

S. No.	Content	Page No.
One Word Substitutions		
1.	One Word Substitutions	1
2.	One Word Substitutions - Exercise (A)	16
3.	One Word Substitutions - Answer - Key	19
4.	One Word Substitutions - Exercise (B)	20
5.	One Word Substitutions - Answer - Key	23
Word With Meanings		
6.	Word With Meanings	24
Chapter - 1		
7.	Word Often Confused	53
Chapter - 2		
8.	List of Idioms And Phrases And List of Proverbs	82
9.	Alphabetical list of proverbs with an explanation where necessary	91
Chapter - 3		
10.	LIST OF FOREIGN PHRASES	101
Chapter - 4		
11.	List Of Literary Devices	106
Phrasal Verbs And Prepositional Phrases- Unit -1		
12.	Phrasal Verbs And Prepositional Phrases	116

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

One Word Substitutions

One Word Substitutions (substitutes) may be defined as single words that are used in place of a group of words to denote a person, an object, a place, a state of mind a profession etc. In common parlance they are termed as single words used to make an expression brief and pertinent. Polonius in 'Hamlet', a play by Shakespeare, aptly remarks

"Therefore since brevity is the soul of wit.

The tediousness the limbs and outwards flourishes I will be brief".

As such the use of one word substitutions tend to obviate the repetition of unnecessary words avoiding verbosity and ambiguity. Rambling style speaks of a rambling state of mind whereas brevity conveys telling effect.

(A) One Words Denoting Persons

1. Agnostic	one who is not sure about God's existence
2. Altruist	a lover of mankind (<i>Syn.-Philanthropist</i>)
3. Amateur	one who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession
4. Ambidexterous	one who can use either hand with ease
5. Anarchist	one who is out to destroy all governments, peace and order
6. Apostate	a person who has changed his faith
7. Arbitrator	a person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute
8. Ascetic	one who leads an austere life
9. Atheist	a person who does not believe in God (<i>Ant. - theist</i>)
10. Bankrupt	one who is unable to pay his debts (<i>syn. - Insolvent</i>)
11. Bigot	one who is filled with excessive enthusiasm in religious matters (<i>Syn-Fanatic</i>)
12. Bohemian	an unconventional style of living
13. Cacographist	one who is bad in spellings
14. Cannibal	one who feeds on human flesh
15. Carnivorous	one who feeds on flesh
16. Chauvinist	a person who is blindly devoted to an idea
17. Connoisseur	a critical judge of any art and craft
18. Contemporaries	persons living at the same time
19. Convalescent	one who is recovering health after illness
20. Coquette	a girl/woman who flirts with men
21. Cosmopolitan	a person who regards the whole world as his country
22. Cynosure	one who is a centre of attraction
23. Cynic	one who is a centre of attraction
24. Debonair	suave (polished and light hearted person)
25. Demagogue	a leader who sways his followers by his oratory
26. Dilettante	a dabbler (not serious) in art, science and literature
27. Effeminate	a man who is womanish in his habits
28. Egoist	a lover of oneself, of one's advancement
29. Egotist	one who often talks of his achievements
30. Emigrant	a person who leaves his country to settle in another country (<i>Ant. - Immigrant</i>)
31. Epicure	one who is for pleasure of eating and drinking
32. Fastidious	one hard to please (very selective in his habits)

33.	Fatalist	one who believes in fate
34.	Feminist	one who works for the welfare of women (Syn.-Philogynist)
35.	Fugitive	one who runs away from justice (Syn . Abconding person)
36.	Gourmand	a lover of good food
37.	Gourmet	a connoisseur of food
38.	Henpecked	a husband ruled by his wife
39.	Hedonist	one who believes that sensual pleasure is the chief good
40.	Heretic	one who acts against religion
41.	Herbivorous	one that lives on herbs
42.	Honorary	one who holds a post without any salary
43.	Highbrow	a person considering himself to be superior in culture and intellect (Syn.-Snob)
44.	Hypochondriac	who is over anxious about his health
45.	Iconoclast	one who is breaker of images and traditions
46.	Illiterate	one who does not know reading or writing (<i>Ant.-Literate</i>)
47.	Immigrant	a person who comes to a country from his own country for settling (<i>Ant.-Emigrant</i>)
48.	Impregnable	that cannot be entered by force (<i>Ant.-Pregnable</i>)
49.	Impostor	one who pretends to be somebody else
50.	Indefatigable	one who does not tire easily
51.	Introvert	one who does not express himself freely (<i>Ant.-Extrovert</i>)
52.	Insolvent	a person who is unable to pay his debts (Syn.-Bankrupt)
53.	Itinerant	one who journeys from place to place (<i>Nomadic</i>)
54.	Invincible	one too strong to be defeated (<i>Ant-Vincible</i>)
55.	Invulnerable	one that cannot be harmed/wounded (<i>Ant-Vulnerable</i>)
56.	Libertine	a person who leads an immoral life (Syn.-Lecher)
57.	Martyr	one who dies for a noble cause
58.	Mercenary	one who does something for the sake of money (<i>bad sense</i>)
59.	Misanthrope	one who hates mankind (<i>Ant-Philanthropist</i>)
60.	Misogamist	one who hates the institution of marriage
61.	Misologist	one who hates knowledge (<i>Ant-Bibliologist</i>)
62.	Namesake	a person having the same name as another
63.	Narcissist	lover of self
64.	Novice	one who is inexperienced in anything (Syn-Tyro)
65.	Numismatist	one who collects coins
66.	Omnivorous	one who eats everything
67.	Optimist	a person who looks at the bright side of thing (<i>Ant-Pessimist</i>)
68.	Orphan	one who has lost one's parents
69.	Philanthropist	one who loves mankind (<i>Ant-Misanthrope</i>)
70.	Philogynist	one who works for the welfare of women (<i>Ant-Misogynist</i>)
71.	Polyglot	one who speaks many languages (Syn.-Linguist)
72.	Pacifist	one who hates war, loves peace
73.	Pessimist	one who looks at the dark side of life (<i>Ant.-Optimist</i>)
74.	Philanderer	one who amuses oneself by love making
75.	Philistine	one who does not care for art and literature
76.	Posthumous	a child born after the death of father or a book published after the death of the author

		or an award received after the death of the recipient
77.	Philatelist	one who collects stamps
78.	Pedestrian	one who goes on foot
79.	Recluse	one who lives in seclusion
80.	Sadist	a person who feels pleasure by hurting others
81.	Samaritan	one who helps the needy and the helpless
82.	Somnambulist	a person who walks in sleep
83.	Somniloquist	a person who talks in sleep
84.	Stoic	a person who is indifferent to pain and pleasures of life
85.	Swashbuckler	a boastful, fellow
86.	Teetotaller	one who does not take any intoxicating drugs
87.	Termagant	a noisy quarrelsome woman, a shrew
88.	Truant	one who remains absent from duty without permission
89.	Toper/Sot	one who is a habitual drunkard
90.	Uxorious	one extremely fond of one's wife
91.	Veteran	one who has a long experience of any occupation
92.	Versatile	one who adapts oneself readily to various situations
93.	Virtuoso	one who is brilliant performer on stage (<i>specially music</i>)
94.	Volunteer	one who offers one's services
95.	Verbose	a style face of difficult words

(B) One Words Denoting General Objects

1.	Abdication	voluntary giving up of throne in favour of someone
2.	Almanac	an annual calendar with position of stars
3.	Amphibian	animal that live both on land and sea
4.	Allegory	a story that expresses ideas through symbols
5.	Anomaly	departure from common rule
6.	Aquatic	animals that live in water
7.	Autobiography	the life history of a person written by himself
8.	Axiom	a statement accepted as true without proof
9.	Anonymous	bearing no name
10.	Belligerent	one that is in a war-like mood (<i>Syn.-Bellicose</i>)
11.	Biography	the life history of a person (<i>written by some other person</i>)
12.	Biopsy	examination of living tissue
13.	Blasphemy	an act of speaking against religion (<i>Heresy</i>)
14.	Chronology	events presented in order of occurrence
15.	Conscription	compulsory enlistment for military service
16.	Crusade	a religious war
17.	Drawn	a game that results neither in victory nor in defeat
18.	Eatable	anything to be eaten
19.	Edible	fit to be eaten
20.	Encyclopaedia	a book that contains information on various subjects
21.	Ephemeral	lasting for a very short time/a day
22.	Epilogue	a concluding speech/comment at the end of the play (<i>Ant.-Prologue</i>)
23.	Extempore	a speech made without preparation (<i>Syn.-Impromptu</i>)
24.	Fable	a story relating to birds/animals with a moral in the end

25.	Facsimile	an exact copy of handwriting, printing (<i>Syn-Xerox</i>)
26.	Fatal	that causes death
27.	Fauna	the animals of a particular region
28.	Flora	the flowers of a particular region
29.	Fragile	that can be easily broken
30.	Gregarious	animals which live in a flock, used for human beings also (<i>Syn.-Sociable</i>)
31.	Illegible	incapable of being read (<i>Ant.-Legible</i>)
32.	Inaccessible	a person/place that cannot be easily approached (<i>Ant.-Accessible</i>)
33.	Impracticable	incapable of being practiced (<i>Ant-Practicable</i>)
34.	Inaudible	a sound that cannot be heard (<i>Ant-Audible</i>)
35.	Incorrigible	incapable of being corrected (<i>Ant-Corrigible</i>)
36.	Irreparable	incapable of being repaired (<i>Ant.-Reparable</i>)
37.	Indelible	a mark that cannot be erased (<i>Ant.-Delible</i>)
38.	Infallible	one who is free from all mistakes and failures (<i>Ant.-Fallible</i>)
39.	Inedible	not fit to eat (<i>Ant-Edible</i>)
40.	Inflammable	liable to catch fire easily (<i>Ant-Non-inflammable</i>)
41.	Inevitable	that cannot be avoided (<i>Ant.-Evitable</i>)
42.	Indispensable	that cannot be dispensed with, removed (<i>Ant.-Dispensable</i>)
43.	Interregnum	a period of interval between two regimes and governments
44.	Intelligible	that can be understood (<i>Ant-Unintelligible</i>)
45.	Lunar	of the moon
46.	Maiden	a speech or an attempt made by a person for the first time
47.	Mammal	an animal that gives milk
48.	Manuscript	a matter written by hand
49.	Nostalgia	home sickness, memories of the past
50.	Omnipresent	one who is present everywhere
51.	Omnipotent	one who is all powerful
52.	Omniscient	one who knows all
53.	Parable	a short story with a moral
54.	Parole	pledge given by a prisoner for temporary release not to escape
55.	Panacea	a remedy for all ills
56.	Pantheism	the belief that God pervades nature
57.	Pedantic	a style meant to display one's knowledge
58.	Plagiarism	literary theft or passing off an author's original work as one's own
59.	Platonic	something spiritual (love)
60.	Portable	that can be carried in hand
61.	Potable	fit to drink
62.	Plebiscite	a decision made by public voting
63.	Pseudonym	an imaginary name assumed by an author
64.	Quarantine	an act of separation from a person to avoid infection
65.	Quadruped	an animal with four feet
66.	Referendum	general vote of the public to decide a question (<i>Syn.-Plebisite</i>)
67.	Red-tapism	official formality resulting in delay
68.	Regalia	dress with medals, ribbons worn at official ceremonies (<i>Syn.-Raiment</i>)
69.	Sacrilege	violating the sanctity of religious places/objects (<i>Syn.-Desecration</i>)
70.	Sinecure	a job with high salary but a little responsibility

72.	Soporific	a medicine that induces sleep
73.	Souvenir	a thing kept in memory of an event (<i>Syn.-Momento</i>)
74.	Swan song	the last literary work of a writer/an artist
75.	Solar	of the sun
76.	Transparent	that can be seen through (<i>Ant.-Opaque</i>)
77.	Venial	a slight fault that can be forgiven
78.	Verbatim	repetition of a speech or a writing word for word
79.	Utopia	an imaginary land with perfect social order
80.	Zodiac	a diagram showing the path of planets

(C) One Words Denoting Places

1.	Abattoir	a place where animals are slaughtered for the market
2.	Apiary	a place where bees are kept
3.	Aquarium	a tank for fishes
4.	Arena	a place for wrestling
5.	Arsenal	a place for ammunition and weapons
6.	Asylum	a place for lunatics and political refugees
7.	Aviary	a place where birds are kept (<i>Syn.-Volory</i>)
8.	Archives	a place where government records are kept
9.	Burrow	the dwelling place of an animal underground
10.	Cache	a place where ammunition is hidden
11.	Cage	a place for birds
12.	Casino	a place with gambling tables etc
13.	Cemetery	a graveyard where the dead are hurried
14.	Cloakroom	a Place for luggage at a railway station
15.	Convent	a residence for nuns
16.	Creche	a nursery where children of working parents are cared for while their parents are at work
17.	Crematorium	a cremation ground where the last funeral rites are performed
18.	Decanter	an ornamental glass bottle for holding wine or other alcoholic drinks
19.	Dormitory	the sleeping rooms in a college or public institution
20.	Drey	a squirrel's home
21.	Elysium	a paradise with perfect bliss
22.	Gymnasium	a place where athletic exercises are performed
23.	Granary	a place for storing grain
24.	Hangar	a place for housing aeroplanes
25.	Hive	a place for bees
26.	Hutch	a wooden box with a front of wire for rabbits
27.	Infirmary	a home for old persons
28.	Kennel	a house of shelter for a dog
29.	Lair/Den	the resting place of a wild animal
30.	Mint	a place where money is coined
31.	Menagerie	a place for wild animals and birds (<i>Sanctuary</i>)
32.	Monastery	a residence for monks or priests
33.	Morgue	a place where dead bodies are kept for identification
34.	Mortuary	a place where dead bodies are kept for post-mortem

35.	Orchard	a place where fruit trees are grown
36.	Orphanage	a place where orphans are housed
37.	Pantry	a place for provisions etc in the house
38.	Portfolio	a portable case for holding papers, drawing etc
39.	Reservoir	a place where water is collected and stored
40.	Resort	a place frequented for reasons of pleasure or health
41.	Stable	a house of shelter for a horse
42.	Sty	a place where pigs are kept
43.	Scullery	a place where plates, dishes, pots and other cooking utensils are washed up
44.	Sheath, Scabbard	a case in which the blade of a sword is kept
45.	Sanatorium	a place for the sick to recover health
46.	Tannery	a place where leather is tanned
47.	Wardrobe	a place for clothes

(D) One Words Denoting Professions

1.	Anchor	a person who presents a radio/television programme
2.	Anthropologist	one who studies the evolution of mankind
3.	Astronaut	a person, who travels in spacecraft
4.	Calligraphist	a person who writes beautiful writing
5.	Cartographer	one who draws maps
6.	Choreographer	one who teaches art of dancing
7.	Chauffeur	one who drives a motor car
8.	Compere	one who introduces performing artistes on the stage programmes
9.	Curator	one who is in charge of a museum/a cricket pitch
10.	Florist	one who deals in flowers
11.	Invigilator	one who supervises in the examination hall
12.	Lxicographer	one who compiles a dictionary
13.	Radio Jockey	one who presents a radio programme
14.	Psephologist	one who studies the pattern of voting in elections
15.	Sculptor	one who gives shape to stone
16.	Usurer	one who lends money at very high rates

(E) One Words Denoting Kinds of Governments

1.	Anarchy	absence of Government
2.	Aristocracy	Government by the nobles/lords
3.	Autocracy	Government by one person (<i>Syn.-Dictatorship</i>)
4.	Autonomy	the right of self-government
5.	Bureaucracy	Government run by officials
6.	Democracy	Government by the people
7.	Gerontocracy	Government by old men
8.	Kekistocracy	Government by the worst citizen
9.	Neocracy	Government by the inexperienced persons

10.	Ochlocracy	Government by mob (<i>Syn.-Mobocracy</i>)
11.	Oligarchy	Government by a few persons
12.	Panarchy	Government run universally
13.	Plutocracy	Government by the rich
14.	Secular	Government not by the laws of religion
15.	Monarchy	Government by a King/Queen
16.	Thearchy	Government by the Gods
17.	Theocracy	Government by the laws of religion

(F) One Words Denoting Killings/Deaths of Persons

1.	Cemetery	a graveyard where the dead are buried
2.	Cortege	a funeral procession comprising a number of mourners
3.	Cremation	a place where the last funeral rites are performed ground/Crematorium
4.	Obituary	an account in the newspaper about the funeral of the deceased
5.	Elegy	a poem of lamentation on the death of someone loved and admired
6.	Epitaph	words inscribed on the grave/tomb in the memory of the one buried
7.	Filicide	murder of one's children
8.	Foeticide	murder of a foetus
9.	Fratricide	murder of one's brother
10.	Genocide	murder of race
11.	Homicide	murder of a man/woman
12.	Infanticide	murder of an infant
13.	Matricide	murder of one's mother
14.	Parricide	murder of one's parents
15.	Patricide	murder of one's father
16.	Regicide	murder of king or queen
17.	Suicide	murder of oneself
18.	Uxoricide	murder of one's wife
19.	Sororicide	murder of one's sister
20.	Mortuary	a place where dead bodies are kept for postmortem
21.	Morgue	a place where bodies are kept for identification
22.	Postmortem	Medical Examination of a dead body (<i>Syn -Autopsy</i>)

(G) One Words Denoting Marriages

1.	Adultery	the practice of having extra-marital relations
2.	Alimony	an allowance paid to wife on divorce
3.	Bigamy	the practice of having two wives or husbands at a time
4.	Celibacy	a state of abstention from marriage
5.	Concubinage	live-in relationship-a man and a woman living without being married
6.	Misogamist	one who hates marriage
7.	Matrimony	a state of being married
8.	Monogamy	the practice of marrying one at a time
9.	Polygamy	the practice of marrying more than one wife at a time

11. **Spinster** an older woman who is not married

(H) One Words Denoting Time Periods

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Annual | happening once in a year |
| 2. Biennial | happening in two years |
| 3. Triennial | happening in three years |
| 4. Quadrennial | happening in four years |
| 5. Quinquennial | happening in five years |
| 6. Decennial | happening in ten years |
| 7. Semicentennial | 50th anniversary |
| 8. Centennial (<i>Centenary</i>) | 100th anniversary |
| 9. Sesquicentennial | 150th anniversary |
| 10. Bicentennial (<i>Bicentenary</i>) | 200th anniversary |
| 11. Trientennial (<i>Tercentenary</i>) | 300th anniversary |
| 12. Tetra centennial | 400th anniversary |
| 13. Pentacentennial | 500th anniversary |
| 14. Sexagenarian | one who is in sixties |
| 15. Septuagenarian | one who is in seventies |
| 16. Octogenarian | one who is in eighties |
| 17. Nonagenarian | one who is in nineties |
| 18. Centenarian | one who is hundred years old |
| 19. Century | a period of hundred years |
| 20. Millennium | a period of 1000 years |

(I) One Words Denoting Groups (People, Animals, Birds and Things)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Agenda | a list of business matters at a meeting |
| 2. Alliance | a state of relationship formed between states, powers etc |
| 3. Anthology | a collection of poems |
| 4. Attendance/ Retinue | a number of servants, persons present with a person in authority |
| 5. Audience | a number of people gathered to listen |
| 6. Band | a group of musicians, followers |
| 7. Batch | a group of pupils |
| 8. Battery | a group of heavy guns |
| 9. Bale | a large quantity of cotton tied in a bundle |
| 10. Bench | the office of judges or magistrates |
| 11. Bevy | a large group of girls/ladies |
| 12. Block | a group of houses or buildings bounded by four sides |
| 13. Bouquet | a bunch of flowers |
| 14. Brood | a family of young ones |
| 15. Brace | a pair of pigeons |
| 16. Board | decision making body of directors |

17.	Cache	of arms, store house for hiding
18.	Caravan	a group of people travelling with their vehicles or animals
19.	Catalogue	a list of books
20.	Caucus	of inner circle of members of government
21.	Clique	a small group of persons belonging to a body
22.	Circle	a group of friends
23.	Claque	a group of applauders <i>i.e.</i> , paid to clap
24.	Cloud	of locusts
25.	Cluster	a group of islands
26.	Code	a systematic collection of laws
27.	Colony/column	a group of people of one race moving in the same direction
28.	Constellation	a series of stars
29.	Chest	of drawers
30.	Congress	a meeting of delegates
31.	Convoy	a group of trucks lorries travelling together under protection
32.	Cortege	a funeral procession
33.	Course	a series of lectures or lessons
34.	Conference	a meeting of preachers, delegates
35.	Congregation	a group of worshippers
36.	Crew	of sailors manning ships
37.	Drove	a flock of cattle (being driven)
38.	Flight	the action of flying of birds
	(a) Flotilla	a small fleet of boats
39.	(b) Fleet	of ships
40.	Galaxy	a system of millions of stars, beauties
41.	Gallery	a room that contains pictures and statues displayed for sale
42.	Grove	a small orchard of trees
43.	Hamlet	a group of houses in a village
44.	Haul	a number of fish (in a net) caught at one time
45.	Heap	a number of ruins, stones
46.	Herd	a large group of animals that live together
47.	Hive	(swarm) of bees
48.	Host	a large number of people, reasons, considerations
49.	Horde	of people, robbers
50.	Jumble	an untidy collection of things
51.	Litter	of young pigs, dogs at birth
52.	Lock	a section of hair
53.	Order	a society of knights, monks living under the same rule
54.	Panel	a small group Inspectors, examiners for investigation
55.	Poultry	of fowls, ducks etc
56.	Posse	a group of policemen
57.	Rosary	a string of beads
58.	School	a group of thinkers or learned men sharing similar ideas
59.	Sea	of troubles, difficulties, cares
60.	Series	a number of similar events, matches, lectures
61.	Shoal	a large number of fish swimming together

63.	String	a sequence of similar items
64.	Stream	a continuous flow of people/visitors
65.	Suite	a set of followers, rooms, furniture
66.	Suit	a set of clothes made of same fabric
67.	Syllabus	the topics of studies
68.	Swarm	of flies or locusts, bees, ants
69.	Truss	a frame-work of rafters, posts and bars
70.	Syndicate	a group of merchants
71.	Team	a group of players, horses, oxen
72.	Throng	a large crowd of people
73.	Tissue	of lies or crimes
74.	Troupe	a group of artists, dancers or acrobats
75.	Torrent	of abusive invecties, of rain
76.	Tuft	of grass, hair
77.	Union	a political unit containing a number of states
78.	Barrage	of questions
79.	Volley	a number of arrows, stones, abuses
80.	World	of cares, troubles

(J) One Words Denoting Science and Arts

1.	Acoustics	the study of sound
2.	Aeronautics	the science or art of flight
3.	Aesthetics	the philosophy of fine arts
4.	Agronomy	the science of soil management and the production crops
5.	Alchemy	Chemistry in ancient times
6.	Bibliography	the study of history of a list of books on a subject
7.	Anatomy	the science dealing with the structure of animals, Plants or human body
8.	Anthropology	the science that deals with the origin, physical an development of mankind
9.	Arboriculture	cultivation of trees and vegetables
10.	Astrology	the ancient art of predicting the course of human desti with the help of indications deduced from the position movement of the heavenly bodies
11.	Bacteriology	the study of bacteria
12.	Botany	the study of plants
13.	Calligraphy	the art of beautiful handwriting
14.	Ceramics, Pottery	the art and technology of making objects from clay etc
15.	Chronobiology	the study of duration of life
16.	Chronology	the science of arranging time in periods and ascertaining the dates and historical order of the past events
17.	Chromatics	the art of making fireworks
18.	Cosmogony	the science of the nature of heavenly bodies
19.	Cosmography	the science that describes and maps the main features of the universe
20.	Cosmology	the science of the nature, origin and history of the universe
	Cryogenics	the science of dealing with the production control and the application of very low temperatures
21.	Cypher	the art of secret writings
22.	Cytology	the study of cells, especially their formation, structure and functions

25. Dactylogy	the technique of communication by signs made with the fingers. It is generally used by the deaf
26. Demography	the study of human population with the help of the records of the number of births and deaths
27. Ecology	the study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings, animate and inanimate
28. Entomology	the study of insects
29. Epigraphy	the study of inscriptions
30. Ethnology	the study of human races
31. Ethology	the study of animal behaviour
32. Etymology	the study of origin and history of words (Morphology)
33. Eugenics	the study of production of better offspring by the careful
34. Ergonomics	the study of effect of environment on workers
35. Genealogy	the study of family ancestries and histories
36. Genetics	the branch of biology dealing with the phenomenon of heredity and the laws governing it
37. Geology	the science that deals with the physical history of the earth
38. Gymnastics	the art of performing acrobatics feats
39. Heliotherapy	the sun cure
40. Histology	the study of tissues
41. Horticulture	the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants
42. Hydropathy	the treatment of diseases by the internal and external use of water
43. Hagiology	study of the lives of saints
44. Iconography	teaching with the aid of pictures and models
45. Iconology	the study of symbolic representations
46. Jurisprudence	the science of law
47. Lexicography	the writing or compiling of dictionaries
48. Numismatics	the study of coins and metals
49. Odontology	the scientific study of the teeth
50. Ornithology	the study of birds
51. Orthoepy	the study of correct pronunciation
52. Pedagogy	the art or method of teaching
53. Petrology	the study of rocks/crust
54. Philately	the collection and study of postage/revenue stamps etc
55. Philology	the study of written records, their authenticity etc
56. Phonetics	the study of speech sounds and the production, transmission, reception
57. Physiognomy	the study of human face
58. Paleography	the study of ancient writings
59. Rhetoric	the study of ancient writings
60. Sericulture	the raising of silk worms for the production of raw silk
61. Seismology	the study of earthquakes and the phenomenon associated with it
62. Speleology	the study of caves
63. Telepathy	communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception
64. Zoology	the study of animal life

The word phobia comes from Thobus' a minor Roman God (Son of Mars and Aphrodite) who accompanied his war God Father into the battle to spread fear among the enemy. Warriors carried shields bearing Phobus to reinforce the power of this fear God.

1.	Acrophobia	high places
2.	Aerophobia	fear of air
3.	Aglophobia	of pain
4.	Altiphobia	of altitude
5.	Anorexia	fear of getting fat makes young girls stop eating resulting in harmful effect
6.	Agoraphobia	of public/place open
7.	Androphobia	of males
8.	Autophobia	of solitude
9.	Bathophobia	of depths
10.	Biblophobia	of books
11.	Cacophobia	of ugliness
12.	Catrophobia	of doctors
13.	Celophobia	extreme fear about beauty
14.	Chronophobia	of time
15.	Cynophobia	of dogs
16.	Claustrophobia	of being confined to small place
17.	Dipsophobia	of thirst
18.	Dipsomania	morbid compulsion to drink
19.	Demonomania	delusion of being under evil spirits
20.	Entomophobia	of insects
21.	Ergophobia	of work
22.	Gamophobia	of marriage
23.	Genophobia	of birth
24.	Gerophobia	of old age
25.	Gnosiophobia	of knowledge
26.	Graphophobia	of writing
27.	Gynaephobia	of women
28.	Hedonophobia	of blood
29.	Hedonophobia	of pleasure
30.	Hodophobia	of travel
31.	Hydrophobia	of water
32.	Kleptophobia	of stealing/thieves
33.	Kleptomania	a compulsive desire to steal
34.	Lipophobia	of getting fat
35.	Logophobia	of study
36.	Logomania	mania for talking
37.	Maieusiophobia	of childbirth

38.	Metrophobia	of motherhood
39.	Menemophobia	of old memories
40.	Monophobia	of loneliness, of being alone
41.	Mysophobia	of filth, contamination
42.	Magalomania	delusion about one's greatness
43.	Nyctophobia	of darkness
44.	Ophthalmophobia	of eyes
45.	Ochlophobia	of crowds/mobs
46.	Paedophobia	of children
47.	Pathophobia	of disease/sickness
48.	Peniophobia	of poverty/money problem
49.	Pharmacophobia	of medicine
50.	Phasmophobia	of ghosts
51.	Xenophobia	of foreigners
52.	Pyrophobia	of fire
53.	Thanatophobia	of death
54.	Scelerophobia	of burglars
55.	Theophobia	of God
56.	Toxicophobia	of poison
57.	Triskaidekaphobia	of number thirteen
58.	Theomania	a delusion that one is God

(L) One Words Denoting Young-ones

	Adult	Young-one	Adult	Young-one
1	Ass	Foal	2	Bird
3	Butterfly, month	Caterpillar	4	Cat
5	Cock	Cockerel	6	Cow
7	Cow	Heifer	8	Deer
9	Dog	Puppy	10	Duck
11	Eagle	Eaglet	12	Elephant
13	Fowl	Chicken	14	Frog (toad)
15	Goat	Kid	16	Goose
17	Hare	Leveret	18	Hen
19	Horse	Foal, colt	20	Lion, Bear, Fox
21	Mare	Filly	22	Owl
23	Pig	Piglet	24	Sheep
25	Stallion (hoarse)	Colt or Foal	26	Swan

(M) One Words Denoting Distinctive Sounds

	Animal	Sound	Animal	Sound
1	Apes	Gibber	2	Arms
3	Asses	Bray	4	A person in agony
5	Babies	Lisp	6	Bees
7	Beetles	Drone	8	Bells
9	Birds	Chirp, warble	10	Brakes
11	Buffalo	Low	12	Crash

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

13	Cats	Mew	14	Chains	Clank
15	Coins	Jingle/tinkle	16	Corks	Pop
17	Cocks	Crow	18	Crows	Crow, caw
19	deer	Bell	20	Dogs	Bark
21	Doors	Creak/bang	22	Doves	Coo
23	Duck	Quack	24	elephants	Trumpet
25	Fire	Crackle	26	Flies	Buzz
27	Frogs	Croak	28	Glasses	Tinkle
29	Goats	Bleat	30	Guns	Roar
31	Hence	Cackle	32	Hoofs	Clatter
33	Horses	Neigh	34	Silk	Rustle
35	Hyenas	Leigh	36	Jackals	Howl
37	Larks	Sing, warble	38	Leaves	Rustle
39	Lions	Roar	40	Mice	Squeak
41	Monkeys	Gibber	42	Nightingales	Sing, warble
43	Owls	Hoot	44	Oxen/cow	Low
45	Paper	Crinkle	46	Parrots	Talk
47	Pigeons	Coo	48	Pigs	Squeal
49	Ravens	Croak	50	Rain	Patter
51	Rivers	Murmur	52	Serpents	Hiss
53	Silk	Rustle	54	Teeth	Chatter
55	tigers	Roar	56	Trees	Sigh
57	Water	Ripple	58	Whip	Crack
59	Wind	Whistle	60	Wings	Flap

(L) One Words Denoting Young-ones

	Word	Diminutive		Word	Diminutive
1	Ankle	Anklet	2	Babe	Baby
3	Ball	Ballet, Bullet	4	Baron	Baronet
5	Book	Booklet	6	Brace	Bracelet
7	Brook	Brooklet	8	Car	Chariot
9	Cask	Casket	10	City	Citadel
11	Cigar	Cigarette	12	Corn	Kernel
13	Crown	Coronet	14	Dear	Darling
15	Grain	Granule	16	Hill	Hillock
17	Home	Hamlet	18	Ice	Icicle
19	Isle	Islet	20	Lady Purse	Reticule
21	Latch	Latchet	22	Leaf	Leaflet
23	Lock	Locket	24	Nest	Nestling
25	Nose	Nozzle	26	Part	Particle
27	Poet	Poetaster	28	Pouch	Pocket
29	Ring	Ringlet	30	River	Rivulet
31	Sack	Satchel	32	Star	Starlet, Asterisk
33	Statue	Statuette	34	Stream	Streamlet
35	Table	Tablet	36	Top	Tip
37	Tower	Turret	38	Umbrella	Parasol
39	Weak	Weakling			

(O) One Words Denoting Comparisons

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 As blind as a bat. | 2 As bitter as gall hemlock. |
| 3 As cheerful as a lark. | 4 As cunning, sly, wily as a fox. |
| 5 As fair as a rose. | 6 As fast as a hare, light, storm, eagle. |
| 6 As firm as a rock. 9. As free as air. | 8 As flat as a board or a pancake. |
| 9 As free as air. | 10 As fresh as a daisy or a rose. |
| 11 As grave as a judge. | 12 As greedy as a dog or a wolf |
| 13 As gentle as a lamb. | 14 As hard as a flint or a stone. |
| 15 As harmless as a dove. | 16 As hungry as a horse or a hunter. |
| 17 As light as a feather. | 18 As merry as a cricket. |
| 19 As obstinate as a mule. | 20 As pale as death or ghost. |
| As playful as a butterfly or a kitten or a squirrel. | 22 As proud as a peacock. |
| 21 | |
| 23 As slippery as an eel. | 24 As soft as butter. |
| 25 As silent as the dead or stars. | 26 As tricky as a monkey. |
| 27 As true as steel. | 28 As wise as a serpent or Solomon. |
| 29 As yielding as wax. | 30 As agile as a cat, monkey. |
| 31 As far apart as the poles. | 32 As black as ebony/coal. |
| 33 As blithe as May. | 34 As boisterous as stormy sea winds. |
| 35 As bounteous as nature. | 36 As brief as time-as a dream. |
| 37 As brittle as glass. | 38 As candid as mirrors. |
| 39 As chaste as Minerva. | 40 As constant as the sun. |
| 41 As cool as cucumber. | 42 As cosy as the nest of a bird. |
| 43 As dangerous as machine-guns. | 44 As deceptive as the mirage of the desert. |
| 45 As docile as a lamb. | 46 As fit as a fiddle. |
| 47 As fresh as dew, as a sea breeze, rose. | 48 As grim as death. |
| 49 As haggard as spectres, ghosts. | 50 As harsh as truth. |
| 51 As heavy as lead. | 52 As inconsistent as the moon, as the waves. |
| 53 As industrious as an ant. | 54 As inevitable as death/fate. |
| 55 As mad as a hatter, as a March hare. | 56 As mean as a miser. |
| 57 As meek as a dove, mouse. | 58 As nervous as a mouse. |
| 59 As resistless as wind. | 60 As restless as ambition, as the sea. |
| 61 As secure as the grave. | 62 As slow as a snail. |
| 63 As solitary as a tomb. | 64 As talkative as a magpie. |
| 65 As transparent as glass. | 66 As treacherous as memory. |
| 67 As vain as a peacock. | 68 As vigilant as stars. |
| 69 As zig-zag as lightning. | 70 As uncertain as the weather. |
| 71 As white as snow | 72 As hungry as church mouse. |
| 73 As dear as life. | 74 As straight as an arrow. |
| 75 As impatient as a lover. | 76 As swift as an arrow. |
| 77 As old as hills. | 78 As cold as marble. |
| 79 As sharp as razor. | 80 As busy as a bee. |

Exercise (A)

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

1. Medicine given to counteract poison.
(a) Antibiotic
(c) Antidote
(b) Antiseptic
(d) Antifungal

 2. One who hates marriage.
(a) Misanthrope
(c) Misogynist
(b) Misogamist
(d) Polygamist

 3. Thawing snow.
(a) Sludge
(c) Slosh
(b) Slush
(d) Slash

 4. One who specialises in the mathematics of insurance.
(a) A statistician
(c) An agent
(b) An actuary
(d) Aninrurant

 5. Violation of the sanctity of the Church.
(a) Infringement
(c) Sacrilege
(b) Irreverence
(d) Transgression

 6. Of one mind or opinion.
(a) Voluntary
(c) Homogenous
(b) Referendum
(d) Unanimous

 7. One who is always doubting.
(a) Sceptic
(c) Rationalist
(b) Deist
(d) Positivist

 8. A collection of slaves.
(a) Coffle
(c) Company
(b) Crew
(d) Cortege

 9. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.
(a) Mercenary
(c) Venal
(b) Liquidator
(d) Hireling

 10. Not likely to be easily pleased.
(a) Fastidious
(c) Fatalist
(b) Infallible
(d) Communist

 11. The practice of having many wives,
(a) Bigamy
(c) Polygamy
(b) Calligraphy
(d) Polyandry

 12. Take great pleasure.
(a) Revel
(c) Uphold
(b) Satisfied
(d) Overhaul

13. A strong dislike,
(a) Reciprocity (b) Entreaty
(c) Animosity (d) Malice

14. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.
(a) Summary (b) Narration
(c) Story (d) Epic

15. A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks.
(a) Teetotaller (b) Derelict
(c) Subjunctive (d) Incriminatory

16. Person who files a suit.
(a) Charger (b) Suitor
(c) Plaintiff (d) Accuse

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

25. An obviously true or hackneyed statement.
(a) Truism
(c) Iconic
(b) Syllogism
(d) Imaginism

26. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen.
(a) Hieroglyphics
(c) Stenciling
(b) Calligraphy
(d) Graphics

27. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth.
(a) Extravagant
(c) Parvenu
(b) Promiscuous
(d) Sumptuary

28. A study of sounds.
(a) Semantics
(c) Linguistics
(b) Stylistics
(d) Phonetics

29. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
(a) Alimony
(c) Voluntary
(b) Patrimony
(d) Armistice

30. To bite like a rat.
(a) Chew
(c) Split
(b) Cut
(d) Gnaw

31. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge.
(a) Ornate
(c) Artificial
(b) Pedantic
(d) Showy

32. One who performs daring gymnastic feats.
(a) Athlete
(c) Acrobat
(b) Juggler
(d) Conjuror

33. Rebellion against lawful authority,
(a) Mutiny
(c) Revolution
(b) Coup
(d) Dissidence

34. Soldiers who fight on horseback.
(a) Infantry
(c) Cavalry
(b) Artillery
(d) Armoured

35. A man who wastes his money on luxury.
(a) Extempore
(c) Extravagant
(b) Thrifty
(d) Promiscuous

36. A person who is well known in an unfavorable way.
(a) Notorious
(c) Conspicuous
(b) Obscure
(d) Ethical

37. To write under a different name.
(a) Anonymous
(c) Pseudonym
(b) Biography
(d) Masquerade

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substitute for the given words/sentences.

38. Fluent and clear in speech.

(a) Emotional (b) Enthusiastic

(c) Articulate (d) Confident

39. Spoken or done without preparation.

(a) Verbose (b) Extempore

(c) Amateur (d) Verbatim

40. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family.

(a) Optimism (b) Plagiarism

(c) Nepotism (d) Regionalism

Answer - Key

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (c) | 2. | (b) | 3. | (b) | 4. | (b) | 5. | (c) | 6. | (a) | 7. | (a) |
| 8. | (a) | 9. | (a) | 10. | (a) | 11. | (c) | 12. | (a) | 13. | (c) | 14. | (d) |
| 15. | (a) | 16. | (c) | 17. | (b) | 18 | (d) | 19. | (a) | 20 | (a) | 21. | (d) |
| 22. | (a) | 23. | (b) | 24 | (c) | 25. | (d) | 26. | (b) | 27. | (c) | 28. | (a) |
| 29. | (b) | 30. | (d) | 31. | (b) | 32. | (c) | 33. | (a) | 34. | (c) | 35. | (c) |
| 36. | (a) | 37. | (c) | 38. | (c) | 39. | (b) | 40. | (c) | | | | |

Exercise (B)

Directions Each of the items in this section has a sentence with a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space.

1. An accomplice is a partner in
(a) business (b) crime
(b) construction (d) gambling

 2. A person, who pretends to be what he is not is called an
(a) imbiber (b) impresario
(c) imitator (d) imposter

 3. His nature would not let him leave his office before 5 pm.
(a) honest (b) selfish
(c) unscrupulous (d) conscientious

 4. The committee's appeal to the people for moneylittle response.
(a) evoked (b) provided
(c) provoked (d) prevented

 5. Too many skyscrapers the view along the beach.
(a) reveal (b) obstruct
(c) make (d) clear

 6. Though he has several interim plans, his aim is to become a bil
(a) absolute (b) determined
(c) only (d) ultimate

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

14. A person who thinks only about himself and not about others' needs
(a) Ego-centric (b) Egomaniacal
(c) Egoistic (d) Egotistic

15. Something that cannot be explained.
(a) Inexplicable (b) Unthinkable
(c) Impregnable (d) Mysterious

16. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate.
(a) Document (b) Affidavit
(c) Dossier (d) Voucher

17. A raised place on which offerings to a God are made.
(a) Mound (b) Rostrum
(c) Church (d) Altar

18. A guide-post pointing out the way for a place.
(a) Last-post (b) Finger-post
(c) Lamp-post (d) Check-post

19. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes.
(a) Topology (b) Taxonomy
(c) Seismology (d) Taxidermy

20. Chanting of magic spells.
(a) Narration (b) Recitation
(c) Incartation (d) Utterance

21. A group of three books, films etc that have the same subject or character.
(a) Trinity (b) Trilogy
(c) Trio (d) Tripod

22. A study of the human race.
(a) Anthropology (b) Archaeology
(c) Ethnology (d) Etymology

23. An expert in the area of the fine or other arts.
(a) Neophyte (b) Amateur
(c) Connoisseur (d) Enthusiast

24. Too much official formality.
(a) Bureaucracy (b) Red-tapism

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substitute for the given words/sentences.

Directions Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substitute for the given words/sentences.

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a)
8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (a)
15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c) 21. (b)
22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (c)
29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (d)
36. (d) 37. (d) 38. (d)

Word With Meanings**(A)**

1. **Adamant** (adj.) (*hard, inflexible*) Though she was *adamant* in the beginning, she came round in the end.

2. **Adverse** (adj.) (*unfavourable, hostile*) One must try to overcome *advent* circumstances.

3. **Affected** (adj.) (*artificial, pretend, influence*) She is proud and always behaves in an *affected* manner.

4. **Allay** (v.) (*calm, pacify*) The mother *allayed* the fears of the child,

5. **Accord** (n.) (*agreement*) There is an *accord* among the family members over this problem.

6. **Adulterate** (v.) (*make impure*) Those who *adulterate* milk should be severely punished.

7. **Agility** (n.) (*nimbleness, alacrity*) The police acted with *agility* and apprehended the robbers.

8. **Admonish** (v.) (*warn, reprove*) The officer *admonished* his subordinates for their irregular attendance.

9. **Assuage** (v.) (*ease, lessen*) Rohon's friends *assuaged* his apprehension of injustice at the hands of the Principal.

10. **Alleviate** (V.) (*relieve, assuage*) Saints are born to *alleviate* the pain a misery of mankind.

11. **Altruism** (n.) (*unselfish devotion*) My friend is imbued with altruism and has made over his property to a charitable trust.

12. **Amass** (v.) (*collect*) He has no time to do good to other and appears to be more interested in *amassing* wealth.

13. **Acrimonious** (adj.) (*stinging, caustic*) There were *acrimonious* arguments between the two brothers causing loss of prestige to the family.

14. **Anomaly** (n.) (*irregularity*) I assure you, it is an behaves like this in an ordinary course of life.

15. **Aptitude** (n.) (*fitness talent*) Scientific temper calls for *aptitude* liberal thinking.

16. **Alimony** (n.) (*payment to divorced wife*) She has been fighting *alimony* from her estranged husband for two years.

17. **Atone** (V.) (*make amends*) You must *atone* for the injustice you have done to innocent people.

18. **Ambiguous** (adj.) (*doubtful in meaning*) One must avoid the use of *ambiguous* language while writing on social problems.

19. **Abjure** (v.) (*give up*) You must *abjure* the pursuit of sinful acts.

20. **Adjure** (v.) (*request*) I *adjured* my officers to grant me leave for a day or so.

21. **Allege** (V.) (*charge without proof*) It was *alleged* by her enemies that she has misappropriated the money of the trust.

22. **Acme** (n.) (*top, pinnacle, apex*) Once at the *acme* of his political career, now he is at nadir.

23. **Analogy** (n.) (*similarity*) The *analogy* between the security problems of India and Pakistan is uncalled for.

24. **Appraise** (V.) (*estimate value of*) It is always difficult to *appraise* the efforts in true spirit if the results are not favourable.

25. **Allocate** (v.) [*earmark, set aside (funds)*] The Prime Minister has *allocated* a huge sum for

26.	Adage (n.)	(wise saying, proverb) We have often heard the <i>adage</i> 'Pride hath a fall'.
27.	Adversity (n.)	(poverty, misfortune) Adversity brings out the latent qualities in a person.
28.	Affluence (n.)	(abundance, wealth) <i>Affluence</i> in his life made him forget the value of character.
29.	Ample (adj.)	(abundant) There is an <i>ample</i> stock of nuclear weapons in the arsenal of super powers.
30.	Absolve (V.)	(pardon, exonerate) At last he was <i>absolved</i> from the charge of misconduct to his officers.
31.	Abscond (v.)	(hide, run secretly) Since he committed murder he has been <i>absconding</i> .
32.	Affray (n.)	(public brawl) The timely action of the police averted serious mishap of the <i>affray</i> between the two communities.
33.	Annihilate (v.)	(destroy) The use of nuclear weapons is likely to <i>annihilate</i> humanity.
34.	Affable (adj.)	(amiable, pleasing) His <i>affable</i> manners always win him admiration in the society.
35.	Amplify (v.)	(enlarge) The students requested the teacher to <i>amplify</i> upon the point under discussion.
36.	Amalgamate (v.)	(combine, unite in one body) The two firms were <i>amalgamated</i> under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ambani.
37.	Appease (v.)	(pacify, soothe) Every political party tries to appease the minorities to create its own vote bank.
38.	Apprise (v.)	(inform) The Minister was <i>apprised</i> of the dangerous situation.
39.	Arduous (adj.)	(hard, strenuous) A journey to Amarnath Shrine is very <i>arduous</i> .
40.	Apprehend (v.)	(arrest, fear) Everybody <i>apprehends</i> trouble in the city on account of the abduction of an industrialist.
41.	Ameliorate (v.)	(improve) Unless we <i>ameliorate</i> the condition of the working class, we cannot expect the prosperity of the country.
42.	Adulation (n.)	(praise, flattery) False <i>adulation</i> of the leaders by their followers is a common practice these days.
43.	Animosity (n.)	(active enmity) <i>Animosity</i> between the two leaders has embittered the relations, between the two communities.
44.	Audacity (n.)	(boldness) He is feared for his <i>audacity</i> and unyielding attitude.
45.	Amnesty (n.)	(general pardon) On the birth day of the Prince, the King granted <i>amnesty</i> to the prisoners.
46.	Ancillary (adj.)	(accessory) He is serving in the <i>ancillary</i> unit of a multinational company.
47.	Agrarian (adj.)	(of land, fanning) Inspite of <i>agrarian</i> reforms, agriculture has not shown remarkable progress.
48.	Acumen (n.)	(mental keenness) The Jews are known for their business <i>acumen</i> .
49.	Abrasive (adj.)	(offensive) Nobody likes her for her <i>abrasive</i> and haughty behaviour.
50.	Amulet (n.)	(charm against evil) The saint gave him an <i>amulet</i> to ward off the evil.

(B)

1. **Benevolent** (adj.) (generous, charitable) He is noted for his benevolent nature.
2. **Biennial** (adj.) (every two years) The meeting of the members of the Trust is held *biennially*.
3. **Belated** (adj.) (delayed) He was sorry for making belated payment.
4. **Bequile** (v.) (deceive, cheat) Don't be bequiled by the pleasant manners of hypocrites.

5.	Behove (v.)	(suited to <i>befit, become</i>) It does not <i>behave</i> our political leaders to berate one another for failure in the field of economy.
6.	Banal (adj.)	(<i>commonplace, trite</i>) The stories of Ruskin Bond are not <i>banal</i> because he writes about uncommon subjects.
7.	Brazen (adj.)	(<i>insolent, impudent, impertinent</i>) Her <i>brazen</i> behaviour at the party offended her poor relations.
8.	Bouquet (n.)	(<i>bunch of flowers</i>) He presented a <i>bouquet</i> to his ailing mother.
9.	Brooch (n.)	(<i>ornamental clasp</i>) She always wears a <i>brooch</i> on her pullover.
10.	Blatant (adj.)	(<i>openly shameless</i>) His behaviour was condemned as <i>blatant</i> when he blamed his father for his own misdeeds.
11.	Bantering (n.)	[<i>ridicule (good natured)</i>] Even his <i>bantering</i> was considered offensive.
12.	Broach (v.)	(<i>open up discussion</i>) The parents of the boy did not even <i>broach</i> the issue of marriage with Reena.
13.	Bereft (adj.)	(<i>deprived of, lacking</i>) <i>Bereft</i> of wealth and honour, he died miserable death.
14.	Benefactor (n.)	(<i>gift giver, patron</i>) Lord Chesterfield did not prove <i>benefactor</i> to Dr. Johnson in the long run.
15.	Benediction (n.)	(<i>blessing, boon</i>) The <i>benediction</i> of the elders should always be valued more than anything else.
16.	Bleak (adj.)	(<i>dismal, gloomy</i>) Khayber Pass is <i>bleak</i> throughout the year.
17.	Bonanza (n.)	(<i>windfall, sudden gain</i>) The legacy left by his uncle proved <i>bonanza</i> for him and his family.
18.	Belittle (V.)	(<i>disparage, underestimate</i>) Our adversaries always try to <i>belittle</i> our success.
19.	Belligerent (adj.)	(<i>warlike, militant, belligerent</i>) India must adopt <i>belligerent</i> approach with regard to her security problems.
20.	Bereavement (n.)	(<i>death of near and dear one</i>) On account of <i>bereavement</i> in the family, he did not attend office for days together.
21.	Bigotry (n.)	(<i>fanaticism</i>) Indians are always shocked at the <i>bigotry</i> and narrow mindedness of other races.
22.	Berate (v.)	(<i>scold strongly</i>) The father <i>berated</i> his son for being negligent in his study.
23.	Beneficiary (n.)	(<i>person entitled to benefits</i>) Those living below poverty-line are the <i>beneficiary</i> of this scheme.
24.	Betroth (v.)	(<i>engaged to marry</i>) She was <i>betrothed</i> to her fiance last month
25.	Brochure (n.)	(<i>pamphlet with information</i>) The <i>brochure</i> supplied by the Institute provides all the information that you need
26.	Bestow (v.)	(<i>confer, give</i>) Nature has <i>bestowed</i> many gifts on man.
27.	Bid (n.)	(<i>effort, order, auction</i>) He was caught while making a bid on her life.
28.	Baneful (adj.)	(<i>ruinous, poisonous</i>) Drugs have <i>baneful</i> effect on the mind of the youth.
29.	Bravado (n.)	(<i>swagger, false courage</i>) Retired soldiers often assume the airs of <i>bravado</i> .
30.	Besmirch (v.)	(<i>defile</i>) The opposition always tries to <i>besmirch</i> the reputation of the ruling party.
31.	Bovine (adj.)	(<i>of cow</i>) She is <i>bovine</i> by nature while her sister is haughty.
32.	Raffle (n.)	(<i>randomly, frustrated</i>) A young signaller was sent to raffle the money.

- (ii) All his efforts were *baffled* by the adamant attitude of his father.
33. **Berserk** (adv.) (*frenzied, amuck, amok*) The police went *berserk* and began to lathicharge the crowd demonstrating peacefully.
34. **Boutique** (n.) (*store for fashionable clothes*) My friend runs a *boutique* in the heart of the city.
35. **Breach** (n.) (*breaking of contract/duty, peace, rift*) Anti-social elements were rounded up for fear of *breach* of peace.
36. **Bizarre** (adj.) (*grotesque, awkward*) The gentry present in the club were not expected to behave in a *bizarre* manner.
37. **Bode** (v.) (*foreshadow, foretell, augur*) Frequent elections in the country do not *bode* well for democracy in India.
38. **Blasphemous** (adj.) (*impious, irreligious*) *Blasphemous* acts always lead to communal riots.

(C)

1. **Chide** (v.) (*scold*) Lata was *chided* for coming late to the meeting.
2. **Conversant** (adj.) (*familiar*) A good citizen is supposed to be *conversant* with the rules of the road.
3. **Capricious** (adj.) (*fickle, unstable, faithless*) *Capricious* persons change their mind frequently without any reason.
4. **Caption** (n.) (*title*) Please give a suitable *caption* to this picture.
5. **Carnage** (n.) (*destruction of life, massacre*) The use of atomic weapons can cause carnage that is impossible for human mind to foresee.
6. **Clemency** (n.) (*leniency, mildness, kindness*) A judge should never dispense with *clemency* while dealing with criminals.
7. **Chaste** (adj.) (*pure, virtuous*) She is known for her *chaste* character.
8. **Cogent** (adj.) (*convincing, forceful*) He could not offer any *cogent* reasons for his absence.
9. **Compatible** (adj.) (*harmonious, suitable*) They always had *compatible* relations because there was deep understanding between them.
10. **Collusion** (n.) (*conspiracy, nexus*) The local M.P. was found in *collusion* with the smugglers operating in the town.
11. **Contingency** (n.) (*emergency*) My father always maintains *contingency* fund to meet with unforeseen expenses.
12. **Condone** (v.) (*overlook, forgive*) His fault is too serious to be *condoned*.
13. **Consensus** (n.) (*general agreement*) A good government can be run efficiently by *consensus* among all the parties.
14. **Corroborate** (v.) (*confirm*) I am speaking the truth and my father is sure to *corroborate* my statement.
15. **Crestfallen** (adj.) (*dejected*) On account of heavy loss in business, he is *crestfallen* these days.
16. **Conclave** (n.) (*private meeting*) Both the enemies agreed to hold a *conclave* without the presence of a third party.
17. **Construe** (v.) (*interpret*) It is difficult to *construe* the working of laws of Nature.
18. **Cryptic** (adj.) (*mysterious, hidden*) She was never forthcoming in her replies which were

		wholly <i>cryptic</i> .
19.	Calamity (n.)	(natural disaster) Though man claims to have conquered nature, he is frequently struck by <i>calamities</i> .)
20.	Commensurate (adj.)	(equal in proportion) The income of Indian farmer is hardly <i>commensurate</i> with the labour he has to do.
21	Commodious (adj.)	(spacious, comfortable) He has built a <i>commodious</i> house because his sister is likely to live with him.
22.	Capitulate (v.)	(surrender) After long encounter the militants had to <i>capitulate</i> .
23.	Compunction (n.)	(feeling of regret, remorse) Even the hard core criminals at the injustice they had done to the family of their rivals.
24.	Canine (adj.)	(of dog) The flatterers follow their masters with <i>canine</i> us with <i>chagrin</i> .
25.	Callow (n.)	(inexperienced) Though he is a <i>callow</i> now, he will gain experience by and by.
26.	Chagrin (n.)	(annoyance, disappointment) The defeat of our team filled us with <i>chagrin</i> .
27.	Censure (n.)	(blame criticise) <i>Censure</i> motion in the Parliament not be tabled for want of quorum.
28.	Calibre (n.)	(capacity, talent) His <i>calibre</i> for doing work in a meticulous manner is always appreciated.
29.	Cede (r.)	[transfer title (land)] India should never <i>cede</i> an inch of land to any foreign country.
30.	Chauvinist (n.)	(blindly devoted) A <i>chauvinist</i> is incapable of realizing his fault in his thinking.
31.	Celestial (adj.)	(heavenly) The study of <i>celestial</i> bodies always inter me.
32.	Clandestine (adj.)	(secret). <i>Clandestine</i> activities of the smugglers arc well-known to the police.
33.	Covert (adj.)	(hidden, implied) The <i>coven</i> warning he gave to me opened my eyes to the reality of the situation.
34.	Catastrophe (n.)	(calamity) A <i>catastrophe</i> in the form of cyclone has struck the coastal cities of India.
35.	Condolence (n.)	(sympathy) I visited my friend to offer <i>condolence</i> on the death of his uncle.
36.	Chastise (v.)	(punish) Rita was <i>chastised</i> for her unruly behaviour in the presence of the guests.
37.	Connivance (n.)	(pretence of ignorance, overlook) Criminals have been carrying on their nefarious activities with the <i>connivance</i> of the police.
38.	Contraband (adj.)	(illegal goods) Customs Department has not been able to stop traffic of <i>contraband</i> goods.
39.	Countermand (v.)	(cancel, revoke) The Election Commission to <i>countermanded</i> the election of the M.L.A. for over spending in elections.
40.	Colloquial (adj.)	(pertaining to conversation) <i>Colloquial</i> language should simple and easy.
41.	Conflagration (n.)	(widespread fire) As long as the nuclear arsenal exists in the world, there is every possibility of nuclear <i>conflagration</i> .
42.	Compliant (adj.)	(docile, flexible) He is admired for his <i>compliant</i> nature.
43.	Cliche (n.)	(stereotyped phrase) I never listen to the speeches of the leaders because they are always full <i>clichés</i> .
44.	Condign (adj.)	(adequate, rigorous) No punishment, whatsoever is condign for a rapist.
45.	Congregation (n.)	(religious gathering) The militants did not hesitate in throwing bombs at the congregate religious place.
46.	Charv (adj.)	(cautious, watchful, wary) We the strangers

47.	Coerce (v.)	{force, repress) She was coerced by her husband into bringing money from her parents.
48.	Confound (v.)	(confuse) On seeing the ghastly sight of murder, everyone was <i>on founded</i> .
49.	Cache (n.)	(hiding place (store) Cache of illegal arms was recovered by the police.
50.	Cavil (v.)	{find fault) Please don't <i>cavil</i> about unimportant matters.
51.	Charisma (n.)	(popular charm, spiritual grace) Swami Vivekanand always stood out in the crowd because of <i>charisma</i> reflected on his face.
52.	Castigate (v.)	(punish) The thief was <i>castigated</i> by the police.
53.	Carping (adj.)	(find fault) <i>Carping</i> critics were responsible for the miserable life of the English poet, John Keats.

(D)

1.	Dauntless (adj.)	(bold, brave) Shivaji was a <i>dauntless</i> warrior.
2.	Decry (v.)	(disparage) You can't gain anything by <i>decrying</i> the success of your rivals.
3.	Devoid (adj.)	(lacking) I cannot trust him because he is <i>devoid</i> of sense of right and wrong.
4.	Dearth (n.)	(scarcity) There is no <i>dearth</i> of talent in India but it has remained unexploited.
5.	Deference (n.)	(regards for another's wish) We are advised to act in <i>deference</i> to the wishes of our parents.
6.	Dubious (adj.)	(not certain, doubtful, suspicious) He is <i>dubious</i> about the scheme made by his friends.
7.	Deleterious (adj.)	(harmful) We should always beware of the <i>deleterious</i> effect of overeating.
8.	Defile (v.)	(pollute, profane) One should never <i>defile</i> sanctity of religious places so as not to hurt the sentiments of others.
9.	Deterrent (n.)	(discouraging) India must possess nuclear weapons so that they may act as <i>deterrent</i> for her hostile neighbours.
10.	Dilapidation (n.)	(state of ruins) Ancient monuments in our town are in the state of <i>dilapidation</i> .
11.	Disdain (v.)	(treat with scorn) He always disdains what he considers dishonest.
12.	Dire (adj.)	(disastrous) In the interest of National Security, we must not be intimidated by the dire consequences of economic sanctions.
13.	Dissipate (v.)	(squander, waste) India cannot afford to dissipate the forest resources.
14.	Devout (adj.)	(religious, pious) My mother is devout and God fearing.
15.	Dint (n.)	(means, effort) You can attain success by dint of hard work.
16.	Dormant (adj.)	(torpid, hidden, latent) Adversity brings out dormant qualities in a person to overcome the problems.
17.	Divulge (v.)	(reveal, unravel) He tried to gain my favour by divulging the secrets of my friends.
18.	Defunct (adj.)	(dead, no longer in use) On account of heavy loss, the factory of my uncle is almost <i>defunct</i> .
19.	Delusion (n.)	(hallucination, false) We should never be under <i>delusion</i> about our capability.
20.	Deplete (v.)	(reduce, dwindle) India has recklessly <i>depleted</i> her forest resources after Independence.

21.	Debauch (v.)	(corrupt) Some of the TV channels have <i>debauched</i> the morals and manners of the youth of our country.
22.	Dovetail (v.)	(fit together) You can be benefitted only if you <i>dovetail</i> these two schemes to cut down the cost of the material.
23.	Decoy (n.)	(lure, bait) A goat is often used as a <i>decoy</i> by the hunters to catch a lion.
24.	Daunt (v.)	(intimidate) One should never be <i>daunted</i> by difficulties in life.
25.	Delete (v.)	(erase, remove) His name has been <i>deleted</i> from the list of successful candidates.
26.	Deride (V.)	(scoff at) He is in the habit of <i>deriding</i> the achievements of his friends.
27.	Despise (v.)	(scorn, detest) We should not <i>despise</i> anyone for his poverty.
28.	Debacle (n.)	(down fall) The poor batting performance resulted in the <i>debacle</i> of our team.
29.	Deployment (n.)	(spreading out troops) The Central Government has promised the deployment of additional troops during election.
30.	Diffident (adj.)	(shy, timid) A successful teacher is not expected to be diffident.
31.	Dynamic (adj.)	(energetic) At this critical juncture, India needs <i>dynamic</i> and sagacious political leaders.
32.	Dilemma (n.)	(in a fix) He is in a <i>dilemma</i> over the choice of career.
33.	Despotism (n.)	(tyranny, cruelty) Germans got fed up with <i>despotism</i> of Hitler very soon.
34.	Dexterous (adj.)	(skilful) The artisans of Moradabad are <i>dexterous</i> in brass work.
35.	Detrimental (adj.)	(harmful) The foreign aid has proved to be <i>detrimental</i> to our economy.
36.	Desecrate (v.)	(violate sanctity) The rioters <i>desecrated</i> the religious places.
37.	Diversity (n.)	(variety) <i>Diversity</i> is the hallmark of Indian Civilization.
38.	Dulcet (adj.)	(melodious to the ear/taste) As a singer Jagjit Singh is known for his <i>dulcet</i> voice.
39.	Demise (n.)	(death) In the <i>demise</i> of Sardar Patel, India lost the most sagacious leader.
40.	Demolition (n.)	(destruction) The Municipal Corporation has started <i>demolition</i> campaign to clear up encroachment.
41.	Deranged (adj.)	(insane, mad) None but a <i>deranged</i> person could have behaved in such an irresponsible manner.
42.	Demur (v.)	(delay, hesitate) A practical man would never <i>demur</i> to avail himself of every chance.
43.	Demure (adj.)	(shy, quiet) She is both <i>demure</i> and introvert.
44.	Dilatory (adj.)	(causing delay) Many politicians consider <i>dilatory</i> tactics as an art of politics.
45.	Deteriorate (V.)	(get worse) The condition of the patient has <i>deteriorated</i> .

(E)

1. **Extinct** (adj.) (out of existence) Many species of flora & fauna have become *extinct*.
2. **Emaciated** (adj.) (thin and wasted) On account of poverty and starvation most of the children are *emaciated*.
3. **Elucidate** (v.) (explain, enlighten) The Government had been asked to *elucidate* their economic policy.
4. **Engross** (v.) (fully absorbed) She did not talk to me because she was *engrossed* in writing a letter.

5.	Enormity (n.)	(great wickedness) He is a hardened criminal and is insensitive to the <i>enormity</i> of his crimes.
6.	Extant (n.)	(in existence) Many of the ancient documents, still <i>extant</i> tell us about the diversity of Indian culture.
7.	Ecstasy (n.)	(rapture, joy) On hearing of the sudden financial wind fall, the family was in <i>ecstasy</i> .
8.	Effigy (n.)	(dummy) The <i>effigy</i> of the American President was burnt by the crowd when the unfavourable remarks against India were made by him.
9.	Exorbitant (n.)	(excessive) It is very difficult to hire taxi because of the <i>exorbitant</i> charges.
10.	Embezzlement (n.)	(misappropriation) Most of the politicians involved in the <i>embezzlement</i> of public money are still at large.
11.	Emanate (v.)	(issue from) This letter <i>emanated</i> from the central office.
12.	Enamoured (v.)	(in love, fascinated) Every member of the picnic party was <i>enamoured</i> of the scenic beauty of the landscape.
13.	Exonerate (v.)	(acquit, exculpate) After long legal battle, he was <i>exonerated</i> of murder charges.
14.	Expunge (v.)	(delete, cancel) I shall request the Principal to <i>expunge</i> the unfavourable remarks from your annual report.
15.	Extol (v.)	(praise, glorify) Every Indian <i>extolled</i> the achievement of the Government in curbing the militancy in the state.
16.	Emulate (v.)	(imitate, follow) We must <i>emulate</i> the ideals of Netaji to make our country strong and invincible.
17.	Enhance (v.)	(increase, improve) The judicious use of cosmetic <i>enhance</i> the natural charms.
18.	Estranged (adj.)	(separated) The <i>estranged</i> husband and wife are living separately.
19.	Expediency (n.)	(advisable, practical) Those who hanker after material gains are often guided by <i>expediency</i> and not by moral sense.
20.	Extraneous (adj.)	(not essential, external) Bigotry is <i>extraneous</i> to the basic tenets of Hinduism.
21	Extort (v.)	(get money by threats) Anti-social elements are busy in <i>extorting</i> money from the businessmen with the connivance of the police.
22.	Evasive (adj.)	(not frank, avoiding) The police could not make out anything of her <i>evasive</i> replies.
23.	Ennui (n.)	(mental boredom) The modern youth suffer from feeling of <i>ennui</i> since they are not engaged in any constructive work.
24.	Exquisite (adj.)	(beautiful) The picture hanging on the wall is an <i>exquisite</i> work of art.
25.	Encomium (n.)	(praise) Every member of the family showered <i>encomium</i> on his grand success.
26.	Erode (v.)	(decay) The desire for material success has <i>eroded</i> our concern for the poor.
27.	Erudite (adj.)	(learned, scholarly) His writings are not <i>erudite</i> but they are read with keen interest.
28.	Eschew (v.)	(avoid, give up) We must <i>eschew</i> violence in dealing with national issues.
29.	Epoch (n.)	(period of time, era) The exact duration of Indus Valley Civilization <i>epoch</i> has not been determined so far.
30.	Equanimity (n.)	(calmness) We must bear the hardships with <i>equanimity</i> .
31	Enormous (adj.)	(huge, immense) On account of fire there was enormous loss of goods and

	property.
32. Endemic (adj.)	(prevailing in a region) Goitre is <i>endemic</i> in the hilly areas for want of iodine in water.
33. Expiate (v.)	(atone for) He is ready to <i>expiate</i> his sins by giving up irresponsible way of life.
34. Embellish (v.)	(decorate) The writers generally <i>embellish</i> their style by the use of unnecessary imagery.
35. Ecology (n.)	(science of environment) <i>Ecology</i> is the study of environment.
36. Egregious (adj.)	[exceptional (crime)] It is difficult to reform him because he is an <i>egregious</i> criminal.
37. Exodus (n.)	(departure (large scale)) The <i>exodus</i> of the Hindus from Kashmir valley is deplorable.
38. Errant (adj.)	(erring from right path) Many <i>errant</i> students were punished.
39. Errand (n.)	(short visit to fetch something) My servant has gone on <i>errand</i> to fetch rations.
40. Erroneous (adj.)	(incorrect, mistaken) It is <i>erroneous</i> idea on your part that he will return home at last.
41. Envisage (v.)	(foresee in mind) It was difficult for everyone to <i>envisage</i> the loss in such a profitable venture.
42. Emancipate (v.)	(make free) Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to <i>emancipate</i> women from many social evils.

(F)

1. Flagrant (adj.)	(glaring, openly wicked) It is not easy to pardon such <i>flagrant</i> violation of the decorum of the House.
2. Fickle (adj.)	(changeable, faithless) <i>Fickle</i> minded persons cannot be relied upon.
3. Filial (adj.)	(of son or daughter) Children must fulfil their <i>filial</i> duties towards their parents.
4. Fray (n.)	(brawl, contest) The miscreants involved in the <i>fray</i> were arrested by the police.
5. Facile (adj.)	(easy, expert) India could achieve <i>facile</i> victory in the match yesterday.
6. Fallible (adj.)	(liable to err) Man is <i>fallible</i> .
7. Fervent (adj.)	(ardent, warm) My friend was accorded <i>fervent</i> welcome on his arrival.
8. Fete (n.)	(outdoor entertainment, carnival) A charity <i>fête</i> was held in our college yesterday.
9. Fictitious (adj.)	(imaginary) Don't believe his story because it is just <i>fictitious</i> .
10. Foolhardy (adj.)	(rash, reckless) Many believe that trying for impossible things is <i>foolhardy</i> attempt.
11. Fiat (n.)	(command) The Court issued a <i>fiat</i> to both the parties to maintain status quo.
12. Finale (n.)	(conclusion) The <i>finale</i> of the match was very interesting
13. Fitful (adj.)	(spasmodic, intermittent) You are not going to achieve anything by pursuing study.
14. Fraught (adj.)	(filled, threatening) Security problem on our borders is <i>fraught</i> with danger.
15. Fortitude (n.)	(bravery, courage) One must face the problems of life with <i>fortitude</i> .

16.	Feasible (adj.)	(practicable) We must execute proposal that is <i>feasible</i> .
17.	Ferment (..)	(agitation, commotion) During Quit India Movement, the whole nation was <i>in ferment</i> .
18.	Franchise (n.)	(right by government to vote or trade) The Mughals granted <i>franchise</i> to East India Company to carry on trade in India.
19.	Foible (adj.)	(weakness) Man is subject to <i>foibles</i> and fragilities in life.
20.	Flaunt (v.)	(display ostentatiously) The rich are in the habit of <i>flaunting</i> their material achievements.
21	Flout (v.)	(reject, mock) No good citizen will <i>flout</i> the rules of the road.
22.	Foment (v.)	(stir up, instigate) The decision of the Government is likely to <i>foment</i> disagreement among the opposite parties.
23.	Furtive (adj.)	(secret, stealthy) She entered the room with <i>furtive</i> steps to avoid the attention of the teacher.
24.	Frantic (adj.)	(excited, wildly) <i>Frantic</i> efforts are going on the eve of the visit of the Prime Minister.
25.	Frigid (adj.)	(intensely cold) One must not be <i>frigid</i> in one's attitude towards his near and dear ones.
26.	Flair (n.)	(talent) Our Prime Minister has <i>flair</i> for glib talk.
27.	Faux pas (n.)	(an error in manner or behaviour) Her thoughtless remarks in the meeting were a <i>faux pas</i> and <i>amused</i> everyone.
28.	Flux (n.)	(flowing, changing) No foreign investor would like to invest in a country where the state of economy is in a <i>flux</i> .
29.	Fracas (n.)	(noisy quarrel) The mob gathered in the street when there was <i>fracas</i> between the two neighbours.
30.	Freak (adj.)	(unusual abnormal) It is just an example of his <i>freak</i> behaviour because he normally doesn't behave in this manner.
31.	Fawning (adj.)	(flattering) One must be wary of <i>fawning</i> admirers because they have always an axe to grind.
32.	Fecundity (n.)	(fruit/illness) The <i>fecundity</i> of a poet's imagination makes a poem an exquisite work of art.
33.	Foray (n.)	(raid) <i>The foray</i> against the enemy outpost met with an unexpected success.

(G)

1.	Gracious (adj.)	(kind, generous) God is <i>gracious</i> .
2.	Grouse (n.)	(complaint) I have no <i>grouse</i> against anyone for the misfortunes of life.
3.	Glut (n.)	(overstock) As there is economic recession, there is a <i>glut</i> of luxury goods in the market.
4.	Guileless (adj.)	(without deceit) She is so <i>guileless</i> that she will believe anyone.
5.	Glutton (n.)	(greedy for food) Being a <i>glutton</i> he is base.
6.	Glib (adj.)	(fluent) Those who have command of language are <i>glib</i> talkers.
7.	Gimmick (n.)	(trick) The reservation policy is just a political <i>gimmick</i> .
8.	Gigantic (adj.)	(huge in size) <i>Gigantic</i> crowd was there to listen to the speech of the Prime Minister.
9.	Glossary (n.)	(brief explanation) You will find explanation of this in the <i>glossary</i> given at the end of the book.

10.	Gaol (n.)	(<i>jail</i>) He is a hardened criminal and has often been to gaol.
11.	Grumble (v.)	(<i>complain, protest</i>) We should not <i>grumble</i> when we are required to comply with the orders of our employers.
12.	Gusto (n.)	(<i>enjoyment, enthusiasm</i>) The Independence Day was celebrated in our college with gusto.
13.	Gainsay (v.)	(<i>deny</i>) Nobody can <i>gainsay</i> the truth of my statement.
14.	Gregarious (adj.)	(<i>flocking together, sociable</i>) The lion is not <i>gregarious</i> animal.
15.	Gist (n.)	(<i>essence</i>) Please write the <i>gist</i> of the paragraph in not more than fifty words.
16.	Garish (adj.)	(<i>gaudy</i>) She wears <i>garish</i> clothes which don't suit her.
17.	Gait (n.)	(<i>manner of walking</i>) Her <i>gait</i> is graceful.
18.	Ghastly (adj.)	(<i>horrible, fearful</i>) Everybody was horrified at the sight of <i>ghastly</i> murder.
19.	Gruesome (adj.)	(<i>frightful, heinous, grisly</i>) The children cried when they saw the <i>gruesome</i> appearance of a killer.
20.	Goad (v.)	(<i>urge on</i>) He was <i>goaded</i> by the classmates to make fun of the teacher.
21.	Grasp (v.)	(<i>understand, seize</i>) I think you <i>have grasped</i> the meaning of my statement.
22.	Grimace (n.)	(<i>expression of pain</i>) When hit on the head he cried with <i>grimace</i> on his face.
23.	Granary (n.)	(<i>store house for grain</i>) A country can succeed in war only if its <i>granaries</i> as well as arsenals are well stocked.
24.	Gratis (adv.)	(<i>free</i>) The company offered one silver coin <i>gratis</i> to a customer who bought two dozen of soap cakes.
25.	Gruelling (adj.)	(<i>tiring, exhausting</i>) The police could elicit information from the gangster only after <i>gruelling</i> questioning

(H)

1.	Humdrum (adj.)	(<i>dull, monotonous</i>) After strenuous years of service he is not able to adapt himself to <i>humdrum</i> life of retirement.
2.	Huddle (v.)	(<i>crowd together</i>) The passengers sat <i>huddled</i> in a crowded compartment.
3.	Haggle (v.)	(<i>bargain about prices</i>) We <i>haggle</i> with rickshaw-pullers while with doctors we cannot.
4.	Hapless (adj.)	(<i>unfortunate</i>) The <i>hapless</i> victims of tragedy were sanctioned compensation by the Government.
5.	Hamper (v.)	(<i>obstruct, impede, a gift box</i>) The growth of population has <i>hampered</i> economic progress in India.
6.	Hegemony (n.)	(<i>predominance</i>) Both America and China are trying for <i>hegemony</i> in Asia.
7.	Hustings (n.)	(<i>contest, elections</i>) The Congress party was badly defeated at the <i>hustings</i> in 1977.
8.	Heretic (n.)	(<i>holding unorthodox belief</i>) Joan of Arc was considered <i>heretic</i> by the Church.
9.	Hoodwink (v.)	(<i>deceive</i>) Hypocrites cannot <i>hoodwink</i> people for long.
10.	Husband (v.)	(<i>utilise</i>) India has a plethora of natural resources which she must <i>husband</i> for her progress.
11.	Hostile (adj.)	(<i>unfriendly</i>) Western powers have ever been <i>hostile</i> to India for reasons to be known.

12.	Hypothecate (v.)	(mortgage, pawn) You can get loan from this bank by <i>hypothecating</i> house.
13.	Halcyon (adj.)	(calm, peaceful) <i>Halcyon</i> days a few years back appear to be just a dream.
14.	Holocaust (n.)	(destruction by fire) The third world war is bound to bring about nuclear <i>holocaust</i> .
15.	Hackneyed (adj.)	(commonplace, trite) Now-a-days no one is interested in the <i>hackneyed</i> speeches of the politicians.
16.	Hazy (adj.)	(slightly obscure) I have just a <i>hazy</i> idea of my mother because she died when I was just five years old.
17.	Hypocrite (n.)	(pretending virtue) Those who praise themselves are generally <i>hypocrites</i> .
18.	Hoax (n.)	(trick, practical joke) The information that a bomb had been planted in the aeroplane just proved a <i>hoax</i> .
19.	Haggard (adj.)	(lean, gaunt) A <i>haggard</i> and pale looking old man begged for some money.
20.	Heinous (adj.)	(atrocious, odious) The <i>heinous</i> crimes by the Nazis are against every norm of civilization.
21.	Humane (adj.)	(kind) Every religion preaches to be <i>humane</i> and considerate.
22.	Haphazard (adj.)	(random, by chance) He had no time and bought the clothes <i>haphazardly</i> .
23.	Hazardous (adj.)	(dangerous) A journey to Amarnath shrine is <i>hazardous</i> .
24.	Hearsay (n.)	(rumour) One must not believe in <i>hearsay</i> .
25.	Homily (n.)	(moral discourse) A person should not deliver <i>homily</i> unless he himself follows.
26.	Harbinger (n.)	(forerunner) Autumn is the <i>harbinger</i> of spring.
27.	Harangue (n.)	(loud and scolding talk) In his <i>harangue</i> the commander reproved the soldiers for their unruly conduct.

(I)

1.	Impasse (v.)	(dead lock) At present there is <i>impasse</i> in the talks between India and Pakistan.
2.	Ignoble (adj.)	(unworthy) His <i>ignoble</i> motives were exposed by his wicked actions.
3.	Imbroglio (n.)	(complicated situation) Kashmir problem has become national <i>imbroglio</i> which has eluded solution.
4.	Indolent (adj.)	(lazy, lethargic) She was feeling <i>indolent</i> because of the sweltering weather in the afternoon.
5.	Imbued (v.)	(filled with) It is a pity that our political leaders are not <i>imbued</i> with the spirit of nationalism.
6.	Intrinsic (adj.)	(of value within, real quality) The <i>intrinsic</i> value of the Indian rupee is on decline.
7.	Itinerary (n.)	(plan of a journey) Delhi has been included in the <i>itinerary</i> of the American President's visit to Asia.
8.	Impeccable (adj.)	(faultless) There is no person in the world who can claim to have <i>impeccable</i> character.
9.	Impede (v.)	(to hinder, hamper) Economic crisis in the country will <i>impede</i> the industrial progress.
10.	Incite (v.)	(arouse to action) The visit of the religious leader <i>incite</i> the communal riots in the city.
11.	Inept (adj.)	(incompetent) <i>Inept</i> handling of the foreign policy by the Congress party has created many complicated situations for the country.

12.	Inertia (n.)	(passivity) The modern youth is suffering from <i>inertia</i> because they are not optimistic about their future.
13.	Indigenous (adj.)	(native) India must not depend on foreign technology for there is no lack of <i>indigenous</i> talent in the country.
14.	Innate (adj.)	(inborn) Poets are born with <i>innate</i> talent for writing poetry.
15.	Insular (adj.)	(narrow minded) Fanatics have <i>insular</i> views about men and matters.
16.	Indict (v.)	(accuse, charge) The officials of the department were <i>indicted</i> by the court for financial irregularities.
17.	Intrude (v.)	(interfere, trespass) I don't like if anyone tries to <i>intrude</i> on my privacy.
18.	Inkling (n.)	(due, hint) I had no <i>inkling</i> that she would break with her friends so soon.
19.	Impervious (adj.)	(unaffected) He never listens to his parents and is always <i>impervious</i> to their advice.
20.	Ingenuous (adj.)	(naive, artless, credulous) Children are <i>ingenuous</i> by nature.
21.	Inapt (adj.)	(unsuitable) The remarks she made at the party annoyed many because they were <i>inapt</i> .
22.	Inscrutable (adj.)	(incomprehensible) The laws of nature are <i>inscrutable</i> .
23.	Instance (n.)	(example) There are a number of <i>instances</i> of his misbehaviour but I have always overlooked them.
24.	Ingrained (adj.)	(deeply fixed in mind) Dishonesty appears to be <i>ingrained</i> in his character.
25.	Innocuous (adj.)	(harmless) It is now proved that soft drinks are not <i>innocuous</i> .
26.	Inordinate (adj.)	(excessive) I don't understand the reason for his <i>inordinate</i> delay in replying to my letter.
27.	Irksome (adj.)	(tedious) I don't like to do any <i>irksome</i> job, however profitable it may be.
28.	Imbibe (v.)	(drink, take in ideas) Every Indian must <i>imbibe</i> the spirit of nationalism.
29.	Impertinent (adj.)	(insolent, impudent) She was reprimanded for her <i>impertinent</i> behaviour.
30.	Intermittent (adj.)	(irregular, continual) Heavy damage has been caused to the building on account of intermittent rains for the last two months.
31.	Immaculate (adj.)	(pure, spotless) She is often dressed in <i>immaculately</i> white dress.
32.	Integrity (n.)	(wholeness, uprightness) The <i>integrity</i> of my brother is not to be questioned.
33.	Incessant (adj.)	(uninterrupted, continuous) We had to cancel our visit to Agra because of <i>incessant</i> rains.
34.	Indigent (adj.)	(poor) He could not continue his study because his parents were <i>indigent</i> .
35.	Inundate (v.)	(overflow, flood) The whole village was <i>inundated</i> with flood water.
36.	Inveterate (adj.)	(deep rooted, habitual) He is an <i>inveterate</i> liar.
37.	Inimical (adj.)	(unfriendly, hostile) I feel my friends have turned <i>inimical</i> and are working against my interests.
38.	Innovation (n.)	(introduce new thing) We cannot keep up with progress unless we introduce <i>innovations</i> in our technology.
39.	Impute (v.)	(attribute, ascribe) You can <i>impute</i> his failure in life to his fickle mindedness.
40.	Instigate (v.)	(urge, incite) China is <i>instigating</i> trouble on our borders.
41.	Infinitesimal (adj.)	(very small) They found <i>infinitesimal</i> traces of poison in the drink.
42.	Irritate (v.)	(annoy) His insolent behaviour always <i>irritates</i> us.
43.	Impending (adj.)	(imminent, approaching) Some persons have intuition about <i>impending</i> calamity.
44.	Insipid (adj.)	(tasteless) All felt bored by his <i>insipid</i> jokes.

(J)

1. **Jovial** (adj.) *(merry, happy)* He is a much sought after person because of his *jovial* nature.
2. **Jinx** (n.) *(that brings bad luck)* Superstitious person consider number thirteen a *jinx*.
3. **Jaded** (adj.) *(tired, exhausted)* He felt jaded after his return from journey.
4. **Jargon** (n.) *(language difficult to understand)* It is difficult to understand the *jargon* of tribal people.
5. **Jumble** (n.) *(mixed up)* She tried to put in order everything lying *jumbled*.
6. **Jot** (v.) *(write hurriedly)* The journalists were *jotting* down the speech of the Prime Minister in haste.
7. **Junk** (n.) *(discarded things)* He is a *junk* dealer.
8. **Judicious** (adj.) *(wise)* He has bee successful in life because of his *judicious* planning in business.
9. **Jubilant** (adj.) *(happy)* The crowd was *jubilant* when achieved facile victory over English Team achieved facile victory over English Team.
10. **Jolt** (v.) *(give a jerk)* All his hopes were *jolted* when his soon could not qualify the competition.
11. **Juvenile** (adj.) *(of young person)* *Juvenile* delinquency is on the increase.
12. **Jiffy** (n.) *(few moments)* He completed the work in a *jiffy*.
13. **Jeer** (v.) *(jest, mock)* We should not *jeer* at the shortcoming of our friends.
14. **Jaunt** (n.) *(short journey for pleasure)* He is on a *jaunt* to Mumbai.
15. **Jejune** (adj.) *(dull boring)* He left for Mumbai because he got tired of *jejune* life in his home town.
16. **Jingoism** (n.) *(blind patriotism)* The *jingoism* of the Germans resulted in the Second World War.
17. **Juncture** (n.) *(critical moment)* At *this juncture* of life you must be wary of strangers.
18. **Jeopardy** (n.) *(danger)* His reputation as a doctor is in *jeopardy* because of his unethical practice.
19. **Jocund** (adj.) *(cheerful merry)* Jnspite of reeling under heavy debt Mr. Micawber was a *jocund* character.
20. **Jubilation** (n.) *(rejoicing)* The victory of Indian Hockey team was celebrated with *jubilation*.

(K)

1. **Knell** (n.) *(death knell last blow)* The Second World War proved to be a *knell* for British imperialism.
2. **Kiln** (n.) *(brick furnace)* He is running a brick kiln these days.
3. **Kinship** (n.) *(affinity)* There is *kinship* between a tiger and a cat.
4. **Kickback** (n.) *(bribe)* He was charged with taking *kickback*.
5. **Kindred** (adj.) *(having common features)* Most of the European language are *kindred* because they have a common source.

6.	Knack (n.)	(cleverness, art) Politicians know the <i>knack</i> of putting the people off.
7.	Kleptomania (n.)	(obsession to steal) <i>Kleptomania</i> is a psychological urge to steal.
8.	Kinetic (adj.)	(motion) The dust particles in air are in <i>kinetic motion</i> .
9.	Knave (n.)	(dishonest person) Don't believe him because he is a <i>knave</i> and scoundrel.
10.	Knotty (adj.)	(complicated) Since independence, India has not been able to solve a single <i>knotty</i> problem facing the country.
11.	Kindle (v.)	(arouse feeling) The timely arrival of my friend kindled in me a hope of getting proper medical treatment.
12.	Kiosk (n.)	(small booth) He is running his business in a <i>kiosk</i> because he can't afford a shop right now.
13.	Kernel (n.)	(inner part of fruit) The <i>kernel</i> of the fruit is always tasty.
14.	Keepsake (n.)	(memento, reminder) She gave him a ring as a <i>keepsake</i> .
15.	Kudos (n.)	(honour, credit) Kapil Dev won <i>kudos</i> when he brought home the World Cup in 1983.

(L)

1.	Longevity (n.)	(length of life) His mother prayed for his <i>longevity</i> when he fell ill.
2.	Lieu (n.)	(instead of) I shall give you money in <i>lieu</i> of the lost book.
3.	Lavish (adj.)	(liberal, wasteful) He came to a grief because of his <i>lavish</i> spending habits.
4.	Lucid (adj.)	(easily understood) He gave a <i>lucid</i> lecture on the causes of inflation.
5.	Ludicrous (adj.)	(laughable, ridiculous) Everybody condemned her <i>ludicrous</i> remarks against her friends.
6.	Lunar (adj.)	(pertaining to moon) <i>Lunar</i> eclipse is caused when the earth comes between the sun and the moon.
7.	Levity (n.)	(light heartedness) His staff always treats his orders with <i>levity</i> .
8.	Languor (n.)	(lassitude, depression) On summer afternoons, we generally feel <i>languor</i> .
9.	Laconic (adj.)	(brief) Though her speech was <i>laconic</i> , yet it was lucid.
10.	Lethargic (adj.)	(lazy) After busy schedule during the day he felt languid and <i>lethargic</i> .
11.	Laudable (adj.)	(commendable) The success achieved by him in such a short period is really <i>laudable</i> .
12.	Loathe (v.)	(detest, hate) He always <i>loathe</i> s dishonest means.
13.	Lair (n.)	(den, resting place) The tiger was in the <i>lair</i> when hunter arrived.
14.	Lascivious (adj.)	(lustful) The market is flooded with <i>lascivious</i> books.
15.	Lethal (adj.)	(deadly) The proliferation of <i>lethal</i> weapons do not bode well for the future of mankind.

(M)

1.	Mammoth (n.)	(huge, gigantic) A <i>mammoth</i> rally was held to protest against the increase in the cases of kidnappings and murders.
2.	Menace (n.)	(danger, threat) Terrorism is a potential <i>menace</i> to the integrity of the country.
3.	Mascot (n.)	(object likely to be lucky) Appu was the <i>mascot</i> of the Asian Games held in

	India in 1982.
4. Magnate (n.)	(person of prominence) Jamshedji Tata was a steel <i>magnate</i> of India.
5. Malign (v.)	(speak evil of, defame) We <i>malign</i> others because we are jealous of them.
6. Menial (adj.)	(suitable for servants, servile) Many men consider women suitable only for <i>menial</i> jobs.
7. Manipulate (v.)	(manage with skill) Many persons are expert in <i>manipulating</i> excuses for their failure in life.
8. Manifesto (n.)	(declaration of policy) Most of the political parties are unable to fulfil the promises made in their election <i>manifestos</i> .
9. Marital (adj.)	(pertaining to marriage) <i>Marital</i> happiness depends on the compatibility of the partners.
10. Morose (adj.)	(sullen, gloomy) After his failure in the exams, he is often <i>morose</i> and depressed.
11. Mitigate (v.)	(lesson, ease) It is the duty of every person to <i>mitigate</i> the sufferings of humanity.
12. Momentum (n.)	(speed) Indian economy is yet to gain the <i>momentum</i> to progress in right direction.
13. Malicious (adj.)	(full of malice) He is <i>malicious</i> by nature and always tries to belittle the efforts of his friends.
14. Miscreant (n.)	(rowdy malice) He was kind to the <i>miscreant</i> even though he suffered at their hand.
15. Mundane (adj.)	(worldly, dull) Wordly people are often concerned with <i>mundane</i> matters.
16. Melee (n.)	(confused struggle, stampede) In the Kumbh Fair many pilgrims were injured in the <i>melee</i> .
17. Myopic (adj.)	(short sighted, narrow-minded) Orthodox men and women are victims of <i>myopic</i> views about life.
18. Mollify (v.)	(appease) After exchange of hot words the shop-keeper tried to <i>mollify</i> the customer.
19. Martinet (n.)	(strict disciplinarian) Our Principal is a <i>martinet</i> who expects everybody to carry out his orders.
20. Mincing (adj.)	(affected manner, pretentious) She was walking with mincing steps and appeared ridiculous.
21. Mettle (n.)	(courage, spirit) During fight he showed <i>mettle</i> in the teeth of strong opposition.
22. Malingering (v.)	(pretend to be ill) Whenever he is asked to work, he always <i>malingers</i> and shirks work.
23. Malignant (adj.)	(malicious) AIDS is a malignant and <i>incurable</i> disease.
24. Mentor (n.)	(teacher) In Mr. Kapoor he found a considerate and sympathetic <i>mentor</i> .
25. Macabre (adj.)	(gruesome, grisly) This novel deals with <i>macabre</i> sight of carnage.
26. Malevolent (adj.)	(wishing evil, spiteful) Both China and Pakistan nurse <i>malevolent</i> designs against India.
27. Mediocre (adj.)	(ordinary, commonplace) Even <i>mediocre</i> students are known to have made a mark in life.
28. Mandatory (adj.)	(obligatory, compulsory) The limit of expenses to be made on elections has been made <i>mandatory</i> for the contestants.
29. Meticulous (adj.)	(over attentive) One must be <i>meticulous</i> in conduct while dealing with

30.	Migratory (adj.)	(wandering) The <i>migratory</i> birds cover thousands of miles to reach warmer countries.
31.	Mishap (n.)	(accident) This <i>mishap</i> could have been averted if you had been just careful.
32.	Mandate (n.)	[order (of the people)} During the last elections no single party was able to secure the <i>mandate</i> of the majority.
33.	Manifold (adj.)	(numerous, varied) There are <i>manifold</i> advantages of discipline in schools and colleges.
34.	Moot (adj.)	(debatable) Whether reservation for women is justified or not is a <i>moot</i> question.
35.	Magnitude (n.)	(greatness, extent) Indians are unable to comprehend the <i>magnitude</i> of population problem in India.
36.	Monotony (n.)	(dullness, boredom) Anonymous life in the urban areas generate <i>monotony</i> for the residents.
37.	Meddlesome (adj.)	(interfering) Many marriages are ruined because of <i>meddlesome</i> mothers-in-law.
38.	Militate (v.)	(work against) The policy of appeasing everybody in life <i>militates</i> against one's own interests.
39.	Modicum (n.)	(small amount) There is no <i>modicum</i> of truth in her statement.
40.	Memento (n.)	(token, reminder, keepsake) I gave him a book as a <i>memento on his birthday</i> .
41.	Manifest (adj.)	(understandable, clear) His evil intentions were <i>manifest</i> when he mentioned the question of dowry.
42.	Myriad (adj.)	(large number) <i>Myriad</i> stars twinkle in the sky.

(N)

1.	Noxious (adj.)	(harmful, offensive) Emission of <i>noxious</i> gases causes air pollution.
2.	Nadir (n.)	(lowest point) Now-a-days, he is disgusted with life because he is at the <i>nadir</i> of his hopes.
3.	Nostalgia (n.)	(home sickness, longing for the past) Soldiers often suffer from <i>nostalgia</i> when they are away from their homes.
4.	Naive (adj.)	(artless) Being <i>naive</i> she believes in all that her friends tell her.
5.	Novice (n.)	(beginner, tyro) We should not expect much from him because he is just a <i>novice</i> in the field of marketing.
6.	Nonchalant (adj.)	(unconcerned) It is disgusting to note that even doctors behave <i>nonchalantly</i> towards the patients.
7.	Nocturnal (adj.)	(of night) On account of disturbance during day time the students in our hostel are accustomed to <i>nocturnal</i> study.
8.	Nefarious (adj.)	(very wicked, unlawful) The criminals should be brought to book for their <i>nefarious</i> activities.
9.	Nepotism (n.)	(favour to relatives) Meritorious candidates always suffer on account of <i>nepotism</i> and favouritism prevading in the selection procedure.
10.	Narcissism (n.)	(self love and admiration) <i>Narcissism</i> leads to selfishness in character.
11.	Nonplus	(confuse) I was <i>nonpulssed</i> when my best friend refused to stand by me in my financial crises.
12.	Nascent (adj.)	(incipient, beginning) The rapid growth of this commercial organization in its

13.	Nexus (n.)	(bond, link) The <i>nexus</i> among criminals and Politicians has brought about general erosion of moral value our political system.
14.	Nomadic (adj.)	(wandering) <i>Nomadic</i> tribes of Rajasthan are found in every major Indian city.
15.	Non-entity (n.)	(a person of no importance) A few years back he was a <i>non-entity</i> in politics; today he is a national leader.
16.	Neophyte (n.)	(beginner, a recent convert) Though a <i>neophyte</i> in polities, he has tremendous hold over the principles craft.
17.	Nebulous (adj.)	(hazy) Your ideas are too <i>nebulous</i> to be understood easily
18.	Nullify (v.)	(cancel) The agreement made by the previous government has been <i>nullified</i> by the new government
19.	Neuseous (adj.)	(abominable, loathsome) The sight of cruel and heartless treatment with animals is always unbearable and <i>nauseous</i> .
20.	Nourishing (adj.)	(nutritious) After her long illness, she must take <i>nourishing</i> diet.

(O)

1.	Overt (adj.)	(open) The trampling of national flag is an <i>overt</i> act of treason.
2.	Obnoxious (adj.)	(harmful nasty) She behaved <i>obnoxiously</i> with her daughter-in-law.
3.	Opulence (n.)	(luxury, wealth) The foreign travellers to America admire the <i>opulence</i> of that country.
4.	Obsession (n.)	(fixed idea) His <i>obsession</i> with amassing wealth has made him miserly and greedy.
5.	Ostensible (adj.)	(apparent, obvious) The <i>ostensible</i> purpose of her visit was to borrow money, though she came to see me.
6.	Ornate (adj.)	(decorated) <i>Ornate</i> style of his essay' appears to be artificial.
7.	Outskirts (n.)	(outlying) The cantonment is situated just on the <i>outskirts</i> of the city.
8.	Officious (adj.)	(trying to please) Beware of <i>officious</i> subordinates because they are parasites.
9.	Opportune (adj.)	(timely, well chosen) One should wait for the <i>opportune</i> moment to strike a bargain.
10.	Obliterate (v.)	(wipe out) The whole village was <i>obliterated</i> by continued shelling of Pakistani troops.
11.	Odious (adj.)	(repulsive, contemptible) Leaving my friends in the lurch is quite <i>odious</i> for me.
12.	Overture (n.)	(first move) The <i>overture</i> on the part of her husband for reconciliation met with no response from her.
13.	Obsolete (adj.)	(out moded) Snobs are never interested in <i>obsolete</i> fashion.
14.	Ostracize (v.)	(ex-communicate) He was <i>ostracized</i> by the elders of the village for marrying the girl of the other community.
15.	Oblivion (n.)	(forgetfulness) The famous film-personalities of the past are forced to lead a life of <i>oblivion</i> in their old age.
16.	Obviate (v.)	(make unnecessary) The use of computers in offices will <i>obviate</i> the need for further recruitment of the staff in the banks.
17.	Obese (adj.)	(fat) <i>Obese</i> persons are generally prone to heart attack.
18.	Onerous (adj.)	(burdensome) The work allotted to him was so <i>onerous</i> that he needed an

assistant.

19. **Ostentatious** (adj.) (*found of displaying*) She is dislike for her ostentatious behaviour towards her friends and colleagues.
20. **Oscillate** (v.) (*waver*) Persons with oscillating nature never stick to one option.

(P)

1. **Penchant** (n.) (*strong, inclination*) She has strong *penchant* for singing and dancing.
2. **Pithy** (adj.) (*concise, meaningful*) The essays of Francis Bacon are read all over the world because they are *pithy* and profound in their meaning.
3. **Paltry** (adj.) (*insignificant, petty*) Strangely enough, the two friends quarreled over *paltry* amount.
4. **Pecuniary** (adj.) (*pertaining to money*) Besides *pecuniary* loss in business he had to suffer humiliation in society.
5. **Perpetual** (adj.) (*everlasting*) Neither joys nor sorrows are *perpetual in life*.
6. **Plaintive** (adj.) (*mournful*) -plaintive notes of Nightingale were heard in the forest.
7. **Pragmatic** (adj.) (*practical*) India should adopt *pragmatic* foreign policy to suit the need of the country.
8. **Pedantic** (adj.) (*showing off learning*) The scholars try to show of their learning by using *pedantic* ideas.
9. **Perjury** (n.) (*false testimony*) American President was indicated for perjury.
10. **Pre-requisite** (n.) (*pre-condition*) Hard work is pre-requisite to success in life.
11. **Paradox** (n.) (*contradictory*) That the virtuous don't proper materially is a paradox of life.
12. **Parsimonious** (adj.) (*mean, frugal*) He is extravagant but his wife is parsimonious.
13. **Perusal** (n.) (*careful study*) I am sending a copy of the agreement for your perusal.
14. **Prodigal** (adj.) (*wasteful*) The sons of the rich are generally prodigal and waste money on luxuries of life.
15. **Prolific** (adj.) (*fruitful, productive*) Shakespeare was a prolific playwright.
16. **Pamper** (v.) (*spoil by flattering*) In Indian families, that only son is pampered and spoiled by his mother.
17. **Promulgate** (v.) (*official proclamation*) The ordinance for the reservation of women in legislature will be promulgated soon.
18. **Penury** (n.) (*extreme poverty*) More than half of population in India is forced to 'lead a life of penury resulting in untold sufferings.
19. **Purview** (n.) (*scope, extent*) The reasons for the murder of the gangster are not within the *purview* of the inquiry committee.
20. **Profane** (v.) (*desecrate*) We must respect every religion and never try to profane the sanctity of holy place.
21. **Pseudonym** (n.) (*assumed name*) Charles Lamb wrote his essays under the *pseudonym* of Elia.
22. **Precocious** (adj.) (*mature before time*) The *precocious* children need careful bringing up by their parents.
23. **Placid** (adj.) (*calm, peaceful*) The *placid* atmosphere of the hill station had salutary effect on his mind and body.
24. **Plagiarism** (n.) (*theft of ideas or writing*) The Indian film directors are notorious for indulging in *plagiarism*.

25.	Posterity (n.)	(future generations) The posterity will not pardon the present politicians for their acts of omission and commission.
26.	Paragon (n.)	(model of perfection) Sita is always depicted as a paragon of ideal and virtuous woman.
27.	Provident (adj.)	(providing for future) We should spend in provident manner so as to lay by something for future emergency.
28.	Perquisite (n.)	(perks, gain above stipulated salary) Though the salary offered by the company is not high, the perquisites are quite handsome.
29.	Prone (adj.)	[inclined to (disorder)] Indian farming is prone to uncertainty because of the fickleness of Monsoons.
30.	Pandemonium (n.)	(wild disorder) There was pandemonium in Parliament over the objectionable remarks made by a member of the opposition party.
31.	Parasite (n.)	(living on another) Flatterers are considered to be parasites because their existence depends on sycophancy.
32.	Patrimony (n.)	(inheritance from father) Though his father left huge patrimony, he squandered it within a year or so.
33.	Perennial (adj.)	(lasting) The rivers originating in the Himalayas are perennial.
34.	Poignant (adj.)	(touching, sharp) The poignant cries of the orphaned children moved everybody present at the funeral.
35.	Pungent (adj.)	(stinging, strong) The cigarettes of inferior brands have pungent smell.
36.	Paucity (n.)	(scarcity, dearth) Many schemes have fallen through because of the paucity of funds.
37.	Pinnacle (n.)	(peak, summit) As he reached the pinnacle of his career he parted from all those who stood by him in difficulties.
38.	Pernicious (adj.)	(destructive, injurious) Obscene magazines have pernicious effect on the impressionable minds of the youth.
39.	Prerogative (n.)	(privilege, unquestionable) It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to constitute his cabinet.
40.	Parochial (adj.)	(narrow in view point) All the political parties rise above parochial considerations when the security of the country is threatened.
41.	Precedent (n.)	(earlier example) The speaker cited many precedents for not allowing the opposition member to raise a question of that nature.
42.	Piquant (adj.)	(pleasantly tasting) The piquant sauce makes food always enjoyable.
43.	Preposterous (adj.)	(absurd, ridiculous) He always offers such preposterous excuses that nobody believes him.
44.	Precarious (adj.)	(uncertain, risky) The patient is in a precarious condition because so far he has not recovered consciousness.
45.	Predilection (n.)	(partiality for) He is a good player but his predilection for scoring fast has not proved good for him.
46.	Proclivity (n.)	(inclination) Some employees are never satisfied because they have proclivity to complain.
47.	Pertinent (adj.)	(suitable, to the point) Please don't beat about the bush, come to pertinent point.
48.	Precursor (n.)	(forerunner, pioneer) Surendra Nath Bannerjee was precursor of Indian National Movement.
49.	Pariah (n.)	(social outcast) When he married a girl of his own choice, he came to be considered a pariah by his family.
50.	Perverse (adj.)	(stubborn, intractable) She could not pull well with her husband because of her perverse nature.

your action.

52. **Passing** (adj.) (*transitory*) Don't be proud of your beauty because it is passing in nature.
53. **Plebeian** (n.) (*of low rank*) Shakespeare treated *plebeians* with contempt in his plays.
54. **Pensive** (adj.) (*thoughtful*) She was in a pensive mood and looked intently at the placid water of the lake.
55. **Puerile** (adj.) (*silly, childish*) Though she has grown up, her puerile behavior always irritates her friends.

(Q)

1. **Quip** (n.) (*a clever remark*) She is quite intelligent and is in the habit of making *quips*.
2. **Query** (n.) (*question*) He raised a *query* to find out the veracity of her statement.
3. **Quisling** (n.) (*traitor*) The Mughals and the English always depended on *quislings* to defeat their indomitable enemies.
4. **Quack** (n.) (*untrained doctor*) A person who dishonestly claims to have knowledge of a subject is called a *quack*.
5. **Quadruped** (n.) (*having four feet*) A cow is a useful *quadruped*.
6. **Quasi** (n.) (*to a certain extent*) Indian Constitution is *quasi-federal*.
7. **Quandary** (n.) (*in a fix, dilemma*) Most of the students are in a *quandary* about their future plans after they have completed their education.
8. **Quest** (n.) (*search*) He left home at a very early age in *quest* of a job.
9. **Quell** (n.) (*suppress, crush*) India must deal with the militants with an iron hand to *quell* anti-national activities.
10. **Quintessence** (n.) (*perfect example, paragon*) Everybody admires her because she is the *quintessence* of benevolence.
11. **Quarantine** (adj.) (*period of separation*) She was admitted to *quarantine* ward to avoid the danger of spreading of viral fever in the hospital.
12. **Quash** (v.) (*set aside, strike down*) The High Court *quashed* the verdict of the lower court.
13. **Quench** (v.) (*satisfy*) She needed water urgently to *quench* her thirst when she returned from college.
14. **Queer** (adj.) (*strange*) As she has a *queer* way of talking, everybody makes fun of her.
15. **Qualms** (n.) [*feeling of doubt (right or wrong)*] The hardened criminals are the last to feel *qualms* while committing cruel deeds.
16. **Quietude** (n.) (*peace*) Once the heaven of *quietude* Kashmir Valley is now a place haunted by terrorism.
17. **Quirk** (n.) (*a strange act*) One can call his misfortune just a *quirk* of fate.
18. **Quixotic** (adj.) (*generous*) He has not been successful in life because of his *quixotic* ideas.
19. **Quizzical** (adj.) (*questioning*) The *quizzical* remarks often made by Rohit are appreciated by his friends.
20. **Querrulous** (adj.) (*fretful*) His *querulous* behavior has made him popular with his friends.

(R)

1. **Rerieve** (n.) (*temporary stay*) The lawyers got him reprieve when he was granted bail and released from jail.

	life.
3. Rampart (n.)	(defensive will) The Prime Minister declared from the ramparts of the red Fort that <i>sovereignty</i> of India is inviolable.
4. Reciprocate (v.)	(repay in kind) It is our duty to <i>reciprocate</i> the love and regards of our children.
5. Rendezvous (n.)	(meeting place) Once Coffee House in Connaught Place was a famous <i>rendezvous</i> for the writers and journalists.
6. Realm (n.)	(kingdom) In recent years, India has made tremendous progress in the <i>realm</i> of nuclear weapons.
7. Refurbish (v.)	(make dean) A person can <i>refurbish</i> his image by leading life dedicated to his vocation.
8. Robust (adj.)	(vigorous, strong) Only <i>robust</i> players can withstand the stress and strain of sports in modern times.
9. Renounce (v.)	(abandon, give up) Lord Buddha <i>renounced</i> material life in search of freedom from sufferings of life.
10. Rudimentary (adj.)	(not developed, elementary) If one wishes to learn the art of conversation, one must be aware of the <i>rudimentary</i> rules of grammar.
11. Remonstrate (v.)	(protest) The players <i>remonstrated</i> with the umpire about the run-out decision.
12. Repudiate (v.)	(disown) The Finance Minister <i>repudiated</i> his remarks by saying that he was quoted out of context.
13. Rapprochement (n.)	(reconciliation) There is hardly any possibility of <i>rapprochement</i> between India and China as long as boundary dispute between them exists.
14. Raze (v.)	(destroy completely) The whole village was <i>razed</i> to ground by constant shelling from across the border.
15. Recrimination (n.)	(counter charges) When her husband advised her not to neglect her domestic obligations, there were offensive <i>recriminations</i> from her.
16. Repercussion (n.)	(reaction) Every Indian is afraid that Kashmir problem will have serious <i>repercussions</i> both on Indian polity and economy.
17. Rectify (v.)	(correct) The accountant was able to find out the mistake and <i>rectified</i> it in time.
18. Relinquish (v.)	(abandon) Neither of the two brothers is ready to <i>relinquish</i> his claims to the paternal property.
19. Retrograde (v.)	(going backward) Although we claim to have progressed in every field, in fact we have <i>retrograded</i> in upholding human values.
20. Retrospective (adj.)	[looking back on the past (from past effect)] (i) When he is in <i>retrospective</i> mood, he speaks high of halcyon days of his youth. (ii) You will get bonus with <i>retrospective</i> effect.
21. Retaliate (v.)	(hit back) The Defence Minister warned that India would <i>retaliate</i> , if attacked.
22. Retinue (n.)	(number of attendants) The Prime Minister arrived in the town with a <i>retinue</i> of officials.
23. Ruthless (adj.)	(pitiless) The landlady was not only robbed but also beaten <i>ruthlessly</i> .
24. Ramification (n.)	(far reaching effect) The interference of the President in the affairs of Central Government is fraught with dire <i>ramifications</i> .
25. Relegate (v.)	(put to lower position) After the defeat of Indian Cricket team in the semifinals in the World Cup it has been <i>relegated</i> to seventh position in

26.	Recant (v.)	(repudiate) Inspite of the advice of the party high command he did not recant his observation about the leader of the party.
27.	Restive (adj.)	(restless, unmanageable) The labourers working in this factory are restive on account of non-payment of bonus this year.
28.	Rampage (n.j.)	(rush in sudden violent behaviour) The demonstrators went on the rampage when the Superintendent of Police refused to listen to their grievances.
29.	Rapt (adj.)	(fully attentive) The speech of the Prime Minister was listened to with rapt attention.
30.	Renegade (n.)	(turn coat in politics, religion) Inspite of anti-defection law renegades in Indian politics are having a field day.
31.	Retard (v.)	(Under, check) Population problem has retarded economic progress in every field.
32.	Reprisal (n.)	(retaliation) Inspite of provocative policy of militancy pursued by Pakistan, India has done nothing by way of reprisal.
33.	Rancour (n.)	(bitterness) Though they had planned to marry, now there is feeling of rancour between them.
34.	Ravage (n.)	(plunder, destroy) The floods this year have ravaged the crops severely.
35.	Regime (n.)	(system of government) Every regime in Pakistan has survived only by arousing animosity against India.
36.	Render (v.)	(deliver, give) He is always prepared to render help to the needy.
37.	Recipient (n.)	(receiver) The recipients of gallantry award will be honoured on the Republic day.
38.	Repartee (n.)	(clever retort) The discussion in the Parliament on the reservation issue was replete with repartees.
39.	Reiterate (v.)	(repeat) The Principal has reiterated that those students who are irregular will not be allowed to take examination.
40.	Rusticate (v.)	(expel) He was caught copying in the examination hall and was rusticated from the university for two years.
41.	Replenish (v.)	(fill up again) When the food ran out, it was replenished by the rescue team promptly.
42.	Replete (adj.)	(filled to capacity) There is no peace in the family though the home is replete with every modern comfort.
43.	Rowdy (adj.)	(disorderly, disobedient) On the eve of the visit of the Chief Minister the rowdy element in the city were rounded up by the police.
44.	Redundant (adj.)	(superfluous, surplus) The use of computers in the government offices has made thousands of workers redundant.
45.	Rift (n.)	(opening, breach) the rift between two friends has become irreconcilable.
46.	Renunciation (n.)	(giving up, renouncing) Life of renunciation contributes to both moral and physical health.
47.	Ruse (n.)	(trick, strategy) Heavy shelling by Pakistan Army was a ruse to help the militants enter Indian territory.
48.	Rampant (adj.)	(unrestrained, growth beyond control) Corruption is rampant in every section of Indian society.
49.	Replica (n.)	(a copy, miniature) Replicas of world famous paintings are available these days.
50.	Rife (adj.)	(widespread, current) The city is rife with rumours of communal riots.
51.	Redress (n.)	(remedy, compensation) The victim of the police injustice sought legal redress.
52.	Retrieve (v.)	(recover, bring back) The government is trying to retrieve economy from recession.

53.	Redoubtable (adj.)	(<i>formidable</i>) India needs <i>redoubtable</i> politicians to build India strong.
54.	Resume (n./v.)	(<i>restart, summary</i>) She narrated the resume of the day's event and I was shocked.
55.	Reticence (n.)	(<i>reserve, talking little</i>) Her <i>reticence</i> makes her look mysterious.

(S)

1.	Slovenly (adj.)	(<i>untidy, careless in work</i>) She is often reprimanded for her <i>slovenly</i> habits.
2.	Supple (adj.)	(<i>flexible, pliant</i>) The <i>supple</i> limbs of the athletes impressed everybody.
3.	Sacrilegious (adj.)	(<i>desecrating, profane</i>) The communal riots in the city broke out as a result of <i>sacrilegious</i> act of one community.
4.	Sangfroid (n.)	(<i>coolness, courage</i>) The <i>sangfroid</i> of the Army Commander saved the check post from being recaptured by the enemy.
5.	Scourge (n.)	(<i>severe punishment</i>) The Plague broke out in the province and people thought it to be a divine <i>scourge</i> .
6.	Salvage (v.)	(<i>rescue from loss</i>) The army swung into action to <i>salvage</i> the havoc caused by the earth quake.
7.	Sultry (adj.)	(<i>sheltering</i>) September and October are <i>sultry</i> months because of excessive humidity.
8.	Surmise (v.)	(<i>guess</i>) I <i>surmised</i> that he would not succeed in his attempt to exploit his wife.
9.	Spurious (adj.)	(<i>false, counterfeit, fake</i>) There is glut of <i>spurious</i> drugs in the market.
10.	Stamina (n.)	(<i>strength</i>) She has a lot of <i>stamina</i> and works for hours together.
11.	Supersede (v.)	(<i>take the place of</i>) When the Marketing Manager was <i>superseded</i> by his junior, the former resigned.
12.	Saga (n.)	(<i>a traditional story of heroic deeds</i>) The <i>saga</i> of Indian soldiers on the war front is beyond description.
13.	Salutary (adj.)	(<i>beneficial</i>) <i>Salutary</i> working conditions tend to improve the efficiency of the workers.
14.	Slander (n.)	(<i>defamation</i>) The editor of the newspaper was charged with <i>slander</i> .
15.	Serenity (n.)	(<i>calmness, tranquility</i>) The <i>serenity</i> of the valley in the evening overwhelmed the visitors.
16.	Sumptuous (adj.)	[<i>lavish (feast)</i>] <i>Sumptuous</i> feast was served on the occasion of the wedding.
17.	Stagnant (adj.)	(<i>motionless</i>) <i>Stagnant</i> water emits foul smell.
18.	Substantiate (v.)	(<i>verify, support</i>) It is difficult to <i>substantiate</i> his statement for want of solid proof.
19.	Sedition (n.)	(<i>rebellion</i>) The Prime Minister of the state was charged with <i>sedition</i> by the king and was executed.
20.	Stint (n.)	(<i>assigned work</i>) Our servant performs his daily <i>stint</i> without grumbling.
21.	Span (n.)	(<i>distance (of time)</i>) Within a short span of ten years he made remarkable progress in business.
22.	Supercilious (adj.)	(<i>haughty</i>) Everybody resents the <i>supercilious</i> treatment of the Manager.
23.	Savage (adj.)	(<i>uncivilized, primitive</i>) Sati system is definitely a savage custom.
24.	Sporadic (adj.)	(<i>occurring irregularly</i>) Sporadic firing from across the borders continues throughout the year.

25.	Status quo (n.)	(existing position) India and Pakistan have agreed to maintain <i>status quo</i> in respect of Line of Control in Kashmir.
26.	Superannuated (v.)	(retired on pension) The <i>superannuated</i> army personnel are not satisfied with their pension grades.
27.	Sophistication (n.)	(artificiality, refined) <i>Sophistication</i> implies the loss of natural simplicity in a character.
28.	Scion (n.)	(off spring) A number of <i>scions</i> of the former rulers have joined politics to maintain their status.
29.	Sinister (adj.)	(suggesting evil) India has to be always vigilant to foil the <i>sinister</i> designs of Pakistan on Kashmir.
30.	Salient (adj.)	(prominent) The passive nature of the foreign policy of India has been its <i>salient</i> feature which has not paid dividends.
31.	Sagacious (adj.)	(having insight) My father is quite <i>sagacious</i> and is seldom taken in by the hypocrisy of his friends.
32.	Schism (n.)	(split, division into two parts) The <i>schism</i> in the Congress party has led to polarisation of political forces on economic basis.
33.	Savour (v.)	(have a distinct flavour, smell or quality) The assurance of the opposition leaders to flood victims <i>savours</i> of sheer hypocrisy.
34.	Senility (n.)	(old age, feeble mindedness of old age) Because of <i>senility</i> he has lost hold over family business.
35.	Subsequent (adj.)	(following, later) <i>Subsequent</i> event have proved our apprehension correct about our business partners treachery.
36.	Sartorial (adj.)	(pertaining to dress) In the modern era there are there are rapid changes in <i>sartorial</i> fashions.
37.	Scrupulous (adj.)	(conscientious) India is woefully lacking <i>scrupulous</i> politicians who are concerned with public welfare.
38.	Subsidy (n.)	(financial aid) Government is thinking of providing <i>subsidy</i> on import of edible oils.
39.	Subjugate (v.)	(conquer) The king was overthrown as he was unable to subjugate the traitors.
40.	Succour (n.)	(aid relief) The government has provided ample <i>succour</i> to the farmers affected by flood in the form of financial subsidy.
41.	Sycophant (n.)	(flatterer) One must be wary of a <i>sycophant</i> who is just like a snake in the grass.
42.	Surruptitious (adj.)	(secret) The <i>surruptitious</i> visit of Henry Kissinger to China brought about revolutionary transformation in the relations between America and China.
43.	Solar (adj.)	(of the sun) <i>Solar</i> eclipse will be visible in India at 2 p.m. tomorrow.
44.	Stringent (adj.)	(strict, severe) <i>Stringent</i> laws to curb terrorism in India must be enforced.
45.	Scruple (n.)	(sense of right and wrong) He has no <i>scruple</i> in letting down his parents by his wanton behaviour.
46.	Shambles (n.)	(scene of destruction) The house where murder was committed was a <i>shambles</i> .
47.	Sacrosanct (adj.)	(most sacred) The President of India should not regard his privileges as <i>sacrosanct</i> and immune from public criticism.
48.	Spiteful (adj.)	(contemptuous) The <i>spiteful</i> behaviour of our neighbours is the result of their jealousy.
49.	Stigma (adj.)	(mark of disgrace) The <i>stigma</i> of having been sentenced to imprisonment always rankles in his mind.
50.	Succumb (v.)	(die, yield) The wounded soldier <i>succumbed</i> to his injuries later on.
51.	Plagiarise (v.)	(steal) The production activities in the factory have become <i>plagiarish</i> , on

52.	Sedentary (adj.)	(requiring sitting) Those engaged in <i>sedentary</i> jobs need physical exercise.
-----	-------------------------	--

(T)

1.	Tantamount (adj.)	(equal in effect) Your action is obviously <i>tantamount</i> to insult.
2.	Tacit (adj.)	(understood) There seems to be a <i>tacit</i> understanding between China and Pakistan about destabilising India.
3.	Tirade (n.)	(extended scolding) It is a common practice of the opposition parties to indulge in <i>tirade</i> about the policies of the government.
4.	Tenacity (n.)	(firmness, determinate) <i>Tenacity</i> of purpose alone can lead you to your goal of life.
5.	Tenure (n.)	(duration, period) The pension benefits are granted to an employee in proportion to the <i>tenure</i> of service.
6.	Tranquil (adj.)	(calm, peaceful) The <i>tranquil</i> atmosphere in the hills proves salutary to one's jaded spirits.
7.	Temporal (adj.)	(not lasting forever) Everything in the world is temporal and mortal.
8.	Tyro (n.)	(beginner, novice) Thought he is just a <i>tyro</i> in business, he works like a veteran.
9.	Tepid (adj.)	(lukewarm) Please take the medicine with <i>tepid</i> water.
10.	Tortuous (adj.)	(winding, full of curves) The journey on the <i>tortuous</i> roads in the valley was arduous.
11.	Tryst (n.)	(meeting, private meeting) The villagers got wind of the <i>tryst</i> between the lovers and hacked them to death.
12.	Tentative (adj.)	(provisional, experimental) Nothing is yet final, only <i>tentative</i> programme has been announced.
13.	Terminus (n.)	(last stop of rail, road) Mumbai is the <i>terminus</i> of the Western Railways.
14.	Thwart (v.)	(baffle, frustrate) The vigilant soldiers on the borders <i>thwarted</i> the intrusion of the militants into Kashmir.
15.	Trauma (n.)	(injury, shock) The <i>trauma</i> of physical injury in war has made him suffer from neurosis.
16.	Travesty (n.)	(mockery, parody) The trial of patriots like Bhagat Singh was a sheer <i>travesty</i> of justice.
17.	Throttle (v.)	(strangle) The old woman was <i>throttled</i> to death by the dacoits.
18.	Trite (adj.)	(hackneyed, commonplace) Such <i>trite</i> remarks as made by the opposition about Indian Army lowers the prestige of the country.
19.	Tempo (n.)	(speed of music) The <i>tempo</i> of economic progress in India has been woefully slow resulting in unmanageable unemployment problem.
20.	Tenet (n.)	(doctrine, dogma) The <i>tenets</i> of Buddhism emphasise the need of simple life.
21.	Tribulation (n.)	(sufferings) She went through <i>tribulation</i> in life with fortitude.
22.	Taciturn (adj.)	(habitually, silent) <i>Taciturn</i> persons don't commit themselves at random.
23.	Tenuous (adj.)	(fragile, delicate) The constituents of the present government are held by <i>tenuous</i> ties.
24.	Terminology (n.)	(terms used in a subject) Science <i>terminology</i> is Greek and Latin to a Sanskrit scholar.
25.	Terse (adj.)	(concise, pithy) Dr. Johnson is admired for his <i>terse</i> style of writing.

26.	Travail (n.)	(<i>painful labour, hard work</i>) He has gone through travail and sufferings in life manfully.
27.	Threshold (n.)	(<i>entrance</i>) India is on the <i>threshold</i> of economic revolution.
28.	Tainted (adj.)	(<i>infected corrupt</i>) Ice cream sold by street hawkers is generally <i>tainted</i> and inedible.
29.	Talisman (n.)	(<i>a magical object bringing good luck</i>) The mother made her son wear <i>talisman</i> to ward off evil.
30.	Transcend (v.)	(<i>surpass</i>) Peace of mind in one's life <i>transcends</i> all material achievements.

(U)

1.	Untenable (adj.)	(<i>unsupported</i>) Your arguments are <i>untenable</i> because they have no bearing on the subject.
2.	Unbridled (adj.)	(<i>unchecked</i>) The city is torn with <i>unbridled</i> violence because of communal riots.
3.	Ubiquitous (adj.)	(<i>present everywhere, omnipresent</i>) Dogs are <i>ubiquitous</i> in every Indian street.
4.	Upbraid (v.)	(<i>scold, reproach</i>) She was <i>upbraided</i> for her impertinence.
5.	Uxorius (adj.)	(<i>devoted to one's wife</i>) <i>Uxorius</i> husbands are not acceptable in the world of men.
6.	Utopia (n.)	(<i>imaginary land</i>) Those who think of the world free from violence are living in <i>Utopia</i> .
7.	Usurpation (n.)	(<i>act of seizing power</i>) The military leader was charged with the <i>usurpation</i> of the throne.
8.	Umbrage (n.)	(<i>resentment, anger</i>) She considered his remarks exceptionable and took <i>umbrage</i> at them.
9.	Ulterior (adj.)	(<i>hidden, unstated</i>) She could not see through <i>ulterior</i> motives of her mother-in-law and came to grief.
10.	Unearth (v.)	(<i>dig up</i>) The police were able to <i>unearth</i> the cause of murder only after sustained interrogation.
11.	Unkempt (adj.)	(<i>dishevelled, untidy</i>) When he came out of the police station he looked shaken and <i>unkempt</i> .
12.	Unilateral (adj.)	(<i>one sided</i>) He objected to the <i>unilateral</i> decision of his partner to enter into an agreement with a third party.
13.	Unequivocal (adj.)	(<i>obvious, plain</i>) India has declared in <i>unequivocal</i> terms that she would not like third party mediation on Kashmir issue.
14.	Unsavoury (adj.)	(<i>nasty, disgusting</i>) Her <i>unsavoury</i> remarks about the host broke up the party suddenly.
15.	Unruly (adj.)	(<i>unmanageable</i>) Her <i>unruly</i> behaviour in the class annoyed the teacher.

(V)

1.	Vivacious (adj.)	(<i>animated, gay</i>) Vivacious children are loved by everybody.
2.	Vacillation (n.)	(<i>fluctuation, wavering</i>) My friend's vacillation between fear and hope made all of us nervous.
3.	Vindicate (v.)	(<i>justify, clear of charge</i>) His innocence was <i>vindicated</i> and the judge

	acquitted him.
4. Versatile (adj.)	(having many talents) India needs versatile players like Kapil Dev.
5. Verity (n.)	(truth, reality) The verity of his statement has been vindicated by the subsequent events.
6. Vociferous (adj.)	(clamorous, noisy) The traders had planned a peaceful march but the mob grew vociferous in excitement.
7. Vie (v.)	(contend, compete) The middle class should not vie with the rich.
8. Venerable (adj.)	(deserving high respect) Venerable persons are always respected in society.
9. Vent (v.)	(express, utter) The writer seems to have vented his anger at the injustice done to him in his latest novel.
10. Veer (v.)	(change, turn) When he was attacked he veered round and retaliated.
11. Vehement (adj.)	(with vigour strong) The teachers made vehement protest against the promotion policy of the University.
12. Vagary (n.)	(strange and sudden change) The crop was destroyed because of the vagary of the nature.
13. Vogue (n.)	(popular fashion) Jeans are in vogue these days.
14. Vantage (n.)	(position giving an advantage) The militants occupied the position of vantage and started firing across the valley.
15. Venal (adj.)	(capable of being bribed) The venal police men did not take any action against the smuggler and set him free.
16. Vitiate (v.)	(spoil the effect of) The reservation policy has vitiated Indian society giving rise to castist politics.
17. Vendetta (n.)	(family feud) The abduction of Mr. Rastogi is attributed to vendetta between the two families.
18. Viable (adj.)	(able to exist) Your argument is not viable because it has no bearing on the subject.
19. Vilify (v.)	(slander, malign) election is a period when politicians try to vilify the reputation of other.
20. Vernal (adj.)	(pertaining to spring) Vernal rain in England is a common phenomenon.
21. Vintage (n.)	(rare, grape harvesting season) Vintage car rally was held in India last years.
22. Vindictive (adj.)	(revengeful) The elephant is vindictive.
23. Vandalism (n.)	(destruction of public property) The unruly crowd was dispersed by the police when it indulged in vandalism.
24. Vituperative (adj.)	(disparaging) It is a pity that modern politicians indulge in vituperative criticism in election campaigns.

(W)

1. Waive (v.)	(remove) Government is thinking of waiving of import duty on life saving drugs.
2. Wanton (adj.)	(playful, immoral) Her wanton conduct cost her loss of reputation in society.
3. Withhold (v.)	(keep back) The university is forced to withhold the results of many students on account of non-receipt of answer-books from the teachers.
4. Wreck (v.)	(destroy) The ship was wrecked when it collided with an invisible rock in the sea.
5. Wont (n.)	(habit) Everybody was surprised at the manner of his behaviour because he acted differently from his wont.

6. Wary (adj.)	(<i>charry, cautious</i>) You must be <i>wary</i> of strangers while travelling.
7. Wean (v.)	(<i>separate</i>) The opposition is trying to <i>woo</i> the voters belonging to the minority by <i>weaning</i> them from the party in power.
8. Warrant (v.)	(<i>justify</i>) His impudent behaviour towards the teacher was not at all <i>warranted</i> .
9. Way-ward (adj.)	(<i>unruly rowdy</i>) She is fickle minded and is accused of <i>lay-ward</i> disposition by her friends.
10. Wane (v.)	(<i>decline</i>) The popularity of the Congress party is certainly on the <i>wane</i> .
11. Wilful (adj.)	(<i>obstinate</i>) The child is willful and impervious to the advice of his parents.
12. Wan (adj.)	(<i>pale looking, weak</i>) She looked <i>wan</i> and weak after long illness.
13. Way-lay (v.)	(<i>rob</i>) The ladies were <i>way laid</i> when they were returning from picnic.
14. Wrath (n.)	(<i>anger</i>) The natural calamities are manifestation of divine <i>wrath</i> and scourge.
15. Wilt (v.)	(<i>wither</i>) The plants <i>wilied</i> in the scorching heat of the sun.
16. Wield (v.)	[<i>use (power)</i>] Dictators are accustomed to <i>wielding</i> power against their opponents ruthlessly.
17. Wreak (v.)	(<i>give expression to</i>) Hamlet <i>wreaked</i> vengeance for the murder of his father.
18. Wrest (v.)	(<i>take violently</i>) In elections every party tries to <i>wrest</i> initiative from opposite parties by hook or by crook.
19. Whip (v./n.)	(<i>lash flog</i>) The rapist was whipped <i>publically</i> by the residents.
20. Wangle (v.)	(<i>manage by unfair means</i>) The employees always try to <i>wangle</i> extra benefits from their employers.

(X)

1. Xenophobia (n.)	(<i>fear of foreigners, yellow peril</i>) The white races are <i>obsessed</i> with <i>xenophobia</i> and are afraid of losing <i>hegemony</i> .
---------------------------	---

(Y)

1. Yawn (v.)	(<i>deep breath with mouth open</i>) She <i>yawned</i> and fell asleep soon.
2. Yearn (v.)	(<i>long for, keen desire</i>) She <i>yearns</i> to meet her daughter who is in the States.
3. Yeoman (n.)	(<i>a working farmer on his own land</i>) Bal Gangadhar Tilak <i>did yeoman</i> service to the cause of Indian freedom.
4. Yoke (n.)	(<i>used for oxen for pulling carts</i>) India was able to get rid of the <i>yoke</i> of the English after World War II.
5. Yolk (n.)	(<i>yellow part of an egg</i>) The <i>yolk</i> of an egg is quite nutritious.

(Z)

1. Zest (n.)	(<i>enthusiasm, gusto</i>) She lost <i>zest</i> in life after the death of her only son.
2. Zealot (n.)	(<i>fanatic</i>) The <i>zealots</i> are offensive to those who believe in humanitarian service.
3. Zealous (adj.)	(<i>enthusiastic</i>) We must guard our freedom <i>zealously</i> .
4. Zig-zag (n.)	(<i>winding with unequal bends</i>) The rash driving on <i>zig-zag</i> roads is quite dangerous.
5. Zoom (n.)	(<i>rise, move upwards</i>) Prices of medicines <i>zoomed</i> when their imports were banned.

6. **Zenith** (*n.*) (*summit, peak*) Today he is at the *zenith* of his career.

WORD OFTEN CONFUSED

Chapter - 1

WORD OFTEN CONFUSED

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

• A •

WORDS	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
a lot allot	A lot is two words meaning "much": A lot of bologna was left over from the party.
A while awhile	A while is two word meaning "a short period of time": I will meet you in a while.
A An	A is an indefinite article to be used before nouns beginning with a consonant: a photograph, a tree, a horse.
	An is to be used before nouns beginning with a vowel (or vowel sound): <i>an</i> apple, <i>an</i> hour, <i>an</i> elephant.
And	And is a conjunction used between nouns in a list: A blanket and picnic basket are needed for the afternoon.
Accede	Accede means "to agree or allow": Hiram Cheaply finally <i>acceded</i> to accepting the presidency of the company.
Exceed	Exceed means "to go beyond, to surpass": The amount of alcohol in his blood <i>exceeded</i> the previous record.
Accept	Accept means "to take willingly": Miss Deeds <i>accepted</i> the cup of hot tea even without a saucer.
Except	Except is a preposition meaning "excluding": Everyone was disappointed with the party <i>except</i> Ida Goodtime.
Adapt Adept	Adapt means "to adjust": Minnie Miles quickly adapted to living away from home. Adept means "skilled": Lucille is adept at speaking languages.
Adopt	Adopt means to "accept as your own": It was difficult to adopt only one puppy from the animal shelter.
Adverse	Adverse means "unfavorable, hostile": Those driving in adverse winter conditions may be putting themselves at risk.
Averse	Averse means "unwilling or repelled": She was immediately averse to the idea.
Advice	Advice is a noun meaning "an opinion given with the intention of helping": My mother still gives me advice even though I'm 40 years old.
Advise	Advise is a verb meaning "to give counsel or advice": The meteorologist advised listeners to stay indoors because of the extremely cold temperatures.
Affect	Affect is most often used as a verb meaning "to influence": The president's speech affected his views of the upcoming election..

Effect	The verb effect means "to cause": Batting her eyes so flirtatiously effected a strong desire in Rathbone to embrace Mirabelle.
--------	--

Aid	Aid is help or assistance given: Every Christmas the community gives aid to those less fortunate.
-----	---

Aide	An aide is a person who helps: Frieda Gogh worked five years as a teacher's aide.
------	---

Airs	Airs refers to sonobbish and artificial behavior: Portia Radclyffe put on airs at the fine dinner party just because she had a few diamonds.
------	--

Heirs	Heirs are people who, because they are family will inherit an estate or title.
-------	--

All right	All right is a phrase meaning "everything is right": Is all right here?
-----------	---

Alright	Alright is a single word meaning "OK": I everything alright here?
---------	---

All together	All together is applied to people or things that are being treated as a whole: We always had fun when we were all together. To double check this usage, try separating the two words: We all had fun when were together.
Altogether	Altogether Is an adverb that means "completely or totally": Using a flashlight in bed is an altogether new approach to reading.

All ways	All ways means "by every means or method": Dirk tried all ways to navigate the storm.
----------	---

Always	Always means "forever": Sue St. Marie always responded calmly during emergency situations.
--------	--

Allude	Allude means "to suggest indirectly": Leticia can't speak to her husband without alluding to his affair with Martha Snodgrass.
--------	--

Elude	Elude means "to dodge or escape": Serious relationships always seemed to elude him.
-------	---

Allusion	An allusion is a subtle reference or hint: Rita Book made an allusion to the most recent novel she read in our conversation yesterday.
----------	--

illusion	An illusion is a deception, mirage, or a wild idea: The teacher said she had no illusions about how much work teaching demands.
----------	---

Almost	Almost means "nearly all": Almost all my friends have graduated from college by now.
--------	--

Most	Most is superlative of <i>more</i> , meaning "the greatest or to the highest degree": Chuck is the most computer savvy guy I know, or Chuck cooked a most delicious supper.
------	---

Aloud	Aloud means "speaking so that someone else can hear you": Read this paragraph aloud.
-------	--

Allowed	Allowed means "having permission": His boss allowed him to take the weekend off.
---------	--

Already	Already is an adverb that indicates an action is completed by a certain time: Herschel had already finished that whole pie.
---------	---

All ready	All ready means "everything is completely prepared": The children were all ready and bounded up warmly to go caroling on the snowy evening.
-----------	---

Alternately	Alternately means "taking turns": We paddled alternately so neither of us would get too tired.
-------------	--

Alternatively	Alternatively means "as an option": Instead of going by train, we could have gone alternatively by car.
---------------	---

Ambiguous	Ambiguous describes a phrase or act with more than one meaning, or one that is unclear: The ending of the short story -is ambiguous; we don't know if he died or continues journey.
Ambivalent	Ambivalent means "uncertainty and having conflicting attitudes and feelings": He was ambivalent as to which candidate to vote for.
Amiable	Amiable refers to a person who is friendly, good-natured and pleasant: Susan was every amiable and liked immediately.
Amicable	Amicable means "friendly and peaceable", and is used to describe agreements or relationships between groups or people: After years of disagreement, the two countries came to an amicable agreement.
Among	Among is used for three or more: Shirley had to choose among three universities she might attend.
Between	Between is used for two things: I couldn't decide between blue and green.
Amoral	Amoral means "having no principles at all, good or bad": Percy is totally amoral; he is either helping others or helping himself at their expense.
Immoral	Immoral means "bad, lacking good principles": Everything his brother does harms others whether it benefits him or not.
Amount	Amount is used with uncountable and abstract nouns: a large amount of money amount of work, amount of happiness or amount of dirt.
Number	Number is used with countable and concrete plural expressions: a number of people, a number of attempts, a number of novels, a number of trials.
Amused	Amused is when something is entertaining: The children were amused by watching the kittens play.
Bemused	Bemused means "bewildered" or "lost in thought": George was bemused by the unexpected ending to the movie.
Annual	Annual means "yearly": We must pay an annual tax.
Annul	Annul means "to make void or invalid": They want to annul the marriage.
Any one	Any one means "any one person": Any one of you may go, but not all of you.
Anyone	Anyone means "anybody, any person at all": Anyone can chew gum and walk at the same time.
Anyway anywhere	Anyway, anywhere, and nowhere are the correct forms.
Now here anyways	
Anywhere not hers	
Apart	Apart is an adverb meaning "in pieces": My plan for my vacation fell apart.

Appraise	Appraise is to assess or estimate the worth of: to appraise a diamond.
Apprise	Apprise is to inform or notify: the officer apprised us of our right.

Arcane	Arcane refers to things of known and understood by few people: Amanda Lynn teacher arcane theories of modern music at the college.
Archaic	Archaic refers to things very, very old and outdated: The Oxford English Dictionary contains many words that are archaic.

As	As may be used as a conjunction that introduce dependent clauses: George talks as his father does. Informally, it may also be used as a preposition in comparative constructions like: Jean-Claude is as forgetful as me (or as I am).
Like	Like is a prepositions followed by a noun or pronoun: George looks like his mother. It may also be used an adjective meaning "Similar": George and I have like minds.

Ascent	Ascent is an upward movement: Leo's ascent to the presidency of the company came slowly.
Assent	Assent means "to agree to": Greta could not begin the project unless management assented.

Ascetic	An ascetic is a person who renounces all material comforts, often for religious devotion: the young man lead his ascetic lifestyle despite his parents plans for him. It can also be used as an adjective: Ethan Asia led an ascetic lifestyle.
Aesthetic	Aesthetic refers to the philosophy of beauty or Leander created was lacking in aesthetic qualities.

Ascribe	Ascribe means "to attribute": She ascribed her feelings of jealousy to insecurity.
Describe	Describe means "to show what something is by drawing a picture with words" Describe in detail what the man looked like.

Aspersion	Aspersion is slander, a damaging remark: The campaign was filled with one aspersion after another.
Dispersion	Dispersion is the act of scattering: The dispersion of seeds was irregular because he sowed the seeds by hand.

Assent ascent	See ascent, assent.
Assistance	Assistance is help or aid: the nurses gave assistance to the patients.

Assistants	Assistants are more than one assistant, a person who gives help: the emergency room assistants were ready to help anyone who came through the door. (See also patience and patients.)
Assure	Assure means "to guarantee": He assured her it was a quality item.

Ensure	Ensure means "to make sure by double checking": The custodian ensured the doors to the school were locked at night.
Insure	Insure means "to provide insurance": It is wise to insure your house against flood, fire, or theft

Auger	An auger is a tool used for digging holes: If you want to ice fish, you need to first drill a hole in the ice with an auger.
Auger	Auger means "to predict, forecast": Leroy's inheritance augured happiness for him in the future.
•B•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Bad	Bad is an adjective used after verbs like am, feel, is, seem, and become: They felt bad. (Using badly here) would mean that their skill at feeling is poor).
Badly	Badly is an adverb used after other verbs: They played badly. Badly can also mean "greatly": They needed food badly.
Baited	Baited usually refers to traps: Baiting deer in order to hunt them is illegal in most states.
Bated	Bated is seldom used but means "reduced, abated": Jessica bated her running male catch up
Bare	Bare means "naked": Walking in grass with bare feet is refreshing.
Bear	Bear is the animal, and also means "to carry": Sherman must bear the burden of flunking math twice.
Bazaar	Bazaar is an exhibition, market, or fair: The Saturday morning bazaar is worth seeing even if you buy nothing.
Bizarre	Bizarre means "weird and unworldly": Barry told us a bizarre story last night.
Belief	Belief is a noun: He had strong beliefs.
Believe	Believe is a verb: She believes she can do anything.
Beside	Beside means "next to": Place the dishes beside the sink.
Besides	Besides is an adverb or preposition that means "also, additionally": I would enjoy going on a vacation besides.
Better had better	Had better is the correct form, used when giving advice that hints at an undesirable consequence if not followed: You had better go to the doctor. Don't leave out have.
Between among	See among, between.
Biannual	Biannual is twice in one year: My trip to the dentist is a biannual event.
Biennial	Biennial means "every two years": These flowers are biennial; they bloom every two years.
Bimonthly	Bimonthly means "every two months": We order from the co-op bimonthly.
Semimonthly	Semimonthly means "twice a month (biweekly)": We have our house cleaned semimonthly.
Blithe	Blithe, an adjective, means "lighthearted and carefree": A blithe mood overcomes us in the spring.

Lithe	Lithe is also an adjective but it means "flexible, graceful, and supple": The lithe movements of the yoga instructor impressed us all.
Blonde	Blonde describes women: Brunettes have just as much fun as blondes (blonde women).
Blond	Blond describes men: Sean was not a natural blond. This distinction is not necessary though: blond is now generally accepted for both men and women.
Board	Board means a few things. One is "a long sheet of wood": Hiram had to cut the board to make the shelves. It also means "a committee": The board of directors met to decide the fate of the school. Lastly it can mean "to get onto": She boarded the ship.
Bored	Bored means "not interested": She is bored by the dry lecture.
Bore	A bore is a boring or tiresome person or thing: Jasper is such a bore when he talks about his cats!
Boar	A boar is a male pig: Wild boars abound in this forest.
Boor	A boor is an unrefined, vulgar person: What a boor Guy was to get drunk at the wadding and embarrass everyone.
Born	Born is newly coming into life: A child was born at 12:01 New Year's day.
Borne	Borne means "carried": All gossip is borne by an ill wind.
Borrow	Borrow is to receive something from someone temporarily: to borrow a book and then return it.
Lend	Lend is a verb that mean "to temporarily give something to someone": Henry will lend (or loan) Francine a book.
Loan	Loan is a noun: a bank loan. Loan is often used in American English as a verb meaning "to lend": Loan me a book, please.
Braise	Braise means "to cook (usually meat) slowly in liquid": Braised meat is usually tender.
Braze	To braze is to solder or create with metals such as bronze: Shirley brazed a statue of a famous Civil War leader.
Brake	Brake means "to stop": You should brake slowly on ice.
Break	Break means "to smash": To break a mirror brings seven years of worse luck than you are having now.
Breathe	Breath is a noun meaning "the air pulled into the lungs": Take a deep breath and relax.
Breathe	Breathe, with an E on the end, is a verb: Just breathe deeply and calm down.
Bridal	Bridal has to do a bride and her wedding: June May threw her bridal bouquet to the screaming crowd of single women.
Bridle	A bridle is a halter or restraint, such as a horse bridle: Old Frosty didn't like he bridle over head.

Buy	Buy means "purchase": Grandpa buys an ice cream cone every Sunday afternoon.
Bye	Bye means "farewell or good-bye": Bye, now; I'll see you later.

•C•

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLE
Can't hardly	This expression is a nonstandard double negative (hardly is considered negative), so avoid it. It is better to say can hardly: I can hardly hear you over the noise of the party! Hardly.

Canvas	Canvas is cloth or fabric: a canvas bag to bring to the beach.
Canvass	Canvass means "to conduct a survey or examine thoroughly": or "to seek votes": She canvassed all the stores before she found the right dress.

Capital	A capital is where the seat of government is: The capital of the United States is Washington D.C. Capital can also mean "wealth" or "a large letter".
Capitol	The Capitol (usually capitalized) is the actual building in which the government and legislature meets: We will travel to the Capitol this weekend.

Censor	Censor is to prohibit free expression: The principal censored all references to smoking in school publication.
Sensor	A sensor is something that interprets stimulation: The lights are turned on by a movement sensor.
Censure	Censure is rebuke, harsh criticism: Morty Skustein was severely censured for putting the frog in the water cooler.
Cite	Cite means "to quote or mention": He cited a famous theorist in his speech.
Site	Site is a noun meaning "a place": At which site will we stage the party?
Sight	Sight is a noun meaning "view": The sight of the New York City skyline is spectacular.

Climactic	Climactic refers to the peak: Wendell sneezed right at the climactic moment of a movie.
Climatic	Climatic refers to the climate and weather: New Monia is known for its dramatic climatic changes.

Coarse	Coarse is an adjective meaning "rough, big-grained, not fine": We need to use coarse sandpaper to remove the paint from this wood.
Course	Course is a noun referring to a direction (the course of a ship) or a series of lectures on one subject (a history course in college): The poetry course Stu deBaker took in college changed the course of his life.

Collaborate	Collaborate means "to work together": Collaborate with the people on your team.
Corroborate	Corroborate means "to support with evidence" or "prove true": The testimony was corroborated with evidence of his innocence.

Complement	Complement means "to supplement" or "make complete": Their two personalities complement each other.
Compliment	Compliment means "to praise or congratulate": She received a compliment on her sense of style.

Compose	Compose means to "make up" and is often used in the passive voice: The class is composed of students of several nationalities.
Comprise	Comprise means "have, consist of, or include": Students of several nationalities comprise the class. A rule to remember would be that the whole comprises its parts, and the parts compose the whole.
Conform	Conform means "to be similar to": Some schools conform their students by using uniforms.
Confirm	Confirm is to make sure or double check: to confirm a flight reservation.
Congenital	Congenial describes something likeable, suitable to taste: They enjoy the congenial surroundings in their home.
Congenital	Congenital refers to a condition present at birth because of heredity: Raymond has a congenital heart defect.
Connote	Connote means to "imply or suggest": 'Home' connotes warmth and safety.
Denote	Denote means to "indicate specifically, to mean": 'Home' denotes to place where you live.
Conscience	Conscience is the feeling or knowledge of right and wrong : My wouldn't allow me to compete with someone so much me.
Conscious	Conscious refers to being awake and answer : Molly Coddle was still conscious after banging her head on the headboard.
Continual	Continual means "repeated with breaks": We need continual rain throughout the summer for crops to grow.
Continuous	Continuous means "without stopping": The continuous drumming of the rain on the windows put Herman to sleep.
Convince	Convince is to cause another to feel sure or believe something to be true: Well, Agyle Green pasture has convinced me that aliens do exist.
Persuade	Persuade is to talk someone into doing something: Percy persuaded me to help him wash his car.
Co-operation	Co-operation means "working together": I would like to thank you for your cooperation with us on the project.
Corporation	A corporation is a large company: Presidents of large corporations receive tens of millions of dollars in salary.
Corps	Corps (pronounced 'core') is an organization of people dedicated to a single goal: Lucinda joined the Peace Corps after college.
Core	A core is the center of a fruit containing seeds: Bartholomew eats apples, core and all.
Corpse	A corpse is a dead body: The corpse of Danny's dog was lovingly laid to rest in the back yard.

Correspondent	Correspondence is agreement or written communication such as letters or news articles: Phil and Rachel continued their correspondence for years.
Correspondents	Correspondents are those who write this communication: Rhoda Lott has lived abroad as news correspondent for several years.
Could not care less	This expression is often confusing for English language learners. It is always used with a negative and means that you really don't care at all: Since she was sick, Mona could not care less about doing her homework, or Mona could not care less which color sweater she wore.
Council	A council is a group of people called together to meet on an issue: The school board council
Counsel	meets every Thursday evening.
	Counsel is advice: I always go to Clyde for counsel on the tough decision in my life.
Consul	A consul is a diplomat appointed to protect the citizens and commercial interests of one country in another: If you need help starting a business in France, talk to the US consul in Paris.
Creak	Creak can be the noun or verb for a squeak or groan: The creak of the floor boards alerted Nell that Bernard was sneaking up on her.
Creek	A creek is a small stream: The kids loved to play in the creek on a hot summer day.
Credible	Credible means "believable or reliable": There is no credible evidence that it was I who broke the lamp.
Creditable	Creditable means "worthy of praise or respect": I couldn't have broken the lamp because I have a creditable alibi.
Criteria	Criterion is singular: There is only one criterion for this job.
Criterion	Criteria is plural: Several criteria need to be met in order for us to move forward.
Custom	A custom is a cultural tradition: It is a custom in Japan to remove your shoes when entering a home.
Costume	A costume is the outfit worn to represent a particular time, event, or culture: What is your costume for Halloween going to be?
•D•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLE
Dairy	A dairy is a farm where milk and milk products are produced: Madeleine grew up on a dairy and knows how to churn butter.
Diary	A diary is the daily journal kept: Rhoda Book write in her diary for two hours every night.
Deduction	Deduction is drawing a general principle from particular facts or instances: I've seen and they all have red breasts. (General principle-all robins have red breasts.)
Induction	Induction is the explanation of particular facts or instances from a general principle: The bird must be a robin because it has a red breast. (General principle-all robins have red breasts.)
Denote connote	See connote, denote.

Desert	Desert means "to abandon" (and can also be a noun, meaning "a wasteland"): Cooley deserted his family when they all got tattoos and lip piercings.
Dessert	Dessert is the sweet course of a meal: The whole family wanted to have cake for dessert.
Device	A device is an instrument used to perform a task: This device will peel apples for you.
Devise	Devise is to create or invent: They will devise a scheme to continue the business.
Diary dairy	See dairy, diary.
Diverse	Divers means "several": You can take that statement in divers ways.
Diverse	Diverse means "different or varied": There are many diverse cultures in the world.
Different from	Different from is the standard usage when comparing two things; Suzie's sweater is different from Mary's. Don't "Different than something else."
Different then	
Discreet	Discreet means "Modest and prudent": Please be discreet about the surprise party, we don't want her to find out.
Discrete	Discreet means "separate and distinct": Even though they were married they kept their money in two discrete accounts.
Disinterested	Disinterested is an adjective that means "unbiased or impartial": Since she had nothing at stake, she was a disinterested party in the matter.
Uninterested	Uninterested means "not interested": Anita Job was just uninterested in the offer.
Dispersion Aspersion	See aspersion, dispersion.
•E •	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLE
E.G.	e.g. is a Latin abbreviation meaning "for example": Lucille doesn't like fruit, e.g. pears, apples, grapes, and bananas.
I.e.	i.e. is a Latin abbreviation meaning "that is (to say)": Myrtle had to leave the room, i.e. she had to go to the bathroom.
Each other	Use each other when only two objects are involved: The twins love each other.
One another	Use one another in referring to more than two objects: The triplets all love one another.
Each	These are singular distributive pronouns; use them with a singular verb. Each refers to a single individual in a group: Each of us voted differently.
Every	Every refers to all the members of a group inclusively: Every one of us voted the same.
Effect Affect	See affect, effect.

Elicit	Elicit is a verb that means "to draw out": The teacher had trouble eliciting responses from the students.
Illicit	Illicit is an adjective meaning "Illegitimate": Illicit drugs or illicit behaviour may help you enter jail.
Elude Allude	See allude, elude.
Emigrant	An emigrant is a person who leaves his native country to settle in another: The emigrants left everything behind in search of something more.
Immigrant	An immigrant refers is person who moves to a new country: Many immigrants settle in this country every year.
Emigrate	Emigrate from means "to leave one's country": Frances emigrated to the US.
Immigrate	Immigrate to means "to settle in another country ": Her family immigrated to the US four generations ago.
Eminent	Eminent means "of high rank, outstanding, or prestigious": An eminent author came to read at the university.
Emanant	Emanant means "sending or issuing forth": Emanant thoughts like those should be kept to yourself.
Imminent	Imminent means "close to happening or near": Everyone waited anxiously for an imminent storm predicted to arrive shortly.
Enervate	Innervate means "to supply with nerves or vitality": The therapist innervated the shoulders with massage.
Innervate	Enervate is to weaken or destroy the vitality of: The negative attitude enervated her enthusiasm.
Entomology	Entomology refers to the study of insects: Donald couldn't be afraid of bugs if he wanted to get a degree in entomology.
Etymology	Etymology is the study of the history of words and where they come from: The etymology of <i>mortify</i> goes back to Latin <i>mortuus</i> "dead", is nice.
Etc.	Etc. is Latin for <i>et cetera</i> and means "and so on": You need to bring plates, knives, forks, spoons, etc. to the table. It is a good idea, however, to just finish the list, not letting it end with etc. But if you must , use a phrase like "and so on", "and so forth".
Ethereal	Ethereal describes something that is light, airy, and intangible: Ethereal clouds hovered above Everything in the ballroom looked ethereal.
Ephemeral	Ephemeral refers to anything lasting for a short period: Truth can be an ephemeral thing; A creek can be ephemeral if it disappears in the middle of summer.
Everyone	Everyone means "each person": Everyone in the room must leave immediately.

Every one	Every one refers to each thing or person individually: Felice put every one of the eggs in the basket.
-----------	--

Exceed accede	See accede, exceed.
---------------	---------------------

Except accept	See accept, except.
---------------	---------------------

Explicit	Explicit means "clear and direct": Please give me explicit directions.
----------	--

Implicit	Implicit means "indirectly, with some parts understood": They implicitly agreed to never talk on subject again.
----------	---

•F•

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
-------	------------------------

Fair	A fair is an exhibition of farm produce usually with a collection of rides and attractions: Every year family goes to the state fair.
------	---

Fare	A fare is the fee you pay to ride public transportation: The fare to ride the bus is affordable in our town.
------	--

Father	Farther has to do with distance: How much farther is it to Poughkeepsie?
--------	--

Further	Further means "additional" or "more": Please give me further information about the best route to Poughkeepsie.
---------	--

Faze	Faze is to distress or disturb: The scrutiny of the media didn't faze Sharon.
------	---

Phase	A phase is a period of development or a period of time in a cycle of events: Stuart went through a phase when all he did was eat hot dogs.
-------	--

Few	Few is used when talking about things that can be counted: Lureen has a few ideas; also a few keys, few clouds, few values, few diseases.
-----	---

Less	Less is used when talking about things that can't be counted: Lureen shows less perseverance than we expected; also less distance, less pollution, less rain.
------	---

Figuratively	Figuratively refers to metaphoric speech, not realistic or exact To say, "Horace died laughing," is to speak figuratively.
--------------	--

Literally	Literally refers to realistic or exact speech: If Horace literally died laughing, he must be buried (but it was not such a bad way to go).
-----------	--

Flammable	These two words both mean "easily set on fire": a highly flammable/inflammable substance.
-----------	---

Inflammable	However, flammable is now used as a warning to avoid misinterpreting the prefix <i>in-</i> as negation.
-------------	---

Flare	Flare is to increase greatly, burn brightly, or something that provides a bright flame: The fire in the grill flared brightly when Eva tossed gasoline on it.
-------	---

Flair	Flair refers to a sense of style or a talent: Dutch Masters has a flair for entertaining a group of men.
-------	--

Flaunt	To flaunt means "to show off": Maud Lynn Dresser likes to flaunt her jewels at parties.
--------	---

Flout	To flout means "to show scorn or contempt for": Larry flouts the speed limit in every state.
-------	--

	when it suit his schedule.
Forbear	Forbear means "to refrain from": The children simply could not forbear laughing in the library.
Forebear	A forebear is an ancestor or forefather: Our forebears who founded this country centuries ago.
Foreword	A foreword is a short introduction at the beginning of a book usually written by someone other than the author: The foreword of the book explains how its thesis fits in with current thinking.
Forward	Forward is an adverb indicating movement ahead or toward the front: Priscilla moves forward slowly in the line at the grocery store.
Forth	Forth means "forwards, from this point": Barry moved forth without looking back.
Fourth	Fourth indicates an object that comes between No. 3 and No. 5: Dustin Moppet just finished cleaning the fourth floor.
Foul	Foul can means "offensive, rotten, or unfavorable": Foul language, foul meat, and foul weather are unacceptable at a picnic.
Fowl	Fowl refers to birds, especially domestic ones: Chickens, duck, geese, and turkeys are considered fowl.
Found	Found is the past tense of find: I found my glasses only after I had stepped on them!
Founded	Founded is past tense of the verb found, meaning "to set up or establish": My ancestors were the ones who founded this country.
Founder	Founder means "to run aground": The boat foundered on a shoal in the storm.
Flounder	Flounder means "to move clumsily, with difficulty" or "to blunder": Gladys Friday is floundering in college.
• G •	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Gibe Gybe	Gibe means "to taunt, jeer, make fun of": His classmates gibed Billy Earl for wearing his underwear over his clothes. Gybe means "to swing a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a sailboat to the other to change course": When the wind shifted, Felix gybed when he should have tacked.
Jibe	Jibe refers to being in agreement: Our views on everything from baseball to Socrates seem to jibe.
Gorilla	A gorilla is a large ape: Gorillas live in the African tropical forest.
Guerrilla	A guerrilla is a member of irregular military that uses surprise attacks on its enemy: Guerrilla warfare uses tactics such as espionage, sabotage, and ambush.
• H •	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Hail	Hail means "to greet or to come from": She hails from California. Hail also means "balls of ice". Hail downed all flights.

Hale	Hale means "sound or healthy": Minnie Miles is hale and hearty enough to run five miles daily.
------	--

Hanged	Hanged is past tense of hang in the sense of executing someone by using a rope around the neck: Outlaws in the Old West were hanged when they could be caught.
--------	--

Hung	Hung is the past tense of hang, but is used for things: Lyda Cain's son never hung up his clothes. Just remember hanged is used for people (Yuck!), and hung is used for other things.
------	--

hardly	This is a word used in a negative sense meaning "barely": Lyle could hardly keep his eyes open at the lecture by Rhoda Book.
--------	--

Herd Heard	A herd is a group of animals: Nounnie saw a herd of cows in the pasture. Heard is the past tense of hear: Zelda heard the bells ringing for the glorious leader who had recently died.
---------------	---

Here	Here refers to the place where you are: You should come here more often.
------	--

Hear	Hear is to listen with the ears: Am I speaking loud enough for you to hear me?
------	--

Heroin	Heroin is an illicit drug: Heroin is a very addicting substance.
--------	--

Heroine	A heroine is a female hero in real life or in a story: Marge was treated like a heroine when she delivered the baby in a cab.
---------	---

Historic	Historic refers to something in history that was important: The summit was a historic meeting between the countries.
----------	--

historical	Historical refers to anything in general history: The whole class had to dress in historical costume for the play.
------------	--

Hoard	Hoard means "to collect and keep for oneself": Squirrels hoard acorns during the winter.
-------	--

Horde	A horde is a large group: Hordes of people go Christmas shopping the day after Thanksgiving.
-------	--

Hole	A hole is a gap or space: A moth made a hole in my sweater.
------	---

Whole	Whole means "complete": Stu Beef ate the whole pizza himself!
-------	---

Home	Home in is the correct phrase here is when referring to getting closer to a goal or target: The missile homed in electronically on the target.
------	--

Hone	Hone means "to sharpen": Denise made a resolution to hone her piano playing skills.
------	---

• I •

Works	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
-------	------------------------

I. E.	See e. g., i. e.
-------	------------------

E.G.	
------	--

Illicit	See elicit, illicit.
---------	----------------------

Elicit	
--------	--

Illusion Allusion	See allusion, illusion
Immemorial Immortal	Immemorial refers to that which is beyond time, ancient: These artifacts have been here since time immemorial.
	Immortal describes things that live forever: The way Randolph drives, he must think that he is immortal.
Immoral	Immoral means "not nice, unethical, bad: Stealing is immoral."
Immoral Amoral	See amoral, immoral.
Immigrant Emigrate	See emigrate, immigrate.
Imminent Eminent, emanant	See eminent.
Implicate, Imply	Implicate means "to closely link or connect": The blood on his hands implicated him in the murder. Imply means "to point to, or suggest indirectly": The victim's friend implied he though he knew who the murderer was.
Implicit Explicit	See explicit, implicit.
Imply Infer	Imply means "to suggest indirectly": Her hesitation implied that her answer was no. Infer means "to draw a conclusion from known facts": He inferred that the answer was no from her hesitation.
In regard to As regards	Both of these mean "referring to", but use one or the other: In regard to your proposal I have an idea, or: As regards your proposal, I have an idea. NOT in regards to!
Inchoate	Inchoate describes something in an early stage of development, and that is incomplete: Lucy's plan remained inchoate and was developed no further.
Incoherent	Incoherent describes something that is lacking connection or order: Some even thought that Lucy's plan was just a few incoherent thoughts that didn't hang together.
Incredible	Incredible means "astonishing or difficult to grasp": The incredible power of a tornado attracts storm chasers.

	interpretation of the event.
Induction	
Deduction	See deduction, induction.
Innervate	
Enervate	See enervate, innervate.
Insure	
Ensure	See assure, ensure, insure.
Assure	
Intolerable	Intolerable refers to something unbearable: The heat during the summer of 2005 was intolerable.
Intolerant	Intolerant refers to a person who is unable to accept difference in opinion, habit, or belief: Maybelle is intolerant of anyone who chews with their mouth open.
Irregardless	Regardless is the correct word to use, meaning "without regard": The young man left regardless of the warnings.
Regardless	Irregardless is a double negative that should be avoided.
Its	Its is the possessive form of it, like hers, his, and theirs: The dog licked its foot after stepping in maple syrup.
It's	It's is short for 'it is,' a contraction of those two words: "Well, I guess it's [it is] time to wash the dog again."
•J•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Jibe	
Gibe	See gibe, gybe, jibe.
Gybe	
•K•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Kind of	Avoid these expressions in the sense of "somewhat", "rather" or "a little" (especially avoid reducing them tokinda and sorta). The pace of the baseball game was rather [not kind of] slow.
Sort of	
Knew	Knew is the past tense of know: She knew what she wanted to say but couldn't say it.
New	New means "never used": I ordered a new custom car from the factory today.
•L•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Latent	Latent means "present but not visible or active": Just because I'm not in bed doesn't mean that I don't have a latent virus.
Patent	Patent means "visible, active, or obvious": The claim that I pinched Marilyn's tush is a patent

Later	Later means "afterward": Come later than seven o'clock.
Latter	Latter means "the last of two things mentioned": If I have to choose between brains or beauty, I'll take the latter.
Lay	Lay is a transitive verb, which means it takes an object. It means "to set or put down flat": Gwendolyn laid child in the crib, or Lay a book on the table, please. Its forms are <i>lay</i> , <i>lays</i> , <i>laid</i> , <i>has laid</i> , and <i>is laying</i> .
Lie	Lie is an intransitive verb, so it does not take an object. It means "to rest supine or remain in a certain place": I have to lie down because I'm not feeling well, or I like to lie in the grass for hours. Its forms are <i>lie</i> , <i>lies</i> , <i>lay</i> , <i>has lain</i> , and <i>is lying</i> .
Lead	Lead can be a verb meaning "to guide, be in charge of": Greg will lead a group this afternoon. It can also be a noun meaning "a type of metallic element": Use a lead pencil to fill in your answer sheet.
Led	Led is the past tense of <i>lead</i> : Greg led the group this afternoon.
Lend Loan	Lend is a verb that mean "to temporarily give something to someone": Lucy will lend or loan Chuck her books any day.
	A loan is a noun meaning something borrowed: Most people get a bank loan to buy a house. Loan is also used in American English as a verb meaning "to lend".
Borrow	Borrow is to receive something from someone temporarily: Can I borrow the book it I promise to return' it tomorrow?
Less Few	See few, less.
Lessen	Lessen means "to decrease or make less": She lessened the headache pain with aspirin.
Lesson	A lesson is something you learn: A teacher might say, "Today's" lesson is about ancient Egypt.
Liable	Liable means "legally responsible for or subject to": Tom is liable to pay for the damage if he doesn't innocence.
Lible	Libel is a noun that means "a slanderous statement that damages another person's reputation "Bertrand was sued for jibel for what he printed about Phil Andgrs.
Lightening	Lightening is a verb that means "to reduce the weight of": My course load needs lightening if I am to complete this course successfully.
Lightning	Lightning refers to the electrical discharge in in the sky: Fred captured the image of a bolt of lightning on film.
Like As	See as, like.
Literally	Can figuratively literally:

Figuratively	
Lithe	See blithe, lithe.

Loathe	Loathe is a verb meaning "to detest or dislike greatly". Janice loathes animal cruelty.
Loath	Loath is an adjective meaning "reluctant, unwilling" Lance was loath to ask for an extension on his term paper that semester.
	Losse is not tight: A loose-fitting jacket was more suitable than a shawl.
Loose	Lose is to misplace and not be able to find: I often lose my bearings when entering a new city. Thank goodness I don't lose my keys though!

•M•

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Manner	Manner is a way of doing or behaving: Duane Pipes installed the plumbing in a workman-like manner.
Manor	A manor is a house on an estate: The chauffeur drove slowly up to the manor.

Mantel	A mantel is the shelf above a fireplace, or face of one: Matilda set several candles on the mantel.
Mantle	A mantle is a cloak or blanket: Velma grabbed her mantle before heading out the door.

Marital	Marital refers to marriage: Bunny and Lance are having marital problems.
Martial	martial refers to war or warriors: Bunny has a black belt in martial arts.

Marshal	A marshal is an officer of highest ranking; it can mean "to arrange": The marshal gave orders to the troops.
Marshall	Marshall is a verb meaning "to assemble": Marshall marshaled enough strength to walk past the bar on his way home.

May be	May be as two words means "might be": your reading glasses may be on the night stand.
Maybe	Maybe is one word that means "perhaps": Maybe your reading glasses are on the night stand.

Me	Me is used as a simple object: Susan told my brother and me about her trip to Africa.
Myself	Myself is a reflexive and an emphatic pronoun: I talk to myself [reflexive] or you can do that yourself [emphatic].

Meet	Meet means "to get together or connect with someone, to encounter": Elroy plans to meet a colleague for lunch.
Mete	Mete means "to distribute": We had to mete out the last of the water when we were still 20 miles from civilization our hiking trip.

Meat	meat is flesh that may be eaten: Nathan is a vegetarian who doesn't eat meat at all.
------	--

	stories militated against their becoming popular.
Mitigate	Mitigate means "to lessen, make easier, or bearable": A cold compress on your leg will mitigate the swelling.
Mordant	Mordant is bitingly sarcastic: Everyone hated Raymond's mordant comments.
Trenchant	Trenchant means "forceful and keen": Raymond received trenchant criticism from everyone for his comments.
Most	
Almost	See almost, most.
Mute	Mute means "having no sound or without speech": He was struck mute by the horror of the events.
Moot	Moot as a noun is a public meeting; as an adjective, the more common usage, means "open to debate" in the UK and "not open to debate" in the US. It is most often used in the phrase <i>moot point</i> : When Walter walked in, the question of who was going to pick him up became moot.
•N•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
No	No means "the opposite of yes": They all said no in response to the latest referendum.
Know	To know is to understand are realize: I don't want to know how you got up the tree.
Noisome	Noisome means "disgusting, offensive, and potentially harmful": A noisome smell arose from the garbage can.
Noisy	Noisy means "making a lot of sound or racket": With so many children, it became a noisy day care center.
nonplussed	Nonplussed is often misused in the sense of "calm and unbothered". The actual meaning is "confused or bewildered": She was nonplussed by her husband's unusual behavior.
Nowhere Nowheres	See anyway, anywhere, nowhere; anyways, anywhere, nowheres.
•O•	
Work	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Obeisance	Obeisance is respect and homage paid someone: Farina greeted the queen with sincere obeisance.
Obsequious	Obsequiousness is submissiveness and an eagerness to obey: The obsequiousness of the waiter made them roll their eyes.
Obtuse	Obtuse means "lacking quickness of wit or sensitivity, dull, dense": Brandon is so obtuse he doesn't even know when he is being insulted.
Abstruse	Abstruse means "too difficult to understand for the average mind": The professor presented an abstruse metaphysical concept that went over our heads.

Each other	
Overdo	Overdo is to exaggerate something: Marcy overdoes her makeup every morning and she ends up looking like a clown.
Overdue	Overdue indicates something that has missed its deadline: You must return these overdue books to the library immediately, or A visit to our grandparents is long overdue.
•P•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Pamper	To pamper is to coddle, or treat with indulgence: the only time my mom pampers me is when I'm sick.
Pander	To pander is to cater to the base needs of other, to sell out: Senator Throckmorton got elected by pandering to special interest groups.
Passed	Passed is the past tense of pass, to go by or move ahead of: the boys passed through town quickly.
Past	Past is a place in time that was before now: You would be wise to reflect on the past and learn from it.
Pasture	A pasture is a place where farm animals graze: Al Falfa puts his cows out into the pasture every morning.
Pastor	A pastor is a member of the clergy, a minister of a church: Noah Sarque is the pastor of the local Baptist Church.
Patent Latent	See latent, patent.
Patience	Patience is the ability to remain calm even when dealing with someone or something difficult: The teacher showed infinite patience for the students struggling with the reading material. (See also assistance and assistants.)
Patients	Patients are people who are sick in a hospital: The nurse had several new patients to get to know that week.
Peace	Peace is a sense of calm and absence of war or hostility :We all hope for peace throughout the world .
Piece	A piece is a part or segment of something : Helen High water lost a piece of her jewelry in church last Sunday.
Peek pique	To peek is to look quickly without someone knowing : The child peeked inside the gift.
	To pique is to arouse or provoke : Muriel's comment piqued Abner's curiosity. Pique can also be used as a noun meaning "resentment": Sedgewick felt a bit of pique at the association of his name with their real estate scheme.
Peak	A peak is the highest point of something: Chastity decided not to drive to the top of Pike's Peak during the peak summer vacation season.

Peer	To peer is to squint and gaze strongly at: Melvin had to peer through fog to keep the car on the highway.
	a peer is an equal: Farnsworth didn't consider anyone his peer when it came to the game of tiddley winks.
Pier	A pier is a walkway that juts into a body of water for docking: to he docked his boat at the end of the pier.
penultimate	Penultimate means "the next to the last (the ultimate)": Little did al Pacca know that the penultimate shrimp he ate was the one that gave him food poisoning.
Ultimate	Ultimate is the last or best: I found the ultimate gift for Gray this year.
Perspective	A perspective is view from a certain place or position or position or a mental outlook. The perspective from this building is spectacular, or Lydia Potts has a wonderful perspective on life considering the fact that she has 12 kids.
Prospective	Prospective is an adjective that means "possible, likely to happen": We have several prospective opportunities before us.
Persuade	See convince, persuade.
Convince	
Phase faze	See faze, phase.
Piquant	Piquant means "pleasantly tart or spicy": This restaurant serves a piquant salsa that is absolutely delicious.
Pique	To pique is to arouse or provoke: Grunella piqued Vern's curiosity with her question. (See also peek.)
Plain	Plain means "simple not showy" or "a large level region": It was plain to see that Vanessa loved Conway, or Bowser's farm was on a great plain where wheat grew well.
Plain	A plane is a flat and level surface, a new level, or an airplane: To understand the equation of a plane surface in mathematics you have to reach a new plane of consciousness. Franklin landed the plane successfully.
Portent	A portent is a noun meaning "an omen or prophetic sign of the future": Ivan Oder took falling out of bed that morning as a portent of a greater disaster in the future.
Potent	Potent is an adjective meaning "strong and powerful ": Arnold was a potent man, even at seventy, but could not handle the potent martinis Bella Donna made.
Pour	To pour is to dispense liquid from one container into another: She poured some milk into the glass.
Pore	A pore is to study or read intensely: Hilda pored over the materials nightly.
Pore	Pore also means "a small opening in skin through which moisture or air moves": Pores are all over our bodies.
Practical	Practical refers to being easily used and put into practice: A Swiss Army knife has many practical uses.

Practicable	Practicable means "feasible or possible": It is not always practicable for a busy person to use this tool.
-------------	--

Precede	The verb precede means "to come or go before, in front of": The flower girl preceded the bride in the procession down the aisle.
---------	--

Proceed	Proceed means "to move forward": Both the flower girl and the bride proceeded down the aisle at the same time.
---------	--

Premise	A premise usually means "assumption": Since the basic premise was wrong, all the conclusions based on it were wrong, too.
---------	---

Premises	Premises are a house or building and the grounds around it: Smoking is not allowed on the premises.
----------	---

Presence	Presence means "the state of being near": April's presence was comforting in-Rod's time of sorrow.
----------	--

Presents	Presents are gifts: The greatest gift is to let someone give you a present.
----------	---

Principal	A principal is the head of a professional business or school: The principal of the middle school is a woman of principles.
-----------	--

Principle	A principle is a belief: I avoid school principals as a matter of principle.
-----------	--

Profit	Profit is the money earned above the expense it took to complete the project: Ghislaine and Pierre made a \$100,000 profit when they remodeled and sold their house
--------	---

Prophet	A prophet is a person who can foretell the future and through which a divine presence speaks: Atheism is a non-prophet religion.
---------	--

Profligate	Profligate is to be wasteful and extravagant: Esmeralda is so profligate that she spent the entire million dollars she won in the lottery in one year.
------------	--

Prolific	Prolific means "abundant, fruitful, producing much": John Grisham is a prolific writer.
----------	---

•Q •

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
-------	------------------------

Quiet	Quiet means "without sound or mention of": You are supposed to be quiet in hospitals and libraries.
-------	---

Quite	Quite can mean either "completely or somewhat, rather", depending on what you mean: I was quite alone that Saturday afternoon (completely) but the hours passed quite quickly (rather).
-------	---

Quote	Quote is a verb meaning "to state the exact words someone else said": The pastor quoted scripture from the Bible or Carmen quoted a famous psychologist in complaining to the boss.
-------	---

Quotation	A quotation is the actual statement being quoted: Gretchen read a quotation every day.
-----------	--

•R •

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
-------	------------------------

Rain	Rain is the water that falls from the sky: Dingwell didn't have sense enough to come in out of the rain.
------	--

Reign	Reign is the rule of a king or queen: King Wilhelm reigned with an iron fist to keep peace in
-------	---

	the land.
Rein	A rein (usually plural, <i>reins</i>) are the straps of leather used to control and guide a horse: No matter how hard Reginald pulled on the reins, the horse would not slow down.
Raise Raze	Raise means "to build or grow": The farmer raises corn. The Amish will raise the walls of a building by noon.
	Raze is to destroy: The school was razed and a new one built in its place.
Real	Real is a variant of <i>really</i> used in dialectal areas (like the Southern US) where adverbs are not distinguished from adjectives: She sings real good, in standard English is: She sings really well.
Really	Really is an intensifying adverb: Gwendolyn was really tired after playing outside all day.
Reality	Reality means "the perceived word as it is, the true situation": She could not tell the difference between reality and fantasy.
Realty	Realty is land or real estate: Realty in large cities is markedly expensive.
Rebate	A rebate is a discount from the manufacturer to the customer after a purchase has been made: The \$600 computer cost only \$69.43 after all the rebates.
Refund	A refund is a full repayment to a dissatisfied customer: Mildred returned her girdle and demanded a full refund.
Regimen	Regimen is a systematic plan: Sylvia is undergoing a regimen for a healthier lifestyle.
Regiment	Regiment is a troop of soldiers: The army is made up of several regiments.
Residence	A residence is where people live, the house or building: The mayor's residence of the city.
Residents	The residents are the people who live there: The residents of the community thinks the mayor's residence is too luxurious.
Respectable Respectful	Respectable means "deserving respect or on good behavior": Mother always told us to be respectable in public. Respectful refers to showing respect: Be respectful of the people around you, especially if they have sticks.
Respective	Respective means "individual and appropriate": The summer camp kids were shown to their respective cabins.
Respectfully	Respectfully means "politely and with respect": Mel Pew always dealt respectfully with each and every customer.
Respectively	Respectively refers to the order in which things are given: I gave Wallace and Linda blue and green socks, respectively, means that I gave Wallace blue socks and Linda green ones.
Restive	Restive means "impatient and nervous/restless": Gory became restive once he knew the location of the "Hanging Man".

Restful	Restful means "full of rest, calm, quiet, and restorative": A restful vacation in Indonesia was just what the doctored ordered.
Retch	To retch is to try and vomit: Furman retched several times after swallowing a bite of Lurleen's liver pudding.
Wretch	A wretch is a miserable or wicked person: I didn't believe she could be such a wretch.
Rifle	Rifle means to search with the intention of stealing or taking: The mugger rifled Clarissa's purse looking for cash.
Riffle	To riffle means "to shuffle or flip quickly through papers": Bill riffled the card deck before dealing.
Right	Right means "correct": She always knew the right thing to say.
Rite	A rite is a ceremony: Final rites for the deceased were held in the church.
Write	To write is to express oneself in writing: Rhoda Book writes everyone about her publishing career.
Rise	Rise is intransitive and does not have an object: The sun rises in the east.
Raise	Raise always has an object: You can raise a crop on a farm or raise your hand in class.
Road	Road is a long path or street to travel on: Lucille tries to stay on a main road wherever she travels.
Rode	Rode is past tense of ride: Matilda rode her bicycle over a cliff by accident.
Role	A role is a part in a play or movie: Marjorie's favorite role of her entire movie career was that of the quirky neighbor in <i>Keep your Doors Locked</i> . It can also mean 'a function of': Marjorie's role in removing the insignia from the police car door was minor.
Roll	Roll is a verb meaning "to turn over and over": Diane rolled the flat tire into the garage.
• S •	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Sale	A sale is a noun meaning "the selling of something": Every car sale means a commission for the salesman.
Sail	A sail is the material used to catch wind on a boat: The sail billowed in the wind as Jacob's boat slid across the water.
Sale	A sale is a noun meaning "the selling of something": Every car sale means a commission for the salesman.
Sell	To sell, the verb, is to offer goods for consumption at a cost: Seth sells his pottery at art fairs.
Sanguine	Sanguine means "red, ruddy or optimistic": I am not sanguine about your getting this job.
Saturnine	Saturnine means "being moody, sullen, or melancholy": Ima Aiken falls into a saturnine mood every time her husband Hadley goes away on business.

Scene	Scene is a place or view: The scene of the crime was just outside his window.
Seen	Seen is past tense of see: I have seen that movie three times already.
Seam	A seam is where two pieces are joined: The seam of Leticia's dress ripped when she bent over.
Seem	To seem is to appear or look as if: Leticia seemed unhappy when that happened.
Semimonthly	See bimonthly, semimonthly.
Bimonthly	
Sensor Censor	See censor, sensor, censure.
Censure	
Sensual	Sensual refers to physical, especially sexual, pleasure: Derry Yare wears sensual dresses to attract men.
Sensuous	Sensuous refers to anything artistic that appeals to the senses or appetites: Marguerita had prepared a sensual feast for her guests.
Serf	A serf is a slave or servant: Neil Downe came from a family of serfs but rose to become a landlord.
Surf	To surf is to ride the waves of water, or to search on can surf the Internet some other time.
Set	Set is a transitive verb meaning "to put or place something solid somewhere": Marvin set his new lamp on the table.
Sit	
	Sit means "to rest upright with the weight on the buttocks or to move into such a position": the past tense is sat: Percy sat down beside Geneva on the park bench.
Seat	Seat can be a verb meaning "to show someone their seat or where to sit": The waiter seated Murgatroyd at his usual table by the door.
Sever	Sever means "to cut through completely" One blow from Jesie's hatchet severed the rope.
Severe	Severe means "strict, hard, extreme": Severe winter weather came early this year. There was a severe tone in Marilyn's voice when she berated Todd for putting tacks in her chair.
Shear	Shear moans "to cut off": We shear sheep's wool in the spring and we shear the hedges in the summer.
Sheer	Sheer means "pure, undadulterated": Feficity found the amusement park a sheer pleasure. Sheer also means "transparent". Perry Winkle hung sheer curtains in the living room.
Shore	A shore is a beach: to spend a vacation on the shore. It also means "to brace or support": They shored up the leaning wall with steel beams.
Sure	Sure means "without doubt": Maria was sure about the decision to move to another country.
Singly	Singly means "one by one": The fire drill required everyone to leave the building quietly and

	singly.
Singularly	Singularly means "extraordinarily, in an outstanding manner": He singularly fought the rebels off one by one.
Site sight cite	See cite, site, sight.
Sleight-of-hand	Sleight of hand refers to dexterity and trickery with the hands: The magician's sleight of hand fooled the audience.
Slight-of-hand	This phrase is often confused with slight of hand, an adjective phrase meaning "having small slender hands".
Sole	Sole means "single": The sole remaining person in the room left, leaving it empty. It also means the bottom of a foot or shoe: Gigi needed new soles on her shoes.
Soul	A soul refers to the spirit of a living creature: Do you believe animals have souls?
Some time Sometime	Some time refers to a considerable period of time: I need some time to think about it. Sometime refers to an indistinct or unstated time in the future: I'll see you around sometime.
Sometimes	Sometimes is an adverb meaning continually, off and on, occasionally: Karen sometimes drinks coffee instead of tea.
Stationary	Stationary means "still and unmoving": The cat was stationary until it was time to pounce on its prey.
Stationery	Stationery refers to writing materials such as paper: Craig took out his best stationery to write to his beloved Charlotte Russe.
Statue Statute	A statue is a carved or shaped imitation of an object: There is a statue of a large bird in her garden. A statute is law: The government publishes new statutes each year.
Stature	Stature means "status, standing": Chester Drors is a man of substantial stature in state politics.
Storey	Storey is the British spelling of story when this word refers to a floor of a building: The upper storeys of the building comprised apartments. The US spelling of this sense of the word is also story.
Story	"A story is a tale related in speech or writing by someone. In the US, it is also to the spelling used to refer to the floor of a building: My home is three stories high.
Straight	Straight is an adjective that means having "no bends or curve": Pimsley's walking cane is as straight as an arrow.
Strait	A strait is a narrow channel connecting two bodies of water: The Bering Strait lies between Alaska and Siberia.
Supposedly	Supposedly means "reputedly" or "likely to be true": Sam is supposedly the greatest water boy in the football team's history.

Supposably	Supposably means "can be supposed": The best solution to the problem is supposably to ignore it. (However, this word is seldom used.)
------------	---

• S •

Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Taut	Taut is a literary word that means "tight": Hold the string taut while I mark the line.
Taught	Taught is the past tense of teach: Kenneth taught etiquette and good manners for several years.

Tenant	A tenant is someone who rents property: A new tenant moved into the vacant apartment last week.
--------	---

Tenet	A tenet is a principle: The major tenets of all religions are similar.
-------	--

Than	Than is used to compare: Philippa Byrd thinks she is smarter than any of us.
------	--

Then	Then is a word to describe a time that is not now: I prefer Friday; it would be better to meet then because then I will be ready.
------	---

Their	Their is possessive of they: The twins left their books at home.
-------	--

There	There refers to a place that is not here: We will be there in two hours.
-------	--

They're	They're is a contraction for they are: They're going to a concert tonight.
---------	--

Theirself	Only themselves is correct as a reflexive or emphatic pronoun: They gave themselves all the credit for the rescue.
Theirselves	
Themself	
Themselves	

Threw	Although these two words are pronounced the same, threw is the past tense of the verb throw, meaning tossed, hurled in the air": Morty threw the keys to the car to McKinley. '
-------	---

Through	Through is a preposition meaning "entering the inside to something and coming out the other side": Chuck accidentally threw a rock through Miss Conception's living room window.
---------	--

Throes	Throes are severe pains or difficult time: Wade Rives found it difficult to listen to his iPod in the throes of battle.
--------	---

Throws	Throws is the plural or present tense of throw: Several throws later, Bud Light managed to put a wad of paper in the trash can from his desk.
--------	---

Til	Til is a contraction of the preposition until: I won't see you til tomorrow. Only one L.
-----	--

Till	Till is a verb meaning "to cultivate": My Uncle Emmet tills about half the land on his farm and herds cattle on the rest.
------	---

To	To is a preposition meaning "toward": We go to the lake every summer. It also serves as the infinitive particle for verbs : I want to stop confusing words.
----	---

Too	Too means "also": I'd love to go with you, too.
-----	---

Two	Two is the number between one and three: We have two options: hire a divorce lawyer or a
-----	--

	mortician.
Torpid	Torpid means "unresponsive, lacking alertness": Prunella tried to elicit answers from the torpid -student in front of her.
Turgid	Turgid means "very ornate and decorative": The author's turgid writing style lost my interest quickly. It can also mean "swollen and bulging": Turgid veins covered her legs.
Tortuous	Tortuous means "winding, crooked, with many twists and turns": Wiley Driver was very adept at driving the tortuous mountain roads of western North Carolina.
Torturous	Torturous means "very painful, like torture": Mick Stupp found doing math homework torturous.
•U•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Undoubtedly	These three words may be used interchangeably, meaning "sure, without a doubt": Mildred was - <i>undoubtedly</i> \ <i>undoubtably</i> \ <i>indubitably</i> the best ballet dancer of all time.
Undoubtably	
Indubitably	
Uninterested	See disinterested, uninterested.
Disinterested	
•V•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Vane	A vane is blade that rotates: I don't know how hard the wind blew; it blew the weather vane off the roof.
Vain	Vain means "fruitless, hopeless, or without result": Bertie harbors a vain hope of becoming a world-class ice skater.
Vein	Vein refers to the tubes that carry blood back to the heart: The veins are usually smaller than the arteries.
Venal	Venal means "corruptible, money-grubbing, likely to accept bribes": Chris Cross is a man so venal he charged his mother for taking her to the hospital.
Venial	Venial means "easily forgiven": The judge dismissed the venial crimes and focused on the theft of the chocolates.
Verse	Verses is plural of verse, a line of poetry: several Emerson's verses were recited that evening.
Versus	Versus means "in comparison or opposition to": The benefits of having a cell phone versus not having one depend on the individual.
Vicious	Vicious means "cruel and mean": A vicious dog attacked the young boy.
Vicous	Viscous means "thick and sticky": Honey and tar are viscous substances.
•Wxyz•	
Words	DEFINITIONS & EXAMPLES
Waist	Waist refers the (often) narrow area of a human body between the hips and ribs: We often wear a belt around our waist.
Waecto	

	food and you should recycle wastepaper.
Wary	Wary means "leery and cautious": The customer became wary when the salesperson said he would personally guarantee the TV set for 100 years.
Weary	Weary means "tired and worn": After a day of harvesting corn, the farmer was every weary.
Wave	To wave is to move back and forth; a wave is a swelling in a body of water due to movement: Helen High water waved her hand to the boat rocking in the waves.
Waive	Waive means "to give up, not require or ask for": Never waive your right to a lawyer.
Weak	Weak is not strong: Finaley gave a weak performance; maybe because he has a weak mind.
Week	Week refers to the names of the seven days, from Sunday to Saturday: I go to the skating ring once a week.
Wear Ware	Wear is a verb (wear, wore, worn) meaning to have clothing on: Maud Lynn Dresser always wears gaudy evening gowns on formal occasions.
	Were is past tense of are : Maud and her fiance were at the ball last weekend.
We're	We're is a contraction for we are: We're going to the ball this weekend so maybe we'll see them
Weather	Weather has to do with climate: I hope we have beautiful weather for my daughter's wedding.
Whether	Whether means "if" and is used only inside sentences: I don't know whether to bring an umbrella or not.
Wet	Wet is full of moisture: We had to dry out the wet sleeping bag on our camping trip after a sudden storm.
Whet	Whet is to stimulate or arouse: Smelling the stew whetted her appetite.
Which	Which means "what particular choice": Which witch put the spell on you?
Witch	A witch is a person who believes in or practices magic: Not all witches have warts on their noses (some have them on their chins).
Who's	Who's is a contraction for <i>who is</i> : Who's going to vote today?
Whose	Whose is the possessive of <i>who</i> meaning "of whom": Whose tickets are these?
Wont	Wont means "used to": Maggie was wont to getting everything her way and cried when she didn't
Won't	Won't is a contraction for will not: Maggie won't be getting every toy she wants this Christmas.
Your	Your is possessive for you: Your idea is fantastic!
You're	You're is a contraction for you are: You're the most treasured person in my life.

PHRASAL VERBS AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Chapter - 2**List of Idioms And Phrases And List of Proverbs****List of idioms and Phrases**

An idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words.

A

1. **A Bird In the Hand Is Worth Two In The Bush:**
Having something that is certain is much better than taking a risk for more, because chances are you might lose every thing.
2. **A Blessing In Disguise:**
Something good that isn't recognized at first.
3. **A Chip On Your Shoulder:**
Being upset for something that happened in the past.
4. **A Dime A Dozen:**
Anything that is common and easy to get.
5. **A Doubting Thomas:**
A skeptic who needs physical or personal evidence in order to believe something.
6. **A Drop in the Bucket:**
A very small part of something big or whole.
7. **A Fool And His Money Are Easily Parted:**
It's easy for a foolish persons to lose his/her money.
8. **A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand:**
Everyone involved must unify and function together or it will not work out.
9. **A leopard Can't Change His Spots:**
You Cannot change who you are.
10. **A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned:**
By not spending money, you are saving money (little by little).
11. **A Picture Paints a Thousand Words:**
A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.
12. **A Piece of Cake.**
A task that can be accomplished very easily.
13. **A Slap on the Wrist:**
A very mild punishment.
14. **A Taste Of Your Own Medicine:**
When you are mistreated the same way you mistreat other.
15. **A Toss-Up:**
A result that is still unclear and can go either way.
16. **Actions Speak Louder Than Words:**
It's better to actually do something than just talk about it.
17. **Add Fuel To The Fire:**
Whenever something is done to make a bad situation even worse than it is.
18. **Against The Clock:**
Rushed and Short on time.
19. **All Bark And No Bite:**
When someone is threatening and/or aggressive but not willing to engage in a fight.
20. **All Greek to me:**
Meaningless and incomprehensible like someone who cannot read, speak, or understand any of the Greek language would be.
21. **All In The Same Boat:**
When everyone facing the same challenge.
22. **An Arm And A Leg:**
Very expensive. A large amount of money.

To have a dispute with someone.	Someone who is cherished above all other.
25. As High As A Kite: (i) Very happy (ii) intoxicated (B)	26. At The Drop Of A Hat: Willing to do something immediately.
27. Back Seat Driver: People who criticize from the sidelines, much like someone giving unvented advice from the back seat of a vehicle to the driver.	28. Back to Square One: Having to start all over again.
29. Back To The Drawing Board: When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over.	30. Baker's Dozen: Thirteen.
31. Barking Up The Wrong Tree: A mistake made in something you are trying to achieve.	32. Beat A Dead Horse: To force an issue that has already ended.
33. Beating Around The Bush: Avoiding the main topic. Not speaking directly about the issue.	34. Bend Over Backwards: Do whatever it takes to help. Willing to do anything
35. Between A Rock And A Hard Place: Stuck between two very bad Options.	36. Bite Off More Than You Can Chew: To take on a task that is way to big.

➤ **DID YOU KNOW - TOADY:** When we use the verb toady, as: "He toaded to the wealthy/" We are using a word with a somewhat comic history. You see it was once the custom of charlatans to have attendants who ate, or pretended to eat, toads the toad was regarded for many years as poisonous, so after the attendant had apparently swallowed the toad, the charlatan would appear to save his life by getting rid of the poison. The word toady originally stood for toad-eater, but in modern usage it is applied to a flatterer who will do distasteful and nauseating things to please his patron,

37. Bite Your Tongue: to avoid talking.	38. Blood Is Thicker Than Water: The family bond is closer than anything else.
39. Blue moon: A rare event or occurrence.	40. Break A Leg: A superstitious way to say 'good luck' without saying 'good luck', but rather the opposite.
41. Buy A lemon: To purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems or stops running after you drive it away.	42. Can't Cut The Mustard: Someone who isn't adequate enough to complete or participate.
43. Cast Iron Stomach: Someone who has no problems, complications or ill effects with eating anything or drinking anything.	44. Charley Horse: Stiffness in the leg/A leg cramp.
45. Chew someone out: Verbally scold someone.	46. Chip on his Shoulder: Angry today about something that occurred in the past.
47. Chow Down: To eat.	48. Close but no Cigar: To be very near and almost accomplish a goal, but fall short.
49. Cock and Bull Story:	50. Come Hell Or High Water:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 51. Crack Someone Up:
To make someone laugh. | 52. Cross Your Fingers:
To hope that something happens the way you want it to. |
| 53. Cry Over Spilt Milk:
When you complain about a loss from the past. | 54. Cry Wolf:
Intentionally raise a false alarm. |
| 55. Cup Of Joe:
A cup of coffee. | 56. Curiosity Killed The Cat:
Being Inquisitive can lead you into a dangerous situation.

(D) |
| 57. Cut to the Chase:
Leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point. | 58. Dark Horse:
One who was previously unknown and is now prominent. |
| 59. Dead Ringer:
One who was previously unknown and is now prominent. | 60. Devil's Advocate:
Someone who takes a position for the sake of argument without believing in that particular side of the argument. It can also mean one who presents a counter argument for a position they do believe in, to another debater. |
| 61. Dog Days of Summer:
The hottest days of the summer season. | 62. Don't count your chickens before they hatch:
Don't rely on it until you're sure of it. |
| 63. Don't Look A gift Horse In The Mouth:
When someone gives you a gift, don't be ungrateful. | 64. Don't Put All Your Eggs In One Basket:
Do not put all your resources in one possibility. |
| 65. Doozy:
Something outstanding | 66. Down To The Wire:
Something that ends at the last minute or last few seconds. |
| 67. Drastic Times Call For Drastic Measures:
When you are extremely desperate you need to take extremely desperate action. | 68. Drink Like a fish:
To drink very heavily. |
| 69. Drive someone up the wall:
To irritate and / or annoy very much. | 70. Dropping Like Flies:
A large number of people either falling ill or dying.

(E) |
| 71. Dry Run:
Rehearsal. | 72. Eight Six:
To take on a task that is way too big. |
| 73. Elvis has left the building:
The show has come to an end. It's all over. | 74. Ethnic Cleansing:
Killing of a certain ethnic or religious group on a massive scale. |
| 75. Every Cloud Has A Silver Lining:
Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days. | 76. Everything But The Kitchen Sink:
Almost everything and anything has been included. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 77. Excuse my French:
Please forgive me for cussing. | 78. Cock and Bull Story:
An unbelievable tale.

(F) |
| 79. Cock and Bull Story:
An unbelievable tale. | 80. Feeding Frenzy:
An aggressive attack on someone by a group. |
| 81. Field Day:
An enjoyable day or circumstance. | 82. Finding Your Feet:
To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing. |
| 83. Finger lickin' good:
A very tasty food or meal. | 84. Fixed In Your Ways:
Not willing or wanting to change from your normal way of doing something. |
| 85. Flash In The Pan:
Something that shows potential or looks promising in the beginning but fails to deliver anything in the end. | 86. Flea Market:
A swap meet. A place where people gather to buy and sell inexpensive goods. |
| 87. Flesh and Blood:
This idiom can mean living material of which people are made of, or it can refer to someone's family | 88. Flip The Bird:
To raise your middle finger at someone. |
| 89. Foam at the Mouth:
To be enraged and show it. | 90. Fool's Gold:
Iron pyrites, a worthless rock that resembles real gold. |
| 91. French Kiss:
An open mouth kiss where tongues touch. | 92. From Rags To Riches:
To go from being very poor to being very wealthy |
| 93. Fuddy-duddy:
An old-fashioned and foolish type of person. | 94. Full Monty:
This idiom can mean either, "the whole thing" or "completely nude" |
| 95. Funny Farm:
A mental institutional facility. | 96. Get Down to Brass Tacks:
To become serious about something. |
| 97. Get Over It:
To move beyond something that is bothering you. | 98. Get up On The Wrong Side Of The Bed:
Someone who is having a horrible day. |
| 99. Get Your Walking Papers:
Get fired from a Job | 100. Give Him The Slip:
To get away from. To escape. |
| 101. Go Down Like A lead Balloon:
To be received badly by an audience. | 102. Go For Broke:
To gamble everything you have. |
| 103. Go Out On A Limb: | 104. Go The Extra Mile: |

someone/something.	required for the task at hand.
105. Good Samaritan: Someone who helps other when they are in need, with no discussion for compensation, and no thought of a reward.	106. Graveyard Shift: Working hours from about 12:00 am to 8:00 am. The time of the day when most other people are sleeping.
107. Great Minds Think Alike: Intelligent people think like each other.	108. Green Room. The waiting room, especially for those who are about to go on a tv or radio show. (H)
109. Gut Feeling: A personal intuition you get, especially when feel something may not be right.	110. Haste Makes Waste: Quickly doing things results in a poor ending.
111. Hat Trick: When one player scores three goals in the same hockey game. This idiom can also mean three scoress in any other sport, such as 3 homeruns, 3 touchdowns, 3 soccer goals, etc.	112. Have an Axe to Grind: To have a dispute with someone.
113. He Lost His Head: Angry and overcome by emotions.	114. Head Over Heals: Very excited and/or joyful, especially when in love.
115. Hell in a Hand basket: Deteriorating and headed for complete disaster.	116. High Five: Slapping palms above each other heads as celebration gesture.
117. High on the Hog: Living in Luxury.	118. Hit The Books: To study especially for a test or exam.
119. Hit The Hay: Go to bed or go to sleep.	120. Hit The Nail on the Head: Do something exactly right or say something exactly right.
121. Hit The Sack: Go to bed or go to sleep.	122. Hocus Pocus: In general, a term used in magic or trickery. (I)
123. Hold Your Horses: Be patient.	124. Icing On The Cake: When you already have it good and get something on top of what you already have.
125. Idle Hands Are The Devil's Tools: Your are more likely to get in trouble if you have nothing to do.	126. If it's Not One Thing It's Another: When one thing goes wrong, then another, and another....
127. In Like Flynn: To be easily successful, especially when sexual or romantic.	128. In The Bag: To have something secured.

<p>129. In The Buff: Nude.</p>	<p>130. In The Heat Of The Moment: Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment.</p>
<p>➤ DID YOU KNOW - TOADY: Some industrialists who own their business are apt to favor their relatives with jobs. This habit is called nepotism and derives its name from the practice of the early popes who, since they had no children, were wont to confer a good many special favors and ecclesiastical offices upon their nephews and in Latin neops, nepotism meant " nephew." Nepotism, however no longer refers to "nephews" but has widened its meaning to include all relatives.</p>	
<p>131. In Your Face: An aggressive and bold confrontation.</p>	<p>132. It Takes Two To Tango: A two person conflict where both people are at fault.</p>
<p>133. It's A Small World: You frequently see the same people in different place.</p>	<p>134. Its Anyone's Call: A competition where the outcome is difficult to judge or predict.</p>
<p>135. Ivy League: Since 1954 the Ivy League has been the following universities: Columbia, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Harvard.</p>	<p>(J)</p>
<p>137. Joshing Me: Tricking Me.</p>	<p>136. Jaywalk: Crossing the street (From the middle) without using the crosswalk.</p>
<p>139. Keep body and soul together: To earn a sufficient amount of money in order to keep yourself alive</p>	<p>(K)</p>
<p>141. Kick The Bucket : Die.</p>	<p>138. Keep An Eye On Him: You should carefully watch him.</p>
<p>143. Knee Jerk Reaction: A quick and automatic response.</p>	<p>140. Keep your chin up: To remain joyful in a tough situation</p>
<p>145. Know the Ropes: To understand the details.</p>	<p>142. Kitty-corner: Diagonally across. Sometimes called Catty-Corner as well.</p>
<p>147. Lend Me Your Ear: To politely ask for someone's full attention.</p>	<p>144. Knock On Wood: Knuckle tapping on wood in order to avoid some bad luck.</p>
<p>149. Let Sleeping Dogs Lie: To avoid restarting a conflict.</p>	<p>(L)</p>
<p>151. Level playing field:</p>	<p>146. Last but not least: An introduction phrase to let the audience know that the last person mentioned is no less important than those introduced before him/her.</p>
	<p>148. Let Bygones Be Bygones: To forget about a disagreement or argument.</p>
	<p>150. Let The Cat Out Of The Bag: to Share a secret that wasn't suppose to be shared.</p>
	<p>152. Like a chicken with its head cut off:</p>

advangate.	
153. Liquor someone up: to get someone drunk.	154. Long in the Tooth: Old people (or horses) (M)
155. Losse Cannon: Someone who is unpredictable and can cause damage if not kept in check.	156. Make No Bones About: To state a fact so there are no doubts or objections.
157. Method To My Madness: Strange or crazy actions that appear meaningless but in the end are done for a good reason.	158. Mumbo Jumbo: Nonsense or meaningless speech.
159. Mum's The word: To keep quiet. To say nothing.	
161. Never Bite The Hand That Feeds You: Don't hurt anyone that helps you.	160. Nest Egg. Saving set aside for future use.
163. New York Minute: A minute that seems to go by quickly, especially in a fast paced environment.	162. New Kid on the block: Someone new to the group or area.
165. No Room to Swing A Cat: An unusually small or confined space.	164. No Dice: To not agree. To not accept a proposition.
167. Off On The wrong Foot: Getting a bad start on a relationship or task.	166. Not Playing With a Full Deck: Someone who lacks intelligence.
169. Off the Record: Something said in confidence that the one speaking doesn't want attributed to him/her.	168. Off the Hook: No longer have to deal with a tough situation.
171. On The Fence: Undecided.	170. On Pins And Needles: Anxious or nervous, especially in anticipation of something.
173. Out Of The Blue: Something that suddenly and unexpectedly occurs.	172. On The Same Page: When multiple people all agree on the same thing.
175. Out On The Town: To enjoy yourself by going out.	174. Out On A Limb: When someone puts themselves in a risky situation.
177. Over The Top: Very excessive.	176. Over My Dead Body: When you absolutely will not allow something to happen. (P)
179. Pedal to the metal : To go full speed, especially while driving a vehicle.	178. Pass The Buck: Avoid responsibility by giving it to someone else.
181. Pick Up your ears: To listen very carefully.	180. Peeping Tom: Someone who observes people in the nude or sexually active people, mainly for his own gratification.
	182. Pig In A Poke: A deal that is made without first examining it.

To eat alot and eat it quickly .	To shut-up or be quiet.
185. Practice Makes Perfect: By constantly practicing, you will become better.	186. Pull The plug: To stop something. To bring something to an end.
187. Pulling Your Leg: Tricking someone as a joke. (Q)	188. Put a sock in it: To tell noisy person or a group to be quiet. (R)
189. Queer the pitch: Destroy or ruin a plan.	190. Raincheck: An offer or deal that is declined right now but willing to accept later.
191. Raining Cats and Dogs: A very loud and noisy rain storm.	192. Ring Fencing: Separated usual judgment to guarantee protection, especially project funds.
193. Rise and Shine: Time to get out of bed and get ready for work/school.	194. Rome Was Not Built In One Day: If you want something to be completely properly, then its going to take time.
195. Rule Of Thumb: A rough estimate. (S)	196. Run out of steam: To be completely out of energy.
197. Saved By The Bell: Saved at the last possible moment.	198. Scapegoat: Someone else who takes the blame.
199. Scot-Free: To escape and not have to pay.	200. Sick As A Dog: To be very sick (with the flu or a cold).
201. Sitting Shotgun: Riding in the front passenger seat of a car.	202. Sixth Sense: A paranormal sense that allows you to communicate with the dead.
203. Skid Row: The rundown area of a city where the homeless and drug users live.	204. Smell A Rat: To detect someone in the group is betraying the other.
205. Smell Something Fishy: Detecting that something isn't right and there might be a reason for it.	206. Son of a Gun: A scamp.
207. Southpaw: Someone who is left-handed.	208. Spitting Image: The exact likeness or kind.
209. Start From Scratch: To do it all over again from the beginning.	210. The Ball Is In Your Court: It is your decision this time.
211. The Best Of Both Worlds: There are two choices and you have them both.	212. The Bigger They Are The Harder They Fall: While the bigger and stronger opponent might be alot more difficult to beat, when you do they suffer a much bigger loss.
213. The Last Straw: When one small burden after another creates an unbearable situation, the last straw is the last small burden that one can take.	214. The Whole Nine Yards: Everything. All of it.
215. Third times a Charm:	216. Tie the knot:

a lucky one.	
217. Til The cows come home: A long time.	218. To Make A Long Story Short: Something someone would say during a long and boring story in order to keep his/her audience from losing attention. Usually the story isn't shortened.
219. To Steal Someone's Thunder: To take the credit for something someone else did.	220. Tongue And Cheek: humor, not to be taken serious.
221. Turn A Blind Eye: Refuse to acknowledge something you know is real or legit. (U)	222. Twenty three skidoo: To be turned away.
223. Under the weather: Feeling ill or sick.	224. Up a blind alley: Going down a course of action that leads to a bad outcome.
225. Use Your Loaf: Use your head. Think smart.	226. Van Gogh's ear for music: Tone deaf. (W)
227. Variety Is The Spice Of Life: The more experiences you try the more exciting life can be.	228. Wag The Dog. A diversion away from something of greater importance.
229. Water Under The Bridge: Anything from the past that isn't significant or important anymore	230. Wear Your Heart On Your Sleeve: To openly and freely expression your emotions
231. When It Rains, It Pours: Since it rarely rains, when it does it will be a huge storm.	232. When Pigs Fly: Something that will never ever happen.
233. Wild and Woolly: Uncultured and without laws.	234. Wine and Dine: When somebody is treated to an expensive meal. (X)
235. Without A Doubt: For certain (Y)	236. Marks the spot: A phrase that is said when someone finds something he/she has been looking for.
237. You Are What You Eat: In order to stay healthy you must eat healthy foods.	238. You Can't Judge A Book By Its Cover: Decisions shouldn't be made primarily on appearance.
239. You Can't Take it With You: Enjoy what you have and not what you don't have, since when you die you can not take things (Such as money) with you.	240. Your Guess Is As Good As Mine: I have no idea.
241. Zero Tolerance: No Crime or law breaking.	

➤ **DID YOU KNOW - SATURNINH:** When a man is gloomy and morose, we say that he has a saturnine expression, this is named after Saturn, a heavenly body sixth in order from the sun. Since Saturn was so remote, it was thought of as chilly and gloomy, and these are the qualities that are now attributed to saturnine people.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PROVERBS WITH AN EXPLANATION WHERE NECESSARY

		Proverb	Explanation / Meaning
1	A	Absent o makes the heart grow fonder.	When you are away from someone you love, you love them even more.
2		Accidents will happen.	Some unfortunate events must be accepted as inevitable.
3		Actions speak louder than words.	What a person actually does is more important than what they say they will do.
4		Advice is cheap.	It doesn't cost anything to offer advice.
5		Advice is least heeded when most needed.	When a problem is serious, people often do not follow the advice given
6		Advisers run no risks.	It's easier to give advice than to act.
7		All cats are grey in the dark.	People are undistinguished until they have made a name.
8		All good things come to those who wait.	Patience brings rewards.
9		All that glitters is not gold.	Appearances can be deceptive
10		All days are short to Industry and long to Idleness.	Time goes by slowly when you have nothing to do.
11		All is fair in love and war	Things that are done in love or war can often be excused.
12		All's well that ends well	There is a solution to everything even though there are doubts.
13		that slitters is not gold.	What looks good on the outside may not be so in reality.
14		All things grow with time - except grief.	As time goes by, grief subsides little by little.
15		All things are difficult before they are easy.	With practice things become easier.
16		work and no play makes Jack a dull boy	Everybody needs a certain amount of relaxation. It is not good to work all the time.
17		An empty purse frightens away friends.	Eating an apple every day can help to keep you healthy. Other interpretation : A small preventive treatment wards off serious problems.
18		An Englishman's home is his castle.	When one's financial situation deteriorates, friends tend to disappear.
19		An Englishman's home is his castle.	An Englishman's home is a place where he feels safe enjoys privacy and can do as he wishes.
20		An idle brain is the devil's workshop.	When you work you avoid temptation.
21		An onion a day keeps everyone away.	^{st/sb} A humoristic version of "an apple a day..."
22		An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.	It is easier to prevent something from happening than to repair the damage or cure the disease later.
23		Anger is the one thing made better by delay.	When you are angry, it is best not to speak or act immediately.
24		Any time means no time.	If the date of an event remains vague, it will never happen.
25		April showers bring May flowers.	Something bad or unpleasant today may bring

26	A bad tree does not yield good apples.	
27	A bad workman blames his tools.	Blaming the tools for bad workmanship is an excuse for lack of skill.
28	A bird in hand is worth two in a bush.	It's better to keep what you have than to risk losing it by searching for something better.
29	A broken friendship may be soldered but will never be sound.	Friendships can be rebuilt after a dispute but will never be as strong as before.
30	A burden of one's own choke is not felt.	Something difficult seems easier when it is done voluntarily.
31	A burnt child dreads the fire.	A bad experience will make people stay away from certain thing.
32	A cat has nine lives.	1) Cats can survive many accidents because they land on their feet without injury. 2) Three lives =3 years to play, 3 years to stray, 3 years to stay.
33	A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.	The strength of a group depends on each individual member.
34	A change is as good as a rest.	
35	A dry March, a wet April and a cool May ill barn and cellar and bring much hay.	
36	A fault confessed is half redressed.	Confession is the beginning of forgiveness
37	A flower blooms more than once.	If you miss an occasion, you can avail of it at another time.
38	A fool and his money are soon (easily) carted.	A foolish person usually spends money carelessly.
39	A fool at forty is a fool forever.	If a person hasn't matured by the age of 40, they never will.
40	A friend in need is a friend indeed.	Someone who helps you when you are in trouble is a real friend.
41	A friend to all is a friend to none.	Someone who is a friend to everyone makes none of them feel special.
42	A friend's eye is a good mirror.	A real friend will tell you the truth.
43	A good example is the best sermon.	Giving an example is better than giving advice.
44	A good beginning makes a good end.	If a task is carefully planned, there's a better chance that it will be done well.
45	A good conscience is a soft pillow.	You sleep well when you have nothing to feel guilty about.
46	A guilty conscience needs no accuser.	
47	A leopard cannot change its spots.	It is not possible for a bad or unpleasant person to become good or pleasant.
48	A loaded wagon makes no noise.	Really wealthy don't talk about money.
49	A loveless life is a living death.	
50	A man can die but once.	
51	A man is as old as he feels himself to be.	
52	A man is known by the company he keeps.	A person's character is judged by the type of people with whom they spend their time.
53	A monkey in silk is a monkey no less.	No matter how someone dresses, it's same person underneath.
54	A new broom sweeps clean.	A newly appointed person makes changes energetically.
55	A rising tide lifts all boats.	Describes something that will be helpful to all.
56	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	If a person keeps moving from place to place, they gain neither friends nor possessions.

			one avoids being tied down!
57		A rotten apple spoils the barrel.	A dishonest or immoral person can have a bad influence on a group.
58		A smooth sea never made a skilled mariner.	Overcoming adversity leads to competence.
59		A stitch in time saves nine.	It's better to deal with a problem at an early stage, to prevent it from getting worse.
60		A stumble may prevent a fall.	Correcting a small mistake may help you to avoid making a bigger one.
61		A swallow does not make the summer.	One good event does not mean that everything is alright.
62		A tree is known by its fruit.	A man is judged by his actions.
63		A watched pot never boils	If you wait anxiously for something, it seems to take a long time.
64		A young idler, an old beggar.	If you don't work, you won't have any money when you're old.
65		After dinner rest a while, after supper walk a mile.	
66		As you sow, so shall you reap.	You have to accept the consequences of your actions.
67	B	Bad news travels fast.	People tend to circulate bad news (accidents, illness etc.) very quickly.
68		Beauty is only skin deep.	A person's character is more important than their appearance.
69		Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.	Different people have different tastes.
70		Beauty is the wisdom of women. Wisdom is le the beauty of men.	
71		Be swift to hear, slow to speak.	Listen carefully before speaking.
72		Better be alone than in bad company.	Be careful in the choice of the people you associate with.
73		Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion.	It's better to be the leader of a small group than a subordinate in a bigger one.
74		Better flatter a fool than fight him.	It's better to avoid disputes with stupid people.
75		Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know	It's better to deal with somebody difficult but familiar, than change and risk dealing with somebody worse.
76		Better late than never.	It's better to do something, even if it's late-than not do it at all.
77		Better lose the saddle than the horse.	It's better to stop and accept a small loss, rather than continue and risk losing everything.
78		Better safe than sorry	It's better to be too careful than to be careless and regretit latter.
79		Better untaught than ill-taught	It's better not to be taught at all than to be taught badly.
80		Birds of a feather flock together.	People of the same sort are usually found together
81		Blood is thicker than water	Family relationships are stronger than relationships with other people.
82		Blood will out.	A person background or education will eventually show.
83	C	Charity begins at home.	A person's first duty is to help and care for his own family.
84		Children and fools tell the truth.	

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

85	D	Cleanliness is next to godliness.	A clean body is just as important as pure soul.
86		Clear moon, frost soon.	If the atmosphere is clear, frost may form.
87		Clothes don't make the man.	Appearances can be deceiving.
88		Constant occupation prevents temptation.	When you work you avoid temptation.

89	D	Dead men tell no tales.	A dead person cannot cause difficulties by revealing something that it would be preferable to conceal.
90		Diamond cuts diamond.	Refers to two people equally matched in wit or cunning.
91		Diligence is the mother of good fortune.	Hard work brings rewards.
92		Discretion is the better part of valour	It is useless to take unnecessary risks.
93		Diseases of the soul are more dangerous than those of the body.	
94		Distance makes the heart grow fonder.	When you are separated from the person you love, your feelings are even stronger.
95		Dogs of the same street bark alike.	People from the same background have the same behaviour.
96		Don't bark if you can't bite.	Don't complain if you can't enforce your point of view.
97		Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.	You must not be too confident that something will be successful.
98		Don't dig your grave with your own knife and fork.	Don't do something yourself which causes your own downfall.
99		Don't judge a book by its cover.	Don't judge by appearances.

100	E	Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.	
101		Easier said than done.	What is suggested sounds easy but it is more difficult to actually do it.
102		Elbow grease is the best polish.	Hard work gives the best results.
103		Empty vessels make the most noise.	The least intelligent people are often the most talkative or noisy.
104		Every ass likes to hear himself bray.	People like to listen to themselves talking.
105		Every cloud has a silver lining	There is a positive or hopeful side to every unpleasant situation.
106		Every man for himself.	You must think of your own interests before the interests of others.
107		Every man has his price.	Everyone's loyalty can be bought for a price.
108		Every man is the architect of his own fortune.	Life is what you make it.
109		Every path has its puddle.	Progress is rarely without difficulty.
110		Every why has a wherefore.	There is an explanation for everything.
111		Everything in the garden is rosy.	Everything is satisfactory.
112		Experience is the father of wisdom.	Experience and knowledge result in better judgment.

113	F	Facts speak louder than words.	People show what they are really like by what they do, rather than by what they say.
114		Failure teaches success.	
115		False friends are worse than open enemies.	
116		Familiarity breeds contempt	Knowing somebody very well may lead to a lack of respect.

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

117		Fine words butter no parsnips.	No amount of talking can replace action.
118		First come, first served.	The first person in the line will be attended to first.
119		Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.	One should learn from one's mistakes.
120		Fools rush in where angels fear to tread	Inexperienced people act in situations that more intelligent people would avoid
121		Friendship is love with understanding.	
122	G	Gardens are not made by sitting in the shade	Nothing is achieved without effort.
123		Give someone an inch and they will take a mile (or yard).	Give someone a little and they will want more some people are never satisfied.
124		Give someone enough rope and they will hang themselves.	Give someone enough time and freedom and they will get into trouble.
125		God helps those who help themselves.	
126		Good and quickly seldom meet.	A well-done job takes time.
127		Good management is better than good income.	
128		Great minds think alike.	
129		Great oaks grow from little acorns.	Large successful operations can begin in a small way.
130		Grief divided is made lighter.	
131	H	Half a loaf is better than none.	You should be grateful for something, even if it's not as much as you wanted.
132		Hard words break no bones.	
133		Haste makes waste.	If something is done too quickly, it may be done carelessly and need to be redone.
134		Hatred is a blind as love.	A person who feels hatred does not see any qualities in the person he/she hates.
135		He has enough who is content.	
136		He who hesitates is lost.	If you delay your decision too long, you may miss a good opportunity.
137		He who is everywhere is nowhere.	It's not good to do too many things at the same time.
138		He who knows nothing, doubts nothing.	Knowledge leads us to make choices.
139		He who pays the piper calls the tune.	The person who provides the money for something should control how it is spent
140		He who plays with fire gets burnt.	If you behave in a risky way, you are likely to have problems.
141		He who wills the end wills the means.	If you are determined to do something you will find a way.
142		He laughs best who laughs last.	Don't express your joy, or your triumph, too soon!
143		Health is better than wealth.	It's better to be in good health than to be rich.
144		Home is where the heart is.	You call home the place where the people you love are.
145		Honesty is the best policy.	It's always better to be honest.
146		Honey catches more flies than vinegar.	You can obtain more cooperation from others by being nice.
147		However long the night, the dawn will break	Bad things don't last forever.
148		Hunger is a good sauce.	All food tastes good when you are hungry.
149	I	In times of prosperity friends are plentiful.	You have many friends when you have no difficulties.

150		If a camel gets his nose in a tent, his body will follow.	If you let something intrusive enter your life, your life will become difficult.
151		If in February there be no rain, 'tis neither good for hay nor grain.'	Plants and crops will grow badly if there is no rain in early spring.
152		If you are patient in one moment of anger, you will avoid 100 days of sorrow.	Avoid regrets by taking time to think before speaking or acting angrily.
153		If you chase two rabbits, you will not catch either one.	If you try to do two things at the same time, you won't succeed in doing either of them.
154		If two ride a horse, one must ride behind.	When two people do something together, one will be the leader and the other will be the subordinate.
155		If you want a friend, be a friend.	
156		If wishes were horses, then beggars would ride.	Wishing alone is of no use; you must act as well.
157		Ignorance is bliss.	Possible interpretation: What you do not know causes no worry or sadness.
158		In for a penny, in for a pound.	If you start something, it's better to spend the time or money necessary to complete it.
159		In the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is king.	A man of even limited ability has an advantage over a person who is less able.
160		It never rains but it pours	Misfortunes usually come in large numbers.
161		It is always darkest before the dawn	The most difficult time is just before a problem is solved.
162		It's no use crying over spilt milk.	Don't express regret for something that has happened and cannot be remedied.
163		It takes all sorts to make a world.	People vary in character and abilities, and this is a good thing.

164	J	Justice delayed is justice denied.	If the law is applied too late, there is no justice.
165			

166	K	Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age.	What you learn when you are young will be invaluable when you grow old.
167		Knowledge is power.	Knowledge makes it possible for you to act.
168		Kill one to warn a hundred.	Warn many by punishing a few.
169		Kill the goose that lays the golden egg.	Destroy something that would be a source of wealth or success.
170		Kindness begets kindness.	If you are kind to people, they will be kind to you.

171	L	Laughter is the best medicine.	
172		Learn to walk before you run.	Don't rush into doing something until you know how to do it.
173		Learning is a treasure that will follow its owner everywhere.	Education is something you keep forever.
174		Least said soonest mended.	The more discreet you are, the less damage you cause.
175		Let bygones be bygones.	Let's forgive and forget past quarrels.
176		Liars need good memories.	
177		Lightning never strikes in the same place twice.	An unusual event is not likely to occur again in exactly the same circumstances.
178		Like father, like son.	A son's character can be expected to resemble his father's.
179		Look before you leap.	Consider possible consequences before taking action.

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

			a competitor) could result in large.
181		Losers weepers, finders keepers.	If you lose something you weep, if you find something you keep it.
182		Love is blind.	A person in love does not see the faults of the person he/she loves.
183	M	Make a silk purse out of a sow's ear	Manage to produce something good using poor material.
184		Man is the head of the family; woman is the neck that turns the head.	
185		Man proposes, God disposes.	Our destiny depends on God's will.
186		Manners make the man.	Possibly:a person's manners show their origins.
187		Many hands make light work.	Sharing work makes work easier.
188		Marry in haste, repent at leisure.	If you get married to quickly, you may spend all your life regretting it.
189		Memory is the treasure of the mind.	
190		Men make houses, women make homes.	
191		Might as well be hanged for a sheep as (for) a lamb.	If the penalty is going to be the same, you might as well commit the greater offence.
192		Money begets mommy .	If you have money you can make more money.
193		Money doesn't grow on trees.	You shouldn't waste money because it is not plentiful.
194		Money is the root of all evil.	Money is the main cause of wrong doing and problems.
195	N	Necessity is the mother of invention	The need for something forces people to find a way of obtaining it.
196		Need teaches a plan.	Necessity will make you find a solution.
197		Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today	Don't postpone something you can do now.
198		Never say die.	Never give up.
199		Nobody is perfect.	
200		No man can serve two masters.	It's impossible to follow instructions from two different sources.
201		No man is an island.	We all need other people.
202		No news is good news.	If the news was bad, we would hear of it. Since we have heard nothing, we can assume that all is well.
203		No smoke without fire.	There could be some truth in the rumour...
204		No wind, no waves.	Similar to: 'no smoke without fire'.
205		Nothing ventured, nothing gained.	You cannot expect to achieve anything if you don't take risks.
206	O	Once bitten, twice shy.	After an unpleasant experience, people are careful to avoid something similar.
207		One father is more than a hundred schoolmasters.	
208		One good turn deserves another.	You should be helpful to someone who helps you.
209		One of these days is none of these days.	'One of these days' remains vague.
210		One today is worth two tomorrow.	What you have today is better than what is promised or hoped for.
211		One man's meat is another man's poison	People don't always like the same things

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

212		One man's trash is another man's treasure.	What is useless to one person could be valuable to another.
213		One swallow doesn't make a summer.	A single satisfactory event does not mean that all the others will be as good.
214		Only real friends will tell you when your face is dirty.	Only a real friend will tell you the truth.
215		Opportunity seldom knocks twice.	Don't miss opportunities that come along.
216		Out of the mouths of babes and suckling's.	Children often speak wisely.
217		Out of sight, out of mind.	We tend to forget people who are absent.
218	P	Penny wise, .pound foolish.	Refers to a person who is careful about spending small amounts of money, but not careful about spending large amounts of money.
219		People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.	One should not criticize others for faults similar to one's own.
220		Poverty waits at the gates of idleness.	If you do not work you will not make money.
221		Practice makes perfect.	Doing something repeatedly is the only way to become good at it.
222		Practice what you preach	Do yourself what you advise other to do.
223		Prevention is better than cure	It is easier to prevent something from happening than to repair the damage or cure the disease later.
224		Pride comes before a fall	Don't be too self-confident or proud; something may happen to make you look foolish.
225		Procrastination is is the thief of time	Delaying an action for too long is a waste of time.
226		Put all your eggs in one basket	Risk everything by relying on one plan (by putting all one's money in one business.)
227	R	Revenge is sweet.	There is satisfaction in returning on injury.
228		Rome was not built in a day.	It takes a long time to do a job properly. You should not expect to do it quickly.
229			
230	S	Save ,e from my friends.	Friends can be more dangerous than enemies.
231		Saying is one thing, doing is another	People don't always do what they announce.
232		Short reckonings make long friends	Debts paid quickly encourage friendship.
233		Sickness in the body brings sadness to the mind.	
234		Silence gives consent.	If you don't object to something it can be assumed that you agree with it.
235		Snug as a bug in a rug.	Feeling very comfortable.
236		Spare the rod and spoil the child	If you don't punish a child when he does wrong, you will spoil his character.
237		Sticks and stones will break my bones but names will never hurt me	Physical attacks may harm me, but cruel words will not.
238		Still waters run deep.	A quiet person can have much knowledge or wisdom.
239		A stitch in time saves nine	It's better to deal with a problem in its early stages, because if you don't, it will get worse.
240		Stolen fruit is the sweetest.	What is forbidden is the most tempting.

241	T	Tall oaks grow from little acorns.	Great things may come from small beginnings.
242		The apple doesn't fall far from the tree.	Children resemble their parents.
243		The best advice is found on the pillow.	After a good night's sleep we may find an answer to our problem.
244		The devil looks after his own.	Success comes to those who deserve it least.
245		The devil makes work for idle hands	People who have no work, or are idle, often get into or make trouble.
246		The die is cast.	A decision has been made and it's impossible to change it.
247		The early bird catches the worm.	If you want to do something successfully, you should do it as soon as you can.
248		The end justifies the means.	Wrong or unfair methods may be used if the result of the action is good.
249		The first step is the hardest.	The most difficult things is to begin.
250		The more haste, the less speed.	A person makes more Progress if they do thing less quickly.
251		The more you have, the more you want.	
252		The mouse that has but one hole is quickly taken.	If you depend on just one thing, and it fails you, you will have no alternatives.
253		The pen is mightier than the sword	Words and communication have greater effect than was and fighting.
254		The proof of the pudding is in the eating.	The real value of something can be judged only after it has been tried or tested.
255		The road to hell is paved with good intentions.	It's not enough to intend to do something, you must actually do it.
256		The tongue wounds more than a lance.	Insults can be more hurtful than physical injuries.
257		The truth is in the wine.	People speak more freely under the influence of alcohol.
258		The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.	Feed a man well and he will love you.
259		The wish is father to the thought.	You think that something is true because you want it to be so.
260		There is a black sheep in every flock	There is always one who doesn't behave or perform like the others.
261		There is a trick in every trade.	There is an established way of doing things.
262		There is no fool like an old fool.	A older person is expected to behave more sensibly.
263		There is safety in numbers	Being in a crowd makes you feel more confident.
264		Time and tide wait for no man.	Delaying a decision will not prevent events from taking place.
265		Time has wings.	Time goes by quickly.
266		Time is money.	Time is valuable and should not be wasted.
267		To err is human, to forgive divine	It is human nature to make mistakes, therefore one should forgive.
268		Too many cooks spoil the Broth (Humoristic version :Too many clicks spoil the browse!)	If too many people are involved in something, it will not be done properly.
269		Trust not a horse's heel nor a dog's tooth.	
270		Truth is stranger than fiction	Events in real life are sometimes stranger than in fiction.
271		Two wrongs don't make a right	It is wrong to harm someone because they have harmed you.
272	U	Union is strength.	A group has more force than an individual.
273		Unwillingness easily finds an excuse.	A person who doesn't want to do something

274			
275	V	Variety is the spice of life.	Doing a lot of different things makes life more interesting
276		Virtue is its own reward.	You should not expect praise for acting in a correct or moral way
277			
278	W	Walls have ears.	Be careful. People could be listening.
279		Waste not, want not.	If you never waste anything, you will have it when you need it.
280		What the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't grieve over.	If a person doesn't know about something, it cannot hurt them.
281		What a man says drunk, he thinks sober.	People speak more freely under the influence of alcohol.
282		What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals.	People are less discreet under the influence of alcohol.
283		When the cat's away, the mice play.	People misbehave when their boss, or the person in authority, is absent.
284		When in Rome, do as the Romans do.	You should adopt the customs of the people or country you are visiting, and behave in the same way.
285		When poverty come in the door, love goes out the window.	
286		Where there's life there hope.	
287		Where there's a will, there's a way.	A person with determination will find a way of doing something.
288		Wisdom is better than strength.	Possible interpretations easily influenced person can be misled.
289		Wonders will never cease	
290		Wonders will never cease!	Expresses surprise at an unexpected pleasure or event (ironic)
291		Worry often gives a small thing a big shadow.	Worrying over small details can make them seem worse.
292	Y	You are what you eat.	What you eat has an effect on your well-being.
293		You are never too old to learn.	
294		You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink.	You can offer someone an opportunity to do something but you can't force them.
295		You can't teach an old dog new tricks.	A person who is used to doing things a certain way cannot change.
296		You never know what you can do until you try.	Try first before deciding not to be something.
297		You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.	You help me and I'll help you.

- **DID YOU KNOW - PROCRUSTEAN:** Once, in ancient Greece, there was a robber called Procrustes who would tie his victims to a bed and then proceed to alter them so that they would fit. If they were too long, he hacked off their limbs; if they were too short, he stretched them, this mythical tale gave us the helpful word Procrustean determination to force all minds into his mold.

Chapter - 3

LIST OF FOREIGN PHRASES

S. No.	Foreign Word	English Meanings
1	Ad absurdum	(ad ab - sir'dum) [Lat.]:to the point of absurdity. "He tediously repeated his argument <i>ad absurdum</i> ".
2	Ad infinitum	(ad in-fun-eye' tum) [Lat.]:to infinity. "The Lecture seemed to drone on <i>ad infinitum</i> ".
3	Adieu	a goodbye. " he whispered a fond adieu".
4	Ad nauseam	(ad noz' ee-um) [Lat.]:to a sickening degree."The politician uttered one platitude after another <i>ad nauseam</i> ."
5	Advocates diabolic	"argues against the canonization (sainthood) of a candidate in order to uncover any character flaws or misrepresentation of the evidence favoring canonization".
6	Aficionado	(uh-fish-' ya - nah'doh) [Span.]: an ardent devotee."I was surprised at what a baseball <i>aficionado</i> she had become."
7	Alma Mater	the university , school, or college that one formerly attended. "he started teaching at this alma mater."
8	Al fresco	in the open air. "an <i>al fresco</i> supper".
9	Alter ego	a person's secondary or alternative personality. "in the flesh she is a million miles from her photographic alter ego."
10	Angst	(augkst) [Ger.]:dread and anxiety. "Sylvia's teenage angst was nothing compared to the parental <i>angst</i> experienced by the two individuals whose duty it was to raise her."
11	Annus mirabilis	(an'uus muh-ra'buh-lis) [Lat.]:wonderful year. "Last year was the <i>annus mirabilis</i> for my company".
12	A priori	(ah pree - or'ee) [Lat]: based on theory rather than observation. "The fact that their house is in such disrepair suggests <i>a priori</i> that they are having financial difficulties".
13	An courant	(oh 'koo - rahn') [Fr.]:up-to-date."The shoes the hair, the clothes-every last detail of her dress, in fact - was utterly <i>au courant</i> ".
14	Avant grade	new and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or ,literature. "he has been called a promoter of the event- grade."
15	Beau geste	(boh zh'est) [Fr.]: a fine or noble gesture, often futile. "My fellow writers supported me by writing letters of protest to the publisher, but their <i>beau geste</i> could not prevent the inevitable".
16	Beau monde	(boh mound') [Fr.]:high society. "Such elegant doctor would impress even the <i>beau monde</i> ".
17	Bete noire	(bet nwah'r) [Fr.]: something particularly disliked. "Talk of the good old college days way back when had become his <i>bete noire</i> , and he began to avoid his school friends."
18	Blitzkrieg	an intense military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory.
19	Bona fide	(boh'na fide) [Let.]:in good faith; genuine. "For all her reticence and modesty, it was clear that she was a <i>bona fide</i> expert in her field."
20	Bon mot	(bon moe') [Fr.]: a witty remark or comment. "One <i>bon mot</i> after another flew out of his mouth, charming the audience".
21	Bon vivant	(bon vee - vahnt') [Fr.]:a person who lives luxuriously and enjoys good food and drink." It's true he's quite he <i>bon vivant</i> , but gets down to business he is a hard worker."

22	Bon appetit	used as a salutation to a person about to eat.
23	Boulevard	a wide street in a town or city, typically one lined with trees. "Sunset Boulevard".
24	Bravado	a bold manner or a show of boldness intended to impress or intimidate. "he possesses none of the classic wheeler-dealer's casual bravado".
25	Bric - a brac	miscellaneous objects and ornaments of little value. "then came donations of bric - a brac".
26	Carpe diem	(kar'pay dee'um) [Lat.]: seize the day."So what if you have an 8:00 a. m. meeting tomorrow and various appointments? <i>Carpe diem!</i>
27	Carte blanche	(kart blonsh') (Fr.): unrestricted power to act on one's own."I may have <i>carte blanche</i> around the office, but at home I'm a slave to my family's demands."
28	Casus belli	(kay'sus bel'eye) [Lat.]: an act justifying war."The general felt that the banana republic's insolent remarks about our national honor were enough of a <i>casus belli</i> to launch an attack".
29	Cause celebre	(koz suh - leb' ruh) [Fr.]: a widely known controversial case or issue."The Sacco and Vanzetti trial became an international <i>cause célèbre</i> during the 1920s".
30	Caveat emptor	(kav'ee - ot emp'to) [Lat.]: let the buyer beware."Before you leap at that real estate deal, <i>caveat emptor!</i> "
31	Charlatan	a person falsely claiming to have a special knowledge or skill. "a self-confessed con artist and charlatan".
32	Comme ci comme ça	(kom see'kom sah') [Fr.]: so - so."The plans for the party strike me as <i>comme ci comme ça</i> ."
33	Campos mentis	having full control of one's mind. "are you sure he was totally <i>compos mentis</i> ?"
34	Comme il faut	(kom eel foe,) [Fr.]: as it should be; fitting."His end was truly <i>comme il faut</i> ".
35	Corpus juris	"body of law".
36	Coup de grace	(koo de grahss') [Fr.]: finishing blow."After an already wildly successful day, the coup de grace came when she won best all-around athlete".
37	Cri de Coeur	(kree' de kur') [Fr.]: heartfelt appeal. 'About to leave the podium, he made a final <i>cri de coeur</i> to his people to end the bloodshed.'
38	De rigueur	(duh ree - gur') [Fr.]: strictly required, as by etiquette, usage, or fashion. "Loudly proclaiming one's support for radical causes had become <i>de rigueur</i> among her crowd".
39	Deus ex machina	(day'us ex mahk'uh - nuh) [Lat.]: a contrived device to resolve a situation."Stretching plausibility, the movie concluded with a <i>deus ex machina</i> ending in which everyone was rescued at the last minute."
40	De facto	in fact, whether by right or not. "the country was de facto divided between two states".
41	De jure	according to rightful entitlement or claim: by right. "the resolution declared that the independent republic of Latvia proclaimed on November 18, 1918 was still in existence <i>de jure</i> ".
42	Denouement	the final part of a play, film, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved. "the film's denouement was unsatisfying and ambiguous"
43	Dolce vita	(dole' chay vee'tuh) [Ital.]: sweet life the good life perceived as one of physical pleasure and self-indulgence. "My vacation this year is going to be to uninterrupted weeks of <i>dolce vita</i> ."
44	Dowry	(dow're) [Eng.]: a sum of money given by a bride's parents to the husband or his family at the time of marriage.

		person."I could not shake the sense the some shadowy <i>doppelganger</i> echoed my every move".
45	Enfant terrible	(ahn - fahn'tay - reeb' luh)[Fr.]:an incorrigible child ; an outrageously outspoken or bold person ."He played the role of <i>enfant terrible</i> , jolting us with his blunt assessment."
46	Entre nous	(ahn' truh noo) [Fr.]:between ourselves: confidentially. " <i>Entre nous</i> , their marriage is on the rocks."
47	Entourage	a group of people attending or surrounding an important person. "an entourage of loyal courtiers."
48	Envoy	a messenger or representative, especially one on a diplomatic mission. "the UN special envoy to Yugoslavia".
49	Ex cathedra	(ex kuh - thee' druh) [Lat.]:with authority; used specially of those pronouncements of the pope that are considered infallible." I resigned myself to obeying; my father's opinions were <i>ex cathedra</i> in our household."
50	Ex post facto	(ex' post fak' toh) [Lat.]: retroactively."I certainly hope that the change in policy will be honored <i>ex post facto</i> ."
51	Fait accompli	(fate ah - kom- plee') [Fr.]:an accomplished fact, presumably irreversible."There's no use protesting - it's a <i>fait accompli</i> ."
52	Facade	the principle front of a building, that faces onto a street or open space. "the house has a half - timbered facade".
53	Faux pas	(foh pah') [Fr.]:a social blunder. "Suddenly, she realized she had unwittingly committed yet another <i>faux pas</i> ."
54	Femme fatale	an attractive and seductive women, especially one who will ultimate cause distress to a man who becomes involved with her. "a femme fatale who plays one man off against another in pursuit of money".
55	Flagrante delicto	(fla - grahn 'tee di - lik'toh) [Lat.]:in an act."The detective realized that without hard evidence he had no case: he would have to catch the culprit <i>flagrante delicto</i> ."
56	Glasnost	(glaz' nohst) [Rus.]:open and frank discussion; initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985 in the Soviet Union. "Once the old chairman retired, the spirit of <i>glasnost</i> pervaded the department."
57	Hoi polloi	(hoy'puh - loy') [GK.]:the common people." Marie Antoinette recommended cake to the <i>hoi polloi</i> ."
58	Hara kiri	ritual suicide by disembowelment with a sword, formerly practiced in Japan by samurai as an honorable alternative to disgrace or execution.
59	Haute couture	expensive, fashionable clothes produced by leading fashion houses. "rails of <i>haute couture</i> ".
60	In loco parentis	(in loh'kohpa - ren'tiss) [Lat.]:in the place of a parent."The court appointed a guardian for the children, to serve <i>in loco parentis</i> ."
61	Inter vivos	(especially of a gift as opposed to a legacy) between living people. "gifts made <i>inter vivos</i> "
62	In medias res	(in me' - dee - as rays) [Lat.]:in the middle of a sequence of occurrences."The films begins <i>in medias res</i> , with a panting, terrified man running through the night."
63	In situ	(in sit'too) [Lat.]: situated in the original or natural position."I prefer seeing statues <i>in situ</i> rather than in the confines of a museum."
64	Ipso facto	(ip'soh fak'toh) by the fact itself." An extremist, <i>ipso facto</i> , cannot become part of a coalition."
65	Je ne sais quoi	(zheh neh say kwah') [Fr.]:I know not what; an elusive quality. "She couldn't

		devastatingly attractive."
66	Liaison	communication
67	Laissez faire	The policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering. "laissez-faire attitude to life."
68	Mano a mano	(mah'no mah'no) [Span]: directly or face-to-face in a confrontation or conflict. "Stay out of it, he admonished his friends," I want to handle this guy <i>mono a mano</i> ".
69	Mea culpa	(may'uh kul'puh) [Lat]: I am to blame. "His <i>mea culpa</i> was so offhand that i hardly think he meant it. "
70	Memento mori	(muh-men ' toh more'ee) [Lat]: a reminder that you must die. "The skull rested on the mantlepiece as a <i>memento mori</i> ."
71	Mot juste	(moh zhoost') [Fr.]: the exact, appropriate word. "Rats!" screamed the defiant three-year- old, immensely proud of his <i>mot just</i> ."
72	Modus operandi	a particular way or method of doing something. "every killer has his own special modus operandi"
73	Noblesse oblige	privilege entails responsibility. "he notion of noblesse oblige was part "of the ethic of the country gentleman"
74	Non sequitur	a conclusion or statement that does not logically follow from the previous argument or statement. "his weird mixed metaphors and non sequiturs"
75	Nouveau riche	people who have recently acquired wealth, typically those perceived as ostentatious or lacking in good taste. "the long-term wealthy and the nouveau riche came flocking to Saint Laurent's show"
76	Ne plus ultra	(nee' plus ul'truh) [Lat.]: the mos intense degree of a quality or state. "Pulling it from the box, he realized he was face to face with the <i>ne plus ultra</i> of" computer.
77	Nom de guerre	(nom duh gair) [Fr.]: pseudonym. "He went by his <i>nom de guerre</i> when"frequenting trendy nightclubs.
78	Nom de plume	(nom duh ploom') [Fr.]: pen name. "Deciding it was time to sit down and begin a novel, the would-be write spent the first several hours deciding upon a suitable <i>nom de plume</i> ."
79	Nota bene	(noh'tuh ben'nee) [Ital.] : note well; take notice. "Her postcard included a reminder:" <i>nota bene</i> , I'llbe returning on the 11 o'clock train.
80	Persona non grata	(per-soh'nuh non grah' tuh) [Lat.]: unacceptable or unwelcome person. "Once I was cut out of the will, I became <i>persona non grata</i> among my relatives."
81	Poltergeist	a ghost or other supernatural being supposedly responsible for physical disturbances such as making loud noises and throwing objects about.
82	Prima facie	(pry'ma fay'she) [Let.] : at first sight, clear and evident. "Although her husband implored, 'I can explain!' the sight of another woman wrapped in his arms was <i>prima facie</i> evidence that he was a deceitful lout."
83	Pro bono	(pro boh'noh) [Lat.] : done or donated without charge; free. "The lawyer's <i>pro bone</i> work" gave him a sense of value that his work on behalf of the corporation could not."
84	Pro rata	proportional. "as the pound has fallen costs have risen on a pro rata basis"
85	Quid pro quo	(kwid' pro kwoh) [Lat.] : something for something; an equal exchange. "She vowed that when she had the means, she would return his favors <i>quid pro quo</i> ."

86	Sens souci	(sahn soo-see') [Fr.] : carefree. "After several glasses of champagne, their mood turned distinctly <i>sans souci</i> ."
87	Sangfroid	composure or coolness shown in danger or under trying circumstance.
88	Savior-faire	(sav'wahr fair') [Fr.] : the ability to say and do the correct thing. "She presided over gathering with impressive <i>savoir-faire</i> ."
89	Schadenfreude	(shah den froy'deh) [Ger.] ; pleasure at someone else' misfortunes. <i>Schadenfreude</i> suffused the classroom after the insufferably supercilious class pet was caught cheating by the teacher. "
90	Sine qua non	(suh'tow voh'chee) [Ita]: in a quiet voice, attempting not to be overheard. "While the others were distracted, he filled me in <i>sotto voce</i> on all the "deliciously sordid details of the scandal."
91	Sotto Voce	(suh'tow voh'chee) [Ita] :in a quient voice, attempting not to be overheard. "While the other were distracted, he filled me in <i>sotto voce</i> on all the deliciously sordid details of the scandal. "
92	Sui generis	(su'ee jen'e-ris) [Lat] : unique. "Adjusting her pirate's hat and fringed hula skirt, Zelda sashayed into the party, knowing her fashion statement was <i>sui generis</i> ."
93	tete-a-tete	a private conversation between two people. "it so happened that their <i>tete-a-tete</i> was in earshot"
94	Terra incognita	(tare'uh in-kog-nee'tuh) [Lat]: unknown territory. "When the conversation suddenly switched from contemporary fiction to medieval Albanian playwrights, he felt himself entering <i>terra incognita</i> ."
95	Terra firma	dry land; the ground as distinct from the sea or air. "they needed to rest themselves on <i>terra firma</i> "
96	Tout le monde	(too luh mond') [Fr]:everybody; everyone of importance. 'Don't miss the event; it's bound to be attended by <i>tout le monde</i> .'
97	Ultra vires	beyond one's legal power or authority. "jurisdictional errors render the decision <i>ultra vires</i> "
98	Veni, vidi, vici	(ven'ee vee'deechee) [Lat.] : I came, I saw, I conquered. "After the takeover the business mogul gloated, ' <i>veni, vidi, vici</i> '."
99	Verboten	(fer-boh'ten) [Ger.] : forbidden, as by law; prohibited. "That topic, I am afriad, is <i>verboten</i> in this household."
100	Vox populi	(voks pop'yoo-lie) [Lat.] : I came, I saw, I conquered. "After the takeover the business mogul gloated, ' <i>veni, vidi, vici</i> '."
101	Volte face	an abrupt and complete reversal of attitude, opinion, or position. "a remarkable <i>volte-face</i> on taxes"
102	Wanderjahr.	(vahn'der-yahr) [Ger.] : a year or period of travel, especially following one's schooling. "The trio took off on their <i>Wanderjahr</i> , intent" on visiting every museum between Edinburgh and Rome."
103	Weltanschauung	(velt'an-shou'ung) [Ger.] : a world view or philosophy of life. "His <i>Weltanschauung</i> gradually metamorphized from a grim and pessimistic one to a sunny, but no less complex, view."
104	Welschmerz	(velt'shmerts) [Ger.] : sorrow over the evils of the world. "His poetry expressed a certain <i>Welschmerz</i> , or world-weariness."
105	Zeitgeist	(ite'guyst) [Ger.] : the thought or sensibility characteristic of a particular period of time. "She blamed it on the <i>Zeitgeist</i> , which" encouraged hedonistic excess.

Chapter - 4**LIST OF LITERARY DEVICES**

1	Allegory	An allegory is an symbolism device where the meaning of a greater, often abstract, concept is conveyed with the aid of a more corporeal object or idea being used as an example. Usually a rhetoric device, an allegory suggest a meaning via metaphoric.
2	Alliteration	Alliteration is a literary device where words are used in quick succession and begin with letters belonging to the same should group. Whether it is the consonant sound or a specific vowel group, alliteration involves creating a repetition of similar sounds in the sentence. Alliterations are also created when the words all begin with the same letter. Alliterations are used to add character to the writing and often add an element of 'fun to the pice..'
3	Allusion	An allusion is a figure of speech whereby the author refers to a subject matter such as a place, event, or literary work by way of a passing reference. It is up to the reader to make a connection to the subject being mentioned.
4	Amplification	Amplification refers to a literary practice wherein the writer embellishes the sentence by adding more information to it in order to increase its worth and understandability. When a plain sentence is too abrupt and fails to convey the full implications desired, amplification comes into play when the writer adds more to the structure to give it more meaning.
5	Anagram	Anagrams are an extremely popular form of literary device wherein the writer jumbles up parts of the word to create a new word. From the syllables of a phrase to the individual letters of a word, any fraction can be jumbled to create a new form. Anagram is a form of wordplay that allows the writer to infuse mystery and a little interactive fun in the writing so that the reader can decipher the actual word on their own and discover a depth of meaning to the writing.
6	analogy	An analogy is a literary device that helps to establish a relationship based on similarities between two concepts or ideas. By using an analogy we can convey a new idea by using the blueprint of an old one as a basis for understanding. With a mental linkage between the two, one can create understanding regarding the new concept in a simple and succinct manner.
7	Anastrophe	Anastrophe is a form of literary device wherein the order of the noun and the adjective in the sentence is exchanged. In standard parlance and writing the adjective comes before the noun but when one is employing an anastrophe the noun is followed by the adjective. This reversed order creates a dramatic impact and lends weight to the description offered by the adjective.
8	Anecdote	The word anecdote, phonetically pronounced an.ik.doht, means a short verbal accounting of a funny, amusing, interesting event or incident. The story is usually a reminiscence from the teller's life but at best is a related story of fact, as opposed to a contrived work of fiction. The origin of the word anecdote comes from the Greek Byzantine period, A.D. 527 to 565 during the reign of emperor Justinian. In his court, Justinian had a historian named Procopius who was a gifted writer who wrote many witty, amusing and somewhat bawdy accounts of court life. Never intending for this stories to become public he entitled his writings as "Anecdota" which was Greek for unpublished and kept secret. After his secret writings did indeed become public and published, the term anecdote became commonly used for similar accounts.
9	Anthropomorphism	Anthropomorphism can be understood to be the act of lending a human quality, emotion or ambition to a non human object or being. This act of lending a human element to a non-human subject is often employed in order to endear the later to the readers or audience and increase the level of relativity between the two while also lending character to the subject.
10	Antithesis	An antithesis is used when writer employs two sentences of contrasting meanings in

		sentence, an antithesis is used to create a stark contrast using two divergent element that come together to create one uniform whole. An antithesis plays on the complementary property of opposites to create one vivid picture. The purpose of using an antithesis in literature is to create a balance between opposite qualities and lend a greater insight into the subject.
11	Aphorism	An aphorism is a concise statement that is made in matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth. Aphorisms are often adages, wise sayings and maxims aimed at imparting sense and wisdom. It is to be noted that aphorisms are usually witty and curt and often have an underlying tone of authority to them.
12	Archetype	An archetype is a reference to a concept, a person or an object that has served as a prototype of its kind and is the original idea that has come to be used over and over again. Archetypes are literary devices that employ the use of a famous concept, person or object to convey a wealth of meaning. Archetypes are immediately identifiable and even though they run the risk of being overused, they are still the best examples of their kind.
13	Assonance	Assonance refers to repetition of sounds produced by vowels within a sentence or phrase. In this regard assonance can be understood to be a kind of alliteration. What sets it apart from alliterations is that it is the repetition of only vowel sounds. Assonance is the opposite of consonance, which implies repetitive usage of consonant sound.
14	Asyndeton	Asyndeton refers to a practice in literature where the author purposely leaves out conjunctions in the sentence, while maintaining the grammatical accuracy of the phrase. Asyndeton as a literary tool helps in shortening up the implied meaning of the entire phrase and presenting it in a succinct form. This compact version helps in creating an immediate impact whereby the reader is instantly attuned to what the writer is trying to convey. Use of this literary device helps in creating a strong impact and such sentences have greater recall worth since the idea is presented in a nutshell.
15	Authorial intrusion	Authorial Intrusion is an interesting literary device wherein the author penning the story, poem or prose steps away from the text and speaks out to the reader. Authorial Intrusion establishes a one to one relationship between the writer and the reader where the later is no longer a secondary player or an indirect audience to the progress of the story but is the main subject of the author's attention.
16	Bibliomancy	As the very name itself suggests, this kind of literary device finds its roots in biblical origins. This term refers to the practice of basing a plot happening or event and anticipating the results it will have on a faction of the Bible. It involves a random selection process wherein the biblical passage is chosen as a founding stone for basing the outcome of the writing. In an overall context, not limited to just literature, bibliomancy refers to foretelling the "future" by turning to random portions of the Bible for guidance.
17	Bildungsroman	This is a very popular form of storytelling whereby the author bases the plot on the overall growth of the central character throughout the timeline of the story. As the story progresses, the subject undergoes noticeable mental, physical, social, emotional, moral, and often spiritual advancement and strengthening before the readers' eyes. It has often been seen that the protagonist begins with views, aims and dreams that are in contrast to the other character's in the story and then fights his or her way through to achieve them.
18	Cacophony	A cacophony in literature refers to the use of words and phrases that imply strong, harsh sounds within the phrase. These words have jarring and dissonant sounds that create a disturbing, objectionable atmosphere.
19	Caesura	This literary device involves creating a fracture of sorts within a sentence where the two separate parts are distinguishable from one another yet intrinsically linked to one another. The purpose of using a caesura is to create a dramatic pause, which has a strong impact. The pause helps to add an emotional, often theatrical touch to the sentence and conveys a depth of sentiment in a short phrase.

20	Characterization	Characterization in literature refers the step by step process wherein an author introduces and then describes a character. The character can be described directly by the author or indirectly through the action, thought, and speech of the character.
21	Chiasmus	Chiasmus is a figure of speech containing two phrases that are parallel but inverted to each other.
22	Circumlocution	Circumlocution is a form of writing where the writer uses exaggeratedly long and complex sentences in order to convey a meaning that could have otherwise been conveyed through a shorter, much simpler sentence. Circumlocution involves stating an idea or a view in an indirect manner that leaves the reader guessing and grasping at the actual meaning.
23	Conflict	It is a literary device used for expressing a resistance the protagonist of the story finds in achieving his aims or dreams. The conflict is a discord that can have external aggressors or can even arise from within the self. It can occur when the subject is battling his inner discord, at odds with his surroundings or it may be pitted against other in the story.
24	Connotation	Connotations are the associations people make with words that go beyond the literal or dictionary definition. Many words have connotations that create emotions or feelings in the reader.
25	Consonance	Consonance refers to repetition of sounds in quick succession produced by consonants within a sentence or phrase. The repetitive sound is often found at the end of a word. Consonance is the opposite of assonance, which implies repetitive usage of vowel sounds.
26	Denotation	Denotation refers to the use of the dictionary definition or literal meaning of a word.
27	Deus ex Machina	Deus ex Machina is a rather debatable and often criticized form of literary device. It refers to the incidence where an implausible concept or character is brought into the story in order to make the conflict in the story resolve and to bring about a pleasing solution. The use of Deus ex Machina is not recommended as it is seen to be the mark of a poor plot that the writer needs to resort to random, insupportable and unbelievable twists and turns to reach the end of the story.
28	Diction	Diction is the distinctive tone or tenor of an author's writings. Direction is not just a writer's choice of words it can include the mood, attitude, dialect and style of writing. Direction is usually judged with reference to the prevailing standards of Proper writing and speech and is seen as the mark of quality writing. It is also understood as the selection of certain words or phrases that become peculiar to a writer.
29	Doppelganger	The term is derived from the German language and literally translates into 'double walker'. It refers to a character in the story that is actually a counterfeit or a copy of a genuine character. Doppelgangers of the main characters usually bear the ability to impersonate the original but have vastly different spirits and intentions. The doppelganger usually has a different appearance but an earthly soul and supernatural hoodwinking abilities that allow it to fool other unsuspecting characters.
30	Exphrastic	Ekphrastic refers to a form of writing, mostly poetry, wherein the author describes another work of art, usually visual. It is used to convey the deeper symbolism of the corporeal art form by means of a separate medium. It has often been found that ekphrastic writing is rhetorical in nature and symbolic of a greater meaning.
31	Epilogue	Epilogues are an inherent part of any story or poem and are essential to the structure of any written form. The epilogue is an important literary tool that acts as the afterword once the last chapter is over. The purpose of an epilogue is to add a little insight to some interesting developments that happen once the major plot is over. Epilogues often act as a teaser trailer to any possible sequels that might be created later. Sometimes the epilogue is used to add a little bit about the life or future of the main characters after the story itself has unfolded and wrapped up. Epilogues can be written in a number of ways: sometimes the same narrative style as adopted in the story is continued while at other times one of the characters might

		take up the narrative or speak one to one with the audience.
32	Epithet	An epithet is a literary device that is used as a descriptive device. It is usually used to add to person or place's regular name and attribute some special quality to the same. Epithets are remarkable in that they become a part of common parlance over time. These descriptive words and phrases can be used to enhance the persona of real and fictitious places, objects, persons and divinities.
33	Euphemism	The term 'euphemism' is used to refer to the literary practice of using a comparatively milder or less abrasive form of a negative description instead of its original, unsympathetic form. This device is used when writing about matters such as sex, violence, death, crimes and things "embarrassing". The purpose of euphemisms is to substitute unpleasant and severe words with more genteel ones in order to mask the harshness. The use of euphemisms is sometimes manipulated to lend a touch of exaggeration or irony in satirical writing.
34	Euphony	The literary device "euphony" refers to the use of phrases and words that are noted for possessing an extensive degree of notable loveliness or melody in the sound they create. The use of euphony is predominant in literary prose and poetry, where poetic devices such as alliterations, rhymes and assonance are used to create pleasant sounds. Euphony is the opposite of cacophony, which refers to the creation of unpleasant and harsh sounds by using certain words and phrases together. This literary based on the use and manipulation of phonetics in literature.
35	Faulty parallelism	In literature device, the term 'parallelism' is used to refer to the practice placing together similarly structure related phrases word or clauses. Parallelism involves placing sentence items in a parallel grammatical format wherein nouns are listed together, specific verb forms are listed together verb forms are listed together and the like. When one fails to follow this parallel structure, it results in faulty parallelism. The failure to maintain a balance in grammatical forms is known as faulty parallelism wherein similar grammatical forms receive dissimilar or unequal weight.
36	Flashback	Flashback is a literary device wherein the author depicts the occurrence of specific events to the reader, which have taken place before the present time the narration is following, or events that have happened before the events that are currently unfolding in the story. Flashback deices that are commonly used are past narratives by characters, depictions and references of dreams and memories and a sub device known as authorial sovereignty wherein the author directly choose to refer to a past occurrence by bringing it up in a straightforward manner. Flashback is used to create a background to the present situation, place or person.
37	Foil	A foil is another character in a story who contrasts with the main character, usually to highlight one of their attributes.
38	Foreshadowing	The literary device foreshadowing refers to the use of indicative word or phrases and hints that set the state for a story to unfold and give the reader a hint of something that is going to happen without revealing the story or spoiling the suspense. Foreshadowing is used to suggest an upcoming outcome to the story.
39	Hubris	Hubris, in this day and age, is another way of saying overly arrogant. You can tel the difference of hubris and just regular arrogance or pride by the fact that the character has seemed to allow reality slip away from them. The character portraying hubris, also commonly referred to as hybris, may have just gained a huge amount of power and the false belief that they are "untouchable". This term hubris used to have a slightly different meaning and was a very negative subject back in ancient Greek. It used to be closely related to a crime in Athens. In writing and literature hubris is generally considered a "tragic flaw" and it is saved for the protagonist. The reason for this is because at the end of the story you should be able to see that it is this flaw that brings the "bad guy" down.
40	Hyperbaton	A hyperbaton is a literary device wherein the author plays with the regular positioning of words and phrases and creates a differently structured sentence to convey the same meaning. It is said that by using a hyperbaton, words or phrases overstep their conventional placements and result in a more complex and intriguing sentence structure. this literary device is used to all more depth and interest to the

		sentence structure.
41	Hyperbole	A hyperbole is a literary device wherein the author plays with the regular positioning of words and phrases and creates a differently structured sentence to convey the same meaning. It is said that by using a hyperbole, words or phrases overstep their conventional placements and result in a more complex and intriguing sentence structure. This literary device is used to add more depth and interest to sentence structure.
42	Imagery	In literature, one of the strongest devices is imagery wherein the author uses words and phrases to create "mental images" for the reader. Imagery helps the reader to visualize more realistically the author's writings. The usage of metaphors, allusions, descriptive words and similes amongst other literary forms in order to "tickle" and awaken the readers' sensory perceptions is referred to as imagery. Imagery is not limited to only visual sensations, but also refers to igniting kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, thermal and auditory sensations as well.
43	Internal rhyme	In literature the internal rhyme is a practice of forming a rhyme in only one line of verse. An internal rhyme is also known as the middle rhyme because it is typically constructed in the middle of a line to rhyme with the bit at the end of the same metrical line.
44	Inversion	The term 'inversion' refers to the practice of changing the conventional placement of words. It is a literary practice typical of the older classical poetry genre. In present day literature it is usually used for the purpose of laying emphasis this literary device is more prevalent in poetry than prose because it helps to arrange the poem in a manner that catches the attention of the reader not only with its content but also with its physical appearance; a result of the peculiar structuring.
45	Irony	the use of irony in literature refers to playing around with words such that the meaning implied by a sentence or word is actually different from the literal meaning. Often irony is used to suggest the stark contrast of the literal meaning being put forth. The deeper, real layer of significance is revealed not by the words themselves but the situation and the context in which they are placed.
46	Juxtaposition	Juxtaposition is a literary device wherein the author places a person, concept, place, idea or them parallel to another. The purpose juxtaposing two directly or indirectly related entities close together in literature is to highlight the contrast between the two and compare them. This literary device is usually used for etching out a character in detail, creating suspense or lending a rhetorical effect.
47	Kenings	The use of Kennings in literature is characteristically related to works in Old English poetry where the author would use a twist of words, figure of speech or magic poetic phrase or a newly created compound sentence or phrase to refer to a person, object, place, action or idea. The use of imagery and indicative, direct and indirect references to substitute the proper, formal name of the subject is known as kennings. The use of kennings was also prevalent in Old Norse and Germanic poetry.
48	Litotes	Litotes are figures of rhetoric speech that use an understated statement of an affirmative by using a negative description. Rarely talked about, but commonly used in modern day conversations litotes are a discreet way of saying something unpleasant without directly using negativity'. Sometimes called an ironical understatement and/or an avoidance of a truth which can be either positive or negative. Common examples: "I'm not feeling bad," or "he's definitely not a rocket scientist." The actual meanings are: "I am feeling well," and "he is not smart." Litotes were used frequently in Old English Poetry and Literature, and can be found in the English, Russian, German, Dutch and French languages.
49	Malapropism	Malapropism in literature refers to the practice of misusing words by substituting words with similar sounding words that have different, often unconnected meanings, and thus creating a situation of confusion, misunderstanding and amusement. Malapropism is used to convey that the speaker or character is flustered, bothered, unaware or confused and as a result cannot employ proper diction. A trick to using malapropism is to ensure that the two words (the original and the substitute) sound

		result.
50	Metaphor	Metaphors are one of the most extensively used literary devices. A metaphor refers to a meaning or identity ascribed to one subject by way of another. In a metaphor, one subject is implied to be another so as to draw a comparison between their similarities and shared traits. The first subject, which is the focus of the sentences is usually compared to the second subject, which is used to convey a degree of meaning that is used to characterize the first. The purpose of using a metaphor is to take an identity or concept that we understand clearly (second subject) and use it to better understand the lesser known element (the first subject).
51	Metonymy	Metonymy in literature refers to the practice of not using the formal word for an object or subject and instead referring to it by using another word that is intricately linked to the formal name or word. It is the practice of substituting the main word with a word that is closely linked to it.
52	Mood	The literary device 'mood' refers to a definitive stance the author adopts in shaping a specific emotional perspective towards the subject of the literary work. It refers to the mental and emotional disposition of the author towards the subject, which in turn lends a particular character or atmosphere to the work. The final tone achieved thus is instrumental in evoking specific, appropriate responses from the reader.
53	Motif	The literary device 'motif' is any element, subject, idea or concept that is constantly present through the entire body of literature. Using a motif refers to the repetition of a specific theme dominating the literary work. Motifs are very noticeable and play a significant role in defining the nature of the course of events and the very fabric of the literary piece.
54	Negative capability	The use of negative capability in literature is a concept promoted by poet John Keats, who was of the opinion that literary achievers, especially poets, should be able to come to terms with the fact that some matters might have to be left unsolved and uncertain. Keats was of the opinion that some certainties were best left open to imagination and that the element of doubt and ambiguity added romanticism and specialty to a concept.
55	Nemesis	In literature, the use of a nemesis refers to a situation of poetic justice wherein the positive characters are rewarded and the negative characters are penalized. The word also sometimes refers to the character or medium by which this justice is brought about as Nemesis was the patron goddess of vengeance according to classical mythology.
56	Onomatopoeia	The term onomatopoeia' refers to words whose very sound is very close to the sound they are meant to depict. In other words, it refers to sound words whose pronunciation to the actual sound they represent.
57	Oxymoron	Oxymoron is a significant literary device as it allows the author to use contradictory, contrasting concepts placed together in a manner that actually ends up making sense in a strange, and slightly complex manner. An oxymoron is an interesting literary device because it helps to perceive a deeper level of truth and explore different layers of semantics while writing.
58	Paradox	A paradox in literature refer to the use of concepts or ideas that are contradictory to one another, yet, when placed together hold significant value on several levels. The uniqueness of paradoxes lies in the fact that deeper level of meaning and significance is not revealed at first glance, but when it does crystallize, it provides astonishing insight.
59	Pathetic fallacy	Pathetic fallacy is a type of literary device whereby the author ascribes the human feelings of one or more of his or her characters to nonhuman objects or nature or phenomena. It is a type of personification, and is known to occur more by accident and less on purpose.
60	Periodic structure	In literature, the concept of a periodic structure refers to a particular placement of sentence elements such as the main clause of the sentence and/or its predicate are purposely held off and placed at the end instead of at the beginning or their conventional positions. In such placements, the crux of the sentence's meaning is usually held off until the end, which is called the enjambement. While this might

		confusing at first, a periodic structure lends a flair of drama and romanticism to a sentence and is greatly used in poetry.
61	Periphrasis	The term 'periphrasis' refers to the use of excessive language and surplus words to convey a meaning that could otherwise be conveyed with fewer words and in more direct a manner. The use of this literary device can be to embellish a sentence, to create a grander effect, to beat around the bush and to draw attention away from the crux of the message being conveyed.
62	Personification	Personification is one of the most commonly used and recognized literary devices. It refers to the practice of attaching human traits and characteristics with inanimate object, phenomena and animals.
63	Plot	The plot usually refers to the sequence of events and happenings that make up a story. There is usually a pattern, unintended or intentional, that threads the plot together. The plot basically refers to the main outcome and order of the story. There is another kind of plot in literature as well; it refers to the conflict or clash occurring as a part of the story. The conflict usually follows 3 regular formats: a) characters in conflict with one another b) characters in conflict with their surroundings and c) characters in conflict with themselves.
64	Point of View	Point of view is the manner in which a story is narrated or depicted and who it is that tells the story. Simply put, the point of view determines the angle and perception of the story unfolding, and thus influences the tone in which the story takes place. The point of view is instrumental in manipulating the reader's understanding of the narrative. In a way, the point of view can allow or withhold the reader access into the greater reaches of the story. Two of the most common point of view techniques are the first person, wherein the story is told by the narrator from his or her standpoint and the third person wherein the narrator does not figure in the events of the story and tells the story by referring to all characters and places in the third person with third person pronouns and proper nouns
65	Polysyndeton	Polysyndeton refers to the process of using conjunctions or connecting words frequently in a sentence, placed very close to one another. Opposed to the usual norm of using them sparsely, only where they are technically needed. The use of polysyndetons is primarily for adding dramatic effect as they have a strong rhetorical presence.
66	portmanteau	In literature, this device refers to the practice of joining together two or more words in order to create an entirely new word. This is often done in order to create a name or word for something by combining the individual characteristics of 2 or more other words.
67	Prologue	A prologue can be understood to be a sort of introduction to a story that usually sets the tone for the story and acts as a bit of a backgrounder or a "sneak peek" into the story. Prologues are typically a narrative 'spoken' by one of the characters and not from the part of the author.
68	Puns	Puns are a very popular literary device wherein a word is used in a manner to suggest two or more possible meanings. This is generally done to the effect of creating humor or irony or wryness. Puns can also refer to words that suggest meanings of similar-sounding words. The trick is to make the reader have an "ah!" moment and discover 2 or more meanings.
69	Rhyme scheme	The rhyme scheme is the practice of rhyming words placed at the end of the lines in the prose or poetry. Rhyme scheme refers to the order in which particular words rhyme. If the alternate words rhyme, it is an "a-b-a-b" rhyme scheme, which means "a" is the rhyme for the lines 1 and 3 and "b" is the rhyme affected in the lines 2 and 4.
70	Rhythm & rhyme	The concept of 'rhythm and rhyme' refers to a pattern of rhymes that is created by using words that produce the same, or similar sounds. Rhythm and rhyme together refer to the recurrence of similar sounds in prose and poetry, creating a musical, gentle effect.
71	Satire	The use of satire in literature refers to the practice of making fun of a human

		of correcting or bettering the character that is on the receiving end of the satire. In general, even though satire might be humorous and may "make fun" its purpose is not to entertain and amuse but actually to derive a reaction of contempt from the reader.
72	Setting	In literature, the word 'setting' is used to identify and establish the time, place and mood of the events of the story. It basically helps in establishing where and when and under what circumstances the story is taking place.
73	Simile	Similes are one of the most commonly used literary devices; referring to the practice of drawing parallels or comparisons between two unrelated and dissimilar things, people, beings, places and concepts. By using similes a greater degree of meaning and understanding is attached to an otherwise simple sentence. The reader is able to better understand the sentiment the author wishes to convey. Similes are marked by the use of the words 'as' or 'such as' or 'like'.
74	Spoonerism	Spoonerism refers to the practice of interchanging the first letters of some words in order to create new words or even to create nonsensical words in order to create a humorous setting. While they are often unintentional and known as a "slip of the tongue", in literature they are welcomed as witty wordplay.
75	Stanza	The term stanza refers to a single, related chunk of lines in poetry. It basically refers to one unit or group of lines, which forms one particular faction in poetry. The most basic kind of stanza is usually 4 lines per group, with the simplest rhyme scheme "a-b-a-b" being followed.
76	Stream of consciousness	The phrase 'stream of consciousness' refers to an uninterrupted and unhindered collection and occurrence of thoughts and ideas in the conscious mind. In literature, the phrase refers to the flow of these thoughts, with reference to a particular character's thinking process. This literary device is usually used in order to provide a narrative in the form of the character's thoughts instead of using dialogue or description.
77	Suspense	Suspense is the intense feeling that an audience goes through while waiting for the outcome of certain events. It basically leaves the reader holding their breath and wanting more information. The amount of intensity in a suspenseful moment is why it is hard to put a book down. Without suspense, a reader would lose interest quickly in any story because there is nothing that is making the reader ask, "What's going to happen next?" In writing, there has to be a series of events that leads to a climax that captivates the audience and makes them tense and anxious to know what is going to happen.
78	Symbol	A symbol is literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight, and is representative of several other aspects, concepts or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbol is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning.
79	Synecdoche	Synecdoche is a literary devices that uses a part of something to refer to the whole or vice versa. It is somewhat rhetorical in nature, where the entire object is represented by way of a fraction of it or a fraction of the object is symbolized' by the whole.
80	Synesthesia	While the term synesthesia literally refers to a medical condition wherein one or many of the sensory modalities become joined to one another, in literature it refers to the depiction of a strong connection, link or bond between the different senses. Characters in literature are sometimes described to experiences synesthesia. Synesthesia is the conflation of the senses.
81	Syntax	Syntax in literature refers to the actual way in which words and sentences are placed together in the writing. Usually in the English language the syntax should follow a pattern of subject-verb-object agreement but sometimes authors play around with this to achieve a lyrical, rhythmic, rhetoric or questioning effect. It is not related to the act of choosing specific words or even the meaning of each word or the overall meanings conveyed by the sentences.
82	Theme	The theme of any literary work is the base that acts as a foundation for the entire

		is basically the main subject. The theme can be an enduring pattern or motif throughout the literary work, occurring in a complex, long winding manner or it can be short and succinct and Provide a certain insight into the story.
83	Tone	The tone of a literary work is the perspective or attitude that the author adopt with regards to a specific character, place or development. Tone can portray a variety of emotions ranging from solemn, grave, and critical to witty, wry and humorous. Tone helps the reader ascertain the ascertain the writer's fallings towards a particular topic and this in turn influences the reader's understanding of the story
84	Tragedy	In literature, the concept of tragedy refer to a series of unfortunate event by which one or more of the literary in the story undergo several misfortunes, which finally culminate into a disaster of epic proportions. Tragedy is generally built up in 5 stages: a) happy times b) the introduction of a problem c) the problem worsens to a crisis or dilemma d) the characters are unable to prevent the problem from taking over e) the problem results in some catastrophic, grave ending, which is the tragedy culminated.
85	Understatement	This literary device refers to the practice of drawing attention to a fact that is already obvious and noticeable. Understanding a fact is usually done by way of sarcasm, irony, wryness or any other form or dry humor. Understanding something is akin to exaggerating its obviousness as a means of humor.
86	Verisimilitude	Verisimilitude tends to be based around the appearance or proximity to being real, or the truth. It was large part of the work of Karl Popper, and can be used in a variety of different ways to describe something, as well. It is a way of implying is a way of implying the believability or likelihood of a theory narrative. However, just because something can be described as having Verisimilitude does not mean that it is true, only that merely appears to or seems to be true.
87	Verse	The literary term 'verse' is used to refer to any single, lone line of a poetry composition. A metrical writing line is known as verse. The word can however, also refer to a stanza or any other part of the poetry.

- **DID YOU KNOW - MAUDLIN:** We speak of women who cry too easily as being maudlin. The history of the word shows us why. going back to the Mary Magdalene of Bible fame who was freed of evil spirits by Christ. Mary Magdalene was usually shown by classical painters with eyes swollen and red from weeping for he sins. Little by the sound of Magdalene changed to maudlin, and finally the word was applied to those who shed tears over little or nothing.

Unit -1**Chapter - I Phrasal Verbs And Prepositional Phrases**

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Example
--------------	------------	---------

A

act up	behave or function	I think I need to take my car to the mechanic because it's acting up again.
add*up+	calculate a sum	I added up the receipts and it totaled \$135.46.
add up to +	equal an amount	The total expenses added up to \$325.00.
add up	make sense	Her story doesn't add up. I think she is lying.
ask*out+	invite on a date	I can't believe that Joe finally asked me out on a date!
ask* over+	invite to one's home	Why don't we ask the Johnsons over for dinner?

B

back down	stop defending your opinion in a debate	Jane never backs down. She always wins arguments.
back out	not keep (a promise ,agreement, deal)	Sam backed out at the last second.
back out of+	not keep (a promise, agreement, deal)	Sam backed out at the agreement at last second.
back* up+	give support	You need example to back up your opinion.
back up	move backward, reverse	Could you back up a little so I can open this drawer.
bawl*out	criticize, reprimand (inf.)	She bawled him out for arriving late.
bear down on +	bite	The soldiers had to bear down on the leather strap while the doctor removed a bullet from the soldiers arm.
bear down on +	take strong measures against	The U.S.A. is bearing down on drug traffickers.
bear on +	have to do with	This information may bear on this case.
bear up	withstand	I didn't think he would bear up so well in that situation.
bear up under +	withstand	How did he bear up under such extreme pressure.
bear with +	be patient	Please bear with me while I fill out the paperwork.
blow in	visit unexpectedly (inf.)	My cuosin blew in unexpectedly with his entire family.
blow over	pass without creating a problem	All this negative publicity with blow over in a couple of weeks.
blow*up+	make explode; destroy using explosives	The terrorists blew the bridge up.
blow up	explode	The bomb blew up before they could defuse it.
blow up	suddenly become very angry	When Joan heard the news, she blew up and rushed out of the room
break*down+	analyze in detail	We need to break this problem down in order to solve.

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

break down	stop working properly	the truck broke down in the desert.
break down	become mentally ill	She broke down after her husband died.
break*in+	wear or use something new until it is comfortable	I need to break these shoes in before I go hiking.
break in	interrupt	While we were discussing the situation, Terri broke in to give her option.
break in	enter a place unlawfully	The burglar broke in between midnight and 3 AM.
break in on +	interrupt (a conversation)	Jane broke in on the conversation and told us to get back to work.
break into +	enter a house unlawfully	The burglar broke into the house between midnight and 3 AM.
break into +	interrupt (a conversation)	Jane broke into conversation and told us what she knew.
break *off +	end something	Sally broke her engagement to John off.
break out	appear violently	Violent protests broke out in response to the military coup.
break out+	use something extravagant for celebration	He broke out the champagne to celebrate his promotion.
break out of+	escape	The murderer broke out of the prison.
break* up+	break into pieces	I broke the cracker up into pieces and put it in the soup.
break*up+	disperse (a crowd), stop (a fight)	The police broke the demonstration up before it got out of control.
break up	end a relationship	Sam and Diane broke up again. What a rocky relationship.
bring* about +	cause to happen	Democracy brought about great change in the lives of the people.
bring*along+	bring with	When we go to the forest, bring your wildlife guide along.
bring* around	change someone's mind, convince someone	She doesn't want to go, but we'll eventually bring her around.
bring * away	learn to gain (from an experience)	My trip across the Sahara was difficult, but I brought a new appreciation for life away from the experience.
ring* off +	succeed at something difficult or unexpected	You robbed the bank! I can't believe you brought that off.
bring* on+	cause something	I can't believe she got so angry. What brought that on?
bring* out+	highlight, stress	Your new shirt bring out the color your eyes.
bring* over +	bring to someone's house	When you visit me, why don't you bring over your son.
bring *to	revive consciousness	We used smelling salts to bring her to after she fainted.
bring*up +	mention	I didn't want to bring up the fact that she was unemployed.
bring * up +	raise (a child)	Sam was brought up in South Carolina.

brush * off +	ignore something or someone (inf.)	Mary brushed her ex - boyfriend off at the party.
burn * down+	destroy by setting fire to	The children burned the house down while playing with matches.
burn down	burn until completely gone (building)	Two buildings burnt down in the fire.
burn up	be hot	I am burning up in here- open the window.
burn up	consume by fire	The papers were burned up in the fire .
burn* up +	destroy by fire	He burnt up the files.
buy * out +	buy the shares of a company	Pacific Inc. was bought out by a
buy * up +	purchase the entire supply of something	We bought up all the beer in the store.

C

call of +	require (as in a recipe)	This recipe calls for milk , not water
call* off+	cancel something	They called the picnic off because of the rain.
call* off+	order to stop (an invasion, guard dogs)	He called off the dogs when he saw it was his neighbor.
call on +	visit	Mark called on Naomi while he was in town.
call on +	invite someone to speak in a meeting or a classroom	Professor Tanzer called on Tim to answer the question.
call * up +	telephone	I called Sam up to see if he wanted to go to the movies.
calm * down +	make someone relax	You can calm the baby down by rocking her gently.
care for +	nurse someone or something	He cared for the bird until its wing healed.
care for +	Like someone or something	I don't care for sour cream on my potato.
carry on +	continue (a conversation, a game)	Please, carry on. I didn't mean to interrupt you.
carry on about +	continue in an annoying way	He kept carrying on about how much money he makes.
carry on with +	continue	I want you to carry on with he projects while I am out of town.
carry *out +	complete and / or accomplish something	The secret agent carried out his orders exactly as planned.
carry * over+	continue on a subsequent day, page etc.	The meeting carried over into lunch time.
catch on	slowly start to understand (inf.)	He caught on after a few minutes.
catch up	make up for lost time	I will never catch up. I am too behind in my work.
catch up with+	speed up to be at the same place as a person or thing in front of you	I had to run to catch up with the others.
catch up on +	become up - to - date	I need to catch up on world events. I haven't seen the news in ages.

		is finished.
check by +	go to a place to see if everything is OK	We need to check by the office to see the documents are ready.
check for +	try to find	They checked for termites before they bought the house.
check in	enter a hospital, hotel etc.	They need to check in before noon.
check into +	enter a hospital, hotel etc.	They checked into the hotel at 11:00 AM.
check into +	investigate, look for (often through a service)	We are checking into discount flight to London.
check* off +	make a mark next to (an item on a list)	Check each name off the list.
check on +	make sure something is OK	Let's check on the baby again before we go to sleep.
check *out +	investigate, take a look at	He checked out the new restaurant down the street.
check out	leave a hotel, hospital	It's already eleven. We need to check out.
check out of +	leave a hotel, hospital	We checked out of the hotel before ten.
check * over+	closely examine the condition or something	He checked over the old car to see if it was worth buying.
check up on +	investigate someone or something	The police are checking up on the bomb threats.
check* through	send luggage through (to a destination)	Your luggage will be checked through to pairs.
check with +	ask a person for confirmation	He needs to check with his parents before he goes.
cheer * up	make someone feel cheerful	The party really cheered me up.
cheer up	become cheerful	Cheer up. Everything will be all right.
chew* up+	chew into small pieces	The dog chewed up my shoe.
chop * down +	fell/cut (a tree)	The lumberjack chopped the tree down.
chop * up +	chop /cut into small bits	He chopped the meat up into little pieces.
clean* up +	tidy	Susan cleaned the mass up before she left.
clear out	leave (inf.)	Everybody clear out! We're closed.
clear * up+	tidy	Susan cleared up the mess before she left.
close* down +	close a place permanently	The corner market closed down because they didn't have many customers .
close down	close permanently	The bar was closed down because they served alcohol to minors.
close in on +	approach and threaten	the rebels were closing in on the capital, so the government called in the army.
close* up+	close temporarily	They are closing the ski resorts up for the summer.
close up	close temporarily	The ski resorts are closing up for the summer.
come about	occur/happen	How did your idea for the book come about.
come across +	discovers by accident	They came across some lost Mayan ruins in the jungle.
come across +	initially seem or have the	He came across as rather rude, but he isn't.

come along	accompany someone	If you want, you can come along.
come along with	accompany	Sam come along with us to the beach.
come along	progress	How's the research paper coming along.
come along with	progress	How are you coming along with the research paper.
come away	leave a place with a particular feeling or impression	I come away from the meeting feeling like the presentation was a success.
come back	return	What time are you coming back?
come by +	get receive	How did you come by that new Mercedes?
come by	visit a person at their house	I'll come by later this afternoon.
come down with	become sick with	He come down with the flu.
come into+	inherit	He come into a large sum of money when his aunt dead.
come off +	fall off ,break off	The handle come off the suitcase when i picked up.
come out	appear	I didn't see the car at first. It come out of nowhere.
come out	reveal you are homosexual	Sam finally come out last month.
come out	turn out, end up	The pictures came out great.
come out with +	produce and distributes a product	Microsoft is coming out with a new video game system next month.
come over	visit someone at their house	Why don't you come over after work for dinner.
come to	regain consciousness	Don't worry! she faints all the time. She always comes to after a few minutes.
come through	do what is needed or expected	Terry really come through for us in the end.
come up to +	approach; to equal	The job after didn't come up to her expectations.
come up with +	produce to create (an idea, a plan)	She come up with a great proposal for the new advertising campaign.
come with+	include (an accessory)	The computer system doesn't come with a printer.
count * in+	include	Did you count expenses in?
count on +	depend / rely on	You can really count on Sarah.
count * out+	exclude	You can count James out. He hates playing poker.
count *up +	add	Count the change up and see how much we have.
cross * out+	draw a line through something, eliminate	Why did you cross my name out on the list.
cut down	decrease the amount of	You eat too much fat. You need to cut down.
cut down on +	decrease the amount of	You need to cut down on your fat intake.
cut in	interrupt	She suddenly cut in and delivered the news.
cut in on +	interrupt	She cut in on the conservation and delivered the news.
cut * off+	interrupt someone while they were speaking	She cut him off before he said something he would regret later.
cut * off +	sever (with a knife)	His finger was accidentally cut off in an industrial accident.

cut * off+	remove	He cut the bone out of the steak.
cut * out +	stop an action	Cut it out! You're bothering me.
cut * up +	Cut into small pieces	He cut the beef up and put the pieces in the soup.

D

die away	diminish in intensity	The applause died away after 5 minutes.
die down	diminish in intensity	The controversy about the president's affairs finally died down.
die off/out	become extinct	Whales are in danger of dying off.
disagree with+	cause to feel sick due to food	Spicy food disagree with me.
do away with +	abolish	Some Americans wants to do away with the death penalty.
do * over+	repeat	Yodyiu made many mistakes, so I want you to do the report over.
do without +	manage without something one wants or needs	I couldn't do without a car in California.
draw * up+	create (a contract)	Let's draw an agreement up before we go any further with this projects.
dress * down	reprimand severely	The mother dressed her son down for skipping school.
dress down	dress casually	I am dressing down because we're going to a barbecue by the beach.
dress *up +	decorate	You could dress this house up with some bright colors.
dress up	wear elegant clothes	She always dresses up at work.
drive * back+	repulse	The invaders were driven back by the army.
drop in	visit someone unexpectedly	Meg dropped in yesterday after dinner.
drop in on+	visit someone unexpectedly	Let's drop in on Julie since we're driving by her house.
drop out	quit an organized activity	Yuri isn't on the team any more. He dropped out.
drop out of+	quit an organized activity (school)	It's difficult to get a good job if you drop out of high school.
drop over	visit someone casually	Drop over any time you feel like taking.

E

eat away	gradually destroy , erode	The heavy rains ate away at the sandstone cliffs.
eat*up+	devour	Ken ate the cookies up.
eat in	eat inside the home	We usually eat in instead of going out for dinner.
eat out	eat outside the home	They eat out once a week.

F

face up to +	acknowledge something difficult or embarrassing	I'll never be able to face up to my colleagues after getting so drunk last night at the work party.
fall back on +	be able to use in case of emergency	Yuki can fall back on her degree in biology if she doesn't succeed in her acting career.
fall behind	go slower than scheduled, lag	Hurry up or you will fall behind!
fall behind in +	go slower than scheduled, lag	Cheryl has missed several days of school and now she is falling behind in her homework.
fall off	decrease	Interest in the projects fell off when they realized it wouldn't be profitable.
fall out with +	have an argument with	I had a falling out with my sister last month and we haven't talked to each other since.
fall through	fail to happen	Unfortunately, my trip to Indonesia fell through because I couldn't save enough money.
feel* up +	grope	She sued her boss for sexual harassment after he felt her up.
feel up to +	have a energy to do something	I don't
figure on +	expect	Where do you figure on living when you move to the U.S.A.?
figure * out +	solve something, understand	I finally figured the joke out. Now I understand why everybody was laughing.
figure * up +	calculate	I need to figure my expenses up before I give you an estimate.
fill * in +	complete	Don't forget to fill in all the blanks on the application.
fill in	substitute	Who is going to fill in while you're gone?
fill in for +	substitute for	Miguel filled in for me at the meeting yesterday because I was sick.
fill * out +	complete (an application)	I filled out an application to rent the apartment last week.
fill out	mature, get breasts	Now that you're filling out honey, we need to get you a bra.
fill * up	fill to the top	Fill the car up with unleaded gas, please.
find out +	discover	you will never find out all my secrets!
find out	discover	Vicky's parents are going to be so mad when they find out she got a tattoo.
fix * up +	repair, renovate, remodel	My neighbors are fixing their house up.

G

get *across +	cause to be understood	It's difficult to get humor across in
get ahead	make progress	I can't get ahead even though I work two jobs.
get head of +	surpass	You need to work overtime in order to get ahead of schedule.

get along	have a good relationship	Do you and your sister get along?
get away with +	have a good relationship	Giovanna doesn't get along with her two brothers.
get around +	avoid someone or something	Some people get around paying taxes by hiring a good accountant.
get around	go many places	It's easy to get around town with public transportation.
get away	escape	The bank robbers got away.
get away with +	do something against the rules or illegal and not get caught or punished	My sister gets away with everything!
get by	survive without having the things you need or want	I lost my job, so I am having a hard time getting by this year.
get by on	survive with minimal resources	It's nearly impossible to get by on making minimum wage.
get by with +	manage with	You don't need a computer. You can get by with the typewriter.
get down to +	get serious about a topic	Enough small talk. Let's get down to business.
get in +	enter (a car, a small boat)	Get in the front seat. You will have more leg room.
get in	Enter	Get in. I will give you a ride to school
get * off +	send (a package)	I finally got my sister's birthday present off yesterday.
get * off	remove (a spider from your shirt)	Can you get this spider off my shirt?
get off +	leave (a bus, plane, train/ boat)	We need to get off the bus at the next stop.
get off	Leave	It's dangerous to sit on the roof. Get off!
get off	idiomatic phrase - How does he justify saying that?!	Where does he get off saying that?!
get * on	put on (clothes)	You should get your jacket on because it's going to be cold.
get on	enter (a bus, train), mount (a horse, a bike)	The train is leaving. Quick, get on!
get on +	enter (a bus, train), mount (a horse, a bike)	Get on my bike and I will give you a ride home.
get on	Have a good relationship	Natasha doesn't get on with her co-workers.
get on with +	Have a good relationship	Do you get on with your neighbors?
get on with +	continue an activity	Now that the police have left, let's get on with the party!
get out of +	exit (a small boat, car, an enclosed area)	I fell into the water when I tried to get out of the canoe.
got over +	recover (a cold, a disease, an ex-boyfriend /ex-girlfriend)	Jennifer still hasn't gotten over her breakup with Peter.
get through +	complete	We will never get through all of these boxes by 9:00 PM.
get through +	penetrate	We need a stronger drill to get through this wall.
get through	penetrate	The door was jammed, so we couldn't get through.
get through (with) +	finish	Have you gotten through with your homework yet?
get through to +	make contact	It's hard to get through to Janet because her telephone line is always busy.
get * up	cause someone someone to rise	Ahmed got Abdul up at 5:30 in the morning by turning

	position)	
get up	rise (from sitting position or a bed)	What time did you get up this morning?
give * away +	give something without asking for anything in exchange.	Why did Nancy give all of her furniture away?
give * away +	betray (a secret)	We are having a surprise party for Susan next Saturday, so don't give our surprise away by acting suspicious.
give * back +	return something you borrowed	When are you going to give that book back to your teacher?
give in	stop trying	Never give in! You can do it!
give off +	release (a smell, light)	That white flower give off a beautiful smell.
give * out +	distribute	I earn extra money by giving out brochures on the street.
give out	become very tired (inf.)	I hope this car doesn't give out in the middle on of the desert.
give * up +	surrender something	The police told the thief to give his gun up.
give up	surrender	Never give up learning English!
go away	leave	I yelled at the dogs to make them go away.
go back	return	When are you going back to your house?
go by +	go past, go close to, visit quickly	We go by the coffee shop everyday.
go back on +	not keep (one's word, a promise)	Don't trust him. He always goes back on his promises.
go down	decrease	The cost of flight tickets is going down.
go for +	try to achieve	Our team is going for the gold medal in the Olympics.
go for	idiomatic phrase - I am craving pepperoni pizza.	I could go for pepperoni pizza.
go in for +	participate (inf.)	Are you going to go in for soccer this year at school?
go into +	discuss in detail	I really don't want to go into that now.
go off	explode	The bomb could go off at any moment.
go off	begin, start (used with signals, alarms, warning sounds)	The alarm clock went off at 6:00 AM.
go off	stop (said of a machine)	The DVD player goes off automatically if you are not using it.
go off	become angry	Maria went off last night after I told her about losing her bike.
go on	continue	Please, go on. Don't let me interrupt you
go on	happen	This place is a mess! What went on her last night?
go on with +	continue (a plan, a conversation)	I think we should go on with the meeting and stop wasting time.
go out	stop burning (a fire)	The fire went out after three days.
go out	take part in social activities (usually at night)	They love to go out every Saturday night.
go over +	review	Do you usually go over your notes before class?
go over	be well received, succeed	That didn't go over well.
go through +	examine in detail, study carefully	I need to have my lawyer go through this contract before I sing it.

	difficulties or traumas	
go through with +	continue or proceed despite difficulties or fears	I have decided to go through with the operation.
go with +	match (clothing)	That shirt doesn't go with those pants.
go with +	accompany a person	I am going with Alejandro to the party.
go with +	have a boy friend/girlfriend	I am going with Yuri.
go without +	abstain from something you want or need	A person can go without water for three days.
grow under	go out of business	The restaurant went under after it lost its liquor license.
grow up	Mature	Your brother needs to grow up and start thinking about his future.

H

hand * back +	return	Is the teacher going to hand back our tests today?
hand * down +	pronounce formally	The president is going to hand his decision down on health care tonight.
hand * down +	give as an inheritance	When my clothes got too small for me as a child, I handed them down to my sister.
hand * in +	submit	I have to hand in an offer by March 12.
hand * out +	distribute	We should hand the concert fliers out at school.
hand * over +	relinquish control of	Hand your car keys over. You're too drunk to drive.
hang around +	stay in a place for fun (inf.)	Maria and Salvador usually hang around the beach after school.
hang around	stay in a place for fun	Those guys just hang around all day.
hang * up +	suspend (clothes on a hanger)	You can hang your jacket up in the front closet.
hang up	put down the telephone receiver	Don't hang up. I'm going to change phones.
hang out +	stay in a place for fun (inf.)	Let's go hang out at the mall tonight.
hang out	stay in a place for fun	What are you doing? -- I'm just hanging out.
have * on +	wear	Do you have your hiking boots on?
have * over	invite guests to your home	Why don't we have Mr. and Mrs. Jones over for dinner tonight?
hear from +	receive news from (a letter, an e-mail)	Have you heard from Steve lately?
hear of +	know about something or somebody	Have you heard of chocolate covered ants?
hit on +	find on accident	I hit on the idea while watching the Simpsons show.
hit on +	flirt with	Jay's friend Marc was trying to hit on my sister last night.
hold * back +	restrain	The police held the demonstrators back while the politicians entered the building.
hold back	not allow to advance in school	The teacher held Frank back a year, so he couldn't enter fifth grade.
hold * off +	restrain	Mr. Johnson held the dog off while we crossed the yard.
hold off on +	delay	We should hold off on making dinner until your parents arrive.

hold on	grasp tightly	Hold on tight! The roller coaster is about to take off.
hold on	tell someone to wait on the telephone	Hold on a minute. I'll get Carol.
hold on to +	grasp tightly	Make sure you hold on to the hand rail as you walk down the stairs.
hold out	not give in, continue to resist	stop holding out and tell us where you found all of the old records.
hold out against +	not give in, resist	They held out against enemy attack.
hold * up +	delay (a flight, traffic);	The accident held traffic up for an hour.
hold * up +	rob (a bank, a person) with a weapon	Five men held the bank up yesterday.
iron * out	eliminate	We need to have a meeting this week in order to iron out the distribution problems.
jack up +	to raise	We need to jack up the car before we change the tire.
joke around	to be humorous	Mike is always joking around at work.
jump in	enter a conversation	Feel free to jump in at any moment while we are talking.
jump to +	make a quick, poorly thought out decision	You shouldn't jump to conclusions.

K

Keep * around	have handy, have accessible	I always keep a dictionary around to translate new words.
keep at +	not give up (an activity), to persevere	You should keep at your studies.
keep * away	prevent access to, hold back	Keep the kids away from the cookies.
keep * back	maintain a safe distance, cause to maintain a safe distance	Keep back! The burning building is about to collapse.
keep * down	not vomit, not throw up, keep in one's stomach	If I ate that, I down know if I could keep it down.
keep * in	keep in a particular place, have something in a specific location	When I am not using it, I keep my passport in this drawer.
keep * off	prevent from stepping or climbing on to something	Keep the cat off the couch.
keep on	continue	He kept on talking after everybody asked him to stop.
keep * out	prevent from entering	Keep the dog out of the garden; he keeps digging up the flowers.
keep * over	cover something with, put something above	I keep a tarp over my bicycle at night to prevent it from getting wet.
keep to +	continue, persist in (an activity)	Everybody said she would never finish the puzzle, but she kept to it until it was done.
keep up	stay on the required schedule	You have to keep up if you want to work here.
keep * up +	continue	You are doing a great job! Keep it up.
keep up with +	stay on schedule with (a person, the workload, homework)	I have so much reading that I can't keep up with the writing exercises.

L

lay away +	save for the future	Why don't you lay away your wedding outfit?
lay down +	Establish (laws, rules)	Lori lays down the law in her class. English only!"
lay in on +	scold or criticize severely	My mom really laid in on me when I got home at 4:00 in the morning last night.
lay into +	scold or criticize severely	I saw Reto's mom lay into him when he came home late last"
lay * off +	suspend someone from a job (during a slow period)	The company was losing money, so they had to lay off 100 workers.
leave * out +	arrange	Why don't we lay the pieces of the table out before we put it together.
leave * out +	not include, omit	Why did your parents leave you out of their vacation plans?
let * down	disappoint	I felt let down when I didn't receive a birthday card from my sister.
let * down	lengthen (pants in sewing)	My uncle is a tailor, so he can let your pants down.
let * out	release	I am happy my brother was let out of prison early.
let * out	make bigger (in sewing)	I need to let out this skirt because I have gained weight.
let up	weaken in intensity	I told her NO a thousand times, but she won't let up.
lie down	rest, recline	I need to lie down before we go out tonight.
lie down on +	rest, recline (on a couch, bed)	I'm going to lie down on the sofa for a while.
lie with +	be decided by	Whether or not you can go to the party lies with your father.
light * up +	illuminate	Let's get some candles to light this room up.
light up +	to smoke	Do you have to light up another cigarette? I thought you were trying to cut down.
live * down +	live in a way that a shameful or embarrassing event is forgotten	Jose will never live down singing that song at the karaoke bar.
live on +	survive from	I could live on bread and cheese.
live up to +	keep a standard	It would be hard to live up to her parent's expectations. They are so demanding.
look after +	take care of (a child, a house, a Pet)	When my sister goes on vacation, I look after her dog.
look back on +	to remember nostalgically	When I look back on my childhood, I often feel angry.
look down on +	see as inferior	She's so conceited. She looks down on everybody else.
look for +	to seek or search for	I'm looking for my keys. Have you seen them?
look forward to +	anticipate with pleasure	I am looking forward to traveling to New York next year.
look into +	investigate	The police are looking into the murder.
look on	observe as a spectator	Everybody just looked on as the two men fought.
look out	be careful, pay attention, heed a certain danger	Look out, there's a black widow spider on the wall.
look * over +	examine, review	When I'm camping, I look my shoes over before I put them on.

look * up +	search for (in a dictionary)	I takes time to look up new vocabulary words.
look * up +	locate and visit	If you ever travel to California, you should look me up.
look up to +	respect, admire someone	He looks up to his father.

M

make * out	decipher	I can't make out your handwriting. What does this say?
make *out +	write a check or other, document	Who should I make this check out to?
make out	succeed	He really made out in the stock market last year.
make out	progress	How is your son making out in his new job?
make out	kiss passionately	I saw Benno and Isabelle making out in the movie theater last night!
make out with +	kiss someone passionately	Did you make out with Sally?
make * over	do again	The teacher made me do my homework over.
make * up +	invent (a story)	Don't believe anything she says. She always makes things up.
make * up +	complete what was missed	Fortunately, my professor let me make up the exam I missed yesterday.
make * up +	put on cosmetics	I takes me 10 minutes to make my face up.
make up	reconcile	You two have been friends for so long that I think you should make up.
make up for +	compensate for	Alien made up for being late by getting me flowers.
mix * up +	confuse	I sometimes mix the verb tenses up.
mix * up +	blend	We need to mix up these different kinds of nuts before we put them in a bowl.
mix * up +	make lively (a party)	Let's mix up this party with a little disco music.
name * after +	name a child using another family member's name	I was named after my grandfather.
nod off	fall around	The movie was so boring that I nodded off before it was finished.
nose around +	sneak around	I hate it when my mother noses around my room.

O

occur to +	pop into one's mind, come to one's mind	It didn't occur to us that we had left the iron on.
open up	share feelings	I'm glad that John feels comfortable enough around me to open
out to + verb	try to	She is out to get revenge now that her husband left her for another woman.

P

pan out	be successful, turn out well	The trip to Vegas didn't pan out.
pass away	die	after battling cancer for several years, he finally passed away at the age of 87.
pass * off	try to convince someone that something is real	He tried to pass the fake watch off as a real Rolex.

Percentile Classes

No Substitute to Hardwork

pass * on +	transmit	Please pass this message on to your co-workers.
pass on +	not accept (an invitation to eat or do something)	Jennifer passed on the invitation to join us for dinner.
pass on	die	I am afraid Professor Johnson has passed on.
pass * out +	distribute	We need to pass out these flyers for the concert tomorrow.
pass out	become unconscious	He passed out because the room was too hot.
pass * up +	not take advantage (of an opportunity)	I can't believe she passed up the opportunity to study in Rome.
pay * back +	repay	If I loan you money, will you pay me back.
pay * off +	complete payment on a debt	It took me ten years to pay off my credit card debt.
pay * off +	to bribe	Don't try to pay the police officer off if you get pulled over for speeding.
pick on +	to tease, bully	She keeps picking on me! Make her stop.
pick * out +	choose	Diane picked out a lovely dress for the dance.
pick * up +	to lift an object with the hands	Keep your back straight when you lift the TV up.
pick * up +	come and get someone in a car	What time are you going to pick me up.
pick * up +	learn something without effort	It's possible to pick up enough English in two weeks to get by on your trip to Los Angeles.
pick * up +	try to initiate a relationship with someone (often in a bar)	Some weird guy tried to pick Patricia up at the bar.
pick up	grow, increase (inf.)	Business is really picking up this quarter.
play * down +	make less important (inf.)	The President played down his affair with the intern.
play * up	highlight something (inf.)	She played up her part in the new movie, but it was actually a very small role.
play up to +	flatter someone for your personal advantage	She has been playing up to the boss because she wants a "promotion.
point * out +	indicate	I'd like to point out that figures in column two might be outdated.
pull down	earn	He pulls down about \$300,000 a year.
pull in	park (a vehicle)	Mark pulled in too quickly and crashed into the wall.
pull out	depart (a vehicle)	Our train pulls out at 8:00 so don't be late.
pull through	barely survive	I didn't think she was going to make it, but she pulled through in the end.
put * across +	communicate (an idea or suggestion) clearly so that it is understood	I thought Ms. Smith put her ideas across rather clearly in the meeting.
put * away +	return to the proper place of storage	I told you kids to put your toys away.
put * down +	insult, say bad things about	She always puts down people who don't share her opinions.
put in +	officially submit a request (in the armed forces or public services)	He put in for a transfer to the division in Los Angeles.
put * off +	postpone	Don't put off your work . do it now!
put * on +	wear	Make sure you put on a sweater before you go outside.
put * on +	deceive	I didn't believe a thing he said. I think he was putting

put * out +	extinguish (a fire)	Don't use water to put out a grease fire.
put * out +	inconvenience someone	I don't want to put you out, but could you pick me up at the airport.
put out +	spend (usually used with unreasonably large sums of money)	I can't put out that much money each month.
put * up	have a guest stay in your house for a short time	Can you put me up while I'm in town.
out up with +	tolerate	Sandy will not put up with smoking in her house.

Q

quiet * down +	be quiet, or cause to be quiet	The neighbors told us to quiet down last night or they would call the police.
----------------	--------------------------------	---

R

read up on +	research a topic for a reason	I need to read up on the company before I go on the job interview.
ring * up	telephone	Jack rung me up last night at 3:00 in the morning.
rule * out +	eliminate	I wouldn't rule out the possibility of moving to another country if I get a good job offer.
run across +	find or meet unexpectedly	I ran across some old photos while I was cleaning my house.
run against +	compete in an election	Gore ran against Bush in the 2000 elections in the U.S.A.
run away	leave home permanently before you are a legal adult	The child ran away because her parents beat her.
run away from +	escape from	The child ran away from its parents.
run * down	trace	Have you run down those phone numbers I asked for last week?
run * down	criticize	My boss runs everyone down.
run * down	hit with a car	My dog was run down by a bus.
run down	lose power, be very tired	You need to wind your watch so it doesn't run down.
run for +	campaign for a government position	Gore is running for president of the U.S.A.
run into +	meet unexpectedly	I ran into my English teacher at the movies last night. She's so nice!
run * off +	make leave	The new government is trying to run the drug traffickers off.
run * off	reproduce (photocopies)	Would you mind running off 10 copies of this document for me?
run off	leave quickly	Why did you run off after the party?
run off	waste water	You shouldn't swim where the sewage runs off into the ocean.
run out of +	not have any more of something	We ran out of milk this morning, so we need to go to the store..

S

save * up +	accumulate (money)	I hope I will be able to save up enough money to go to school.
see about +	arrange or consider something	My dad said he was going to see about buying me a car.
see * off	say good-bye to someone at the beginning of-their trip (at the airport, train station)	Did you see your sister off at the train station?
see to +	make sure something happens, arrange	I'll see to it that Mr. Ramirez gets your message.
see * through	finish something despite difficulties	Are you going to be able to see your studies through now that you have a baby?
sell * out	tell on someone	My partner in crime sold me out for a reduced jail sentence.
set * up	arrange a relationship	My mom set me up with her friend's son.
set * up	falsely incriminate a person	I don't think he killed those men. Somebody set him up.
set up +	arrange (an appointment, a meeting, etc.)	I set up an appointment with my doctor at 3:30 this afternoon.
settle on +	make a decision after a period of time	I settled on the job at the oil company.
settle up	pay one's debts	We need to settle up before you move.
show * off +	show to everybody with a lot of pride	He always shows off his new things.
show off	boast, draw attention to oneself	Young boys show off in order to impress girls.
show * up	make someone seem inferior	He's always trying to show up his co-workers in order to get ahead.
show up	arrive without previous notice	I hadn't seen my cousin for years, and all of a sudden, he showed up at my workplace yesterday!
shut * off	stop from functioning	If you don't pay your electric bill, your power is going to get shut off.
shut * up	make quiet	Would someone shut him up! He's talking so loudly that we're going to get in trouble.
slow * down	make move more slowly	Because Mary's level in English is lower than the rest of the students, she slows the class down.
slow * up +	make move more slowly	Because Mary's level in English is lower than the rest of the' students, she slows the class up.
spell * out +	to explain something in a detailed way so that the meaning is clearly understood	He's so stupid that you have to spell everything our for him.
stand by	wait	I need you to stand by and answer the phone when my broker calls.
stand for +	represent	SCUBA stands for "self contained underwater breathing apparatus."
stand for +	tolerate	I won't stand for people criticizing me.
stand out	be very noticeable	Soledad is so beautifull! She really stands out in a crowd.
stand * up	not arrive to a date or an	I arranged to meet Joe at the library at 8:00, but he

	appointment (inf.)	stood me up. I hope he has a good excuse.
stand up for +	defend (something one believes in)	Every individual must stand up for what they believe in.
stand up to +	defend oneself against someone or something	I think you should stand up to your older brother and tell him to stop pushing you around.
stay over	spend the night at a person's house	It takes you so long to take the bus home, so why don't you just stay over?
stick it to +	severely criticize a person (inf.)	My boss really stuck it to me when I arrived late to work for the third time this week.
stick to +	persevere, keep trying	Even though English is a hard language to master, you must stick to it!
stick up for +	defend oneself or opinions	Joseph joined the army because he believes he must stick up for his country.

T

take after +	resemble a parent or relative	I take after my father. Who do you take after?
take * away +	remove, seize or capture	The soldiers took the captives away.
take * back +	retract something you said	I demand that you take back what you said.
take * back +	return an item to a store	The dress my grandmother bought for me didn't fit, so I took it back and exchanged it for a pair of pants.
take * down +	write down what is said	Would you mind taking down my messages while I am on vacation?
take * down +	remove (from a high place)	The city government made the shop take down their bright, neon sign.
take * for	consider, view as	Do you take me for an idiot?
take * in +	learning	Are you taking in all of these phrasal verbs?
take * in +	deceive a person	He was taken in by the con artist.
take * in +	make smaller when sewing	I lost weight, so I need to take some of my skirts to the tailor to have them taken in.
take* off	when a plane or rocket leaves the ground	My stomach felt funny when the plane took off.
take * of f +	remove	In many cultures, it is appropriate to take off your shoes when entering a house.
take * of f +	leave work or school for a period of time	I was sick last week, so I took a few days off of work.
take off	leave	We took off after dinner.
take on +	accept (responsibilities, work)	She has taken on too much responsibility in this project.
take * over +	take control of	Who is going to take over the family business when Aretha's father dies?
take over	take control of	If the President is assassinated, the Vice-president will take over.
take * out +	accompany a person on a date (for dinner, the movies)	I can't meet you tonight because I am taking Fernanda out to dinner.
take * up +	begin a new hobby	Have you taken up any new hobbies since you moved here?
take * up +	discuss (at a later date)	We should take this issue up in the meeting tomorrow.
take * up +	shorten a garment when sewing	This dress is too long, I am going to take it up.
take up +	occupy space	This couch takes up too much space in the living room.

talk back	respond in an impolite way to an adult	Don't talk back!
talk back to +	respond in an impolite way to an adult	Children should not talk back to their parents.
take * over +	discuss	I hope my parents talk their relationship problems over before they get divorced.
tear * down +	destroy	The county decided to tear down the dilapidated school and build a new one.
tear * up +	tear or rip into small pieces	I always tear up my personal papers before I throw them out.
tell* off +	criticize a person severely, reprimand (inf.)	Carolina told me off when she found out I was gossiping about her date with Martin.
tell on +	report a crime to the police or bad behavior to a parent	Every time I did something wrong when I was a child, my sister would tell on me.
think * over +	consider	Think over the offer before you sign the contract.
think * through +	consider carefully	You need to think this through carefully before you make a decision.
think * up +	create or invent a false story	I need to think up an excuse for not going to her party.
throw * away +	discard	Don't throw away those bottles; we can recycle them.
throw * out +	discard	I asked him not to throw out the Sunday newspaper because I wanted to save an article.
throw * out +	remove by force from (a room, school, a hours, etc.)	Mary threw out her roommate because she stopped paying rent.
throw up	vomit	If you drink too much alcohol, you might throw up.
tie * up +	tie securely	When we dock, make sure you tie the boat up.
tire * out	cause someone to be very tired	Speaking English all day tires me out.
touch on +	talk about for a short time	The presidential candidates touched on the subject of health care during the debates.
touch * up	make the final improvements	We didn't paint the whole kitchen, we just touched up the cabinets.
try * on +	put on to make sure a piece of clothing fits	Try on the pants before you buy them.
try * out	test	Try out this massage chair - it feels great!
turn * away	refuse to deal with or give service	They turned us away at the border because we didn't have visas.
turn * around	change or reverse direction	Turn the car around and go back home.
turn * down +	refuse an offer; reject an application	She turned down the new job in New York, because she didn't want to move.
turn * down +	lower the volume or intensity o a TV, radio, or other machine	I'm studying! Please turn down the TV.
turn * in	submit	You need to turn your essays in next week.
turn in	go to bed (inf.)	It's getting late. I think it is about time to turn in.
turn into +	become something different, transform	When she kissed the frog, it turned into a handsome prince.
turn * off +	stop the function of (a stove, a water faucet, a car, etc.)	Don't forget to turn off the iron before you leave the house.
turn on +	attack unexpectedly	The pit bull suddenly turned on the small child.
turn * on	cause to be excited sexually	Scientists have discovered that the smell of cinnamon turns many people on.

turn * on +	start the function of a TV, a radio, a machine	Turn on the TV. The baseball game starts in a few minutes.
turn * out	produce	The weavers can turn out two or three rugs a month.
turn * out	switch off a light	Turn out the light before you go to bed.
turn out	audience members to a function	Over 100,000 people turned out for the concert.
turn out	end up being	She turned out to be the murderer after all.
turn * over	give to authorities (said of evidence or stolen / lost property)	They turned the wallet over to the police.
turn * up +	Increase the volume or intensity of a TV, radio, or other machine.	Turn up the TV, I can't hear what they're saying.
turn up	find unexpectedly	My keys turned up in the bedroom.

U

se * up	use all of something	I used up all of the soap, so we need buy some more.
---------	----------------------	--

V

veer away from +	stay away from avoid	I veer away from the same old summer blockbuster films.
------------------	----------------------	---

W

wait on +	serve, service (a table)	Each waitress waits on three different tables in the restaurant.
wait up	not sleep because you are waiting for something or someone	Don't wait up.
wait up for +	not sleep because you are waiting for someone or something	Let's wait up for Mary to see how her date went.
wake * up +	awaken someone	The car alarm woke me up at 6:00 in the morning.
wake up	awaken	Wake up. It's time to get ready for work.
wash up	clean oneself	Make sure you wash up before dinner.
wash * up +	clean	If we work together, we can wash the kitchen up in a few minutes.
watch out	be careful	Watch out - there's a rattlesnake!
watch out for +	be careful of	Watch out for snakes while you are hiking in the desert.
wear off	disappear after a period of time	The affects of the medicine will wear off after a few hours.
wear * out	use until something is not useable anymore	If you wear the same shoes every day, you'll wear them out.
wear * out	cause to be very tired	Her three kids wore me out.
wind up +	finish (inf.)	If he doesn't get his act together, he is going to wind up in jail.
wind * up +	tighten the spring of a watch or similar machine	He wound up the toy dog and set it on the floor.
wind * up +	cause an animal or a child to behave wildly	The kids always get wound up when Uncle Henry comes over.

wipe *out +	massacre or destroy	The tidal wave wiped out the small fishing village.
wipe * out	cause to be very tired	After surfing all day, I was completely wiped out.
work * out +	solve	I hope you two can work out your problems.
work out	exercise	I work out three times a week at the fitness center.
work out	be successful	I am glad your new catering business is working out.
write * down +	record	Write down the directions so you don't forget them.
write *out +	write down every word or letter	He wrote out the lyrics so I could understand what the singer was saying.
write * up +	prepare a report	He wrote up a business proposal in order to get a loan.

Y

yak on	to continue talking in an annoying way ("on" can be repeated for emphasis)	He just yakked on and on and on.
yak on about +	to continue talking in an annoying way about something ("on" can be repeated for emphasis)	She just yakked on and on about her husband's new job.
yammer on	to talk in an annoying way or complain ("on" can be repeated for emphasis)	They yammered on and on and on.
yammer on about	to talk in an annoying way about something or complain about ("on" can be repeated for emphasis)	He just yammered on and on about how horrible the waiter was.