDANT / CONFIDENT

Confidant is someone you can confide in.

Her sister is her confidant.

Confident is to be sure of.

Mayur was confident he could complete the task unaided.

23. CONSCIENTIOUS / CONSCIOUS

A conscientious person is one who is very careful about work.

The conscientious worker could not be persuaded to take leave till he had finished the job on hand.

To be conscious is to be aware.

I am conscious of the feelings of discontent among my staff.

24. CONTINUAL / CONTINUOUS

Continual is constantly or frequently occurring.

I am unable to finish this novel because of the continual interruptions.

Continuous is without a break.

Continuous rain for three whole days led to the flooding of all roads.

25. CREDIBLE / CREDULOUS

Credible is something that can be believed.

The minister's claim that he was trying his best to contain terrorism sounded credible.

A credulous person is one who easily believes what he is told.

Quacks continue to operate in villages because of credulous poor.

26. DENY / REFUSE

Deny is used to say something is not true.

He denied that he had any role in the crime.

Refuse is to indicate unwillingness to accept or grant.

He refused to assist them in the crime.

27. DESERT / DESSERT

If we desert someone or a place, we leave them / it.

The politician was deserted by his supporters.

Dessert is the sweet dish served after a meal.

We had ice-cream and fresh fruit for dessert.

28. DISINTERESTED / UNINTERESTED

Disinterested is to be impartial or unbiased.

The viewers were disinterested observers of the game.

Uninterested means bored, not interested.

The lecture was uninteresting so I took out my book to read.

29. ECONOMIC / ECONOMICAL

Economic has to do with the management of money.
Economic policies can make or break governments.
Economical is sparing in the use of resources or money.
It is economical to buy goods in that shop.

30. EMINENT / IMMINENT

Eminent means well-known.
This country has produced many eminent scientists.
Imminent is something that is likely to happen immediately.
War is imminent, warned the minister.

31. ENDEMIC / EPIDEMIC

Endemic is something that is found regularly in a particular place.
Malaria is endemic in tropical countries.
Epidemic is the outbreak of disease, affecting a large number of people.
AIDS threatens to become an epidemic.

32. EXPLICIT / IMPLICIT

Explicit means something that is shown or expressed clearly.
The article dealt explicitly with corruption in high places.
Implicit means without question, absolute.
Implicit faith in the Almighty helps one to bear suffering.

33. EUPHEMISM / EUPHONIOUS

Euphemism is to couch something unpleasant in pleasant words.
The phrase 'voluntary retirement' may be a euphemism for redundancy.
Euphonious means sounding pleasant.
Euphonious notes of music floated in from the neighbour's house.

34. FACILITATE / FELICITATE

Facilitate means to make easy.
The new road will facilitate quicker travel.
Felicitate means to congratulate.
A meeting was called to felicitate the outgoing manager.

32. FARTHER / FURTHER

Farther or further is used with reference to distance.
I cannot walk any farther/further.
Further means to a great extent or degree. Farther cannot be used here.
Prices have already touched the roof; can they go any further?

33. HISTORIC / HYSTERIC

Historic is something that is famous or significant in history.
The Taj Mahal is a historic monument.
Hysteric is a state of uncontrolled emotion.
The hysterical weeping of the woman brought a tear to every eye.

34. LUXURIOUS / LUXURIANT

Luxurious is something that is fine and expensive.
They lived in a luxurious house.
Luxuriant is something that grows healthily.
He owes his luxuriant crop of hair to a new hair oil.

35. IMAGINARY / IMAGINATIVE

Imaginary is something that is not real.
He suffered from imaginary fears.
Imaginative shows the use of one's imagination.
Viplav is an imaginative writer who is very popular with the young.

36. INCREDIBLE / INCREDULOUS

Incredible is difficult or impossible to believe.
She told us an incredible story.
Incredulous means not willing or able to believe something.
He gave me an incredulous look when I said I had cooked the entire meal.

37. INDUSTRIAL / INDUSTRIOUS

Industrial is a word to describe things which relate to industry.
Industrial effluents are poisoning water bodies.
Industrious means hard working.
An industrious and willing worker is bound to attain success.

38. INTERCEDE / INTERVENE

Intercede is to speak in favour or on behalf of.
Ronak asked his father to intercede with the principal on his behalf.
Intervene means to interrupt or stop.
My father will return tomorrow unless the weather intervenes.

39. JEST / ZEST

Jest means humour.
He made the remark in jest.
Zest is enthusiasm.
His zest for painting even at the age of 90 is amazing.

40. MOMENTARY / MOMENTOUS

Momentary means lasting only for a short time.
She suffered from a momentary lapse of memory.
Momentous is something of very great importance.
Receiving the Noble Prize was a momentous occasion in his life.

41. NEGLIGENT / NEGLIGIBLE

Negligent means to be careless.
She was negligent about her appearance.
Negligible means so small as to be not worthy of attention.
Her contribution to the effort was negligible.

42. ORDINANCE / ORDNANCE

Ordinance is a law or an order or a statute.
The government has issued an ordinance forbidding the dumping of construction material on roads.
Ordnance refers to ammunition, weapons.
A new ordnance factory is to be set up in one of the southern states.

43. PERSPICACIOUS / PERSPICUOUS

Perspicacious means to have very clear judgement and understanding.
People relied on her because she was perspicacious.
Perspicuous is something that is clearly expressed.
The perspicuous nature of the document pleased everyone.

44. PLAUSIBLE / PROBABLE

Plausible is something that seems to be true.
Shama told us a plausible story.
Probable is something that has a good chance of being true.
It is probable that the strike will be called off.

45. POPULAR / POPULOUS

Popular is something or someone that is liked by all.
He is popular with college students.
Populous means thickly populated.
India is a populous country.

46. RAISE / RISE / RAZE

Raise is to lift or move something to a higher level.
Petrol prices have been raised again.
Rise is an increase in number.
There has been a sharp rise in the crime rate.
Raze is to destroy completely.
Many buildings were completely razed to the ground in the earthquake.

47. RECOURSE / RESOURCE

Recourse means to seek help from.
He took recourse to Yoga to overcome stress.
Resource is something one can use to increase one's wealth.
The earth's natural resources will soon be exhausted if man is not careful.

48. SENSUOUS / SENSUAL

Sensuous means something that gives pleasure to the mind or body through the sense.
The sensuous touch of the warm water in the bubble bath made her drowsy.
Sensual is something that shows or suggests a great liking for physical pleasures.
The sensual movement of her hips had everyone's eye riveted to her.

49. REFUSE / REFUGE / REFUGEE

Refuse is waste or garbage.
The refuse from the city is dumped on the outskirts.
Refuge is shelter or protection.
People took refuge on roof tops to save themselves from the rising flood waters.
Refugee is someone who is forced to leave his country on account of war or other turmoil.
Many refugees from neighbouring countries have settled in India.

50. VENAL / VENIAL

Venal refers to the willingness to do dishonest or immoral things for money.
Eleven venal politicians were expelled from the Indian parliament in the cash-for-question case.
Venial refers to sin or fault that can be easily forgiven.
Even though the man was guilty of only a venial offence, his wife refused to pardon him.

51. VIRTUOUS / VIRTUOSO

Virtuous means being morally good.
She led a virtuous life.
Virtuoso is one who is good at a particular activity, especially a musical instrument.
L. Subramanyam is a violin virtuoso.

52. WILLING / WILLFUL

Willing is to be ready to do something.
I am willing to undertake the responsibility.
Willful is to show strong and unreasonable determination to have one's way.
He is a willful child and is a trial for his parents.

53. YOLK / YOKE

Yolk is the yellow part of the egg.
Egg yolk is not used in this recipe.
Yoke is the wooden bar used on two animals so that they can work together.
The bullocks were yoked to the plough.

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

<i>It is all one to me</i>	:	just the same without any difference
<i>To be on the alert</i>	:	to be on guard; to be ready to act
<i>In the air</i>	:	prevalent, found everywhere
<i>To agree to differ</i>	:	to give up trying to convince each other
<i>Achilles' heel</i>	:	the one weak spot in someone's circumstance or character
<i>Act as someone/something</i>	:	to perform the actions or functions of (a specified person or thing)
<i>Act for someone</i>	:	to stand in as substitute for them
<i>Act on/upon someone/something</i>	:	to have an effect or influence on them or it
<i>Act on/upon something</i>	:	to follow (advice, etc); to obey (instructions, etc)
<i>Act something out</i>	:	to express (one's feelings, fears, etc) in one's behaviour, usually unconsciously
<i>Act up</i>	:	1. said of a machine, etc: to fail or function erratically 2. to behave badly
<i>To come of age</i>	:	to reach adult status
<i>To have an axe to grind</i>	:	a personal interest in some matter; private ends to serve
<i>To all intents and purpose</i>	:	practically; virtually
<i>To burn one's fingers</i>	:	to cause oneself trouble or harm
<i>To bid fair</i>	:	to seem likely
<i>To be beside oneself</i>	:	to lose self-possession
<i>In the palm of one's hand</i>	:	under one's control or influence
<i>To be in bad books of one</i>	:	to be out of favour with one
<i>To go back on one's word</i>	:	to fail to keep up one's word
<i>In black and white</i>	:	in writing
<i>On the brain</i>	:	constantly in the thoughts
<i>To be born with a silver spoon in the mouth</i>	:	to be born into wealth and luxury
<i>To bring down the house</i>	:	call forth general and loud applause
<i>To be in bad odour</i>	:	to be out of favour; in bad repute
<i>To burn the candles at both ends</i>	:	overtaxing the energies
<i>To bury the hatchet</i>	:	to make peace; to cease fighting
<i>To blow one's own trumpet</i>	:	to praise oneself
<i>To the backbone</i>	:	in every way; to the last bit; completely
<i>A bone of contention</i>	:	a subject of dispute
<i>In one's blood</i>	:	inherent in one's character
<i>To bear a charmed life</i>	:	to be invulnerable
<i>Black sheep</i>	:	bad character(s), scoundrel(s)
<i>Bear down on / upon someone / something</i>	:	to move threateningly towards them or it
<i>To bear fruit</i>	:	to be productive
<i>Bring something to bear</i>	:	to apply or exert (especially pressure or influence) or bring something into operation
<i>Bear on something</i>	:	to affect, concern or relate to it
<i>Bear someone/something out</i>	:	to support or confirm them or it
<i>Bear up</i>	:	to remain strong or brave under strain or difficult circumstances

<i>Bear with someone</i>	:	to be patient with them
<i>Book in</i>	:	1. to sign one's name on the list of guests at a hotel. 2. to report one's arrival at a hotel or conference reception desk, airport
<i>Book someone in</i>	:	to reserve a place or room for them in a hotel, etc.
<i>Book something up</i>	:	to fix and reserve in advance the tickets and other arrangements for (a holiday, show, meal, etc)
<i>At a person's beck and call</i>	:	having constantly to obey a person's orders
<i>To have a bone to pick with</i>	:	to have a cause for quarrel
<i>To have the blood run cold</i>	:	to be horrified
<i>With bag and baggage</i>	:	completely with all belongings
<i>To change hands</i>	:	to go in some other's possession
<i>To come to the front</i>	:	to attain prominence; to become conspicuous
<i>To coin money</i>	:	to make money very quickly
<i>To be in character with</i>	:	in keeping with
<i>To create bad blood</i>	:	to create ill-feeling, bitterness
<i>In cold blood</i>	:	deliberately done in a calculated manner and not in a moment of passion
<i>To change colour</i>	:	to turn pale
<i>To be at cross purposes</i>	:	to misunderstand each other
<i>To be carried off the feet</i>	:	wild with excitement
<i>To the point</i>	:	relevant or relevantly
<i>To cook the accounts</i>	:	to prepare false accounts
<i>To catch red-handed</i>	:	to catch at the moment of committing the crime
<i>To be on the cards</i>	:	not improbable; probably
<i>To carry all before</i>	:	to be completely successful; successful in convincing an audience
<i>To crow over</i>	:	to triumph over; to gloat over
<i>To curry favour</i>	:	to ingratiate oneself
<i>To cut one's own throat</i>	:	to ruin oneself
<i>To cut short</i>	:	to interrupt
<i>To cut off without a shilling</i>	:	to disinherit
<i>To cut a poor figure</i>	:	to make a poor impression
<i>To come to a head</i>	:	to reach a crisis
<i>To catch / clutch / grasp at a straw</i>	:	resort in desperation to an utterly inadequate expedient
<i>Come what may</i>	:	no matter what happens
<i>Cut across something</i>	:	1. to go against (normal procedure, etc) 2. said of an issue, etc: to be more important than, or transcend (the barriers or divisions between parties, etc) 3. to take a short cut through it, eg a field, etc
<i>Cut back on something</i>	:	to reduce spending, etc
<i>Cut something down</i>	:	to fell a tree, etc
<i>Cut down on something</i>	:	to reduce one's use of it; to do less of it
<i>Cut in</i>	:	1. to interrupt 2. (said of a vehicle) to overtake and squeeze in front of another vehicle
<i>Cut something off</i>	:	1. to separate or isolate it 2. to stop (the supply of gas, electricity, etc) 3. to stop it or cut it short
<i>Cut someone off</i>	:	to disconnect them during a telephone call
<i>Cut out</i>	:	1. (said of an engine, etc) to stop working 2. (said of an electrical device) to switch off or stop automatically, usually as a safety precaution
<i>Cut something out</i>	:	1. to remove or delete it 2. to clip pictures, etc out of a magazine, etc 3. to stop doing it 4. to exclude from consideration 5. to block out the light or view
<i>Cut into someone</i>	:	(said of the driver or a vehicle) to drive in front of (another vehicle) in a dangerous manner
<i>Cry something down</i>	:	to be critical of it
<i>Cry off</i>	:	to cancel an engagement or agreement
<i>Cry out for something</i>	:	to be in obvious need of it
<i>Cry someone or something up</i>	:	to praise them or it
<i>Crack down on someone/something</i>	:	to take firm action against them or it
<i>Crack up</i>	:	to suffer an emotional breakdown
<i>On the rest of a wave</i>	:	at the most favourable moment in one's progress
<i>Carry something forward</i>	:	to transfer (a number, amount, etc) to the next column, page or financial period
<i>Carry something off</i>	:	1. to manage (an awkward situation, etc) 2. to win (a prize, etc) 3. to take something away by force

<i>Carry on</i>	:	1. to continue; to keep going 2. to make a noisy or unnecessary fuss
<i>Carry weight</i>	:	be influential or important
<i>Carry on with someone</i>	:	to have a love affair with them
<i>Carry something out</i>	:	to accomplish it successfully
<i>Carry something over</i>	:	1. to continue it on the following page, etc; to carry forward 2. to postpone it
<i>Carry someone through</i>	:	to help them to survive a difficult period, etc
<i>Carry something through</i>	:	to complete or accomplish it
<i>To die in harness</i>	:	to continue to the last in business or profession
<i>To draw one out</i>	:	to elicit information out from one
<i>At the drop of a hat</i>	:	given the slightest excuse
<i>To be a dead letter</i>	:	to be no longer in force
<i>To draw the line</i>	:	to fix the limits
<i>At daggers drawn</i>	:	have strained relations
<i>Dog in the manger</i>	:	a person who prevents others from using something, although he has no use for it
<i>Do away with someone / something</i>	:	to abolish; to murder
<i>Do someone / something down</i>	:	to speak of them or it as if unimportant or not very good
<i>Do or die</i>	:	persist regardless of danger
<i>Do someone in</i>	:	to kill them
<i>Dos and Don'ts</i>	:	rules of behaviour
<i>Do someone out of something</i>	:	to deprive them of it especially by trickery
<i>Do oneself up</i>	:	to dress up
<i>Do something up</i>	:	to repair, clean or improve the decoration of a building
<i>Do without something</i>	:	to manage without it
<i>Draw back</i>	:	to retreat; to recoil
<i>Draw a person's fire</i>	:	attract hostility, criticism etc. away from a more important target
<i>Draw in</i>	:	said of nights; to start earlier, making days shorter
<i>Draw on something</i>	:	to make use of assets from a fund or source, draw on reserves of energy
<i>Draw someone out</i>	:	to encourage them to be less shy or reserved
<i>Draw up</i>	:	to come to a halt
<i>Draw oneself up</i>	:	to lift oneself into an upright position; to straighten up
<i>Draw something up</i>	:	to plan and write (a contract or other document)
<i>Could do with something/someone</i>	:	would benefit from having them or it
<i>Draw in one's horns</i>	:	become less assertive or ambitious
<i>To be all ears</i>	:	to pay deep attention
<i>To be all eyes</i>	:	to eagerly watch
<i>To eat a humble pie</i>	:	to apologize humbly
<i>To eat one's words</i>	:	to take back what one has said
<i>To end in smoke</i>	:	to end without any result
<i>To be every inch</i>	:	entirely; completely
<i>Eat something away or eat away at something</i>	:	1. to gnaw it 2. to eat into it
<i>Eat in</i>	:	to eat at home rather than in a restaurant, café, etc
<i>Eat into/through something</i>	:	1. to use it up gradually 2. to waste it 3. to destroy its material, substance or form, especially by chemical action; to corrode it
<i>Eat out</i>	:	to eat at a restaurant, café, etc rather than at home
<i>Eat up</i>	:	to finish one's food
<i>Eat something up</i>	:	1. to finish (one's food) 2. to destroy it 3. to absorb; to listen with real interest
<i>Be eaten up with something</i>	:	to be consumed by (jealousy, etc)
<i>To have an eye to the main chance</i>	:	have the main objective of making money
<i>Of flesh and blood</i>	:	human nature
<i>To a fault</i>	:	excessively
<i>Not fit to hold a candle</i>	:	not to be named in comparison with
<i>To foot the bill</i>	:	to pay for it
<i>To fall foul of</i>	:	to quarrel with
<i>To fight tooth and nail</i>	:	with all the power
<i>At the first blush</i>	:	at the first sight
<i>To be in full swing</i>	:	very active
<i>To fight shy of</i>	:	dislike; to avoid
<i>To fall short of expectations</i>	:	to disappoint
<i>To feel like a fish out of water</i>	:	to be in a strange situation; like one out of his element
<i>By fits and starts</i>	:	irregularly; capriciously

<i>To feather one's own nest</i>	:	to make money unfairly
<i>To fall flat</i>	:	to produce no effect; to cause no interest; to become a fiasco
<i>Far and away</i>	:	by a very large amount
<i>A far cry</i>	:	a long way off; no easy transition
<i>Fall about</i>	:	to be helpless with laughter
<i>Fall apart</i>	:	1. to break into pieces 2. to fail; to collapse
<i>Fall away</i>	:	1. (said of land) to slope downwards 2. to become fewer or less 3. to disappear
<i>Fall back</i>	:	to move back; to retreat
<i>Fall back on something</i>	:	to make use of it in an emergency
<i>Fall behind or fall behind with something</i>	:	1. to fail to keep up with someone, with one's work, etc 2. to be late in paying instalments, rent, etc
<i>Fall down (on)</i>	:	perform poorly
<i>Fall foul of</i>	:	come into conflict with
<i>Fall for someone</i>	:	to become infatuated with them, or fall in love with them
<i>Fall for something</i>	:	to be deceived or taken in by it; to be conned by it
<i>Fall in</i>	:	1. (said of a roof) to collapse 2. said of a soldier, etc: to take his or her place in a parade
<i>Fall into place</i>	:	begin to make sense
<i>Fall in with someone</i>	:	to chance to meet or coincide with them
<i>Fall in with something</i>	:	to agree to it; to support it
<i>Fall off</i>	:	to decline in quality or quantity; to become less
<i>Fall on/upon someone</i>	:	1. to attack them 2. to embrace them passionately
<i>Fall out</i>	:	1. said of soldiers: to come out of military formation 2. to happen in the end; to turn out
<i>Fall out with someone</i>	:	to quarrel with them, and then not talk to them or have contact with them for a period of time
<i>Fall through</i>	:	(said of a plan etc) to fail; to come to nothing
<i>Fall to someone</i>	:	something that becomes one's job
<i>After a fashion</i>	:	to a certain degree; not satisfactorily
<i>To have at one's finger's ends</i>	:	to know thoroughly
<i>To gain ground</i>	:	to become more widely influential
<i>To get into hot water</i>	:	to get into trouble
<i>To get the better of one</i>	:	to overcome someone
<i>To get it into one's head</i>	:	firmly believe or maintain
<i>To go out of hand</i>	:	to lose control; to go out of control
<i>A gift of the gab</i>	:	a talent for speaking
<i>To give oneself airs</i>	:	to behave arrogantly
<i>To go home to one</i>	:	to have the desired impact, to deeply affect
<i>To be in the good books</i>	:	to be in favour with
<i>Get the worst of it</i>	:	be defeated
<i>To give a piece of one's mind to</i>	:	to scold
<i>To be as good as</i>	:	practically
<i>To be as good as one's word</i>	:	to keep one's promise
<i>To be as good as gold</i>	:	to be very good
<i>To get the better of</i>	:	to gain advantage over
<i>To be Greek and Latin</i>	:	something that is not understood
<i>To give chapter and verse</i>	:	full and precise reference to authority
<i>To give a false colouring</i>	:	to misrepresent
<i>To give a cold shoulder</i>	:	to treat in a cold and distant manner
<i>To give a person in charge</i>	:	to hand a person over to police
<i>To cast the gorse at</i>	:	to reject with loathing
<i>To give a handle to</i>	:	to furnish an occasion for
<i>Get about/around</i>	:	1. to travel; to go from place to place 2. said of a rumour, etc: to circulate
<i>Get something across</i>	:	to make it understood
<i>Get ahead</i>	:	to make progress, to be successful
<i>Get along with someone</i>	:	to be on friendly terms with them
<i>Get out of</i>	:	avoid or escape (a duty etc)
<i>Get at something</i>	:	1. to reach or take hold of it 2. to suggest or imply it
<i>Get away</i>	:	1. to leave or be free to leave 2. to escape 3. an exclamation: used to express disbelief, shock, etc

<i>Get away with something</i>	:	to commit (an offence or wrongdoing etc) without being caught or punished
<i>Get back at someone</i>	:	to take revenge on them
<i>Get by</i>	:	1. to manage to live 2. to be just about acceptable
<i>Get someone down</i>	:	to make them sad or depressed
<i>Get something down</i>	:	1. to manage to swallow it 2. to write it down
<i>Get down to something</i>	:	to apply oneself to (a task or piece of work)
<i>Get something in</i>	:	1. to gather or harvest it 2. to succeed in doing or making it before something else occurs
<i>Get round to</i>	:	deal with (a task) in due course
<i>Get into something</i>	:	to develop a liking or enthusiasm for it
<i>Get in with someone</i>	:	to become friendly with them, often for selfish reasons
<i>Get off/get someone off</i>	:	1. to escape, or cause them to escape, with no punishment or with only the stated punishment 2. to fall asleep or send (eg a child) to sleep.
<i>Get off something</i>	:	to stop discussing or dealing with (a subject)
<i>Get round/around</i>	:	successfully coax especially to secure a favour
<i>Get on</i>	:	to make progress; to be successful
<i>Get on at/someone</i>	:	to pester or criticize them continually
<i>Get on to someone</i>	:	1. to make contact with them 2. to begin dealing with them
<i>Get on to something</i>	:	1. to find out the truth about it 2. to start dealing with a matter
<i>Get on with someone</i>	:	to have a friendly relationship with them
<i>Get out of</i>	:	said of information: extracted from someone
<i>Get something out</i>	:	1. to manage to say it, usually with difficulty 2. to publish it
<i>Get out of something</i>	:	to avoid having to do it
<i>Get over someone/something</i>	:	to be no longer emotionally affected by them or it, to recover from something (an illness, disappointment, etc.)
<i>Get something over</i>	:	to explain it successfully; to make it understood
<i>Get something over with</i>	:	to deal with (something unpleasant) as quickly as possible
<i>Get round</i>	:	(said of information, a rumour, etc) to become generally known
<i>Get round someone</i>	:	to persuade them or win their approval or permission
<i>Get round to something/someone</i>	:	to deal with it or them eventually
<i>Get through something</i>	:	1. to complete (a task, piece of work, etc) 2. to use it steadily until it is finished 3. to pass (a test, etc)
<i>Get someone through</i>	:	to help someone pass (a test, etc)
<i>Get through to someone</i>	:	1. to make contact with them by telephone 2. to make them understand
<i>Get through</i>	:	pass or assist in passing
<i>Get oneself up</i>	:	to get dressed up
<i>Get something up</i>	:	1. to arrange, organize or prepare it 2. to learn it by deliberate effort 3. to increase and maintain (speed)
<i>Get someone up</i>	:	to make them get out of bed
<i>Get together</i>	:	to assemble, especially for a specified purpose
<i>Get up to something</i>	:	to do or be involved in it, especially when it is bad, unwelcome or not approved of
<i>To come to grief</i>	:	to fail; to ruin
<i>To go out of the way</i>	:	to take special trouble
<i>To go hard with</i>	:	to suffer severely; to prove a serious matter
<i>To hold water</i>	:	to stand scrutiny
<i>By hook or by crook</i>	:	by any means - fair or foul
<i>To hang together</i>	:	to be consistent; to keep united
<i>With a high hand</i>	:	oppressively; having some power
<i>To be hand and glove</i> (also <i>hand in glove</i>)	:	to be deeply involved (negative connotation) on very intimate terms
<i>To hope against hope</i>	:	to hope even when the result seems to be futile.
<i>To hit the nail on the head</i>	:	to state the truth exactly
<i>To have one's heart in the right place:</i>	:	to be of a kindly and sympathetic disposition
<i>To be in high spirits</i>	:	to be cheerful; joyful
<i>To be in hand</i>	:	to be under control
<i>To have one's hands full</i>	:	to be very busy
<i>To have a hand</i>	:	to be involved in or concerned with
<i>To harp on the same string</i>	:	to dwell tediously on the same subject
<i>To be hard of hearing</i>	:	slightly deaf

<i>Heads I win, tails you lose</i>	:	in any case I will be the winner
<i>To do the handsome thing by somebody</i>	:	to behave in a magnanimous manner towards somebody
<i>To hang in the balance</i>	:	to be undecided
<i>To go to heart</i>	:	to touch deeply
<i>To hold good</i>	:	to be valid; to remain deliberation
<i>To be head and shoulders above</i>	:	be much above
<i>To hang on somebody's lips/words</i>	:	to listen eagerly to somebody's words; to give close admiring attention to somebody
<i>To hang fire</i>	:	be slow in taking action or in progressing
<i>To heap coals of fire on the head of enemy</i>	:	to return good for evil and make the enemy ashamed of enmity.
<i>A hard nut to crack</i>	:	a difficult problem to solve
<i>To be in hot water</i>	:	to be in trouble
<i>Hobson's choice</i>	:	no choice at all
<i>Hoist with (or by) one's own petard</i>	:	affected adversely by one's schemes against others
<i>Hang about/around</i>	:	1. to waste time; to stand around doing nothing 2. to stay or remain
<i>Hang about or around with someone</i>	:	to spend a lot of time in their company
<i>Hang back</i>	:	to be unwilling or reluctant to do something
<i>Hang on</i>	:	1. to wait; "I'll hang on for a bit" 2. to carry on bravely, inspite of problems or difficulties
<i>Hang on something</i>	:	1. to depend on it. Eg. It all hangs on the weather 2. to listen closely to it. Eg. Hanging on her every word
<i>Hang something on someone</i>	:	to blame them for it
<i>Hang on to something</i>	:	to keep a hold or control it
<i>Hang out</i>	:	1. to lean or bend (eg of a window, etc) 2. (said of clothes) to hang up outside to dry 3. to frequent a place. Eg. He hangs out in local bars
<i>Hang something out</i>	:	to hang up (washing) outside to dry
<i>Hang together</i>	:	make sense
<i>Hang over someone</i>	:	(said of an unresolved problem, decision, etc) to overshadow or threaten them
<i>Hang over something</i>	:	to project over or lean out from it
<i>Hang together</i>	:	1. (said of two people) to be united and support each other 2. (said of ideas etc), to be consistent
<i>Hang up</i>	:	to finish a telephone conversation by replacing the receiver
<i>Hang something up</i>	:	to hang something on a hook, hanger, etc
<i>To have an old head on young shoulders</i>	:	to be wise beyond one's age
<i>To be at issue</i>	:	to be in dispute
<i>To be ill at ease</i>	:	uncomfortable; uneasy; anxious
<i>The ins and outs of</i>	:	the full details of
<i>To have too many irons in the fire</i>	:	to engage oneself into many works at the same time
<i>To keep pace with</i>	:	to progress at an equal rate (speed)
<i>To keep in the dark</i>	:	to keep in ignorance; to hide
<i>To keep in touch with</i>	:	to have knowledge of
<i>To keep one's own counsel</i>	:	to preserve a discreet silence; not sharing details of one's plans with others
<i>To kick up a row</i>	:	to make a great noise
<i>Of a kind</i>	:	of the same type
<i>In kind</i>	:	in the same way; in the same measure
<i>To know a thing or two</i>	:	to be wise or cunning
<i>To keep a good table</i>	:	to provide luxurious food
<i>To keep one's head above water</i>	:	to keep out of debt
<i>To keep at arm's length</i>	:	to keep at a distance
<i>To keep up appearances</i>	:	to keep an outward show of prosperity
<i>To know what one is about</i>	:	to be far-sighted and prudent
<i>To keep the wolf from the door</i>	:	to keep away from starvation
<i>To keep on tenterhooks</i>	:	to keep in a state of suspense and anxiety
<i>Keep a stiff upper lip</i>	:	to show no emotion or worry when faced with difficulties
<i>Knock about/around</i>	:	1. to wander about (a place) in a casual and aimless way; to lie about unused; to die knocking about the streets 2. to travel about, roughing it and having varied experience. Eg. He knocked about Europe for the summer
<i>Knock someone about/around</i>	:	to treat them roughly; to hit or batter them
<i>Knock about with someone</i>	:	to associate or go about with them
<i>Knock someone back</i>	:	1. to cost them (a specified amount) Eg. Knocked me back 500 quid 2. surprise, dismay, or disappoint them 3. to rebuff or reject them; to turn them down

<i>Knock someone down</i>	:	to strike them to the ground, knocked down by a car
<i>Knock something down</i>	:	1. to demolish (a building) 2. to reduce its price
<i>Knock together</i>	:	put together hastily
<i>Knock into someone</i>	:	to meet them by chance or unexpectedly
<i>Knock into someone/something</i>	:	to collide with them
<i>Knock something into someone</i>	:	to teach it to them forcefully
<i>Knock off</i>	:	1. to finish work 2. strike off with a blow
<i>Knock something off</i>	:	1. to produce it or them at speed or in quick succession, apparently quite easily 2. to deduct (a certain amount) 3. to rob or steal it 4. to copy and distribute illegally 5. (often in commands) to stop it
<i>Knock someone out</i>	:	1. to make them unconscious, especially by hitting them 2. boxing to make them unconscious or render them incapable of rising in the competition 3. to amaze them; to impress them greatly
<i>Knock someone sideways</i>	:	to come as a severe shock to them; to devastate or disconcert them
<i>Knock something together</i>	:	to make it hurriedly
<i>Knock up</i>	:	to exchange practice shots with one's opponent before a match
<i>Knock someone up</i>	:	1. to wake them by knocking 2. to exhaust them 3. coarse slang to make them pregnant
<i>Know a thing or two</i>	:	be experienced or shrewd
<i>Kick about/around</i>	:	1. to lie around unused and neglected 2. to be idle; to go about aimlessly
<i>Kick someone/around</i>	:	to treat them badly or roughly
<i>Kick something about/around</i>	:	to discuss (an idea, etc) informally among several people
<i>Kick in</i>	:	to take effect
<i>Kick off</i>	:	1. to start, or restart, a football game by kicking the ball away from the center
<i>Kick something off</i>	:	to begin (a discussion, etc)
<i>Kick someone/something out</i>	:	to dismiss or get rid of them or get rid of it, especially using force
<i>To lose ground</i>	:	to become less powerful or acceptable
<i>To live from hand to mouth</i>	:	satisfying only one's immediate needs
<i>In the long run</i>	:	eventually; ultimately
<i>To live by one's wits</i>	:	to live by deceit or fraud
<i>To the letter</i>	:	exactly with adherence to every detail
<i>To lord over</i>	:	to dominate
<i>The long and the short of it</i>	:	the simple fact; the whole matter in a few words
<i>To leave no stone unturned</i>	:	to adopt all possible means
<i>To be on last legs</i>	:	on the verge of ruin
<i>To lie in the bed that one has made:</i>	:	to take the consequences of one's own acts; suffer for one's misdeeds
<i>To lay hands on</i>	:	to catch hold of
<i>To leave for good</i>	:	to leave permanently
<i>To lay at the door</i>	:	to impute blame
<i>To let the grass grow under one's feet:</i>	:	to remain idle; to procrastinate
<i>Leave a person cold</i>	:	not impress or excite a person
<i>To leave one in the lurch</i>	:	to desert one in difficulties; to leave one in a helpless condition
<i>To be led by the nose</i>	:	to follow submissively
<i>Let someone or something down</i>	:	to disappoint or fail to help them at a crucial time.
<i>Let someone in for something</i>	:	to involve them in something difficult or unpleasant
<i>Let someone in on something</i>	:	to share a secret, etc with them
<i>Let off</i>	:	let go without punishment
<i>Let someone/something off</i>	:	to release them or it from work, duties, etc
<i>Let up</i>	:	to stop or to become less strong or violent Eg. The rain let up at last
<i>Lay something aside</i>	:	1. to put it to one side, especially for later use or treatment 2. to discard or abandon it
<i>Lay something by</i>	:	to put away for future use
<i>Lay something down</i>	:	1. to put it on the ground or some other surface 2. to give it as a deposit, pledge, formulate or device 3. to give up or sacrifice (life) 4. to formulate or device (law) 5. to store (wine) in a cellar 6. to begin to build (a ship or railway) 7. to put (music) onto tape, CD, etc
<i>Lay something in</i>	:	to get and store a supply of it

<i>Lay hands on</i>	:	seize or attack
<i>Lay into something</i>	:	to eat it quickly and with enthusiasm
<i>Lay someone off</i>	:	to dismiss (an employee) when there is no work available
<i>Lay a charge</i>	:	make an accusation
<i>Lay off someone</i>	:	to leave them alone
<i>Lay something on</i>	:	to provide a supply of it
<i>Lay someone out</i>	:	1. to knock them unconscious 2. to prepare (a dead body) for burial
<i>Lay something out</i>	:	1. to plan and arrange (especially land or natural features) 2. to spread it out or display it 3. to spend it
<i>Lay someone up</i>	:	to force them to stay in bed or at home
<i>Lay something up</i>	:	1. to keep or store it 2. to put (a ship) out of use, especially for repairs
<i>To bring to light</i>	:	to disclose
<i>The long and short of it</i>	:	the eventual outcome
<i>Lock, stock and barrel</i>	:	the whole of a thing
<i>To make both ends meet</i>	:	to live within one's income
<i>To meet half-way</i>	:	to compromise
<i>To make one's mark</i>	:	to be of the same opinion
<i>To make up one's mind</i>	:	to decide; to resolve
<i>To make a clean breast of</i>	:	to confess without reserve
<i>A man of straw</i>	:	a man of no substance or consequence
<i>To make neither head nor tail</i>	:	to make nothing of
<i>To be a mare's nest</i>	:	a worthless thing
<i>To make light of</i>	:	to treat lightly without taking serious note of
<i>To make the most</i>	:	to use to the best advantage
<i>To mean business</i>	:	to be in earnest
<i>To make the blood creep</i>	:	to fill with horror (anger)
<i>To make common cause with</i>	:	to side with and give support
<i>To make the flesh creep</i>	:	to horrify
<i>To move heaven and earth</i>	:	to make every possible effort
<i>To make a pile</i>	:	to make a fortune
<i>A man of his words</i>	:	a trustworthy man
<i>To make over</i>	:	to transfer the possession of (a thing) to a person
<i>To make shift</i>	:	to get along as best as one can
<i>To a man</i>	:	everyone without exception
<i>To be beside the mark</i>	:	not to the point; irrelevant
<i>To make good the loss</i>	:	to compensate the loss
<i>Not to mince matters/words</i>	:	to speak unreservedly and frankly
<i>To make ducks and drakes of</i>	:	to squander
<i>In the nick of time</i>	:	just at the right moment; opportunely
<i>Nip in the bud</i>	:	to make it fail before it could mature
<i>To be neither here nor there</i>	:	irrelevant;
<i>To a nicety</i>	:	exactly
<i>To nail one's colours to the mast</i>	:	refuse to surrender or climb down
<i>Not to be in one's line</i>	:	not to be in one's province or area of activities
<i>Off and on</i>	:	
<i>(sometimes used as "on and off")</i>	:	now and then; occasionally
<i>The order of the day</i>	:	the prevailing state of things
<i>To be out of date</i>	:	obsolete
<i>To be out of spirits</i>	:	gloomy; sad
<i>To be out of the question</i>	:	not to be thought of, impossible
<i>Over the heads of</i>	:	above the comprehension of
<i>To be over head and ears</i>	:	to be deeply immersed or involved
<i>To be out of the way</i>	:	strange; eccentric; abnormal
<i>To be at one with</i>	:	to be of the same opinion
<i>To be out of pocket</i>	:	to have no money
<i>To be with open arms</i>	:	to be ready for a warm welcome
<i>To put on one's mettle</i>	:	to rouse a person to do his best
<i>To play fast and loose</i>	:	to say one thing and do another; be unreliable
<i>To pay off old scores</i>	:	to take revenge
<i>To put a spoke in the wheel</i>	:	to thwart; to stop
<i>To put one's foot down</i>	:	to take a resolute stand
<i>To put one's foot in something</i>	:	to blunder
<i>To put one's foot down</i>	:	to remain firm (at one decision)
<i>To put a finger in the pie</i>	:	to do something with the affair; to mix up in the affair
<i>To put heads together</i>	:	to consult one another

<i>To pay back in one's own coin</i>	:	to treat one in the same way he has treated
<i>To play false</i>	:	to deceive; to betray
<i>To pocket affront</i>	:	to receive or submit to something without protest
<i>To put on the market</i>	:	to offer for sale
<i>Pass muster</i>	:	accept as satisfactory
<i>To put a good face on</i>	:	to bear up courageously
<i>To play with fire</i>	:	to trifle with matters liable to cause trouble
<i>To put one's hand in one's pocket</i>	:	to give money in charity
<i>To put one's heart in the right place</i>	:	be faithful and true-hearted
<i>To put two and two together</i>	:	to reason logically; to draw correct inference
<i>To put the screw on</i>	:	to bring pressure to bear on
<i>In the pink</i>	:	in the best of health
<i>In the palm of one's hand</i>	:	in one's power
<i>Palm something off on someone/ palm someone off with something</i>	:	to give them something unwanted or unwelcome, especially by trickery
<i>Play about/around</i>	:	to behave ineffectively or irresponsibly
<i>Play about/around with someone</i>	:	to behave irresponsibly towards them, their affections, etc
<i>Play about/around with something</i>	:	to fiddle or meddle with it
<i>Play someone along</i>	:	to manipulate them, usually for one's own advantage
<i>Play along with someone</i>	:	to co-operate with them for the time being; to humour them
<i>Play at something</i>	:	1. to make a pretence of it, especially in play, eg., play at being cowboys 2. to indulge in it trivially or flippantly, eg. play at politics 3. (ironic) to try to achieve it, eg. what are they playing at?
<i>Play something back</i>	:	to play (a film or sound recording) through immediately after making it
<i>Play something down</i>	:	to represent it as unimportant, to minimize, make light of or discount it
<i>Play off</i>	:	1. to replay a match, etc after a draw 2. (golf) to play from the tee
<i>Play one person off against another.</i>	:	to set them in rivalry, especially for one's own advantage
<i>Play on something</i>	:	1. to exploit (someone's fears, feelings sympathies, etc) for one's own benefit 2. to make a pun on it. eg. played on the two meanings of 'batter'
<i>Play something on someone</i>	:	to perpetrate (a trick or joke) against them
<i>Play something out</i>	:	to act out in real life a part, scene, etc that is so predictable that it could have come from a play
<i>Play out/across something</i>	:	(said of light, facial expression, etc), to flicker over, across, etc (a surface, etc)
<i>Play up</i>	:	1. to behave unco-operatively 2. to cause one pain or discomfort, e.g., His stomach is playing up again 3. (said of a machine etc) to function faultily 4. to try one's hardest in a game, match, etc
<i>Play something up</i>	:	to highlight it or give prominence to it
<i>Play up to someone</i>	:	to flatter them; to ingratiate oneself with them
<i>Play with someone</i>	:	1. said especially of children: to spend time in recreation with them 2. to joke with them at their expense
<i>Play with something</i>	:	to contemplate (an idea, plan, etc), e.g., played with the idea of becoming a writer
<i>Pick at something</i>	:	1. to eat only small quantities of (one's food) 2. to keep pulling at (a scab, etc) with one's fingernails
<i>Pick a quarrel</i>	:	start an argument or fight deliberately
<i>Pick on someone</i>	:	1. to blame them unfairly 2. to bully them 3. to choose them for an unpleasant job
<i>Pick on something</i>	:	to choose it
<i>Pick someone out</i>	:	1. to select them from a group 2. to recognize or distinguish them among a group or crowd
<i>Pick on</i>	:	to find faults
<i>Pick over</i>	:	select the best from
<i>Pick up</i>	:	said of a person, a person's health, or a situation: to recover or improve
<i>Pick up or pick something up</i>	:	to resume
<i>Talk the hind leg off a donkey</i>	:	talk continuously
<i>Talk nineteen to the dozen</i>	:	talk continuously
<i>Talk through one's hat</i>	:	1. talk nonsensically 2. exaggerate
<i>To be up-to-date</i>	:	modern; recent
<i>Up to the mark</i>	:	quite satisfactory
<i>An ugly customer</i>	:	formidable person to deal with
<i>Under one's nose</i>	:	in the very presence of one
<i>Upto the eyes</i>	:	completely; to its full extent
<i>Upto the mark</i>	:	in excellent health; completely prepared or fit
<i>To be under the thumb of</i>	:	to be completely under the influence or control of
<i>Under false pretences</i>	:	by giving a deliberately misleading impression

<i>Make a virtue of necessity</i>	:	derive some credit or benefit from an unwelcome obligation
<i>With one voice</i>	:	unanimously
<i>Not worth his salt</i>	:	quite worthless
<i>To win one's laurels</i>	:	to acquire glory
<i>To win one's spurs</i>	:	to make reputation or to gain distinction
<i>Without reserve</i>	:	fully; implicitly
<i>To wash one's hands off something</i>	:	refuse to be involved any more
<i>To be within an ace of</i>	:	on the point of, within the reach of
<i>To be well-balanced</i>	:	to be reasonable; moderate
<i>A wild-goose chase</i>	:	a foolish and fruitless search
<i>Wash one's hands of</i>	:	renounce responsibility
<i>A wolf in sheep's clothing</i>	:	a hypocrite
<i>To wash one's dirty linen in public</i>	:	discussing unpleasant private matters before strangers
<i>To be on the wrong side of sixty</i>	:	to be more than sixty years of age
<i>White elephant</i>	:	an item that is expensive to maintain
<i>For want of something</i>	:	in the absence of it
<i>In want of something</i>	:	needing it
<i>Warm to someone</i>	:	to gain in affection or approval from them
<i>To be at wit's ends</i>	:	to be quite puzzled; not knowing what is to be done
<i>Lay waste</i>	:	ravage
<i>Whistle in the dark</i>	:	pretend to be unafraid
<i>Within a stone's throw</i>	:	at a short distance from
<i>To do yeoman service</i>	:	to do an excellent service

Commonly Misspelt words

ab-bre-vi-ate	a-lign-ment	ap-pro-pri-ate	bach-e-lor
a-brupt	al-ley	ap-prov-al	bag-gage
ab-sence	al-lot-ted	ar-chi-tect	bal-ance
ab-so-lute-ly	al-low-ance	arc-tic	bal-loon
ab-sorb-ent	all right	ar-gu-ment	bal-lot
ab-surd	al-most	a-rith-me-tic	ba-nan-a
a-bun-dance	al-ready	a-rouse	band-age
ac-cel-er-ate	al-though	ar-range-ment	bank-rupt
ac-com-mo-date	al-to-geth-er	ar-riv-al	bar-gain
ac-com-pa-ny	a-lu-mi-num	ar-ti-cle	bar-rel
ac-com-plice	am-a-teur	ar-ti-fi-cial	base-ment
ac-com-plish	a-mend-ment	as-cend	basis
ac-cor-dance	a-mong	as-cer-tain	bat-tery
ac-count	a-mount	as-i-nine	beau-ti-ful
ac-cu-mu-late	a-nal-y-sis	as-sas-sin	beau-ty
ac-cu-rate	an-a-lyze	as-sign-ment	be-come
ac-cus-tomed	an-cient	as-sist-ance	be-com-ing
ache	an-ec-dote	as-so-ci-ate	beg-gar
a-chieve-ment	an-gle	as-so-ci-a-tion	be-gin-ning
ac-knowl-edge	an-ni-hi-late	as-sume	be-hav-ior
ac-quain-tance	an-ni-ver-sa-ry	as-sur-ance	be-ing
a-cross	an-nounce	as-ter-isk	be-lief
ac-tu-al	an-nu-al	ath-lete	be-lieve
ad-di-tion-al	a-noint	at-tach	ben-e-fi-cial
ad-dress	a-non-y-mous	at-tack	ben-e-fit-ed
ad-mis-si-ble	an-swer	at-tempt	be-tween
ad-mit-tance	ant-arc-tic	at-tend-ance	bi-cy-cle
ad-van-ta-geous	an-tic-i-pate	at-ten-tion	bis-cuit
ad-ver-tise-ment	anx-i-ety	at-ti-tude	bliz-zard
ad-ver-tis-ing	anx-i-ous	at-tor-ney	bought
ad-vice	any-thing	at-trac-tive	bound-a-ry
ad-vise	apart-ment	au-di-ble	break-fast
ae-ri-al	a-pol-o-gize	au-di-ence	breathe
af-fect	ap-pa-ra-tus	au-thor-i-ty	brief
a-gain	ap-par-ent-ly	au-to-mo-bile	bril-liant
a-gainst	ap-peal	au-tumn	brought
ag-gra-vate	ap-pear-ance	aux-il-i-a-ry	bro-chure
ag-gres-sion	ap-pe-tite	a-vail-a-ble	bruise
agree-able	ap-pli-ca-tion	av-er-age	bud-get
a-gree-ment	ap-point-ment	aw-ful	bul-le-tin
aisle	ap-pre-ci-ate	aw-ful-ly	buoy-ant
al-co-hol	ap-proach	awk-ward	bu-reau

bur-glar	com-pli-ment	de-sir-ous	equip-ment
bury	con-cede	des-per-ate	equipped
busi-ness	con-ceive	des-ert	equiv-a-lent
busy	con-cern-ing	de-ter-mine	es-pe-cial-ly
caf-e-te-ria	con-cert	de-vel-op	es-sen-tial
caf-fe-ine	con-ces-sion	de-vel-op-ment	es-tab-lish
cal-en-dar	con-clude	di-a-mond	ev-i-dence
cam-paign	con-crete	dic-tio-nary	ex-ag-ger-ate
can-celed	con-demn	dif-fer-ence	ex-ceed
can-di-date	con-di-tion	dif-fer-ent	ex-cel-lent
ca-noe	con-fer-ence	dif-fi-cul-ty	ex-cept
can't	con-ferred	di-lap-i-dat-ed	ex-cite
ca-pac-i-ty	con-fi-dence	di-plo-ma	ex-ec-u-tive
cap-tain	con-grat-u-late	di-rec-tor	ex-er-cise
car-bu-ret-or	con-science	dis-agree-able	ex-haust
ca-reer	con-sci-en-tious	dis-ap-pear	ex-hi-bi-tion
car-riage	con-scious	dis-ap-point	ex-hil-a-ra-tion
cash-ier	con-se-quence	dis-ap-prove	ex-is-tence
ca-tas-tro-phe	con-ser-va-tive	dis-sas-trous	ex-or-bi-tant
caught	con-sid-er-ably	dis-ci-pline	ex-pect
cav-al-ry	con-sis-tent	dis-cov-er	ex-pe-di-tion
cel-e-bra-tion	con-sit-tu-tion	dis-cuss	ex-pen-sive
cem-e-ter-y	con-tempt-ible	dis-cus-sion	ex-pe-ri-ence
cen-sus	con-tin-u-al-ly	dis-ease	ex-plain
cen-tu-ry	con-tin-ue	dis-sat-is-fied	ex-pla-na-tion
cer-tain	con-trol	dis-tin-guish	ex-pres-sion
cer-tif-i-cate	con-ve-nience	dis-trib-ute	ex-qui-site
change-a-ble	con-vince	di-vide	ex-ten-sion
char-ac-ter	cool-ly	di-vine	ex-tinct
chauf-feur	co-op-er-ate	di-vi-sion	ex-tra-or-di-nary
chief	cor-dial	doc-tor	ex-treme-ly
chim-ney	cor-po-ra-tion	doesn't	fa-mil-iar
choc-o-late	cor-re-spond	doubt	fa-mous
choose	cough	drudg-ery	fas-ci-nate
Chris-tian	couldn't	du-pli-cate	fash-ion
cir-cu-lar	coun-try	dye-ing	fa-tigue
civ-i-li-za-tion	cour-age	dy-ing	fau-cet
cli-en-tele	cou-ra-geous	ear-nest	fa-vor-ite
cli-mate	cour-te-ous	eco-nom-i-cal	fea-ture
climb	cour-te-sy	econ-o-my	Feb-ru-ary
clothes	cous-in	ec-sta-sy	fed-er-al
coach	crit-i-cism	ef-fi-cien-cy	fem-i-nine
col-lar	crit-i-cize	eighth	fer-tile
col-lat-er-al	cru-el	ei-ther	field
col-lege	cu-ri-os-i-ty	elab-o-rate	fierce
colo-nel	cur-ric-u-lum	elec-tric-i-ty	fi-ery
col-or / col-our	cus-tom	el-e-phant	fi-nal-ly
col-umn	cus-tom-ary	el-i-gi-ble	fi-nan-cial-ly
com-ing	cyl-in-der	elim-i-nate	for-eign
com-mence	dai-ly	em-bar-rass	for-feit
com-mer-cial	de-ceit-ful	emer-gen-cy	for-mal-ly
com-mis-sion	de-ceive	em-i-nent	for-tu-nate
com-mit	de-cid-ed	em-pha-size	for-ty
com-mit-ment	de-ci-sion	em-ploy-ment	foun-tain
com-mit-ted	dec-la-ra-tion	emul-sion	fourth
com-mit-tee	dec-o-rate	en-cour-age	frag-ile
com-mu-ni-cate	de-fense	en-deav-or	fran-ti-cal-ly
com-mu-ni-ty	de-ferred	en-gi-neer	freight
com-par-a-tive	def-i-nite	En-glish	friend
com-par-i-son	def-i-ni-tion	enor-mous	fun-da-men-tal
com-pel	de-li-cious	enough	gad-get
com-pe-tent	de-pot	en-ter-tain	gan-grene
com-pe-ti-tion	de-scend	en-thu-si-as-tic	ga-rage
com-pet-i-tive-ly	de-scribe	en-tire-ly	gas-o-line
com-plain	de-scrip-tion	en-trance	ge-ne-al-o-gy
com-ple-ment	de-serve	en-vel-op (v.)	gen-er-al-ly
com-plete-ly	de-sign	en-ve-lope (n.)	gen-er-ous
com-plex-ion	de-sir-able	en-vi-ron-ment	ge-nius

gen-u-ine	in-def-i-nite-ly	lis-ten	oblige
ge-og-ra-phy	in-de-pen-dent	lit-er-ary	ob-sta-cle
ghet-to	in-dis-pens-able	lit-er-a-ture	oc-ca-sion
glo-ri-ous	in-di-vid-u-al	live-li-hood	oc-ca-sion-al-ly
gnaw	in-dus-tri-al	liv-ing	oc-cur
gov-ern-ment	in-dus-tri-ous	log-a-rithm	oc-curred
gov-er-nor	in-ev-i-ta-ble	lone-li-ness	oc-cur-rence
gra-cious	in-fe-ri-or	los-ing	of-ten
grad-u-a-tion	in-fi-nite	lov-able	omis-sion
gram-mar	in-flu-en-tial	love-ly	omit-ted
grate-ful	in-ge-nious	lun-cheon	opin-ion
grat-i-tude	in-gen-u-ous	ma-chine	op-por-tu-ni-ty
grease	in-im-i-ta-ble	mag-a-zine	op-po-site
grief	ini-tia-tion	mag-nif-i-cent	op-ti-mism
griev-ous	in-no-cence	main-tain	or-di-nance
gro-cery	in-no-cent	main-te-nance	orig-i-nal
grudge	in-stance	ma-jor-i-ty	out-ra-geous
grue-some	in-stead	mak-ing	pag-eant
guar-an-tee	in-sti-tute	man-age-ment	paid
guard	in-sur-ance	ma-neu-ver	pam-phlet
guard-ian	in-tel-li-gence	man-u-al	para-graph
guess	in-ter-cede	man-u-fac-ture	par-al-lel
guide	in-ter-est-ing	mar-riage	par-a-lyze
guid-ance	in-ter-fere	ma-te-ri-al	par-lia-ment
guilty	in-ter-pret	math-e-mat-ics	par-tic-u-lar-ly
gym-na-si-um	in-ter-rupt	may-or	pas-time
gy-ro-scope	in-ter-view	meant	pe-cu-liar
hab-i-tat	in-ti-mate	mea-sure	per-ceive
ham-mer	in-val-id	med-i-cine	per-haps
hap-haz-ard	in-ves-ti-gate	me-di-eval	per-ma-nent
hap-pen	in-vi-ta-tion	me-di-o-cre	per-mis-si-ble
hap-pi-ness	in-rel-e-vant	me-di-um	per-se-ver-ance
ha-rass	ir-re-sist-ible	mer-it	per-sis-tent
har-bor / har-bour	ir-ri-gate	mes-sage	per-son-al
hast-i-ly	is-land	mile-age	per-son-nel
hav-ing	is-sue	min-ia-ture	per-suade
height	jan-i-tor	min-i-mum	phe-nom-e-non
hes-i-tate	jeal-ous	min-ute	phy-si-cian
hin-drance	jew-el-ry	mir-ror	piece
his-to-ry	jour-nal	mis-cel-la-neous	planned
hoarse	jour-ney	mis-chief	pleas-ant
hol-i-day	judg-ment	mis-chie-vous	pneu-mo-nia
hon-or / hon-our	jus-tice	mis-er-a-ble	pol-i-ti-cian
horde	kitch-en	mis-ery	pos-ses-sion
hor-ri-ble	knowl-edge	mis-sion-ary	pos-si-ble
hos-pi-tal	la-bel	mis-spell	prac-ti-cal-ly
hu-mor-ous	lab-o-ra-to-ry	mois-ture	prai-rie
hur-ried-ly	lac-quer	mo-men-tous	pre-cede
hy-giene	lan-guage	mon-u-ment	pre-ce-dence
hymn	laugh	mort-gage	pre-cious
hy-poc-ri-sy	laun-dry	mu-nic-i-pal	pre-fer-ence
iam-bic	law-yer	mus-cle	pre-ferred
id-io-syn-cra-sy	league	mu-si-cian	prej-u-dice
il-lus-trate	lec-ture	mys-te-ri-ous	pres-ence
imag-i-nary	le-gal	na-ive	prev-a-lent
imag-ine	leg-is-la-ture	nat-u-ral-ly	prim-i-tive
im-i-ta-tion	le-gi-ti-mate	nec-es-sary	pris-on-er
im-me-di-ate-ly	lei-sure	ne-ces-si-ty	priv-i-lege
im-mense	length	neigh-bor-hood	prob-a-bly
im-mor-tal	li-a-bil-i-ty	nick-el	pro-ce-dure
im-pa-tient	li-a-ble	niece	pro-ceed
im-por-tance	li-brary	nine-teenth	pro-fes-sor
im-pos-si-ble	li-cense	nine-ty	prom-i-nent
im-promp-tu	lieu-ten-ant	no-tice-able	pro-nounce
im-prove-ment	light-ning	no-to-ri-ety	pro-nun-ci-a-tion
in-ci-den-tal-ly	like-ly	nu-cle-ar	pro-pa-gan-da
in-con-ve-nience	lin-eage	nui-sance	psy-chol-o-gy
in-cred-i-ble	liq-uid	obey	pub-lic-ly

pur-sue	sat-is-fac-to-ry	sure-ly	un-til
pur-suit	Sat-ur-day	sur-prise	up-per
quan-ti-ty	scarce-ly	syl-la-ble	use-ful
ques-tion-naire	scene	sym-pa-thy	using
qui-et	sched-ule	symp-tom	usu-al-ly
quite	sci-ence	tar-iff	va-ca-tion
quo-tient	scis-sors	tech-nique	vac-u-um
raise	sec-re-tary	tele-gram	valu-able
rap-port	seize	tem-per-a-ment	va-ri-ety
re-al-ize	sen-tence	tem-per-a-ture	var-i-ous
re-al-ly	sen-ti-nel	tem-po-rary	veg-e-ta-ble
re-ceipt	sep-a-rate	ten-den-cy	ve-loc-i-ty
re-ceive	ser-geant	ter-ri-ble	ven-geance
re-ceived	sev-er-al	ter-ri-to-ry	very
rec-og-ni-tion	se-vere-ly	the-atre	vi-cin-i-ty
rec-og-nize	shin-ing	there-fore	view
rec-om-mend	siege	thief	vig-i-lance
ref-er-ence	sig-nif-i-cance	thor-ough-ly	vil-lain
re-ferred	sim-i-lar	though	vis-i-ble
re-hearse	since	through-out	vis-i-tor
rel-e-vant	sin-cere-ly	tired	voice
re-lieve	sol-emn	to-bac-co	vol-ume
re-li-gious	soph-o-more	to-geth-er	wan-der
re-mem-ber	source	to-mor-row	war-rant
re-mem-brance	spe-cif-ic	tongue	weath-er
rep-e-ti-tion	spec-i-men	to-night	Wednes-day
rep-re-sen-ta-tive	speech	touch	weird
res-er-voir	sphere	tour-na-ment	wel-fare
re-sis-tance	stopped	trag-e-dy	where
re-spect-a-bly	straight	trans-ferred	wheth-er
re-spect-ful-ly	strat-e-gy	trea-sur-er	which
re-spec-tive-ly	strength	tried	whole
re-spon-si-bil-i-ty	study-ing	tries	whol-ly
res-tau-rant	sub-tle	tru-ly	whose
rheu-ma-tism	suc-ceed	Tues-day	width
rhyme	suc-cess	tu-ition	wor-thy
rhythm	suf-fi-cient	typ-i-cal	wreck-age
ri-dic-u-lous	su-per-fi-cial	unan-i-mous	wres-tler
sac-ri-le-gious	su-pe-ri-or-i-ty	un-doubt-ed-ly	writ-ing
safe-ty	su-per-sede	uni-ver-si-ty	writ-ten
sal-a-ry	sup-ple-ment	un-nec-es-sary	yel-low
sand-wich	sup-pose	un-prec-e-dent-ed	yes-ter-day