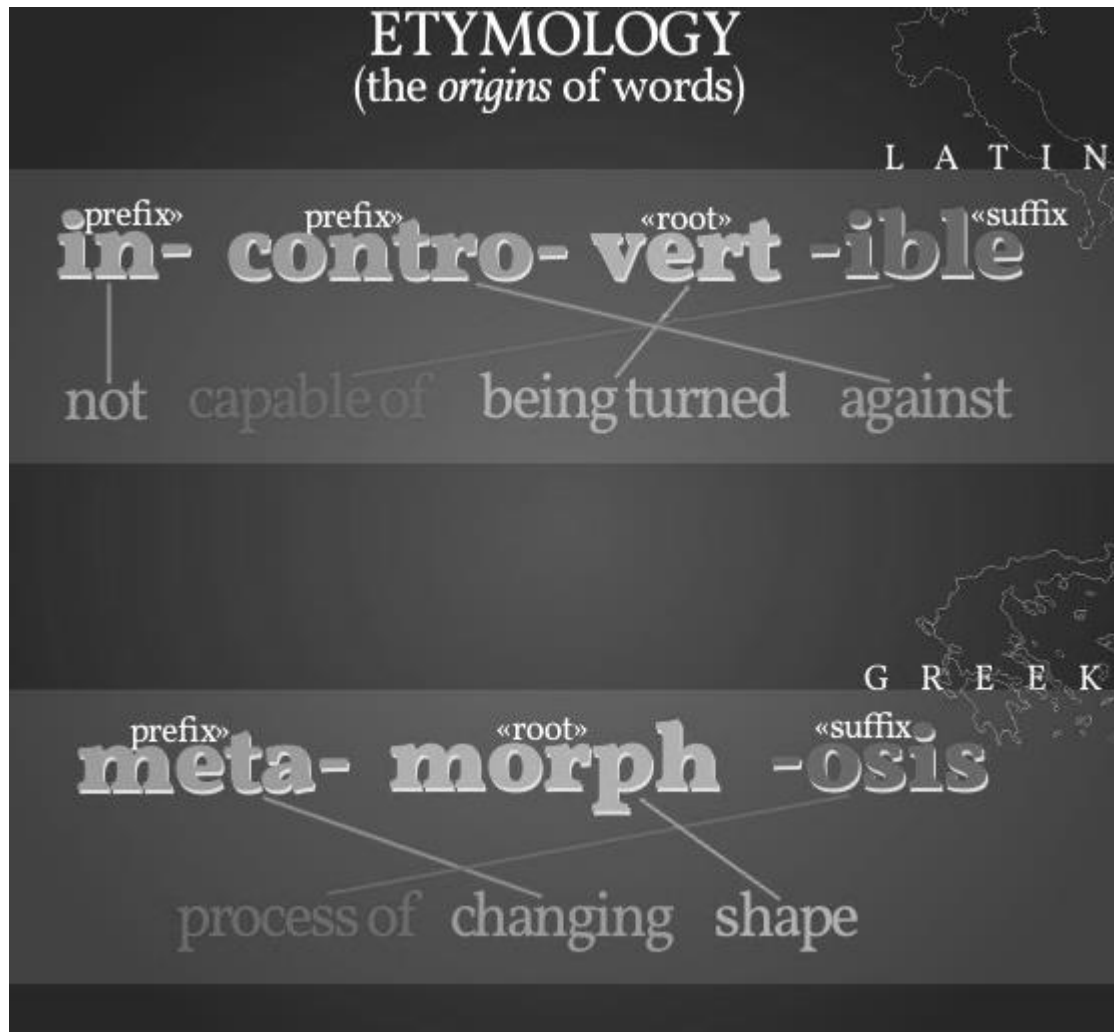


MODULE 1

ROOT WORDS, PREFIXES & SUFFIXES



Etymology is that part of linguistics that studies word origins. By determining the origins of the morphemes that comprise English words, one is better able to determine and remember the dictionary definitions of words.

Let's take a look at two English words, one that derives from Latin, and one from Greek, the two languages that gave English most of its vocabulary. The word *incontrovertible*, for instance, has the following Latin-based morphemes in it:

1. the prefix **in-** comes from the Latin word *in*, which in this case means "not."
2. the prefix **contro-** comes from the Latin word *contra*, "against."
3. the root or stem **vert** comes from the Latin verb *verto*, "turn."
4. the suffix **-ible** comes from the Latin adjective *habilis*, meaning "handy" or "capable of."

Hence, knowing the **etymology** or word origin of these four root words can give you insight into *incontrovertible*, which would etymologically mean “not capable of being turned against.” Since the dictionary definition of *incontrovertible* means “beyond dispute” or “unquestionable,” it is indeed “not capable of being turned against.”

Now let’s take a look at the word *metamorphosis*, which has its origin in three Greek words:

1. the prefix **meta-** comes from a Greek word meaning “beyond” or “change.”
2. the root **morph** comes from a Greek word meaning “shape.”
3. the suffix **-osis** comes from Greek as well, and means “state or process.”

So, the English word *metamorphosis* would etymologically have something to do with the “process of changing shape.” We can easily see how the definition of the word “metamorphosis,” which means “change in appearance, character, or shape” is derived from this.

By knowing a word’s **etymology** or word origin, one can more easily remember its dictionary definition.

Know the self (Cognize ego)

I. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Head | - | glosso, glotto, ... |
| 2. Hair | - | cheir, cheiro, dexter, manu, ... |
| 3. Eye | - | crur, cruro, crus, skel, scel, ... |
| 4. Ear | - | cut, cuti, cori, derm, ... |
| 5. Nose | - | dent, odont, odonto, ... |
| 6. Mouth | - | ped, pedi, pod, podo, - pus, ... |
| 7. Tongue | - | cephal, cephalo, capti, crani, ... |
| 8. Hand | - | crino, crin, pilo, pil, ... |
| 9. Leg | - | ocul, oculo, ommat, optico, opsi, ... |
| 10. Skin | - | auri, auro, oto, ... |
| 11. Tooth | - | nas, naso, rhin, rhino, ... |
| 12. Foot | - | or, ora, orat, os, ... |

II. Find out words with the following roots.

Roots

Words

1. dent, odont, onto.

2. ped, pedi, pod, podo, -pus.

3. auri, auro, oto.

4. crino, crin, pilo, pil.

5. glosso, glotto.

6. cut, cuti, cori, derm.

7. or, ora, orat, os.

8. ocul, oculo, ommat, optico, opsi

9. cephal, cephalo, capti, crani.

10. crur, cruro, crus, skel, scel.

11. cheir, cheiro, dexter, manu.

12. nas, naso, rhin, rhino

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1. Brain | - | pulmo, pulmoni, pneumo, pneum,... |
| 2. Heart | - | nephr, nephro, reno, ren, reni, ... |
| 3. Lung | - | encephalo, cerebr, cerebro, ... |
| 4. Kidney | - | card, cardi, cardio,... |
| 5. Nerve | - | hepat, hepato, ... |
| 6. Vein | - | hem, hema, haem, sanguis, sanguis, ... |
| 7. Liver | - | nerv, nervo, nervi, neuro, ... |
| 8. Blood | - | phleb, phlebo, varix, ... |
| 9. Spine | - | os, oss, ost, osteo, osse, ossi, ... |
| 10. Stomach | - | noo, nous, nou, psych. Psycho, anim, ... |
| 11. Bone | - | rach, rachi, rachio, spondyl, ... |
| 12. Mind | - | gastr, gaster, gastro, ventri, ventro, ... |

IV. Find out words with the following roots.

Roots

Words

1. pulmo, pulmoni, pneumo, pneum.
-

2. nephr, nephro, reno, ren, reni.
-

3. encephalo, cerebr, cerebro.
-

4. card, cardi, cardio.
-

5. hepat, hepato.
-

6. hem, hema, haem, sanguis, sanguis.
-

7. nerv, nervo, nervi, neuro

8. phleb, phlebo, varix

9. os, oss, ost, osteo, osse, ossi

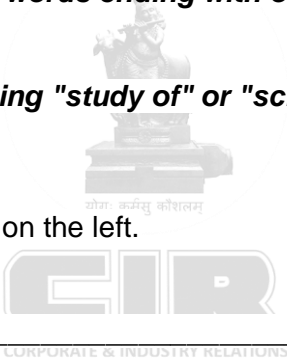
10. noo, nous, nou, psych. Psycho, anim

11. rach, rachi, rachio, spondyl

12. gastr, gaster, gastro, ventri, ventro

Assignment 1. Write ten words ending with ology, their split up, and their meanings. Research and find out another ten words ending with ology, their split up, and their meanings.

Note. –logy is a Greek suffix meaning "study of" or "science of".



Find out the roots of the words given on the left.

1. Air

2. Water

3. Fire

4. Earth

5. Sand

6. Sky

Let us talk about humans and human binaries. The root words for human being are

_____.

1. Male - _____ - Female - _____

2. Father - _____ - Mother - _____

3. Brother - _____ - Sister - _____

4. Husband - _____ - Wife - _____

Select from the roots given below to fill in the blanks.

[(agatho, bene, bon), (frig, algid, crymo), (miso, odi), (caco, mal, mis) , (ferv, pyreto, therm) , (amor, philo, vener), (min, micr), (viv, vit, bio), (mega, magni), (brevi, steno), (leth, mort, neci), (longi, dolich), (antique, swm, veter), (damn, demn), (xer, sicca), (luco, lumen, phos), (echo, phon, son), (humid, hygro), (glory, encomi, laud), (neo, nov, cen)]

1. Love - _____ Hate _____

2. Good - _____ Bad _____

3. Big - _____ Small _____

4. Life - _____ Death _____

5. Praise - _____ Criticize _____

6. hot - _____ Cold _____

7. Long - _____ Short _____

8. New - _____ Old _____

9. Wet - _____ Dry _____

10. Sound - _____ Light _____

Find out the one word substitute.

1. Resembling a Cat - _____

2. Resembling a Dog - _____

3. Resembling a Sheep - _____

4. Resembling a Goat - _____

5. Resembling a Rat - _____

6. Resembling a Mouse - _____
7. Resembling a Snake - _____
8. Resembling a Horse - _____
9. Resembling a Pig - _____
10. Resembling a Bull - _____

Assignment 2. Find out the roots of the words given in the bracket [breathe, eat, run, hit, sleep, talk, smell, taste, feel, see, move, walk, sing, dance, cry, laugh, shout, rest, work, sweat, drink, hide, hear, think]



Exercise 1 – Try to decipher the meanings of the words

1. Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis -
2. Anthropomorphic –
3. Anachronism -
4. Disseminate -
5. Disabuse -

Word parts should also help you to **decipher unfamiliar words** based on your knowledge of the component parts of words.

Example – Try!

Sign –

Unsigned –

Signatory –

Signature –

Designate –

Resign –

Significance -

Assign -

Insignificant -

Resignation -

Significantly -

Designer –

Design –

Redesign –

Signal –

Signify –

Assignment -

Reassign -

Assignment -

Signpost -

Prefixes

- fore: before, in front
- ante: before
- homo: same
- hyper: very, above
- hetero: different, unlike
- post: after
- semi: half
- in: in, on, not
- ambi: both
- super: above, over
- tri: three
- un: not
- sub: below, under
- pro: for, before
- micro: very small
- deca: ten
- contra, contro: against
- co, con: with, together
- macro: large
- bi: two
- archa: old
- kilo: thousand
- para: besides
- re: again
- trans: across
- hemi: half
- inter: between
- quad: four
- multi: much, lots
- non: not
- retro: backwards
- ad: towards, to

Word Roots

- man: hand
- med, medi: middle
- son: sound
- trib: give
- migr: travel, move
- psych: mind, spirit
- geo: earth
- prim: first
- frig: cold
- dent, odon: teeth
- mit, mis: send
- poli: city, citizen
- art: talent, craft
- cent: one hundred
- reg, rex: rule, king
- simil: together
- dur: harden
- man: hand
- sol: sound, sun
- voc: call, voice
- fac: make
- sed: sit
- hab: have, hold
- sci: know
- ver: truth
- ego: I
- fin: end
- plur: more
- ped: foot
- hom: man
- hydro: water
- corp: body
- aqua: water
- mort: death
- jur: law
- laud: praise
- labor: work
- nox, noc: at night
- ten: hold
- aud: hear
- viv, vit: life
- luc, lum: light
- liber: free
- nomen, nomin: name
- cred: believe, trust
- ortho: straight
- pyr: fire
- null, nil, nihil: nothing, none
- alt: high
- aud: hear
- viv, vit: life
- luc, lum: light
- liber: free
- nomen, nomin: name
- cred: believe, trust
- ortho: straight
- pyr: fire
- null, nil, nihil: nothing, none



Exercise 2 - Matching words to base meaning.

Base Meaning

not, opposite, negative
before
two or twice
remove, relieve, opposite
again or back
far or from a distance

Words

biweekly, bimonthly, biannual, bilingual
television, telephone, telescope, telescope
delete, deforestation, decentralize, decongestion
unpopular, unkind, unhappy, unlucky
reply, repeat, resent, restart, reboot, remember
preview, predict, prehistoric, prefix, prepare,

CORPORATE & INDUSTRY RELATIONS

Exercise 3 - Decipher the meaning of the word by checking its etymology

Making Words with Roots

Word

Meaning

1. biblio + graphy = _____
2. Chloro + phyll = _____
3. deci + meter = _____
4. manu + script = _____
5. Ortho + dox = _____

Exercise 4 - Write the meaning of the following root words.

	Root	Meaning	Example
1.	Vir	_____	virago
2.	Pater, patris	_____	paternal
3.	Mater, matris	_____	matriarchy
4.	Soror	_____	sorority
5.	Uxor	_____	uxorious
6.	Maritus	_____	mariticide
7.	Dipsa	_____	dipsomania
8.	Eikon	_____	iconoclastic
9.	Gnosis	_____	prognosis
10.	Rex, regis	_____	regal

Exercise 5 – Write the meaning of the roots, prefixes/suffixes and the meaning of the word.

	Word	Root	Meaning	Suf-/Prefix	Meaning
1.	Cacophony	<u>Phone</u>	<u>sound</u>	<u>caco</u>	<u>rough</u>
2.	Etymology	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	Demography	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	Podiatrist	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	Proscribe	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	Veracity	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	Incognito	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	Crucifix	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	Cryptology	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	Epidermis	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	Fraternize	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	Acrophobia	_____	_____	_____	_____

13. Lectern _____
14. Sophomore _____
15. Aqueduct _____
16. Altercation _____
17. Corporal _____
18. Culpable _____
19. Pachyderm _____
20. Gullibility _____
21. Autopsy _____
22. Aerate _____
23. Cataclysm _____
24. Cerebrate _____
25. Geriatrics _____

Exercise 6 - Match the pictures with the words given.

Draconian Gargantuan Lilliputian Mercurial Protean Narcissism Phoenix Quixotic



a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____



e. _____ f. _____ g. _____ h. _____

Exercise 7: Choose the correct option:

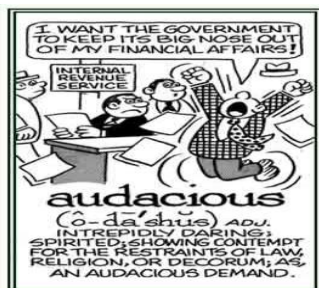
1. She was bewildered by the new customs when she first arrived.
a. intrigued b. stunned c. impressed d. confused
2. It is difficult for a foreign student to augment the income from his scholarship.
a. predict b. increase. c. retain d. budget.
3. Some people think that coffee tastes bitter.
a. hot b. unimportant c. good d. sharp e. strong
4. The bus driver left the door ajar so that returning passengers could reboard after the rest stop.
a. unlocked. b. well lit. c. slightly open. d. well marked
5. Lawyers are among the most affluent members of American society.
a. careful b. educated c. wealthy d. clever

Exercise 8 - Read the sentences carefully and choose the alternative that contains the idea expressed in the sentence.

1. Kayla hasn't been her usual self since the accident; she often says and does things she wouldn't normally say or do.
a. pragmatic b. erratic c. sublime d. baleful
2. Dr. Nash is the most successful and respected neurologist in the country.
a. indefatigable b. obdurate c. demure d. eminent
3. People were careful with what they said to Seymour, for his temper was likely to flare at the slightest provocation.
a. eminent b. hapless c. volatile d. scurvy
4. Last year's Woodson High School debate team could not be beaten, not even by its arch rival, the four-time state champions from Jacksonville High.
a. indomitable b. refractory c. renowned d. implacable
5. The composer's new opera was so beautiful and majestic that it won the adoration of even the toughest critics.
a. erratic b. obdurate c. inimitable d. sublime

MODULE 2 SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

To know more about words, go through some group words.



BOLD

audacious; courageous; dauntless



CHANGING QUICKLY

capricious, mercurial, volatile



HESITATE

dither, vacillate, oscillate, waver, teeter



ACT QUICKLY

apace, impetuous, precipitate, headlong



INNOCENT/INEXPERIENCED

credulous, ingenuous, novitiate, gullible,
tyro, naïve

ANATOMY OF A PANIC ATTACK



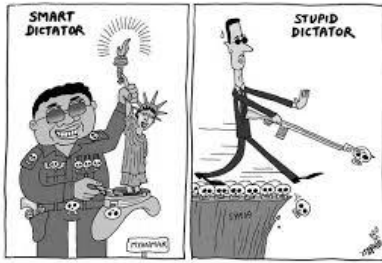
DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND

abstruse, bemusing, esoteric, opaque,
recondite, ambiguous, arcane, cryptic
enigmatic, inscrutable, obscure,
paradoxical, perplexing, turbid



EASY TO UNDERSTAND

Articulate, evident, pellucid, cogent, limpid,
eloquent, lucid



SMART/LEARNED

astute, perspicacious, canny, erudite



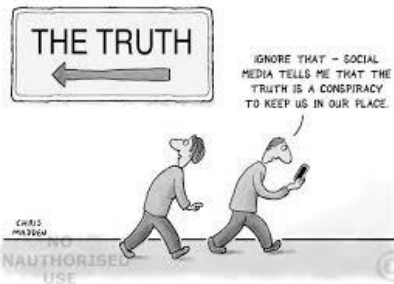
CRITICIZE/CRITICISM

aspersion, calumny, defamation, diatribe, gainsay, inveigh, objurgate, remonstrate, reprove, vituperate, belittle, castigate, denounce, disparage, harangue, lambaste, rebuke, revile, berate, decry, deride, derisive, excoriate, impugn, obloquy, pillory, reprehend, tirade



CAROUSE

Bacchanalian, iniquity, licentious, salacious, depraved, libertine, reprobate, sordid, dissipated, libidinous, ribald, turpitude



TRUTH

candor, candid, indisputable, probity, verity, fealty, indubitable, sincere, frankness, legitimate, veracious



FALSEHOOD

Apocryphal, canard, dissemble, duplicity, Erroneous, ersatz, feigned, guile, mendacity, perfidy, specious, spurious, chicanery, equivocate, fallacious, mendacious, prevaricate



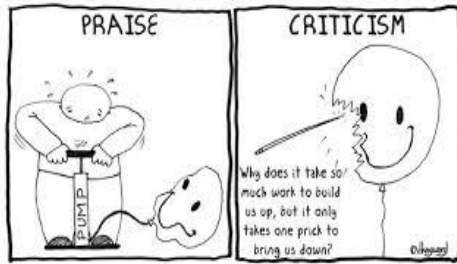
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BITING (as in wit or temperament)

acerbic, acidulous, asperity, caustic, mordacious, trenchant, acrimonious, mordant,



PRAISE

acclaim, accolade, aggrandize, encomium
eulogize, extol, fawn, laud/laudatory
venerate



HARMFUL

baleful, inimical, minatory, baneful
injurious, perfidious, deleterious
insidious, pernicious



TIMID/TIMIDITY

craven, recreant, diffident, timorous
pusillanimous, trepidation



BORING

banal, insipid, platitude, trite, fatuous,
mundane, prosaic, hackneyed, pedestrian
quotidian



WEAKEN

adulterate, inhibit, undermine, enervate
obviate, vitiate, exacerbate, stultify



FORGIVE

absolve, acquit, exculpate, Exonerate
Expiate, Palliate, Redress, Vindicate



GREEDY

Avaricious, Covetous, Mercenary
Miserly, Penurious, Rapacious,
Venal



WITHDRAWAL / RETREAT

Abeyance, Abjure, Abnegation, Abortive,
Abrogate, Decamp, Demur, Recant,
Recidivism, Remission, Renege, Rescind

Exercise 1 - Using the words given in CAPITALS give the correct synonym of the words on the left and the antonym of the words on the right

HAPHAZARDLY	SUBSEQUENT	CLOSING
FAMILIAR	BADLY	UNCEASING
UNINTERESTED	PROPORTIONAL	EAGERLY
DELIBERATELY	DETERMINED	SECONDARILY
UNBELIEVABLE	JOYLESSLY	UNIMAGINATIVE
UNIMPORTANT	ALMOST	CONSIDERABLY
COMMON		

intentionally

incredible

practically

relative

resolute

perpetual

zealously

substantially

poorly

randomly

peculiar

joyously

curious

absolute

discrete

initiative

antecedent

primarily



Exercise 2 - Find the antonym of the word in CAPITALS.

1. PUTATIVE

a. languid b. undisputed c. qualified d. rewarding e. powerful

2. PROTRACT

a. retreat b. shorten c. incite d. stretch e. embellish

3. ROTUNDITY

a. rowdiness b. stagnation c. aisle d. façade e. slimness

4. RECALCITRANT

a. uncommunicative b. craven c. rash d. cooperative e. provident

5. RETICENCE

a. adroitness b. fearlessness c. loquaciousness d. opulence e. oration

6. RESILIENT

a. craven b. indolent c. unyielding d. dauntless e. putrid

7. TACITURN

a. explicit b. outspoken c. loquacious d. spoken e. retrograde

8. IRASCIBLE

a. cheerful	b. scratchy	c. quick	d. inconsistent	e. murky
8. SQUANDER				
a. perambulate	b. waste	c. inflate	d. hoard	e. emulate
9. GUILE				
a. temper	b. honesty	c. loyalty	d. independence	e. proscribe
10. ZANY				
a. acrobatic	b. uninteresting	c. serious	d. tempestuous	e. scrupulous
11. LISTLESS				
a. energetic	b. upright	c. fond	d. speechless	e. clueless
12. XERIC				
a. ossuary	b. humid	c. soused	d. intransigent	e. myriad

Exercise 3 – Choose the correct synonym

1. acquiesce	a. acknowledge	b. restate	c. comply	d. interfere
2. distend	a. abandon	b. dangle	c. straighten	d. bloat
3. hackneyed	a. trite	b. equine	c. serrated	d. jointed
4. kindle	a. befriend	b. match	c. twirl	d. enflame
5. querulous	a. inquiring	b. complaining	c. rotating	d. glittering
6. whet	a. reduce	b. sharpen	c. initiate	d. finish

Exercise 4 - Circle the synonym and tick the antonym.

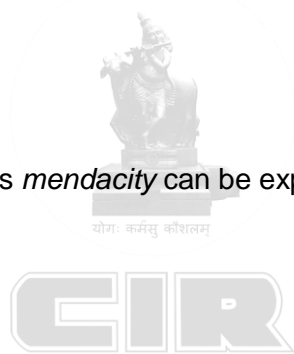
1. Odious - abhorrent, sympathetic, abominable, loveable, detestable, horrid
2. Wanton - extreme, reserved, frugal
3. Contentious - bellicose, complaisant, combative, peaceable, amiable, militant, pugnacious, agreeable
4. Strident - grating, pleasing, jarring, rasping, euphonious, raucous, melodious, sweet
5. Pompous - meek, pontifical, humble, egocentric, modest, pretentious
6. Belligerent - conciliatory, bellicose, amicable, combative, friendly, contentious, pugnacious, peaceable
7. Mitigating - intensify, assuage, aggravate, alleviate, palliate, lessen, increase
8. Propitious - auspicious, adverse, promising, kindly, benign, unpromising
9. Plausible - believable, impossible, credible, improbable, probable, unlikely
10. Specious - valid, deceptive, erroneous, inaccurate
11. Derogatory - complimentary, disparaging, detracting, admiring, pejorative, depreciatory, laudatory
12. Exemplary - paradigmatic, unworthy, outstanding, corrupt, admirable, commendable, evil

13. Acute - keen, penetrating, dense, incisive, stupid, trenchant, obtuse, piercing, dull
14. Jeopardize - hazard, imperil, safeguard, endanger
15. Nullify - cancel out, invalidate, validate, void, authenticate
16. Epitomize - typify, refute
17. Infiltrate - sneak in, mingle
18. Reproach - rebuke, censure, praise
19. Objective - unbiased, factual, suppositional, biased, prejudiced
20. Rhetorical - oratorical, unembellished, euphuistic, flowery, grandiloquent, unpretentious
21. Obsolete - extinct, outmoded, outworn, passe, contemporary, unfashionable
22. Revere - adore, abhor, worship, despise, glorify, loathe,
23. Discriminate - differentiate, meddle, identify, confuse
24. Innovate - contrive, devise, original
25. Candid - frank, deceptive, sincere, hidden, digested

Exercise 5 - Choose the correct option

1. A person who studies *semantics* studies
 - a. the history of language.
 - b. the meaning and interpretation of words and symbols.
 - c. extinct languages.
 - d. the use of symbols to solve mathematical problems.
2. The *penultimate* chapter in a book is
 - a. the first chapter.
 - b. the middle chapter.
 - c. the second to last chapter.
 - d. the last chapter.
3. If you are at the *apex* of your career, you are
 - a. just starting out.
 - b. about to switch to a new field.
 - c. just about to quit.
 - d. at the height of your career.
4. A politician who has a *bevy* of supporters
 - a. has only a few supporters.
 - b. has a large group of supporters.
 - c. has supporters who contribute large amounts of money.
 - d. has supporters who are very nice

5. The *denouement* of a movie would most likely occur
 - a. in the first five minutes.
 - b. in the middle of the film.
 - c. in the last ten minutes.
 - d. in advertisements.
6. If you *engender* mistrust between two coworkers, you
 - a. create that mistrust.
 - b. remove that mistrust.
 - c. worsen that mistrust.
 - d. understand that mistrust
7. Which of the following is a *supplicant*?
 - a. an employee asking for a raise
 - b. a prisoner of war begging for mercy
 - c. a person applying for a job
 - d. a supplier of goods or services
8. An experiment performed on a *simian* would be performed on
 - a. a human being.
 - b. a volunteer.
 - c. a monkey.
 - d. rabbit.
9. A person who is known for his *mendacity* can be expected to
 - a. always tell the truth.
 - b. be a great story teller.
 - c. be very persistent.
 - d. be dishonest.
10. Which of the following would you expect to *undulate*?
 - a. a flag
 - b. an airplane
 - c. a dog
 - d. a teacher
11. If you *addle* someone while he or she is talking, you
 - a. listen carefully to that person.
 - b. confuse that person.
 - c. ignore that person.
 - d. look that person in the eye.
12. A person who is under the *auspices* of someone else is
 - a. estranged from the other person.
 - b. a close family member.
 - c. beyond that person's comprehension.
 - d. being protected or supported by that person.



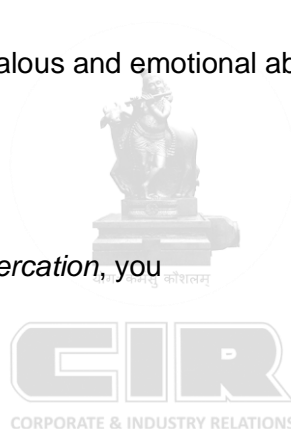
13. If you give someone your *approbation*, you give them
- a. your support.
 - b. your approval.
 - c. your love.
 - d. your notice of resignation
14. In which case is the assistant the *de facto* boss?
- a. when the assistant is the one who makes all of the decisions
 - b. when the assistant has been promoted to the boss's position
 - c. when the assistant has so much work that he or she has to hire his or her own assistant
 - d. when the assistant starts his or her own company
15. When married couples have become *inured* to each other, they have
- a. become tired of each other.
 - b. become indebted to each other.
 - c. become used to each other.
 - d. become insensitive to each other.
16. A *schism* between two people is a (n)
- a. agreement.
 - b. argument.
 - c. closeness because of many shared beliefs.
 - d. separation because of a difference of opinion.
17. Which of the following is a *tenet* of the United States of America?
- a. Puerto Rico
 - b. freedom of speech
 - c. Mexico
 - d. trial and error
18. If you are guilty of *temerity*, you have done something
- a. wasteful
 - b. illegal
 - c. brash
 - d. sacrilegious
19. Which of the following would be considered *elite* in the military?
- a. a foot soldier
 - b. an army medic
 - c. a Green Beret
 - d. a platoon leader
20. Where are you most likely to find an example of *sophistry*?
- a. during a debate between political candidates
 - b. during a formal dinner during the holidays
 - c. during a concert
 - d. at the end of a mystery novel

21. Which of the following will *obviate* your need for this book?
- a. failing to answer most of the questions correctly
 - b. loaning it to a friend
 - c. preparing for a standardized test like the SAT exam
 - d. incorporating all of these words into your vocabulary

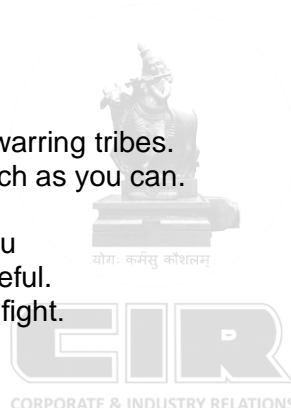
Exercise 6 – Choose the correct option.

1. A person who owns dozens of Mozart CDs and repeatedly goes to performances of his music is a Mozart
- a. penchant.
 - b. misanthrope.
 - c. fervor.
 - d. aficionado
2. Something that is hateful or detestable is
- a. fervent.
 - b. full of ardor.
 - c. odious.
 - d. an aficionado.
3. A person who seems to dislike and distrust everyone
- a. suffers from xenophobia.
 - b. is a misanthrope.
 - c. is full of rancor.
 - d. is odious.
4. A person's passionate love for his or her spouse would be called
- a. ardor.
 - b. rancor.
 - c. xenophobia.
 - d. odious.
5. If you detest or despise something, you
- a. are fervent.
 - b. have a penchant for it.
 - c. are a misanthrope.
 - d. abhor it.
6. If you have a strong liking for something, you
- a. abhor it.
 - b. have a penchant for it.
 - c. feel rancor toward it.
 - d. are a misanthrope

7. If you feel intense passion or zeal for something, you
a. abhor it.
b. feel fervor.
c. feel rancor.
d. have a penchant for it.
8. A person who fears or dislikes foreigners
a. suffers from xenophobia.
b. is an aficionado.
c. has a penchant for other countries.
d. feels ardor towards foreigners.
9. If you feel a great deal of resentment or ill will towards someone, you feel
a. ardor.
b. odious.
c. rancor.
d. xenophobia.
10. A person who is intensely zealous and emotional about something
a. is fervent about it.
b. feels rancor.
c. is odious.
d. abhors it.
11. If you were involved in an *altercation*, you
a. had an accident.
b. had a heated argument.
c. served in a war.
d. were part of a conspiracy.
12. If you are a *contentious* person, you
a. are usually right.
b. believe in "an eye for an eye."
c. always try to keep the peace.
d. are very competitive and quarrelsome.
13. If you are part of a *cabal*, you
a. are involved in a secret plot.
b. are participating in a protest.
c. belong to the majority.
d. are fighting against the enemy
14. If you are a *bellicose* leader, you
a. do everything in your power to avoid war.
b. are eager to wage war.
c. remain neutral during international conflicts.
d. treat all citizens equally.



15. If an *apocalypse* is near, you can expect
 - a. a period of extended peace.
 - b. a time of anarchy.
 - c. total devastation and destruction.
 - d. an invasion.
16. If your country suffers an *incursion*, your territory
 - a. has been invaded.
 - b. is in a depression.
 - c. has seceded to form a new state.
 - d. has had a natural disaster.
17. If you meet your *nemesis*, you meet
 - a. the leader of your country.
 - b. your guardian angel.
 - c. the cause of your misfortunes.
 - d. the person who decides your fate.
18. If you *pillage* a village, you
 - a. set it on fire.
 - b. destroy it with bombs.
 - c. negotiate peace between warring tribes.
 - d. ransack it and steal as much as you can.
19. If you are a *placid* person, you
 - a. are usually calm and peaceful.
 - b. are always trying to pick a fight.
 - c. are disloyal.
 - d. are not to be trusted.
20. If you plan a *reprisal*, you
 - a. plan to surrender.
 - b. plan to retaliate.
 - c. hope to negotiate a cease-fire.
 - d. plan to desert the army.



Exercise 7 – Choose the word that is closest in meaning of the word in CAPITALS

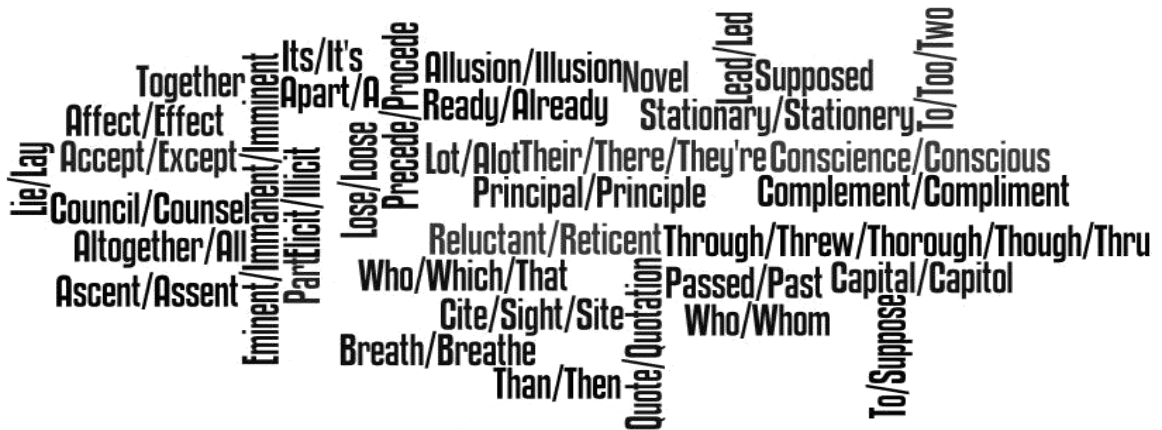
- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. CORPULENT | a. lean | b. gaunt | c. emaciated | d. obese |
| 2. EMBEZZLE | a. misappropriate | b. balance | c. remunerate | d. clear |
| 3. PENSIVE | a. oppressed | b. caged | c. thoughtful | d. happy |
| 4. BANISH | a. exile | b. hate | c. fade | d. clean |
| 5. CANNY | a. obstinate | b. handsome | c. clever | d. stout |

6. INDIFFERENT	a. neutral	b. unkind	c. precious	d. mean
7. CHARISMA	a. ghost	b. force	c. charm	d. courage
8. APPORTION	a. divide	b. decide	c. cut	d. squabble
9. GENERIC	a. general	b. cheap	c. fresh	d. elderly
10. WARY	a. calm	b. curved	c. confused	d. cautious
11. APPALL	a. delirious	b. covered	c. dismay	d. confuse
12. UPRIGHT	a. honorable	b. horizontal	c. humble	d. supine
13. REVERIE	a. palimpsest	b. phantom	c. daydream	d. curio
14. LOQUACIOUS	a. talkative	b. thirsty	c. beautiful	d. complicated
15. CHIMERA	a. chimney	b. protest	c. illusion	d. panache
16. TEMERITY	a. audacity	b. fearfulness	c. shyness	d. stupidity
17. SACROSANCT	a. prayer	b. sanctuary	c. pious	d. sacred
18. LOUCHE	a. gauche	b. fine	c. brilliant	d. indecent
19. STENTORIAN	a. violent	b. misbegotten	c. loud	d. stealthy
20. NABOB	a. pompous	b. bigwig	c. bold	d. stalemate

CORPORATE & INDUSTRY RELATIONS

MODULE 3

COMMON CONFUSABLES



Exercise 1 – Tick the correct option.

- 1 This (affected/effectd) the entire course of events.
- 2 He (affected/effectd) a stunning reversal.
- 3 She is (altogether/all together) convinced.
- 4 They were (altogether/all together) at the reunion.
- 5 We had the property (apprised/appraised).
- 6 She (apprised/appraised) us of the situation.
- 7 Her yawn revealed that she was (disinterested/uninterested).
- 8 Umpires should be (disinterested/uninterested) observers.
- 9 The writer (immigrated/emigrated) from his native country and gained status as an (immigrant, emigrant) in Mexico.
- 10 An apple a day is (healthy/healthful).
- 11 An apple a day keeps you (healthy/healthful).
- 12 Her actions (implied/inferred) that she still liked him.
- 13 He (implied/inferred) from her actions that she liked him.
- 14 In his will, he made (explicit/implicit) some provisions that had previously been left (explicit/implicit).
- 15 I have (laid/lain) in bed all day.
- 16 He (lay/laid) the book on the counter.
- 17 Pharmacists are (prescribed/proscribed) from (prescribing/proscribing) medicine without a license.
- 18 She was praised for her wit and her (simple/simplistic) style.
- 19 Her (simple/simplistic) answer ignored the complexities.
- 20 Many animals (comprise/constitute) a zoo.
- 21 A zoo (comprises/is comprised of) many animals.

- 22 He had (less/fewer) men than in the previous campaign.
23 We spent the evening (like/as) in the old days.
24 She looks (like/as) her father.

Exercise 2 – Spot the errors in the following sentences

1. He is so strong-will as to be adverse to listening to others' advice on anything.
2. Kapil Dev was complemented warm for his achievements on the cricket field.
3. The criminal got his just deserts when the court sentenced him to life imprison.
4. The confidential nature of his job required that the detective be sufficient discrete with the information at his disposal.
5. The shareholders who were deprive of their dividend decided to persecute the company.
6. The personnel nature of the questions at the interview made the girl blush in embarrass.
7. The company's policy is to disperse the salary on the last day of the month.
8. The president was formerly sworn in at a ceremony attended by all the cabinet ministers.
9. The Fellowship operates under a vale of secrecy, concealing the source of its funding and its financial holdings.
10. The company believed in raising the moral of its employees by rewarding good performances with cash incentives.
11. The foreman at the factory had to overlook the performance of the workers.
12. The thief refused to return the goods he stole from the business premise.

Exercise 3 - In each of the sentences below, circle the appropriate word.

1. A new moon **occurs / takes place** every 28 days.
2. Students should not be **inert / passive** but should try instead to contribute as much as possible to discussions in seminar groups.
3. On the first day, the course director and the subject tutor explained their **respective / single** roles to the new students.
4. It is now possible to **infer / imply** a link between using mobile phones and contracting some

forms of cancer.

5. The fact that population growth is still **accelerating / catching up** is one of the most important problems we face.

6. Most universities need to earn money from private sources, but the **important / major** part of their funding still comes from the government.

7. Expenditure on weapons such as guns, tanks and aeroplanes consume a large **piece / portion** of a country's wealth.

8. Because foreign exchange rates **ebb and flow / fluctuate**, it is not always possible for exporters to know how much money they will receive from sales.

9. Member countries **award / contribute** money to the United Nations to pay for the running of the organization.

10. The main **concentration / focus** of Greenpeace is on problems concerning pollution.

11. Although their **plan / design** was often very good, the quality of many British cars tended to be poor.

12. Although it is very expensive, it is possible to **convert / exchange** other forms of carbon into diamonds.

13. Prehistoric man could not **think / comprehend** why the moon appears to grow bigger and then smaller each month.

Exercise 4: Try guessing the difference between the following common confusables

Credible/Credulous

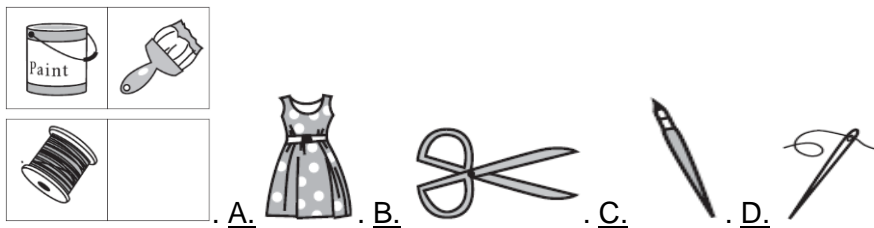
Flaunt/Flout

Palate/Palette

Ambiguous/ambivalent

Allusion/illusion

MODULE 4 ANALOGIES



Type 1: Synonyms

EXTEMPORANEOUS : IMPROMPTU

- A) reputable : elusive
- B) antiquated : modern
- C) depressed : ecstatic
- D) morose : saturnine

Type 2: Antonyms

ZEALOUS : INDIFFERENT

- A) diligent : hard working
- B) perplexing : explicable
- C) incorrigible : instantaneous
- D) mysterious : exclusive

Type 3: Degree of Intensity

ENTHUSIASTIC : FANATICAL

- A) frugal : miserly
- B) faithful : kind
- C) admonish : warn
- D) virtuous : wholesome

Type 4: Part to Whole

PARAGRAPH : ESSAY

- A) scene : play
- B) cast : actor
- C) symphony : orchestra
- D) dictator : oppressed

Type 5: Actor to Action

ARBITRATOR : JUDGE

- A) mechanic : repair
- B) direction : orient
- C) lawyer : legislate
- D) musician : orchestra

Type 6: Cause and Effect

TREMBLE : FEAR

- A) shiver : cold
- B) stifle : sneeze
- C) itch : scratch
- D) irritate : nettle

Type 7: Member and Class

BALLET : DANCE

- A) book : novel
- B) theater : play
- C) sonnet : poem
- D) artist : sculptor

Type 8: Definition

PHILANTHROPIST : ALTRUISM

- A) nationalist : orthodoxy
- B) ascetic : self-denial
- C) writer : publication
- D) general : soldier

Type 9: Function

TRAINING : SKILL

- A) neurological : brain
- B) auspicious : event
- C) speech : lesson
- D) mnemonic : memory

Type 10: Symbol and Representation

LAUREL WREATH : VICTORY

- A) honor : pride
- B) olive branch : peace
- C) parentheses : continuous
- D) light : darkness

Type 11: Defining Characteristic

HERO : COURAGE

- A) dancer: grace
- B) singer: lyrics
- C) knowledge: teacher
- D) lawyer: lies

Type 12: Manner

STRUT : WALK

- A) dance: ballet
- B) draw: doodle
- C) write: scribble
- D) Yodel : Sing.

Type 13: Articles Made by a Worker

ARTIST : PAINTING

- A) driver : car
- B) pedestrian : road
- C) symphony: composer
- D) carpenter : table

Type 14: The Worker and his Tools

ARTIST : PAINTBRUSH

- A) potter : kiln
- B) banker : deposit
- C) carpenter : cabinet
- D) programmer : computer

Type 15: The Worker and his Task

TEACHER : TEACHES

- A) engineer: repairs
- B) driver: drives
- C) jury: judges
- D) policeman: punishes

Type 16: The Worker and the Work Place

TELLER : BANK

- A) doctor: operation theater
- B) engineer: factory
- C) lawyer: police station
- D) artist: studio

Type 17: The Tool and the Object

SCISSORS : PAPER

- A) knife: butcher
- B) helmet: head
- C) sword : fight
- D) hammer : nail

Type 18: The Tool and the Action

SCISSORS : CUT

- A) screwdriver : tighten
- B) spoon: fork
- C) axe: tree
- D) key: open

Type 19: Actions and their Significance

SMILE : PLEASURE

- A) laugh: criticism
- B) weep: anger
- C) meditate: contentment
- D) frown : displeasure

Type 20: Sequence of Time

BEGINNING : END

- A) introduction: inception
- B) departure: arrival
- C) foreword: afterword
- D) culmination: climax

Type 21: Gender

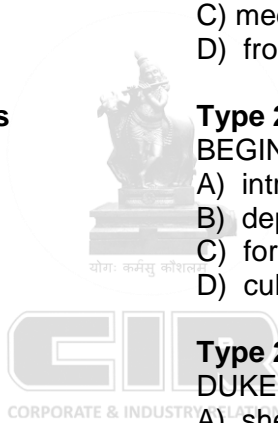
DUKE : DUCHESS

- A) sheep: ewe
- B) fox: vulpine
- C) man: feminine
- D) priest: monk

Type 22: Age

CALF : COW

- A) cat: kitten
- B) mare: stallion
- C) tadpole : frog
- D) butterfly : caterpillar



Exercise 1 - Find the analogical pair

1. _____ : trail :: grain : grail a. train b. path c. wheat d. holy
2. particular : fussy :: _____ : subservient a. meek b. above c. cranky d. uptight
3. _____ : horse :: board : train a. stable b. shoe c. ride d. mount
4. coif : hair :: _____ : musical a. shower b. close c. praise d. score
5. native : aboriginal :: naïve : _____ a. learned b. arid c. unsophisticated d. tribe

Exercise 2 – Tease your brain with these analogies

1. ... stands to sorrow as laughing stands to ...
love tears crying disease drama
happiness teeth luck comedy lazy
2. ... stands to horse as hyena stands to ...
zebra farm tiger tame grazing
dog savannah wild bird safari
3. ... stands to geometry as equation stands to ...
math square teaching school complicated
symmetrical algebra equal study fitting
4. ... stands to aristocrat as sewer stands to ...
snob millionaire title castle sophistication
filthy rat useful stench street
5. ... stands to meter as gram stands to ...
centimeter gauge volt measure millimeter
weight watt nickel kilogram balance
6. ... stands to month as twelve stands to ...
calendar sun quarter date week
year four three number counting
7. ... stands to ankle as shoulder stands to ...
stomach double big hip belly
chest wrist shoulders small heel
8. ... stands to classic as young stands to ...
cool history band rock damsel
child old small future baby
9. ... stands to many as some stands to ...
large everywhere all less some
more enough legs none sometimes

10. ... stands to poetry as conversation stands to ...
 book Shakespeare poem prose drama
 scolding story radio show dance song
11. ... stands to pear as carrot stands to ...
 orange tree fruit plume potato
 apple kohlrabi dirt rabbit parsley
12. ... stands to warm as warm stands to ...
 sun coffee hot fireplace adapted
 tea cold summer sweater temperature
13. ... stands to passion as colour stands to ...
 love emotion hart red feeling
 jealousy green tree seeing pretty
14. ... stands to everywhere as when stands to ...
 where somewhere how here nowhere
 mostly everywhere often never always
15. ... stands to bar as mean stands to ...
 drink boar rabbit police waiter
 bandit insult boss sweet man

Exercise 3 -

1. MASON :: STONE

- A. soldier : weapon
- B. lawyer : law
- C. blacksmith : forge
- D. teacher : pupil
- E. carpenter : wood

2. ARTICULATE :: SPEECH

- A. predictable : event
- B. coordinated : movement
- C. dangerous : disease
- D. active : thought
- E. erratic : path

3. INCEPTION :: CONCLUSION

- A. departure : arrival
- B. culmination : upshot
- C. refutation : approval
- D. approach : return
- E. escapade : punishment

4. SCINTILLATING :: DULLNESS

- A. erudite : wisdom
- B. desultory : error
- C. boisterous : calm
- D. cautious : restraint
- E. exalted : elevation

5. ELUCIDATE :: CLARITY

- A. envision : memory
- B. aggravate : problem
- C. conceal : oblivion
- D. illuminate : light
- E. mystify : enlightenment

6. SHARD :: POTTERY

- A. seed : flower
- B. smoke : fire
- C. dish : menu
- D. chair : furniture
- E. splinter : wood

7. REPEL :: LURE
A. dismount : devolve
B. abrogate : deny
C. abridge : shorten
D. enervate : weaken
E. miscarry : succeed

8. PENURY :: MONEY
A. starvation : sustenance
B. independence : freedom
C. infirmity : illness
D. reality : foresight
E. spontaneity : care

9. ARABLE :: LAND
A. impenetrable : jungle
B. navigable : waterway
C. fertile : fertilizer
D. shallow : pond
E. flat : field

10. ATTENUATE :: SIGNAL
A. exacerbate : problem
B. modify : accent
C. dampen : enthusiasm
D. elongate : line
E. dramatize : play

11. FURNACE :: SLAG
A. vegetable : garbage
B. factory : goods
C. fire : ashes
D. automobile : gasoline
E. silo : grain

12. PROSAIC :: MUNDANE
A. obdurate : foolish
B. ascetic : austere
C. clamorous : captive
D. loquacious : taciturn
E. peremptory : spontaneous

13. SALACIOUS :: WHOLESOME
A. religious : private
B. expensive : profligate
C. conservative : stoic
D. mendacious : truthful
E. fulsome : generous

14. PONDER :: PROBLEM
A. remove : doubt
B. capture : runaway
C. seize : time
D. ruminate : idea
E. curl : hair

15. HACKNEYED :: FRESHNESS
A. stale : porosity
B. facile : delicacy
C. ponderous : lightness
D. central : vitality
E. relevant : pertinence

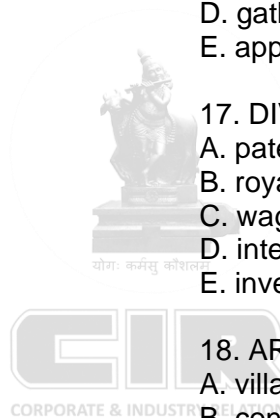
16. ELECTED :: INAUGURATION
A. enrolled : graduation
B. condemned : execution
C. chosen : selection
D. gathered : exhibition
E. appointed : interview

17. DIVIDEND :: STOCKHOLDER
A. patent : inventor
B. royalty : author
C. wage : employer
D. interest : banker
E. investment : investor

18. ARCHIPELAGO :: ISLAND
A. village : hamlet
B. constellation : star
C. river : sea
D. finger : hand
E. tongue : mouth

19. PRECIS :: ELABORATION
A. comprehension : understanding
B. revision : correction
C. simplification : decoration
D. accuracy : abnormality
E. expurgation : distortion

20. MINCE :: WALK
A. bang : sound
B. wave : gesture
C. waltz : dance
D. simper : smile
E. hike : run



21. DISINTERESTED :: UNBIASED

- A. indulgent : intolerant
- B. exhausted : energetic
- C. languid : lethargic
- D. unconcerned : involved
- E. profligate : flippant

22. AMBIVALENT :: CERTAIN

- A. indifferent : biased
- B. furtive : open
- C. impecunious : voracious
- D. discreet : careful
- E. munificent : generous

23. DEFERENCE :: RESPECT

- A. admiration : jealousy
- B. condescension : hatred
- C. affection : love
- D. pretence : truth
- E. gratitude : charity

24. AUTHORITARIAN :: LENIENT

- A. philanthropist : generous
- B. virtuoso : glamorous
- C. hedonist : indulgent
- D. servant : servile
- E. miser : charitable

25. ALLAY :: SUSPICION

- A. tend : plant
- B. impede : anger
- C. calm : fear
- D. fell : tree
- E. exacerbate : worry

26. PERENNIAL :: EPHEMERAL

- A. volatile : evanescent
- B. mature : ripe
- C. diurnal : annual
- D. permanent : temporary
- E. majestic : mean

27. DIRECTORY :: ADDRESS

- A. list : number
- B. catalogue : shop
- C. thesaurus : fact
- D. dictionary : spelling
- E. encyclopedia : solecism

28. PRIMITIVE :: SOPHISTICATE

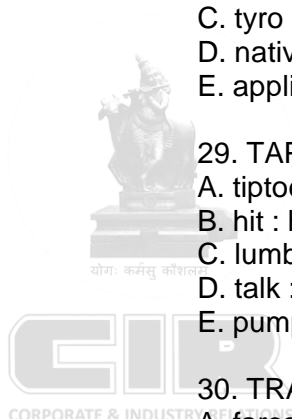
- A. employee : superior
- B. socialite : recluse
- C. tyro : expert
- D. native : inhabitant
- E. applicant : member

29. TAP :: PUMMEL

- A. tiptoe : stamp
- B. hit : hurt
- C. lumber : stumble
- D. talk : chat
- E. pump : water

30. TRAGEDY :: DRAMA

- A. farce : actor
- B. cartoon : film
- C. prosody : poem
- D. accident : ambulance
- E. epigram : anecdote



Exercise 4 – Choose the suitable analogy

1. DESPAIR : HOPE :: PERMANENCE :

- A transience B acquisition C chauvinism D recalcitrance E infinity

2. SMILE : HAPPINESS :: CROCUS :

- A flower B spring C garden D planting E sign

3. SUBTLE : NUANCE :: PEDANTIC :

- A pragmatic B academic C initial D constant E latter

4. BELLICOSE : SEDATE ::

A. stentorian : loud

B. placid : pacific

C. wizened : fleshy

D. inchoate : unformed

E. murky : livid

5. TANTAMOUNT : EQUIVALENT ::

A. astride : horse

B. succinct : concise

C. equal : evenly

D. equestrian : skilled

E. main : ambivalent

Exercise 5

1. ARID : MOISTURE ::

A. deserted : dune

B. sandy : water

C. verdant : sunshine

D. tap : drops

E. silent : sound

2. PREVARICATE : LIE ::

A. harm : repair

B. divulge : expose

C. proliferate : contract

D. provoke : appease

E. prune : garden

3. EGG : SHELL ::

A. orange : section

B. tomato : skin

C. rind : watermelon

D. lemon : pit

E. ginger : bread

4. MOOSE : ANTLERS ::

A. caribou : hooves

B. grizzly : bears

C. ram : horns

D. sheep : ewes

E. kid : goat

5. BEVERAGE : COCKTAIL ::

A. donkey : mule

B. libation : refreshment

C. water : canteen

D. metal : alloy

E. aperitif : snack

6. PLUTOCRACY : WEALTHY ::

A. autonomy : masses

B. oligopoly : president

C. plutonium : rich

D. theocracy : clergy

E. democracy : crowd

7. PEREGRINATION : WAYFARER ::

A. investigation : felon

B. contumacy : dissident

C. incrimination : suspect

D. insubordination : insider

E. relaxation : masseur

8. TARIFF : IMPORT ::

A. bridge : payment

B. stipend : student

C. tip : waiter

D. toll : vehicle

E. tuition : university

9. FLOWER : BOUQUET ::

A. singer : choir

B. finger : wrist

C. rivets : wall

D. repast : breakfast

E. orange : juice

10. CARNIVOROUS : MEAT ::

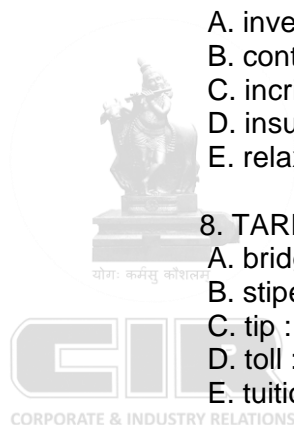
A. vegetarian : lettuce

B. blanched : almond

C. grain : rye

D. omnivorous : everything

E. cornucopia : fruit



11. PRENATAL : POSTPARTUM ::

- A. fetus : corpse
- B. conception : deception
- C. embody : reincarnation
- D. infantile : mature
- E. preternatural : postoperative

12. CORRESPONDENT : JOURNALIST ::

- A. writer : freelancer
- B. reporter : cameraman
- C. novelist : poet
- D. scientist : biologist
- E. thespian : actor

13. DROUGHT : DELUGE ::

- A. arid : desiccated
- B. flood : water
- C. cursory : deep
- D. deleterious : harmful
- E. paucity : surfeit

14. CIRCUMAMBULATE : AROUND ::

- A. circumnavigate : sail
- B. circumvent : out
- C. translate : with
- D. traverse : through
- E. transport : on

15. GLACIER : ICE ::

- A. tide : water
- B. building : brick
- C. dune : sand
- D. symphony : instruments
- E. salt : granules



CIR
CORPORATE & INDUSTRY RELATIONS

MODULE 5**SENTENCE COMPLETION****Type I. Cause and Effect**

1. Because of Jim Carrey's reputation as a comic actor, suited best for playing hilarious roles, the director was..... considering him for the more serious role of the solemn monk

- (A) discouraged from (B) encouraged to (C) irrelevant to (D) ambivalent of

2. The problem of _____ another war has assumed great urgency because of the _____ of nuclear weapons

- (A) preventing, invention (B) precipitating, armament (C) stopping, development
(D) winning, growth

Type II. Reiteration or Restatement/ Parallelisms

1. He was the most.....person he had ever met; in fact, his magnanimity knew no limits.

- (A) charitable (B) miserly (C) reclusive (D) prolific

2. I regret that my remarks seemed _____. I never intended to _____ you.

- (A) disparaging, belittle (B) inadequate, hurt (C) justified, discourage (D) unassailable, imitate
(E) short-sighted, peace

Type III. Similarity or Support

1. Just as television surpassed radio as the major source of entertainment and information for the world, it seems destined that the Internet will eventually.....television.

- (A) invigorate (B) alter (C) eliminate (D) supplant

2. The bandit _____ the traveller of his purse of gold and _____ him grievously.

- (A) robbed, wounded (B) snatched, hurt (C) stole, injured (D) robbed, escaped
(E) demanded, beat

Type IV. Contrast

1. In a large group of people consisting of strangers, Aishwarya often seemed _____ and aloof, although among her friends and family she was quite _____.

- (A) reticent...convivial (B) gregarious...outgoing (C) detrimental...multifarious
(D) unattainable.... taciturn

2. He preaches liberal views but in practice, he is not _____ and is _____ narrow-minded than almost any other person.

- (A) ambitious, hardly (B) tolerant, more (C) hard, openly (D) approachable, less
(E) acceptable, genuinely

Exercise 1 - Read the following sentences carefully. Decide which of the words from the following box best fills the blank in the sentence.

bombastic	mince	censure	platitude	harangue
disparage	repartee	eloquent	sardonic	voluble

- Darlene found that Jonathan's remarks _____(ed) her so much that their relationship was at stake. His critical comments were unkind.
- When he discovered the error, Chesterton lashed out at Watkins. His _____ lasted for several minutes and shocked everyone in my department!
- ABC Paper has been polluting our river for the last 20 years and has been keeping it from the public. This is not just wrong, it's criminal. ABC Paper is guilty of unforgivable sins against the environment and against the people of our state and deserves the most severe _____.
- Because she is so _____, she has no trouble meeting new people or talking in front of a crowd.
- I wish Edna would be more straightforward. She's always _____(ing) her words, as if she is afraid she will hurt my feelings.
- What a(n) _____ essay! It is forceful and fluent with powerful and precise word choice throughout the text.
- Caleb's reply was _____, as usual. He can't seem to say anything without mockery.
- Titus tried to insult Isabel, but she tactfully deflected the insult with a witty _____.
- She thought she was offering some real advice, but all she could give me was some _____(s) like "tomorrow's another day" and "good things come to those who wait."
- How could our humble, soft-spoken president make such a _____ statement to the newcomer in the group?

Exercise 2 - Fill in the blanks with the right option.

1. Under the _____ of their mother, the newborn kittens knew they were protected, since any predator would have to harm their mother before it could get to them.

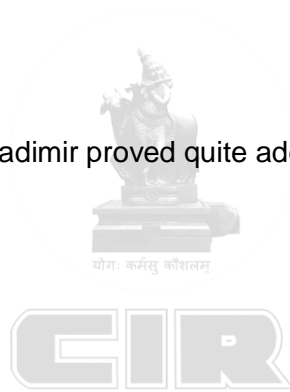
- A. aegis
- B. negligence
- C. truancy
- D. apostasy
- E. primogeniture

2. In the decade after the revolution, the new government seemed to _____ and was never quite _____ ; this period ultimately led to a second revolution in which the current ruling party took power.

- A. careen ... ephemeral
- B. fortify ... faltering
- C. waver ... flimsy
- D. coagulate ... tenable
- E. totter ... stable

3. Despite his _____ upbringing, Vladimir proved quite adept at navigating city life.

- A. urbane
- B. acrid
- C. bucolic
- D. cosmopolitan
- E. harsh



4. Macbeth received what he thought was _____ prediction from three witches, but his attempts to make the auspicious portents come true tragically failed in the end.

- A. an ominous
- B. a momentous
- C. a lamentable
- D. a sinister
- E. a propitious

5. The clownfish eats organisms that could potentially harm the sea anemone, while the anemone provides the clownfish with a safe shelter; both organisms benefit from this _____ relationship.

- A. docile
- B. disjointed
- C. amenable
- D. symbiotic
- E. contrary

6. Because the boy had told so many _____ tales about seeing wolves, none of the villagers believed him when he actually did see a wolf.

- A. fallacious
- B. verifiable
- C. scrupulous
- D. fictitious
- E. concrete

Exercise 3 – Fill in the blanks with the right couple of words

1. Today Wegener's theory is _____; however, he died an outsider treated with _____ by the scientific establishment.

- A. unsupported – approval B. dismissed – contempt C. accepted - approbation
- D. unchallenged – disdain E. unrivalled – reverence

2. Archaeology is a poor profession; only _____ sums are available for excavating sites and even more _____ amounts for preserving the excavations.

- A. paltry – meager B. miniscule – substantial C. average - augmented
- D. judicious – penurious E. modest - generous

3. Each occupation has its own _____; bankers, lawyers and computer professionals, for example, all use among themselves language which outsiders have difficulty following.

- A. merits B. disadvantages C. rewards
- D. jargon E. problems

4 Some critics maintain that Tennyson's poetry is uneven, ranging from the _____ to the _____.

- A. sublime – elevated B. trite – inspired C. vacuous - inane
- D. succinct – laconic E. sonorous - voluble

5. Biological clocks are of such _____ adaptive value to living organisms, that we would expect most organisms to _____ them.

- A. clear – avoid B. meager – evolve C. significant - eschew
- D. obvious – possess E. ambivalent - develop

6. The peasants were the least _____ of all people, bound by tradition and _____ by superstitions.

- A. free – fettered B. enfranchised – rejected C. enthralled - tied
D. pinioned – limited E. conventional – encumbered

7. If there is nothing to absorb the energy of sound waves, they travel on _____, but their intensity _____ as they travel further from their source.

- A. erratically – mitigates B. eternally – alleviates C. forever - increases
D. steadily – stabilizes E. indefinitely - diminishes

8. The intellectual flexibility inherent in a multicultural nation has been _____ in classrooms where emphasis on British-American literature has not reflected the cultural _____ of our country.

- A. eradicated – unanimity B. encouraged – aspirations C. stifled - diversity
D. thwarted – uniformity E. inculcated - divide

9. The conclusion of his argument, while _____, is far from _____.

- A. stimulating – interesting B. worthwhile – valueless C. esoteric - obscure
D. germane – relevant E. abstruse - incomprehensible

10. In the Middle Ages, the _____ of the great cathedrals did not enter into the architects' plans; almost invariably a cathedral was positioned haphazardly in _____ surroundings.

- A. situation – incongruous B. location – apt C. ambience - salubrious
D. durability – convenient E. majesty - grandiose

MOCK TEST 1

Choose the odd word

1. A. cover B. mask C. facade D. cavern E. front
2. A. reduce B. demolish C. diminish D. decrease E. abate
3. A. jeopardy B. danger C. peril D. solace E. threat
4. A. colossal B. trivial C. petty D. minor E. slight
5. A. stow B. stop C. halt D. pause E. stall

Find the word most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word.

6. Cognizant A. Observant B. Perceptive C. Conscious D. Oblivious
7. Oblivion A. Obscurity B. Capacity C. Consciousness D. Strength
8. Capricious A. Greedy B. Mutable C. Resolute D. Suppressive
9. Enervate A. Energize B. Defeat C. Ruin D. Weaken
10. Laconic A. Eloquent B. Delinquent C. Malignant D. Effulgent

Find the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the given word.

11. Quixotic A. Cowardly B. Rational C. Impractical D. Paradoxical
12. Ostensible A. Strong B. Desirable C. Apparent D. Fateful
13. Taciturn A. Obstinate B. Introvert C. Uncommunicative D. Unapproachable
14. Bequeath A. Give B. Receive C. Forego D. Lose
15. Munificent A. Generous B. Miserly C. Careless D. Superficial

Choose the correct analogy

16. GOVERNMENT : EXILE ::

- A. police : arrest
- B. judge : convict
- C. constitution : amendment
- D. church : excommunicate

17. PEDAL : BICYCLE ::

- A. run : race
- B. climb : hill
- C. wind : clock
- D. switch : motor

18. GOSSIP : EXAGGERATION ::

- A. smoke : fire

B. cat : chat

C. boy : brother

D. climb : cry

19. WAR : DEFENCE ::

- A. arm : leg
- B. contest : resist
- C. blame : praise
- D. doctor : lawyer

20. CAT : FELINE ::

- A. horse : equine
- B. tiger : carnivorous
- C. bird : vulpine
- D. chair : furniture



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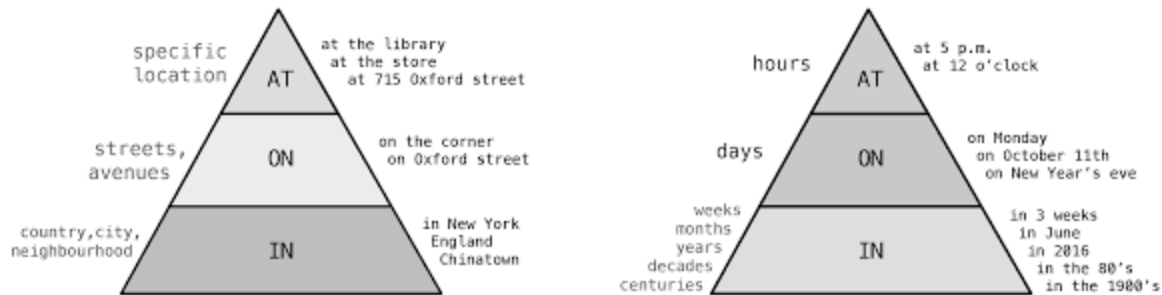
Fill in the blanks with the right couple of words

21. Several books have been published on the royal ----- in Nepal, but the ----- remains unraveled.
 A. massacre...mystery B. developments...problem
 C. assassination...secrets D. repertoire...assumptions
22. It was ----- of you to make such ----- remarks in the meeting.
 A. impudent...impromptu B. foolish...wholesome
 C. legitimate...unwanted D. part...impartial
23. When he was ridiculed he was ----- but he regained ----- very soon.
 A. happy...friendship B. worried...little
 C. chagrined...composure D. lost...nothing
24. The news about the bank ----- threw the financial market into a -----
 A. fraud...turmoil B. account...epidemic
 C. cheating...confidence D. safety...suspicion
25. The police today ----- an attempt by some miscreants to hurl bombs at a religious -----
 ----- on the eve of Christmas.
 A. failed...crowd B. dispersed...sect
 C. foiled...congregation D. confronted...society

Choose the correct option

26. Teetotaler means
 A. One who abstains from theft B. One who abstains from meat
 C. One who abstains from taking wine D. One who abstains from malice
27. A remedy for all diseases
 A. Stoic B. Marvel C. Panacea D. Recompense
28. One who is fond of fighting
 A. Assertive B. Aggressive C. Belligerent D. Militant
29. That which cannot be read
 A. Negligible B. Illegible C. Ineligible D. Incurable
30. A person not sure of the existence of god
 A. Cynic B. Agnostic C. Atheist D. Theist

MODULE 6

**Cloze Test 1. Fill in the blanks using *at, in, on*, to complete the paragraph.**

Mom, I cannot find the doll that I had left _____ my bed.'

'Argh Lucy! It must be _____ your drawer or _____ Clarie's bag.' 'Err, after all, I think it's _____ my desk, _____ my bedroom, _____ the first floor ...'

'Mom, I really want it with me _____ the coach...'

'Lucy, we won't take the coach...we'll be _____ a plane tomorrow, not _____ the road. Are you sure you didn't leave your doll _____ the post office, or _____ Dad's car.'

'Look! I can see it _____ the carpet, _____ the sitting room. _____ my opinion, you should put it away _____ the left of the table, with your things ...'

Cloze Test 2. Fill in the blanks using *at, for, from, in, of, on, to*, to complete the paragraph.

In order to write a thesis, one must engage _____ research which focuses _____ a specific topic relevant _____ one's field of study. Current issues _____ the field should be addressed by means of a review _____ the literature _____ their chosen subject. Candidates should show an awareness _____ recent debate _____ the area and not rely _____ secondary sources but make use _____ primary data with particular reference _____ recent findings. Training _____ research methodology is important and students should be guided _____ their choice _____ appropriate software packages and receive instruction _____ their use. They should be introduced _____ qualitative and quantitative research methods and learn how to construct questionnaires _____ volunteers to complete, with questions _____ relevant details. The answers should be given _____ a scale _____ one _____ seven. Researchers should clearly indicate the limitations _____ their study and its usefulness in terms of the wider research _____ the field. All researchers must study _____ a South Australian university _____ the second semester _____ 2015.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions

1) I advertised several times for someone to mow the lawn for me, but the end I had to do it myself.

(a) in (b) by (c) at (d) to

2) I'm sorry I can't see you immediately, but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with youmoment.

- (a) for the (b) at the (c) in a (d) for a

3) I didn't trust the post, so I delivered the parcel hand.

- (a) by (b) to (c) on (d) out of

4) We've had such a busy day! At least ten people phoned. Oh ... the way, there's a message here for you from your brother.

- (a) on (b) in (c) by (d) over

5) If you want to be a professional spy, you must learn to be very secretive, all, you must learn to listen more and speak less.

- (a) in (b) after (c) at (d) above

6) His name is Sebastian, but we call him Seb short.

- (a) in (b) for (c) as (d) by

7) I have some important information for you, but I don't want to give it the phone. Do you think we could meet somewhere?

- (a) by (b) through (c) on (d) over

8) Is everything OK, sergeant? Don't worry, sir! Everything's control.

- (a) under (b) in (c) on (d) by

9) Do you agree?

..... point, but I don't think you are completely right.

- (a) To the (b) For a (c) Up to (d) On the

10) I never met Joe Louis, but he was a great boxer

- (a) by all accounts (b) on account (c) in the account (d) according to the accounts

11) I forgot to pack any food, so we'll get something to eat the way back.

(a) in (b) all (c) on (d) by

12) The red light goes on outside the studio door to let people know that you are
air. (a) on the (b) by (c) in (d) through the

13) The auditors have been through the accounts, and they report that
everything is order. (a) to (b) on (c) by (d) in

14) Have you seen this morning's paper? There's a big picture of you the front!
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) by

15) 'The other children all call me Big Head.'

"Don't be so sensitive! You mustn't take everythingheart! NOW, run down to the
greengrocer's and get me three kilos of potatoes in your cap."

(a) to (b) by (c) in your (d) at

16) The general manager is away business this week.

(a) for (b) on (c) in (d) about

17) I've taken this watchpieces, and now I can't put it together again.

(a) into (b) to (c) in (d) out of

18) " during the performance of this trick, ladies and gentlemen, do my hands
actually leave my arms." (a) on time (b) in no time (c) at no time (d) at times

19) There is nothing illegal about my business dealings. Everything is strictly..... board.

(a) on (b) above (c) by the (d) over

20) "Ah, sweet mystery of life I've found you!"

(a) at the last (b) at least (c) at last (d) at the least

Exercise 2– Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. It is said that the first Prime Minister of India Pundit Nehru had great affection _____ children.
2. He must somehow give up his fondness _____ sweets.
3. I am amazed _____ his great capacity to work tirelessly thus.
4. I hardly can hope to have peace _____ such an unreasonable person.
5. Many parents, unfortunately, have objection _____ the idea _____ their children choosing teaching as their profession.
6. I hardly have any acquaintance _____ him, so how can I possibly go _____ the party thrown by him?
7. He is hardly sorry _____ the mistakes he has deliberately committed.
8. These days few students are serious _____ their studies.
9. He is brilliant _____ solving puzzles of any kind.
10. I am amused _____ his talk of honesty when actually he is very dishonest in his dealings.

Exercise 3 - Tick the suitable alternative.

- 1) We arrived just **(in time/on time)** to see the Queen arrive at the theatre.
- 2) Is it true that Simon **(died of/died from)** cancer?
- 3) I was **(at the point/ on the point of)** going out when the telephone rang.
- 4) Do you remember that scene **(at the end/in the end)** when Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor have a terrific argument?
- 5) He may seem tough and ruthless, but **(by heart/ at heart)** he's a kind and gentle man.
- 6) You know you can always come to me **(at the time of/in time of)** need.
- 7) He never travelled abroad **(for fear of/ in fear of)** becoming ill through eating foreign food.
- 8) Although he says he is **(friendly to/ friendly with)** our cause, he refuses to support it openly.
- 9) The mother gave her three children a bar of chocolate and told them to **(divide it between/divide it among)** themselves.
- 10) These paintings have been **(in possession of/in the possession of)** my family for generations.
- 11) My cousin is very **(clever at/clever with)** repairing things.
- 12) You're so selfish! You never **(care about/care for)** anyone but yourself!
- 13) When I was a secondary school teacher, I knew all my pupils **(by name/in name)**.
- 14) You're not **(angry at/angry with)** being kept waiting, are you?
- 15) I know them both **(by sight/ on sight)**, but I've no idea what their names are.

- 16) Who's that standing **(at the front of/ in front of)** Julie in the photo?
- 17) Hands up all those **(in favour of/ in favour with)** going to Brighton for the annual outing.
- 18) The proposal was accepted **(on principle/ in principle)**, but the committee asked for further details before making a final decision.
- 19) **(In case of/ In the case of)** difficulty, you can reach me at this number.
- 20) **(In view of/ With a view to)** the fact that only three people have signed up for Friday's concert, I'm afraid we'll have to cancel it.

Exercise 4 - Spot the errors in the following sentences

1. This watch (a) /is superior and (b) / more expensive than that (c) / No error (d)
2. He says that (a) / he has a car (b) / beside a scooter (c) / No error (d)
3. Dr. Addison has been trying (a) / to develop a medicine for diabetes (b) / for the last ten years (c) / No error (d)
4. Children often (a) / quarrel on (b) / petty issues (c) / No error (d)
5. Several prominent figures (a) / involved in the scandal (b) / are requested to appear (c) / to the investigation committee. (d)/ No error (e)
6. I want this document (a) / to be detached off the main file (b) / and sent to me. (c) / No error (d)
7. I offered him part-time work (a) / but he turned it over (b) / saying that he would (c) / rather wait for a full-time job. (d) No error (e)
8. He is a loveable person (a) / but what makes most people dislike him (b) / is that he boasts his wealth. (c) / No error (d)
9. After opening the door(a) / we entered into the room (b) / next to the kitchen. (c) / No error (d)
10. My niece has been (a) / married with (b) / the richest man of the town. (c) / No error (d)

Exercise 5 – Correct the errors in the sentences.

1. Fisk is making his third attempt on the world record.
2. Nobody seems to have responsibility of the budget.
3. The police inquiry on the theft continues.
4. She did some research in the causes of back pain.
5. This is an example for international collaboration.
6. We need to find another way for doing things.
7. My reaction on it all was to try to forget it.
8. Her response against the criticism was very strong.
9. Go to our website to get the address of your nearest branch.
10. I saw an advertisement of a teaching job in Malawi which looked interesting.

11. There is a growing awareness about the impact of climate change among the young.
12. Changes of our diet have meant that more and more people suffer heart disease.
13. The director of studies must be informed of any changes in the timetable.
14. Congratulations for your new job!
15. I'd like to do a course of computer programming if I could find a good one.
16. We went to see an exhibition about Viking jewelry.
17. Do you have any previous experience in working with children?
18. She has ten years' experience on television and radio. (usually followed by a noun)
19. There has been an increase in 200,000 in the city's population in the last ten years.
20. Can you give us some information of bus tours, please?
21. He seems to have less interest to everything these days.
22. The invitation of the reception at the embassy arrived the next day.
23. For this job you need some knowledge in Portuguese.
24. He has an amazing knowledge about European history.
25. Can I become a member in your book club?
26. The possibility to make contact with other intelligent beings in the universe is very small.
27. The problem in finding a good babysitter is one that many parents have faced.
28. I've never understood the reason of all these different forms we have to fill in.
29. She did a translation in English of some ancient Chinese poems.
30. The visit in the temple was the high point of the holiday.

Exercise 6 – Replace the underlined part of the sentence with the correct option

1. Depending on which scholar you consult, Christopher Columbus, Leif Ericson, or the Chinese eunuch Zheng Ho is credited with being the first explorer from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship.

- a. is credited with being the first explorer from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship
- b. is credited to be the first explorer from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship
- c. is credited to have been the first explorer from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship
- d. are credited with being the first explorers from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship
- e. are credited to be the first explorers from the Eurasian continent to have travelled to the New World by ship

2. The two-party political system is one where the electorate gives its votes largely to only two major parties and where one or the other party can usually win a majority in the legislature.

- a. where the electorate gives its votes largely to only two major parties and where
- b. in which the electorate largely gives only its votes to two major parties and where
- c. where the electorate gives largely its votes to only two major parties and in which
- d. in which the electorate gives its votes largely to only two major parties and in which
- e. in which the electorate largely gives only its votes to two major parties and in which

3. The university's board of trustees, being worried over declining student enrollments and their failing to secure additional funding from the state, has formed a committee to determine what cuts need to be made to staff and programs.

- a. being worried over declining student enrollments and their failing

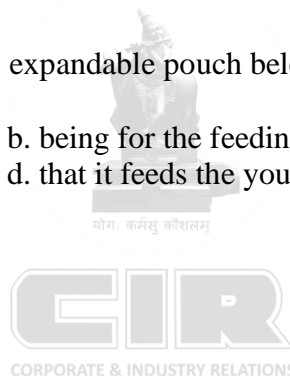
- b. worrying over declining student enrollments and also the failure
- c. worried about declining student enrollments and the failure
- d. in that they are worried about the decline in student enrollments and the failure
- e. because of its worry concerning the decline of student enrollments and, as well as concerning the failure

4. Although the British were responsible for the early European settlement of both Australia and the United States, Australia is having much closer political and cultural links with Britain than the United States is having.

- a. of both Australia and the United States, Australia is having much closer political and cultural links with Britain than the United States is having
- b. in both Australia and the United States, they are closer in their political and cultural links in Australia than in the United States
- c. of both nations, Australia has much closer political and cultural links to Britain than the United States has
- d. in both nations, Australia is politically and culturally linked to Britain in a much closer fashion than the United States
- e. of both Australia and the United States, they have much closer political and cultural links to it than the United States has

5. Adult pelicans store fish in a deep, expandable pouch below the lower mandible, of which the young feed.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. of which the young feed | b. being for the feeding of the young |
| c. from which the young feed | d. that it feeds the young from |
| e. young feed from | |



MODULE 7

Cloze Test 1. Complete the following exercise using *a/an/the/NA* (no article) in the underlined spaces where appropriate.

Ms Parrot, (1) ____ most famous lady detective of (2) ____ twenty-first century, was born in (3) ____ United Kingdom in (4) ____ 1960s. Since then, she has been to many countries, including (5) ____ Portugal, Singapore and Australia, and has lived in (6) ____ northern hemisphere and (7) ____ southern hemisphere, as well as on (8) ____ equator. She has never been to (9) ____ Philippines or (10) ____ United States, but she speaks (11) _____ English, French and Portuguese. Like Sherlock Holmes, (12) ____ famous detective, she plays (13) ____ violin, and sometimes practises up to five times (14) ____ day. She is also (15) ____ only person in (16) ____ world to have performed Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture [a long piece of music] in one breath on (17) ____ recorder.

She has been (18) ____ detective for thirty years and claims that although many people think that being (19) ____ detective is (20) ____ piece of cake, detectives generally work very hard and it's not all fun and games. (21) ____ detective is someone who solves mysteries, and (22) ____ people who contact Ms Parrot have some very unusual problems. Little information is available about some of (23) ____ cases she has solved, but quite (24) ____ few of her most famous cases have attracted worldwide attention and she has been offered up to (25) ____ thousand dollars (26) ____ hour to help solve mysteries such as (27) ____ case of (28) ____ Australian owl in (29) ____ uniform. (30) ____ bird laid (31) ____ egg in (32) ____ European nest in less than (33) ____ hour after its arrival. What (34) ____ strange problem!

With great (35) ____ modesty, she has either declined such (36) ____ fee or donated (37) ____ money to (38) ____ poor, or to (39) ____ Grammar Survival Fund, believing that (40) ____ detectives should use their skills for (41) ____ common good.

Cloze Test 2. Complete the following exercise using *a/an/the/NA* (no article) in the underlined spaces where appropriate. (Some articles have been included for you, but others are missing.)

There has never been (1) ___ more exciting time to produce (2) ___ new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding: the English language itself, the technology that helps us to describe it, and (3) ___ needs and goals of those learning and teaching (4) ___ English. (5) ___ 1980s saw the development of (6) ___ first large corpora (special collections) of English text.

(7) ___ Another of the *Macmillan English Dictionary's* innovations is that two similar but separate editions have been created from (8) ___ same database: one for learners whose main target variety is (9) ___ American English, (10) ___ other for learners of British English. The differences are small but significant.

The *Macmillan English Dictionary* is the product of good linguistic data and high-quality people. It has been (11) ___ privilege to work with such (12) ___ talented and creative team, and I would like to thank (13) ___ team for producing such (14) ___ excellent book. I hope you enjoy (15) ___ results of our hard work and find the dictionary (16) ___ pleasure to use.

Cloze Test 3. Complete this exercise, using *a/an/the/NA* to fill in the blanks.

Mr Coleman was (1) ___ very fastidious person. He lived three (2) ___ streets away from us, in (3) ___ small house with (4) ___ beautiful garden. Having taken early retirement from his (5) ___ job as (6) ___ button counter, he now had plenty of time to worry, and this he did very successfully. He often spent sleepless nights trying to figure out how he could successfully cook *both* sides of (7) ___ omlette without it breaking, or how he might achieve better access to (8) ___ tins at (9) ___ back of his cupboard. (10) ___ most of his home was exceptionally neat and tidy, but several loose cables behind (11) ___ television set bothered him, and he never quite knew what to do with (12) ___ empty plastic bags.

Then, one day, his life changed, and he began to experience some relief from his anguish. It seemed that other people underwent similar mental trials, for (13) ___ new catalogue appeared on his doorstep. (14) ___ catalogue contained solutions for many of his problems, and for others which had not yet given him any cause for concern. There was (15) ___ set of

three egg timers, for example, shaped like (16) ____ chickens and designed to emit (17) ____ clucking sound at (18) ____ end of three, four and five minutes respectively. In this way he could cook (19) ____ eggs to suit each of his friends individually, and then keep them warm with (20) ____ specially designed covers which went with the timer, marked '3', '4' and '5' for identification purposes. And (21) ____ catalogue contained many other wonderful ideas, such as (22) ____ toaster which could be adjusted to produce different degrees of brownness on (23) ____ four slices toasted simultaneously, and (24) ____ photo frame that rotated pictures at (25) ____ touch of (26) ____ invisible button, so that visiting relatives would never be offended by not seeing their pictures on display, unless, of course, they all turned up together – Mr Coleman eventually solved this problem too by ordering four frames.

Exercise 1 - Fill in the blanks with a or an.

1. The annual function of the school is ____ one day event.
2. All the students responded in ____ uniform manner.
3. Would you like to tour ____ European country
4. I would like to go on ____ holiday to Switzerland.
5. You'll reach Amrita University if you take ____ U turn from the left.
6. I have found ____ error in my report.
7. I have ____ umbrella that looks like yours.
8. It will take ____ hour to complete my assignment.
9. Tom was ____ M15 agent.
10. I would like to study in ____ university.

Exercise 2 – Spot the grammatical error.

1. The school is (a) / within hundred yards (b) / from my house (c) / No error (d)
2. The man (a) / cannot live (b) / by bread alone (c) / No error (d)
3. My father is (a) / in bad mood (b) / today (c) / No error (d)
4. To perform this experiment (a) / drop little sugar (b) / into a glass of water(c) / No error (d)
5. I go to the bed (a) / at eight (b) / every night (c) / No error (d)

6. The war of Mahabharata (a) / is the full length illustration (b) / of a righteous war (c) /No error (d)
7. Suganya opened a almirah (a) /full of books (b)/and took one of it (c)/ for reading (d)/No error (e)
8. My friends insisted (a) /that I should see the movie (b)/from beginning to the end (c) /No error (d)
9. The famous Dr. Chandra (a) / is only dentist (b) / in our village (c) / No error (d)
10. It is written in Gita (a) / that God incarnates (b) / Himself (c) / in times of trouble (d)/No error (e)
11. He took to (a) / reading Hindu (b) / for better knowledge (c) / of the facts (d) / No error (e)
12. As soon as the teacher entered (a) / everyone fell (b) / in a silence (c) / No error (d)
13. No stronger (a) / a figure than his (b) / was prescribed in the history (c) / No error (d)
14. I am not wealthy (a) / so I cannot afford (b) / to buy a expensive car (c) / No error (d)
15. Most people would have (a) / attended the union meeting (b) / if they had (c) / received longer notice of it (d) / No error (e)

Exercise 3 - Use few or a few, little or a little in the following sentences.

1. As he has _____ books, he is not able to study.
2. Will you have _____ wine?
3. He is very ill; there is _____ hope for him.
4. There are _____ apples in the basket, help yourself to some.
5. _____ people study Latin nowadays.
6. He cannot afford it as he has _____ money left.
7. As he did not speak clearly, _____ people understood what he said.
8. _____ people admit their faults.
9. We must save _____ money for our journey home.
10. I have _____ friends in London who will help me.

Exercise 4 – Tick the correct option.

1. 'Did you hear noise/ a noise just now?'
2. If you want to know the news, you can read paper/ a paper.
3. I thought there was somebody in the house because there was light/ a light on inside.

-
4. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time/ a time for breakfast.
 5. Light/ a light comes from the sun.
 6. Did you enjoy your holiday? 'Yes, we had wonderful time/ a wonderful time.'
 7. This is nice room/ a nice room. Did you decorate it yourself?
 8. We had very good weather/a very good weather while we were on a holiday..
 9. When the fire alarm rang, there was total chaos/ a total chaos.....
 10. I had to buy a /some bread because I wanted to make some sandwiches.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

Use the definite article "THE"

- With nouns when we are talking about something specific
- With nouns which are unique
- Before names of rivers, seas/oceans , mountain ranges, deserts, group of islands/states
- Before names of musical instruments
- Before nationalities and names of families
- Before the words- morning, afternoon, evening

Do not use the definite article "THE"

- With plural nouns when we are talking about them in general
- With proper nouns (which name specific people, organizations or places)
- Before names of meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner etc)
- Before names of games/sports
- Before the names of countries, cities, streets, mountains, parks, lakes, continents
- Before titles when the person's name is mentioned
- With words school, hospital, prison, bed, home when we refer to the purpose for which they exist

MODULE 8

Sally's dog, like Emily,
has long drooping ears.



Sally's dog, like Emily's,
has long drooping ears.



Faulty comparisons are illogical constructions, which often means that the ideas you intend to convey may not come through to your reader and may render statement or argument ineffective.

Any comparison between two or more items must have three characteristics:

Completeness Consistency Clarity

My car is better than
my wife.



My car is better than
my wife's car.



Exercise 1 - What is wrong with these sentences?

1. Ram is more healthier than his father.
2. She is the most tallest girl in our college.
3. Like St. George fought the dragon, I subdued my rival in chess.
4. He was the most perfect hockey player.
5. A golfer who can control his emotions is more successful.
6. Martha's cookbook is better researched than Mrs. Jones.
7. Susan has always admired her brother more than her sister.
8. Christopher thinks about hockey more than me.

Covered with hot melting
cheese I ate the pizza.



I ate the pizza covered
with hot melting cheese.



Exercise 2 – Spot the errors in the following sentences.

1. I think it is more harder to understand Freud's theory than Watson.
2. Thoreau's writing is not as easy to read.
3. Winter is the most coldest season of the year.
4. During the Civil War, the North won more battles, which eventually led to the South's surrender.

5. Sophia's resume was more organized than Nick, but Nick's resume included more information.
6. Michelangelo's artwork is no more beautiful than Vincent Van Gogh.
7. Sylvia found the most unique dress for her daughter's baptism.
8. Slavery in the United States was much worse than Europe.
9. The house's shutters are as weather-beaten as the shed.
10. John prefers smaller portions at lunchtime.
11. The many talents of Leonardo Da Vinci prove that he was more of a renaissance man.
12. Henry VIII thought that annulling his marriage to Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn was the most perfect move on his part.
13. Richard offered more pay to Jim than Harry.
14. Leslie thinks that Joseph is not as qualified for the job.
15. Jan helped Daniel with his project more than Brandy on Saturday night.
16. Professor Mary fails more students than any professor in her department.
17. Lager beer certainly tastes much better.
18. Dr. Jones is kinder than anyone in the medical building.
19. The exercises in this book are easier than the other book.
20. Jealousy often arises because a person wishes to be as good as or better than another person in some particular way.
21. The way our college team plays cannot be compared with the football televised on Saturday afternoons.
22. I write more than anyone in my class.
23. The price of a textbook is much higher than textbooks in the past.
24. The fuel consumption of a diesel engine can be thirty-five percent lower than a gasoline engine.
25. College varsity football sessions are much more grueling than high school.

Exercise 3 - The underlined part of the sentence may or may not have an error. Replace it with the correct option.

1. Like most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the diet of the swamp wallaby consists of leaves and other sorts of vegetation.
 - a. Like most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the diet of the swamp wallaby consists
 - b. Like those of most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the diets of the swamp wallaby consists
 - c. Just like the diet of most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the diet of the swamp wallaby consists
 - d. Similar to the diets of most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the swamp wallabies have a diet which consists
 - e. Like most other marsupial species and all other kangaroo species, the swamp wallaby has a diet consisting
2. The legal considerations that have forced some universities to revise their affirmative action admissions programs are similar to the revisions that certain large businesses have recently made to their affirmative action hiring practices.
 - a. the revisions that certain large businesses have recently made to their affirmative action hiring practices
 - b. the affirmative action hiring practices that certain large business recently have revised
 - c. those that have recently forced certain large businesses to revise their affirmative action hiring practices
 - d. those recent revisions that have been made by certain large businesses to their affirmative action hiring practices
 - e. what certain large businesses have done to their affirmative action hiring practices in the recent past
3. During the Civil War, nearly three times as many Americans lost their lives from infections that could have been prevented with antiseptic techniques than were killed on the battlefield
 - a. than

- b. than those who
 - c. than the number who
 - d. as the number who
 - e. as
4. Recent surveys indicate that, contrary to popular belief, total abstinence from alcohol does not correlate as strongly with good health as with moderate drinking.
- a. as strongly with good health as with moderate drinking
 - b. strongly with good health, like moderate drinking does
 - c. as strongly with good health as does moderately drinking
 - d. as strongly with good health as does moderate drinking
 - e. as strongly with good health as moderate drinking
5. Unlike its fellow Baltic nations, Latvia and Lithuania, the economy of Estonia grew at an astonishing rate in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade it was placed on the fast track to join the European Union
- a. its fellow Baltic nations, Latvia and Lithuania, the economy of Estonia grew at an astonishing rate in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade it was placed
 - b. its fellow Baltic nations, Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia grew at an astonishing rate economically in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade earned itself a place
 - c. its fellow Baltic nations, Latvia and Lithuania , Estonia's economy grew at an astonishing rate in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade they were placed
 - d. Latvia and Lithuania, its fellow Baltic nations, the economy of Estonia grew at an astonishing rate in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade it was placed
 - e. Its fellow Baltic nations, Latvia and Lithuania, Estonia experienced economic growth at an astonishing rate in the late 1990s, and at the end of the decade it earned a place
6. No less significant than international pressures are the constraints that domestic culture and ideology impose on decision making by national political figures.
- a. No less significant than
 - b. The things that are just as significant as
 - c. Just like the significant
 - d. No lesser than the significance of

- e. What are as significant as
7. Golden and Labrador Retrievers have enjoyed wide popularity as guide dogs because their dispositions are more suited to companion work than most other breeds.
- a. than b. than is true of c. than are those of
d. in comparison to e. as compared to
8. Unlike other primates, which are born with fully formed craniums, a newborn human baby's cranium consists of eight bones that take years to fuse together fully, allowing the brain to grow much larger during those early years.
- a. Fully formed craniums, a newborn human baby's cranium
b. Fully formed craniums, newborn human babies have craniums that
c. A fully formed cranium, a human baby's cranium
d. Fully formed craniums, a human baby is born with a cranium that
e. A fully formed cranium, the cranium of a newborn human baby



MODULE 9

READING COMPREHENSION

SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Skimming and scanning are two specific speed-reading techniques, which enable you to cover a vast amount of material very rapidly. These techniques are similar in process but different in purpose. Quickly "looking over" an article is neither skimming nor scanning. Both require specific steps to be followed.

I. **SKIMMING** is a method of rapidly moving the eyes over text with the purpose of getting only the main ideas and a general overview of the content.

A. Skimming is useful in three different situations.

- Pre-reading--Skimming is more thorough than simple previewing and can give a more accurate picture of text to be read later.
- Reviewing--Skimming is useful for reviewing text already read.
- Reading--Skimming is most often used for quickly reading material that, for any number of reasons, does not need more detailed attention.

B. Steps in skimming an article

- Read the title--it is the shortest possible summary of the content.
- Read the introduction or lead-in paragraph.
- Read the first paragraph completely.
- If there are subheadings, read each one, looking for relationships among them.
- Read the first sentence of each remaining paragraph.
 - a. The main idea of most paragraphs appears in the first sentence.
 - b. If the author's pattern is to begin with a question or anecdote, you may find the last sentence more valuable.
- Dip into the text looking for:
 - a. Clue words that answer who, what, when, why, how
 - b. Proper nouns
 - c. Unusual words, especially if capitalized
 - d. Enumerations
 - e. Qualifying adjectives (best, worst, most, etc.)
 - f. Typographical cues--italics, boldface, underlining, asterisks, etc.
- Read the final paragraph completely.

C. Mastering the art of skimming effectively requires that you use it as frequently as possible.

D. Skimming can usually be accomplished at about 1000 words per minute.

II. SCANNING rapidly covers a great deal of material in order to locate a specific fact or piece of information.

A. Scanning is very useful for finding a specific name, date, statistic, or fact, without reading the entire article.

B. Steps in scanning an article.

- Keep in mind at all times what is it you are searching for. If you hold the image of the word or idea clearly in mind, it is likely to appear more clearly than the surrounding words.
- Anticipate in what form the information is likely to appear--numbers, proper nouns, etc.
- Analyze the organization of the content before starting to scan.
 - a. If material is familiar or fairly brief, you may be able to scan the entire article in a single search.
 - b. If the material is lengthy or difficult, a preliminary skimming may be necessary to determine which part of the article to scan.
- Let your eyes run rapidly over several lines of print at a time.
- When you find the sentence that has the information you seek, read the entire sentence.

C. In scanning, you must be willing to skip over large sections of text without reading or understanding them.

D. Scanning can be done at 1500 or more words per minute.

Exercise 10.1 Initiator

Find below various passages

- 1) Identify the style and tone of the passage

Illustrative list of Styles: Descriptive, Narrative, Analytical, Abstract, Data-Driven etc. etc.

Illustrative list of tones: Optimistic, Pessimistic, Argumentative, Sarcastic, Aggressive, Guarded, Cynical, Skeptical, Objective, Satirical, Cautious etc. etc.

BSNL informed that they have no additional input for the Committee and accordingly they did not make any presentation before the Committee. Efforts were thus made to consider all possible inputs. Various groups brought a number of experts while presenting their views. As the COAI and AUSPI members were present throughout, a lot of post-presentation inputs in the form of counterarguments were circulated to all the members of the committee. The points mentioned therein are often contradictory, as they were provided by organizations having widely different perspectives and observations.

We examine sensitivity of the estimated relationship between innovation and firm performance. In doing so, we rely on a knowledge production function approach and carry out comparisons in a number of ways. The sensitivity analysis is based on the comparison of: a basic econometric model estimated assuming different error structure and using the same data source, an identical model but different data sources, different classifications of firms performance, different classifications of innovation and the two main different subpopulations of the business sector. The analyses are performed in both level and growth rate dimensions. New findings are reported and previous results are confirmed as well. The study gives indications of what factors cause variations in the estimated effects of interest and the direction of changes.

1. From among the options, choose the summary of the passage that is written in the same style as that of the passage.

a. As free will is a necessary condition of moral responsibility, its definition ought to accommodate all the special features of various moral agents.

- b. Since philosophers link moral responsibility to free will, we need a definition of free will that is not a rigid concept.
- c. Philosophers working on the issue of free will need a definition that is capable of accommodating the different accounts of morality.
- d. Any definition of free will ought to be such that it is closely related to the disparate accounts of moral responsibility from all moral agents.

2. The question below contains a paragraph followed by alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the paragraph.

The word job is not an old word. When people felt that their work could be broken down into bite-sized pieces, they started calling it a job. Most people had task-based jobs, but these are now moving towards value based missions. What we have in the world right now is a jobs crisis. The last few years have been difficult with too many people out of work and what's also troublesome is that 70% of the people are not engaged in the job they do. They are leaning out and some are even sabotaging their company, with many collecting a paycheck but not really contributing in terms of innovation or productivity or job creation. This means that there's a real rupture between the activities that companies are focused on and where people's hearts and minds are.

- a. As most people are engaged in task-based jobs, they are not productive and have no interest in the activities that their companies are focused on.
- b. As long as people are engaged in jobs for a paycheck rather than value based missions, productivity and job creation will suffer, and create a jobs-crisis.
- c. As most people are not aligned with their companies' goals, and are engaged in task-based jobs for a paycheck, there is a jobs crisis in the world.
- d. If the focus of the company and the people's aspirations differ, people sabotage their company and create a jobs crisis in the world.

Exercise 3 - Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that she is a **credible** source. An audience will consider a speaker credible if she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education she has in the field. After all, you would be more likely to listen to advice about how to take care of your teeth from a dentist than a firefighter. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country from a terrible war. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity. If the audience feels bad for the animals, they will be more likely to donate money. Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he is educated and trustworthy. Although ethos, pathos, and logos all have their strengths, they are often most effective when they are used together. Indeed, most speakers use a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos to persuade their audiences. The next time you listen to a speech, watch a commercial, or listen to a friend try to convince you to lend him some money, be on the lookout for these ancient Greek tools of persuasion

1. As used in paragraph 2, what is the best antonym for credible?
 - a. Unintelligent
 - b. Boring
 - c. Dishonest
 - d. Amazing

2. Amy is trying to convince her mother to buy her a pair of \$200 shoes. She says: "Mom, the shoes I have are really old and ugly. If I don't get these new shoes, everyone at school is going to laugh at me. I will be so embarrassed that I will want to die." What form of persuasion is Amy using here?
 - a. pathos
 - b. ethos
 - c. logos
 - d. a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos

3. According to the passage, logos can build ethos because
 - a. an audience is more easily convinced by facts and information than simple appeals to emotions like pity or fear
 - b. an audience is more likely to trust a speaker who uses evidence to support his argument
 - c. a speaker who overuses pathos might make an audience too emotional; audiences who are too frightened or too sad are unlikely to be persuaded
 - d. a speaker can use misleading or false information to make his argument seem more convincing

4. Gareth is running for mayor. He tells his audience: "Under our current mayor, there have been 15,000 new cases of unemployment. If he stays in office, who knows how many more people will lose their jobs? The number could go up even higher. When I was the CEO of Magnatech, I helped to create over 1,000 new jobs. I can do the same thing for this city if you vote for me." Which form of persuasion is Gareth using here?
 - I. pathos
 - II. Logos
 - III. ethos
 - a. I only
 - b. I and II only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II, and III

5. According to the passage, the most effective tool of persuasion is
 - a. ethos, because you cannot persuade an audience that does not trust you
 - b. logos, because it can also be used to build ethos
 - c. a combination of ethos, pathos, and logos
 - d. pathos, because human beings are most easily persuaded by emotion

MODULE 10 MISCELLANEOUS

Exercise 1 - Put 'X' if the sentence is capitalized incorrectly and 'C' if it is capitalized correctly.

1. _____ Big Ben of London is a clock.
2. _____ I drove east to the city and turned north.
3. _____ My family supports the American cancer society.
4. _____ Yellowstone National Park is a great Park.
5. _____ I work for the New York Times.
6. _____ She is a republican and proud of it.
7. _____ The Emancipation proclamation was issued in 1862.
8. _____ Buddhists have been around a very long time.
9. _____ The Sidney Opera House is a Gorgeous Building.
10. _____ The Bronze Age lasted for several thousand years.

Exercise 2 - Spot the CAPITALIZATION errors in the following sentences

1. Last week, (A)/ dr. Tanya Miller received (B)/ a special award from the (C)/ city of Atlanta. (D)/ None (E)
2. The new bakery (A)/ in the center of town (B)/ sells a wide assortment (C)/ of italian pastries.(D) /None (E)
3. Michael Blake, jr.(A) / is such an accomplished golfer (B) / that he won three tournaments (C) / in a row. (D)/ None (E)
4. Catherine complained loudly, (A)/ "why can't you ever (B)/ pick me up on time (C)/ in the morning?" (D) / None (E)
5. The Declaration of Independence (A) / is one of the most important (B) / documents in the history (C) /of the United States. (D)/ None(E)
6. Sally's Sweet shop,(A) / one of the oldest businesses in town, (B) / is located on one of the main streets (C) / of Millersville. (D)/ None (E)
7. My first childhood pet,(A) / a gray cat named otis,(B) / was given to me as a gift (C)/ on my fifth birthday. (D)/ None (E)
8. The local elementary school (A) / is organizing a screening (B) / of the movie toy story (C) /as a fundraiser. (D)/ None(E)

Exercise 3. It's quiz time...

1. i received a gift from uncle george but not from my other uncle.
2. she spoke to mother about the bill, but not to her father.
3. Over 2,000 people attended the rally for governor brown.
- 4.over 2,000 people attended the rally for harold brown, governor of texas.
- 5.the governor attended the rally today.
6. "we appreciate your hard work, governor."

7. they attended the inauguration of the president of the united states.
8. All the americans know that a president must be 35 years old to run for the office.
9. the crowd applauded as president-elect obama stepped onto the stage.
10. we learned that ex-governor brown will move to alaska.
11. the greeks believed in many gods.
12. The patels have moved to the southwest.
13. Jim lives two miles South of the railroad station.
14. This has been a cold Winter.
15. The 2012 summer olympics is in london, england.
16. Have you read melville's great novel moby dick?
17. My Uncle always takes the subway to Yankee stadium.
18. " I'll do the grocery shopping for you, grandma," lucy said.
19. How far is earth from the sun?
20. It is farther from earth to mars than it is from mercury to the sun.
21. the archaeologists excavated the earth at the site.
22. Because of science, we were able to grasp the age of the earth.
23. Clinton has served as president since 1993.
24. Everyone knows that Marisa's favourite book is Pride And Prejudice.
25. Next friday, uncle Jake is coming to visit.



COMMONLY MISSPELT WORDS

BOURGEOIS

RENDEZVOUS

MANEUVER

CONSCIENTIOUS

CAMARADERIE

MOCK TEST 2Choose the correct option

1. Someone who works for a powerful leader and repeatedly offers the leader praise and flattery even when it is undeserved would be a
a. sycophant. b. chauvinist. c. boor. d. philistine.
2. A woman who believes that women are superior to men is a(n)
a. sycophant. b. chauvinist. c. philistine. d. iconoclast.
3. If a family were described as being bourgeois, you would probably find them
a. living in France. b. living in poverty. c. living a middle-class lifestyle. d. living a wealthy lifestyle.
4. If you were urbane, you would
a. have highly refined manners and etiquette. b. live in a city or urban area.
c. be caustic and unpleasant. d. have a false pretense.
5. If your English professor was very erudite, she would be
a. scholarly and highly educated. b. a little absentminded.
c. very young and inexperienced. d. very elderly and set in her ways.

Choose the correct antonym

6. INCREDULOUS
a. faithful b. trustworthy c. naive d. incredible
7. LACONIC
a. lazy b. energetic c. fleeting d. wordy
8. ALLAY
a. postpone b. intensify c. relieve d. deny
9. SPURIOUS
a. genuine b. antique c. not believable d. pleasant
10. JOCUND
a. chubby b. polite c. rude d. dismal

Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that of the words in capitals

11. TOOTH : ORTHODONTIST ::
A. surgeon : doctor B. cardiologist : heart C. tree : arborist
D. gardener : plant E. petal : botanist
12. SANGUINE: CHEERFUL::
A. destitute: poor B. confident : presumptuous C. obscure : clear
D. brilliant : valedictory E. pallid: ebullient
13. ANTIDOTE: POISON::
A. Cure: Recovery B. Narcotic: Sleep C. Stimulant: Replace
D. Tonic: Lethargy E. Resuscitation: Breathing
14. ESSAY: SHORT STORY::
A. symphony : concerto B. biography : novel C. acrylic : watercolor
D. comedy : burlesque E. monologue : drama
15. JEER: DERISION::
A. reprimand: censure B. frown: adversity C. fidget: restraint
D. slouch : vigilance E. retaliate: antipathy

Fill in the blank with the right word.

16. He was treated like a _____ and cast out from his community.
A. ascetic B. prodigy C. prodigal D. pariah E. tyro

17. The teacher accused me of ____ because my essay was so similar to that of another student.
 A. procrastination B. plagiarism C. celerity D. confusion E. decorum
18. We live in a ____ age; everyone thinks that maximizing pleasure is the point of life.
 A. ubiquitous B. propitious C. sporadic D. corrupt E. hedonistic
19. Thankfully the disease has gone into ____ ; it may not recur for many years.
 A. treatment B. sequestration C. quarantine D. remission E. oblivion
20. People from all over the world are sent by their doctors to breathe the pure, ____ air in this mountain region.
 A. invigorating B. soporific C. debilitating D. insalubrious E. aromatic

Read the poem and answer the questions that follow - The Seven Ages

All the world's a stage
 And all the men and women merely players:
 They have their exits and their entrances;
 And one man in his time plays many parts,
 His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
 Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
 Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
 Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
 Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,
 Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
 In fair round belly with good capon lined,
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances;
 And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
 Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
 For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
 And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

William Shakespeare

21. What attitude does the speaker reveal by using the word merely in the second line?
 a. sorrow b. anger c. amusement d. indifference
22. What characterizes the period of life represented by the soldier?
 a. brash behavior b. his sense of honor c. his dedication to duty
 d. his fear of cowardice

23. What is the main idea of this poem?
- Life is a misery that never gets any better at any time.
 - Life is what each of us makes of it during our journey down the river of eternity.
 - Life is a play and it follows a specific script, none of which should cause anguish or sorrow.
 - Life is a comedy, and we are all buffoons in pantaloons no matter what we do.
24. What is the theme of the poem?
- Death is to be feared.
 - Life is a circle that brings us back to the beginning.
 - The male of the species is the only true measure of the stages of life.
 - The stages of life are unrelated and can be altered by each individual's free will.
25. The poet uses the words merely (line 2) and mere (line 20)
- to soften the effect of the strong images he presents to us in those lines.
 - to tie together his theme of the cycle of life.
 - convey his tone to the reader.
 - all of the above.

Spot the errors in the following sentences

26. The young man got out of his car (a), walked into a restaurant (b), sat in a corner (c) and ordered for two cups of coffee (d). No error (e).
27. I looked the word in the dictionary (a), and was surprised (b), to find that (c) it had three different meanings (d). No error (e).
28. My friend said (a) that he was not happy at the way (b) things were happening (c) around him (d). No error (e).
29. As you may be aware of (a), the university is planning to organize (b) special classes to improve (c) the communicative competence of students (d). No error (e).
30. All my children are equally dear to me (a) and I want my properties (b) to be divided (c) equally between the four of them (d). No error (e).
31. The Civil Aviation Ministry is planning (a) to introduce more flights (b) to north-east so as to ensure (c) speedier development of the area (d). No error (e).
32. Though Nitin used unusual harsh words (a) to criticize Bill's action (b), he was sure that Bill would appreciate (c) his sincerity of purpose (d). No error (e).
33. As the front door was open (a), I entered into the room (b) and noticed a small child (c) sleeping peacefully on a cot (d). No error (e).
34. Women commuters in Mumbai (a) who travel through suburban trains (b) are often harassed (c) by male passengers (d). No error (e).
35. The new judges were sworn (a) by the Chief Justice (b) at a simple function in the court room (c) in the presence of invited guests (d). No error (e).
36. As I felt exhausted (a) as I had never felt before (b), I decided not to take chances (c) and consult with a doctor immediately (d). No error (e).
37. In January (a) the night temperature (b) here varies (c) between 10 to 20 degrees Celsius (d). No error (e).
38. A warm welcome awaits for (a) the cricketer who made history (b) by scoring a double century (c) in each innings of the test (d). No error (e).
39. One of the problems (a) of modern life (b) is that many people think (c) quantity is most important than quality (d). No error (e).
40. The eminent scientist (a) who presided at the function (b) narrated the harrowing experiences he had (c) at the beginning of his career (d). No error (e).

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Notes:



Notes:



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Root word	Meanings	Origin	
a/n	not, without	Greek	abyss - without bottom; achromatic - without color; anhydrous - without water
a	on	Latin	afire - on fire; ashore - on the shore; aside - on the side
a, ab/s	from, away, off	Latin	abduct - carry away by force; abnormal - away from normal, not normal; absent - away, not present; aversion - the act of turning away from; abbreviate: to shorten.
a/c/d	to, toward, near	Latin	accelerate - to increase the speed of; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained; admittance - allowing into;
acro	top, height, tip, beginning	Greek	acrobat - a "high walker"; acronym - a word formed from the first (capital) letters of a word; acrophobia - fear of height
act	do	Latin	activity - something that a person does; react - to do something in response; interaction - communication between two or more things
aer/o	air	Greek	aerate - to let air reach something; aerial - relating to the air; aerospace - the air space
agr/i/o	farming	Latin Greek	agriculture - management of the land, agribusiness - making money by utilizing land; agrarian - relating to the management of land
alg/o	pain	Latin	neuralgia - pain caused by a nerve; analgesic - a drug that makes one pain free; nostalgia - aching for the familiar
ambi, amphi	both, on both sides, around	Latin	ambidextrous - able to use both hands equally; ambiguous - having more than one meaning; ambivalence - conflicting or opposite feelings toward a person or thing
ambul	walk, move	Latin	amble - to walk in a slow, relaxed way; ambulant - walking or moving around; ambulance - a vehicle that moves a patient
ami/o	love	Latin	amiable - friendly, pleasant, lovable; amity - friendly and peaceful relations; amorous - showing romantic love
ana	up, back, against, again, throughout	Greek	analysis - a close examination of something; anatomy - the structure of something as visible when cut up for analysis; anachronism - not being in the right place in time
andr/o	man, male	Greek	androgynous - being both male and female; android -

anim	life, spirit	Latin	resembling a human; misandry - hatred towards men animal - a living organism; animate - to make alive; equanimity - of balanced spirit
ann/enn	year	Latin	anniversary - a date observed once a year; annual - happening once a year; millennium - 1,000 years
ante	before, in front	Latin	antecede - to come before something in time; antemeridian - before noon; anteroom - a small room before the main room
anth/o	flower	Greek	chrysanthemum and amaranth - names of flowers; anthology - a collection of treasured writings; anthozoan - half plant, half animal, like anemones and corals.
anthrop/o	human	Greek	anthropology - the study of mankind; anthropomorphism - giving human form to non- human things; philanthropy - the love to mankind (expressed through good deeds)
anti	against, opposite of	Greek	antibody - a substance that destroys micro- organisms; antiseptic - preventing infection; antisocial - opposing social norm
apo, apho	away, off, separate	Greek	aphorism - a short expression of a general truth; apology - an explicit expression of regret, apostrophe - a small dash used in place of an omitted letter
aqu/a	water	Latin	aquarium - a water container for fish; aquatic- relating to water; aqueduct - a pipeline for water
arbor	tree	Latin	arborist - someone working with trees; arbor - a shady area formed by trees; arborous - having many trees
arch/i	chief, most important, rule	Greek	archbishop - the highest ranking bishop; archenemy - chief or worst enemy; matriarch - a female who rules a group; monarch - a king or queen
arch/a/i	primitive, ancient	Greek	archaeology - the study of ancient cultures; archaic - belonging to an earlier period; archive - a collection of historical materials
arthr/o	joint	Latin Greek	arthroscope - a tool to see inside a joint; arthritis - inflammation of a joint; arthropod - invertebrates with jointed legs, like spiders, crustaceans, insects
art	skill	Latin	artifact - object made by a person's skill; artisan - a person skilled in a craft; artist - a person who creates skillfully
astro, aster	star, stars, outer space	Greek	astronaut - a person traveling to the stars; astronomer - someone who studies the stars; asterisk - a star- shaped sign used as a reference tool

aud/i/io	hear	Latin	audible - loud enough to be heard; audience - people who listen to a program; audiovisual - relating to sound and vision
auto	self, same, one	Greek	autocrat - a person who governs with absolute power; autograph - a person's own signature; automatic - moving by itself
avi/a	bird	Latin	aviary - a large enclosure for birds; aviatrix - a female airplane pilot; aviation - the art of designing or operating aircraft
bar/o	pressure, weight	Greek	baric - pertaining to pressure, esp. of the atmosphere; milliard - metric unit, equal to 1/1000th of a bar; baryon - heavy elementary particle
bell/i	war	Latin	bellicose - warlike; belligerent - hostile, ready to fight; rebel - person who opposes and fights
bene	good, well	Latin	benefactor - person who gives money to a cause; beneficial - producing a good effect; benevolent - showing kindness or goodwill
bi/n	two, twice, once in every two	Latin	biannual - happening twice a year; binoculars - optical device with two lenses; bilateral - of or involving two sides
bibli/o	book	Greek	bibliography - a list of books used as sources; bibliomania - an extreme love of books; bibliophile - a person who loves books
bio	life, living matter	Greek	biography - a life story written by another person; biology - the science of life; biosphere - Earth's surface inhabited by living things
blast/o	cell, primitive, immature cell	Greek	blastula - an early stage of embryonic development; fibroblast - a cell that forms connective tissue; blastoderm - the layer surrounding the inside of an egg
burs	pouch, purse	Latin	bursar - an administrative officer in charge of funds; bursary - the treasury of a college or monastery; disburse - to expend especially from a public fund
calc	stone	Latin	calcite; calcium - the flame of acetylene gas generated by reaction of calcium carbide with water; calcification - impregnation with calcareous matter
cand	glowing, iridescent	Latin	candid - free from bias, prejudice, or malice; candle - something that gives light; incandescent - white, glowing, or luminous with intense heat
capt, cept, ceive	take, hold	Latin	intercept - to stop or interrupt; perceive - to take notice of something; captivating -

			taking hold of
cardi/o	heart	Greek	cardiac - relating to the heart; cardiogenic - resulting from heart disease; cardiologist - a heart doctor
carn/i	flesh, meat	Latin	carnivorous - flesh-eating; carnal - pertaining to the body or flesh; incarnate - given bodily form
cata	down, against completely, intensive, according to	Greek	cataclysm - a flood or other disaster, catalog - a complete listing; catastrophe - turning for the worst, a substantial disaster
caust, caut	to burn	Latin Greek	cauterize - to burn with a hot instrument; caustic - capable of burning or eating away; holocaust - total devastation, especially by fire
cede, ceed, cess	go, yield	Latin	exceed - to go beyond the limits; recede - to go back; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained;
celer	fast	Latin	accelerate - to increase the speed of; decelerate - to reduce the speed of
cent/i	hundred, hundredth	Latin	centennial- the 100th anniversary; centimeter - 1/100 of a meter; century - 100 years
centr/o/i	center	Greek	egocentric - self-centered; eccentric - not having a common center, not according to norm; centrifugal - moving outward from a center
cephal/o	head	Greek	encephalitis - inflammation of the brain; cephalic - pertaining to the head; cephalopod - marine mollusks like octopus and squid who have tentacles growing from their head
cerebr/o	brain	Latin	cerebral - pertaining to the brain; cerebration - to use the brain; cerebrospinal - pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord
cert	sure	Latin	ascertain- to find out something with certainty; certain - being absolutely sure; certify - to state that something is true
chrom/o, chromat/o, chros	color, pigment	Greek	achromatic - without color; chromium - a blue-white metallic chemical element, chromatics - the study of color
chron/o	time	Greek	chronic - lasting for a long time; chronological - arranging events in time order, synchronize - happening at the same time
chrys/o	gold, yellow	Greek	chrysanthemum and helichrysum - golden/yellow flowers; chrysolite - a yellowish gem
cide, cise	cut, kill	Latin	homicide - murder; incisor - a sharp tooth for cutting food; insecticide - a chemical used to kill insects
circum,	around, about	Latin	circumnavigate - to sail around; circumscribe - to

circle			draw around; circumspect - looking around
claim, clam	shout, speak out	Latin	clamor - to shout and make noise; exclaim - to cry out loudly and suddenly; proclamation - something announced officially in public
clar	clear	Latin	clarification - an explanation; clarify - to make something clear; declare - to state something clearly
clud, clus	close	Latin	conclusion - the end or last part; exclusion - shutting out, rejecting; seclude - to keep away from; to isolate
cline	lean	Latin	inclination - a leaning toward; incline - a surface that slopes or leans; recline - to lean back and relax
co	with, together, joint	Latin	coauthor - writer who collaborates with another author; coeducation - educating males and females together; cohousing - planning your neighborhood in an intentional neighborly fashion
col	together, jointly	Latin	Collaborate - to work together; collision - smashing together; colloquial - words formed by everyday interaction
com	together, common	Latin	commemorate - to memorize together; composition - an arrangement or putting together of parts; commune - living together while owning things in common
cogn/i	know	Latin	cognition - process of acquiring knowledge; incognito - disguised so no one knows you; recognize - to discover that one knows
con	with, jointly	Latin	concur - to agree with someone; contemporary - of the same time period as others; convention - a gathering of people with a common interest
contra/o	against, opposite	Latin	contradict to argue against, Contraflow, contraception, contrary not in agreement, controversy disagreement
corp/o	body	Latin	corporation - a company recognized by law as a single body; corpse - a dead body; corporal - pertaining to the body
cosm/o	universe	Greek	cosmonaut - a Russian astronaut; cosmos - the universe; microcosm - a miniature universe
counter	opposite, contrary, opposing		counteract - to oppose the effects of an action; countermand - to cancel a previous order; counteroffensive - attack against an attack
cranio	skull	Greek	craniology - the study of skull characteristics; cranium - skull of vertebrates; cranial - pertaining to the skull
cred	believe	Latin	credence - belief that something is true or valid; credulous - believing things too easily, gullible;

			incredible - unbelievable
cruc	cross	Latin	crucial-characteristic of or having the form of a cross ; crucifix- the cross itself as a Christian emblem; excruciating- so intense as to cause great pain or anguish
crypto	hidden, secret	Greek	cryptic - of hidden meaning; cryptography - science of secret codes; encrypt - encode into secret code
cumul	mass, heap	Latin	accumulate - to gather or pile up; cumulative - gradually building up
curr, curs	run	Latin	concurrent- running parallel; current- flowing easily and smoothly; cursive- having a flowing, easy, impromptu character
cycl	circle, ring	Greek	bicycle - a vehicle with two wheels; cycle - a sequence that is repeated; cyclone - a storm with circling winds
de	reduce, away, down, remove	Latin	decelerate - to slow down, reduce speed; dethrone - to remove from power; debug - to remove bugs
dec/a, deka	ten	Greek	decade - 10 years; decathlon - athletic contest that includes 10 disciplines in which each participant competes; December - formerly the 10th month of the Roman calendar
deci	one tenth	Latin	deciliter - a tenth of a liter; decimate - reduce dramatically; decibel - one tenth of the sound volume unit bel
dem/o	people	Greek	democracy - government of the people; demographic - the study of people; epidemic - spreading among people in a region
demi	half, less than	Latin	demitasse - a small cup of coffee; demimonde - someone of little respected life style
dendr/o/i	tree	Greek	philodendron - a climbing plant that grows on trees; dendrochronology - dating events by studying growth rings in trees; dendriform - in the shape of a tree
dent, dont	tooth	Latin	dental - relating to teeth; dentist - a doctor for the teeth; dentures - a set of false teeth
derm/a	skin	Greek	dermatologist - a doctor for the skin; pachyderm - a class of animals with very thick skin (elephant, rhinoceros); dermatitis - inflammation of the skin
di/plo	two, twice	Greek	dichromatic - displaying two colors; diploma - a certificate, literally "a letter folded double"; dilemma - a situation that requires a choice between two alternatives.
di/s	apart, away,	Latin	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject;

	not, to the opposite		disappear - to move out of sight; dissect - to cut apart piece by piece.
dia	through, between, apart, across	Greek	diabetes - disease characterized by excessive thirst and discharge of urine; diagnosis - understanding a condition by going through a detailed review of symptoms; dialog - conversation between two people.
dict	speak	Latin	contradict - to express the opposite of; prediction - a statement foretelling the future; dictate - to speak out loud for another person to write down.
domin	master	Latin	dominate - to be the master of; domineering - excessively controlling; predominate - to have more power than others
don/at	give	Latin	donation - a contribution or gift; donor - someone who gives something; pardon - to give forgiveness for an offense
duc/t	lead	Latin	conduct - to lead musicians in playing music; educate - to lead to knowledge; deduction - a subtraction of an amount.
du/o	two, twice	Latin	duplicate - make an identical copy; duet - a musical composition for two voices or instruments; duo - a pair normally thought of as being together.
dur	harden, to last, lasting	Latin	durable - having the quality of lasting; duration - the length of time something lasts; enduring - able to last.
dyn/a/am	power, energy, strength	Greek	dynamo - a generator of energy; dynamic - having physical energy/power; dynamite - a powerful explosive.
dys	abnormal, bad	Greek	dyspepsia - abnormal digestion; dystopia - an imaginary place of total misery; dyslexia - impairment of the ability to handle words.
e-	out, away	Latin	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully; emissary - a representative of a country or group sent on a mission; eject - throw out forcefully.
ego	self	Latin Greek	egoistic - self-centered; alter ego - a higher aspect of oneself; egomania - excessive preoccupation with oneself.
em, en	into, cover with, cause		empathy - intention to feel like another person; empower - put into power; engorge - make larger.
endo	within, inside	Greek	endotherm - a creature that can keep its inside temperature fairly constant; endocrine - relating to glands that secrete directly into the blood or lymph; endogamy - the custom to marry within one's clan,

			tribe etc.
enn/i, anni	years	Latin	bicentennial - of or relating to an age or period of 200 years; centennial - of or relating to an age or period of 100 years; perennial -lasting through many years.
en, in	inside, inwards	Latin	envision - to picture in the mind; enclose - lock inside; inwards - towards the inside.
ep/i	on, upon, over, among, at, after, to, outside	Greek	epidemic - the rapid spread of something negative; epilogue - a short speech delivered after a play; epicenter - the center of an earthquake.
equ/i	equal, equally	Latin	equidistant - an equal distance from two points; equanimity - calm temperament, evenness of temper; equation - a statement of equality.
erg/o	work	Greek	ergonomics - study of the working environment; energy - the power to accomplish work; energetics - science that looks at energy and its transformation.
esth/aesth	feeling, sensation, beauty	Latin	esthetician - someone who beautifies; aesthetic - pertaining to a sense of beauty; kinesthesia - the sensation of bodily movement.
ethno	race, people	Greek	ethnic - pertaining to a defined group of people; ethnocentric - focusing on the ethnicity of people; ethnology - the science of people and races.
eu	good, well	Greek	euphemism - replacing an offensive word with an inoffensive one; euphonious - having a pleasant sound; euphoria - feeling of well-being.
ex	from, out,	Latin	excavate - to dig out; exhale - to breathe out; extract - to pull out.
extra, extro	outside, beyond	Latin	extraordinary - beyond ordinary; extraterrestrial - outside the Earth; extrovert - an outgoing person.
fac/t	make, do	Latin	artifact - an object made by a person; factory - a place where things are made; malefact - a person who does wrong.
fer	bear, bring, carry	Latin	confer - to bring an honor to someone; ferry - a boat that carries passengers; transfer - to move to another place.
fid	faith	Latin	confide - place trust in someone, fidelity - faithfulness; fiduciary - a trustee;
flect	bend	Latin	deflect - to bend course because of hitting something; inflection - a bending in the voice's tone or pitch; flexible - easily bending.
flor/a, fleur	flower	Latin	florist - someone working with flowers; floral - flowerlike; flora - the plant life of a particular time or area

for	completely (used to intensify the meaning of a word)		forsaken or forfeited - completely lost; forgiven - completely given (a release of debt).
fore	in front of, previous, earlier		forebear - ancestor; forebode - to give an advance warning of something bad; forecast - a preview of events to be.
form	shape	Latin	conformity- correspondence in form, manner, or character; formation- something that is formed; reformatory- intended for reformation
fract, frag	break	Latin	fracture - a break; fragile - easy to break; fragment or fraction - a part or element of a larger whole;
fug	flee, run away, escape	Latin	fugitive - a person who is running away; refuge - a sheltered place to flee to; refugee - a person seeking protection
funct	perform, work	Latin	defunct - no longer working or alive; function - to work or perform a role normally; malfunction - to fail to work correctly.
fus	pour	Latin	confusion - being flooded with too much information that is hard to make sense of; fuse - to melt by heating; infuse - to put into.
gastr/o	stomach	Greek	gastric - pertaining to the stomach; gastronomy - serving the stomach by providing good food; gastritis - inflammation of the stomach.
gen/o/e/ genesis	birth, production, formation, kind	Greek	genealogy - the study of the history of a family; generation - all the people born at approximately the same time; genetic -relating to heredity encoded in the genes.
geo	earth, soil, global	Greek	geography - study of the earth's surface; geology - study of the structure of the earth; geonics - soil based agriculture.
ger	old age	Greek	geriatrics - medicine pertaining to the elderly; gerontocracy - the rule of the elders; gerontology - the science of aging.
giga	a billion	Greek	gigabyte - unit of computer storage space; gigahertz - unit of frequency (one billion Hz/sec); gigawatt unit of electric power (one billion watts).
gon	angle	Latin Greek	decagon - a polygon with 10 angles; diagonal - a slanting line running across a space; octagon - a geometrical figure with 8 angles.
gram	letter, written	Greek	diagram - a simple drawing; grammar - rules of how to write words in sentences; telegram - a message sent by telegraph.

gran	grain	Latin	granary- a storehouse or repository for grain especially after it is threshed or husked; granola- a mixture of rolled oats and other ingredients; granule- a little grain (as of sugar)
graph/y	writing, recording, written	Greek	Graphology - the study of handwritings; autograph - written with one's own hand; seismograph - a machine noting strength and duration of earthquakes.
grat	pleasing	Latin	gratify - to please someone; grateful - feeling thankful; gratuity - a tip, token of appreciation.
gyn/o/e	woman, female	Greek	gynecology - the science of female reproductive health; gynophobia - fear of women; gynecoid - resembling a woman.
gress, grad/e/i	to step, to go	Latin	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject, etc.; progress - movement forward or onward; gradual - step by step.
hect/o, hecat	hundred	Greek	hectoliter - 100 liters; hectare - metric unit equaling 100 ares or 10,000 square meters; hectometer - 100 meters.
helic/o	spiral, circular	Greek	helicopter - an aircraft with horizontal rotating wing; helix - a spiral form; helicon - a circular tuba.
heli/o	sun	Greek	heliotropism - movement or growth in relating to the sun; heliograph - apparatus used to send message with the help of sunlight; helianthus - genus of plants including sunflowers.
hemi	half, partial	Greek	hemicycle - a semicircular structure; hemisphere - one half of the earth; hemistich - half a line of poetry.
hem/o/a	blood	Latin Greek	hemorrhage - clotting of the blood; hemorrhoids - swelling of the blood vessels; hemoglobin - red blood particle.
hepa	liver	Latin	hepatitis - inflammation of the liver; hepatoma - a tumor of the liver; hepatotoxic - toxic and damaging to the liver.
hept/a	seven	Greek	heptagon - a shape with seven angles and seven sides; Heptateuch - the first seven books of the Old Testament; heptameter - a line of verse consisting of seven metrical feet.
herbi	grass, plant	Latin	herbicide - any chemical used to kill unwanted plants, etc.; herbivorous - plant-eating; herbal - relating to plants.
hetero	different, other	Greek	heterogeneous - made up of unrelated parts; heteronyms - words with same spelling but different meanings; heterodox - not conforming to traditional

			beliefs.
hex/a	six	Greek	hexagon - a shape with six angles/sides; hexameter - a verse measured in six; hexapod - having six legs.
histo	tissue	Greek	histology - study of the microscopic structure of tissues; histochemistry - study of the chemical constitution of cells and tissues.
homo, homeo	like, alike, same	Latin Greek	homogeneous - of the same nature or kind; homonym - sounding alike; homeopath - a therapy that is based on treating "same with same"
hydr/o	liquid, water	Greek	hydrate - to add water to; hydrophobia - intense fear of water; hydroponics - growing plants in liquid nutrient solution; hydraulic - operated by force created by a liquid.
hygr/o	moisture, humidity	Greek	hygrometer - tool used to measure humidity; hygrograph - instrument for recording variations in atmospheric humidity.
hyper	too much, over, excessive, beyond	Latin Greek	hyperactive - very restless; hypercritical - too critical; hypertension - above normal pressure.
hyp/o	under	Greek	hypoglycemia - an abnormally low level of sugar in the blood; hypothermia - abnormally low body temperature; hypothesis - a theory that is unproven but used under the assumption that it is true.
iatr/o	medical care	Greek	geriatrics - medical care of the elderly; pediatrician - a doctor who treats children; podiatry - medical care for feet.
icon/o	image	Latin Greek	icon - an (often religious) image, in modern usage a simplified graphic of high symbolic content; iconology - science of symbols and icons; iconoclast - someone who destroys religious images and traditional beliefs.
idio	peculiar, personal, distinct	Greek	idiomatic - Peculiar to a particular language; idiosyncrasy - a physical or mental characteristic typical of a particular person; idiot - someone who is distinctly foolish or stupid.
il, in	in, into	Latin	illuminate - to give light to; innovation - a new idea, method, or device; inspection - the act of examining or reviewing.
ig, il, im, in, ir	not, without	Latin	illegal - not legal; impossible - not possible; inappropriate - not appropriate; irresponsible - not responsible.
imag	likeness	Latin	image - a likeness of someone; imaginative - able to think up new ideas or images; imagine - to form a

			picture or likeness in the mind.
infra	beneath, below	Latin	infrastructure - underlying framework of a system; infrared - below the regular light spectrum.
inter	between, among, jointly	Latin	international - involving two or more countries; intersection - place where roads come together; intercept - to stop or interrupt the course of.
intra, intro	within, inside	Latin	intrastate - existing in one state; intravenous - inside or into a vein; introvert - shy person who keeps within him/herself.
ir	not	Latin	irredeemable - not redeemable; irreformable - not reformable; irrational - not rational.
iso	equal		isobar - a line on a map connecting points of equal barometric pressure; isometric - having equality of measure; isothermal - having equal or constant temperature.
ject	throw	Latin	eject - to throw someone/something out; interject - to throw a remark into a discussion; project - to cast or throw something.
jud	law	Latin	judgment - a decision of a court of law; judicial - having to do with judges or courts of law; judiciary - a system of courts of law.
junct	join	Latin	conjunction - a word that joins parts of sentences; disjunction - a disconnection; junction - a place where two things join.
juven	young	Latin	juvenile - youthful or childish; rejuvenate - to bring back to youthful strength or appearance.
kilo	thousand	Greek	kilobyte - 1,000 bytes; kilometer - 1,000 meter; kilograms - 1,000 grams.
kine/t /mat	motion, division	Greek	kinetics - study of the force of motion; psychokinesis or telekinesis - the ability to move objects with your mind; cinematography - motion picture making.
lab	work	Latin	collaborate - to work with a person; elaborate - to work out the details; laborious - requiring a lot of hard work.
lact/o	milk	Latin	lactate - to give milk, nurse; lactose - the sugar contained in milk; lactic acid.
later	side	Latin	bilateral - of or involving two sides; unilateral - affecting one side of something.
leuk/o, leuc/o	white, colorless	Greek	leukemia - abnormal increase of white blood cells in the blood; leukocyte - a mature white blood cell; leucine - a white, crystalline amino acid.
lex	word, law, reading	Greek	lexicology - the study and history of words; alexia - loss of the ability to read; illegal - not authorized by

			the official rules or laws.
liber	free	Latin	liberate - to set free; libertine - a person with a free, wild lifestyle; liberty - freedom.
lingu	language, tongue	Latin	linguist - one who studies languages; multilingual - able to communicate in multiple languages; linguine - long, flat "tongue-shaped" pasta.
lip/o	fat	Greek	liposuction - the mechanical removal of fat reserves in the tissue; lipase - enzyme that breaks down fat; lipoid - resembling fat.
lite, ite, lith/o	mineral, rock, fossil	Greek	apatite - a group of common minerals; granite - a hard, granular rock; monolith - a remarkable, unique stone.
loc	place	Latin	dislocate - to put something out of its usual place; location - a place; relocate - to move to a new place.
log/o	word, doctrine, discourse	Greek	logic - correct reasoning; monologue - a long speech by one speaker; analogy - similarity, especially between things otherwise dissimilar.
loqu, locu	speak	Latin	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully ; loquacious - very talkative; elocution - art of public speaking.
luc	light	Latin	elucidate - to explain, to throw light on; lucid - easily understood, giving off light; translucent - allowing light through.
lud, lus	to play	Latin	prelude - introduction to the major performance; illusion - misleading optical image or impression; delude - to mislead, deceive.
lumin	light	Latin	illuminate - to fill with light; lumen - unit measuring light.
lun/a/i	moon	Latin	lunar - relating to the moon; lunar landscape - the surface of the moon; lunatic - insane (as if driven mad by the moon).
macro	large, great	Greek	macroevolution - large scale evolution; macromolecule - a large molecule; macroeconomics - study of the overall forces of economy.
magn/a/i	great, large	Latin	magnify - make larger; magnificent - grand; magnate - a powerful person, especially in business or industry.
mal/e	bad, ill, wrong	Latin	malcontent - wrong content; malaria - "bad air", infectious disease thought to originate from the "bad air" of the swamps, but caused by the bite of an infected mosquito; malicious - showing strong ill will.
man/i/u	hand	Latin	maneuver - to move by hand; manual - done with the

			hands; manuscript - a book written by hand.
mand	to order	Latin	command - an order or instruction; demand - a hard-to-ignore order; mandate - an official order.
mania	madness, insanity, excessive desire	Greek	bibliomania - a crazy love of books; egomania - a mad love of oneself; maniac an insane person.
mar/i	sea	Latin	marina - a harbor for pleasure boats; maritime - relating to the sea; submarine - an undersea boat; aquamarine - color of sea water.
mater, matr/i	mother	Latin	maternal - relating to motherhood; maternity - the state of being a mother; matriarch - a woman head of a household.
max	greatest	Latin	maximal - the best or greatest possible; maximize - to make as great as possible; maximum - the greatest amount.
medi	middle	Latin	medieval - pertaining to the Middle Ages; medium - in the middle; mediocre - only of medium (inferior) quality.
mega	great, large, million	Greek	megalopolis - an area with many nearby cities; megaphone - a device that projects a loud voice; megastructure - huge building or other structure.
melan/o	black	Greek	melancholy - a state of dark emotions; melanoma - malignant dark tumor of the skin; melodrama - a dark, pathetic drama.
memor/i	remember	Latin	commemorate - to honor the memory of, as by a ceremony; memorial - related to remembering a person or event; memory: an ability to retain knowledge or an individual's stock of retained knowledge.
merge, mers	dip, dive	Latin	immerge or immerse - to put or dip something into a liquid; submerge to dip something completely into water
meso	middle	Latin Greek	Mesoamerica - Middle America; meson - elementary particle with a mass between an electron and a proton.
meta	change, after, beyond, between	Greek	metaphysics - study of nature and reality; metamorphosis - a complete change of form; metastasis - the transmission of disease to other parts of the body.
meter, metr/y	measure	Greek	audiometer- an instrument that measures hearing acuteness; chronometer- an instrument that measures time; metric - measured.
micro	very small,	Greek	microbe - a very small living thing; microchip - a

	short, minute		tiny wafer with an integrated circuit; microscope - a device to see very small things.
mid	middle	Latin Greek	midriff - the area between the chest and the waist; midterm - middle of a term in school; midway - halfway between.
migr	move	Latin	immigrant - a person who moves to a new country to settle; migrant - person who moves from place to place; migration - the process of moving.
milli	onethousandth	Latin	millimeter - one thousandth of a meter; millibar - one thousandth of a bar; milliliter - one thousandth of a liter.
min/i	small, less	Latin	mini - something that is very small; minuscule - extremely tiny; minutiae - very small or trivial details.
mis/o	bad, badly, wrong, wrongly, to hate	Greek	misbehave - to behave badly; misprint - an error in printing; misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing.
miss, mit	send, let go	Latin	dismiss - to send someone away; missile - a weapon sent into the air; emit - to send something out; admittance - entry.
mob	move	Latin	immobilize - to stop from moving; mobile - able to move freely; mobility - the quality of being able to move.
mon/o	one, single, alone	Greek	monochromat - having one color; monologue - a speech spoken by one person; monotheism - belief in one god.
mot, mov	move	Latin	motion - the act of moving; motivate - to move someone to action; promote to move someone forward; removable - able to be taken or carried away.
morph/o	form	Greek	metamorphosis - complete change of form; endorphins - chemical in the brain able to transform pain; amorphous - without distinct shape or form.
mort	death	Latin	immortal - living forever, unable to die; mortal - certain to die; mortician - an undertaker.
multi	many, more than one or two	Latin	multicolored - having many colors; multimedia - using a range of media; multitasking - doing many things at once.
mut	change	Latin	immutable - not changing; mutant - an organism that has undergone change; mutate - to undergo a change.
my/o	muscle	Latin	myocardium - the middle muscle of the heart; myasthenia - muscle fatigue or weakness; myosin - common protein in muscle tissue.

narr	tell	Latin	narrate - to tell a story; narrative - a story; narrator - a person who tells a story.
nat	born	Latin	innate - included since birth; natal - relating to birth; natural - gotten at birth, not afterward.
nav	ship	Latin	circumnavigate - to sail around a place; naval - relating to a navy or warships; navigate - to sail a ship through a place.
necr/o	dead, death	Greek	necrophil - loving death; necrosis - the death of tissue due to disease or injury; necrology - a list of persons who have recently died.
neg	no	Latin	negate - to say it didn't happen; negative - meaning "no"; renege - to go back on a promise.
neo	new, recent		neoclassic - a revival of classic form, neocolonialism - the indirect ("new") economical and political control of a region by a more powerful foreign power; neonatal - a newborn child, especially the first few weeks.
nephr/o	kidney	Greek	nephritis - inflammation of the kidneys; nephrotomy - surgical incision of a kidney; nephron - a single, excretory unit in the kidney.
neur/o	nerve	Greek	neuralgia - pain along a nerve; neurologist - doctor specializing in the nerves; neurotic - mental disorder that usually does not include an impaired perception of reality.
nom/in	name	Latin	misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing; nominal - being something in name only but not in reality; nominate - to name for election or appointment, to designate.
non	no, not, without	Latin	nondescript - with no special characteristics; nonfiction - true, real, not made-up; nonsense - without sense.
not	mark	Latin	notable - marked as worthy of attention; notarize - to certify a signature on a legal document; annotate - to add remarks.
noun, nunc	declare	Latin	announce - to declare in public; denounce - to proclaim harsh criticism; enunciate - to speak or declare something clearly.
nov	new	Latin	innovate - to introduce a new way; novelty - something new; novice - a person who is new at a job; renovate - to make something like new again.
numer	number	Latin	enumerate - to name a number of items on a list; numerology - the study of magical uses of numbers; numerous - a large number.

ob, op	in the way, against	Latin	object - to be against something; obscure - hard to understand; opposition - the act of resistance or action against.
oct/a/o	eight	Greek	octagon - a figure with 8 sides and 8 angles; octogenarian - person in his or her 80s; octopus - sea animal with 8 arms.
ocu	eye	Latin	binoculars - lens device for seeing distances; monocular - relating to one eye; oculist - an eye doctor.
od	path, way	Greek	diode - an electron tube having two electrodes, a cathode and an anode; odometer - an instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed; triode - an electron tube with an anode, a cathode, and a control grid
odor	smell, scent	Latin	deodorant - a substance that helps prevent body odor; malodorous - having a terribly bad smell; odoriferous- something that bears or diffuses a scent
omni	all	Latin	omnipotent - with all the power; omniscient - knowing all things; omnivorous eating all foods.
opt/t/s	eye, visual condition, sight	Greek	optic - relating to the eyes; optician - a person who fits eyeglasses; autopsy - the examination of a dead body.
opt	best	Latin	optimal - the best, the most desirable; optimize - to make the best of; optimum - the best something could be.
ortho	straight	Greek	orthodontist - a dentist that straightens teeth; orthopedic - a doctor concerned with the proper alignment of the bones; orthography - the correct way of writing.
osteo	bone	Greek	osteoarthritis - inflammation caused by degeneration of the joints; osteopathy - therapy that uses among others manipulation of the skeleton to restore health; osteology - the study of bones.
out	goes beyond, surpasses, exceeds		Outgoing - being of lively, sharing nature; outdoing - doing better than; outdoor - outside.
over	excessive	English	overconfident - more confident than is appropriate; overstock - more supplies than is desirable; overexcited - ,more excited than one should be.
oxi/oxy	sharp	Greek	oxymoron - combining two ideas that sharply contradict each other; oxidize - corrode a surface.
pale/o	ancient	Greek	paleontology - study of ancient fossils; paleography -

			the study of ancient forms of writing; Paleolithic - period of the Stone Age.
pan	all, any, everyone	Greek	panacea - a cure for all diseases or problems; panorama - an all-around view; pantheism - the worship of all gods; pandemic - affecting all.
para	beside, beyond, abnormal, assistant	Greek	parasite - an organism that lives on and off another living being; parallel - alongside and always an equal distance apart; paragraph - a portion of a written document that presents a distinct idea.
para	protection from		parachute - protection from falling; parasol - an umbrella used to protect from the sun;
pater, patr/i	father	Latin Greek	paternal - relating to fathers; paternity - fatherhood; patriarch - a man who rules a group.
path	feeling, emotion		antipathy - a feeling of great dislike; apathy - a lack of feeling or interest; empathy - ability to understand another's feelings.
ped/i/e	foot, feet	Latin	pedal - a lever pushed by the foot; pedestrian - one who walks; pedicure - cosmetic treatment of feet and toes.
pel	drive, force	Latin	compel - to force someone to act; expel - to drive someone out of a place; repel - to force back.
pent/a	five	Greek	pentagon - shape having 5 angles and 5 sides, pentagram - a five-pointed star formerly used as a symbolic figure in magic; pentathlon - an athletic contest that includes five events.
pept, peps	digestion	Greek	dyspepsia - abnormal digestion; peptic - aiding digestion; pepsin - a digestive enzyme.
per	through, throughout	Latin	permanent - lasting throughout all time; permeate - to spread throughout; persist - to continue for a long time; perennial - lasting through many years.
peri	around, enclosing	Greek	periodontal - pertaining to bone and tissue around a tooth; peripheral - lying outside of the center; perimeter - the outer boundary of an area.
phag/e	to eat	Greek	esophagus - muscular tube that carries food to the stomach; anthropophagy or sarcophagy - cannibalism; xylophagous - feeding on wood.
phil/o	love, friend	Greek	philanthropist - one who loves humanity; philology - the love of words; philosophy - the love of wisdom; bibliophile - loving books.
phon/o /e/y	sound	Greek	cacophony - loud, unpleasant sounds; microphone - a device that records and amplifies sound; phonetic - relating to human speech sounds.
phot/o	light	Greek	photogenic - caused by light; photograph - image

			made on light-sensitive film; photon - the smallest possible unit of light.
phyll/o	leaf	Greek	chlorophyll - a group of green pigments found in leaves; phyllotaxis - the arrangement of leaves on a stem; phyllite - a rock that forms sheets, similar to slate.
phys	nature, medicine, the body	Greek	physical - relating to the body; physician - a doctor; physique - nature and shape of one's body.
phyt/o/e	plant, to grow	Greek	epiphyte - a plant growing independently on the surface of another; hydrophyte - a plant that grows only in water; neophyte - a beginner, especially a person recently converted to a new belief.
plas/t/m	to form, development, forming cells	Greek	protoplasm - something that is the first made or formed, also the living portion of a cell; plastic - able to be formed, especially when warm; plaster - a mixture of lime, sand and water that forms a smooth solid covering for walls.
plaud, plod, plaus, plos	approve, clap	Latin	applaud- to show approval of especially by clapping the hands; explosion- an act of exposing something as invalid or baseless; plausible- worthy of being applauded
pneum/o	breathing, lung, air, spirit	Greek	pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs; pneumatic - using the force of air; dyspnea - difficulty breathing.
pod/e	foot	Greek	podiatrist - a doctor for the feet; podium - a small platform to stand on; tripod - a stand or frame with 3 legs.
poli	city	Greek	metropolis - a large city; police - people who work for the government to maintain order in a city; politics - actions of a government or political party.
poly	many, more than one	Greek	polychrome - with many colors; polyglot - a person fluent in many languages; polygon - shape with 3 or more straight sides.
pon	place, put	Latin	opponent - a person who places him/herself against an action, idea, etc.; postpone - to put off doing something.
pop	people	Latin	popular - appealing to a lot of people; population - all of the people who live in a particular area; populist - a supporter of the rights of people.
port	carry	Latin	export - to carry goods out of a place to another; portable - able to be carried; porter - a person who carries luggage.
pos	place, put	Latin	deposit - to place or drop something; expose to place out into the open for all to see; position - the place

			where someone is.
post	after, behind	Latin	posthumous - after someone's death; postpone - to delay something; postscript - an addition to an already completed document.
pre	earlier, before, in front of	Latin	preamble - a part in front of a formal document; prepare - to get ready in advance; prediction - a statement foretelling the future.
pro	before, in front of, for, forward	Greek Latin	prognosis - a prediction of what will happen; prologue - a passage before the main part; prophet - a person who foretells the future.
prot/o	primitive, first, chief	Greek	prototype - the first of a kind; proton - one of the very basic parts of an atom; protocol - a first draft from which a document is prepared.
pseud/o	wrong, false	Greek	pseudonym - a fictitious name; pseudoscience - theories presumed without proof of a scientific nature; pseudopregnancy - a false pregnancy.
psych/o	mind, mental	Greek	psyche - the human spirit or soul; psychic - relating to the human mind or someone who has supernatural mental abilities; psychology - the study of the mind.
pugn/a, pung	to fight	Latin	pugnacious - having a quarrelsome or aggressive nature; repugnant - distasteful, offensive or revolting; pungent - piercing.
pul	urge		compulsion - a very strong urge; expulsion - to remove someone out; impulsive - having a spontaneous urge to do something.
purg	clean	Latin	purge - remove anything undesirable; purgatory - according to Roman Catholics a place where souls must clean themselves of sin; expurgate - remove objectionable passages from a publication.
put	think	Latin	computer - an electronic thinking device; dispute - to disagree with what another person thinks; input - contribution of one's thinking.
pyr/o	fire, heat	Greek	pyrotechnics - the art of making fireworks; pyrometer - a thermometer for measuring high temperature; pyretic - relating to or producing fever.
quad/r/ri	four	Latin	quadrant - open space with buildings on 4 sides; quadrennium - period of 4 years; quadruped - a 4-footed animal.
quart	fourth	Latin	quarter - one fourth; quart - a fourth of a gallon; quartet - a musical composition or group involving 4 voices or instruments.
quin/t	five, fifth	Latin	quintet - a composition for 5 voices or instruments; quintessence - pure essence, based on the ancient

			philosophy that there was a fifth element that was present in all things; quintuple - fivefold.
radic, radix	root	Latin	eradicate - pull out at the roots; radical - fundamental, looking at things from a drastic point of view; radish - an edible root of the mustard family.
radio	radiation, ray		radioactive - emitting radiation; radiologist - someone diagnosing or treating via radiation.
ram/i	branch	Latin	ramification - the resulting consequence of a decision; ramify - to spread or branch out; ramus - a branchlike part.
re	again, back, backward	Latin	rebound - to spring back again; rewind - to wind something backward; reaction: a response; recognize: to identify someone or something seen before.
reg	guide, rule	Latin	regent - a person who rules on behalf of a king or queen; regime - a government that rules; regulate - to apply a rule.
retro	backward, back	Latin	retroactive - relating to something in the past; retrogress - to go back to an earlier condition; retrospect - the remembering of past events.
rhin/o	nose	Greek	rhinoceros - a species of animals with a big horn on the snout; rhinoplasty - surgery of the nose; rhinovirus - viruses that are causing the common cold.
rhod/o	red	Greek	rhododendron - a flower with red/pink flowers; rhodium - an element which produces a red solution; rhodopsin - a purple pigment in the retina that is needed for vision.
rid	laugh	Latin	deride - to make fun of someone; ridicule - to make fun or mock; ridiculous - silly, causing laughter.
rrh/ea /oea/ag	flow, discharge	Latin Greek	diarrhea - abnormally excessive bowel movement; hemorrhage - heavy blood flow; catarrh - inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially the nose and throat.
rub	red	Latin	ruby - deep red color and a precious stone of the same color; rubella - measles; bilirubin - reddish pigment in bile.
rupt	break, burst	Latin	bankrupt - unable to pay because you're "broke"; interrupt - to break into a conversation or event, to disturb; rupture - a break in something.
san	health	Latin	sane - mentally healthy; sanitary - relating to cleanliness and health; sanitation - maintenance of

			public health and cleanliness.
scend	climb, go	Latin	ascend - to climb upward; crescendo - a climbing up of the volume of music; descend - to go or climb down.
sci	know	Latin	conscience - sense of knowing right from wrong; conscious - knowing what is happening; omniscient - knowing everything.
scler/o	hard	Greek	arteriosclerosis - hardening of the arterial walls; multiple sclerosis - disease which causes the tissue of the brain and spinal cord to harden; sclerometer - instrument for measuring hardness.
scop/e/y	see, examine, observe	Greek	microscope - a device used to see tiny things; periscope - a seeing instrument on a submarine; telescope - a device used to see over a distance.
scrib, script	write, written	Latin	inscribe - to write letters or words on a surface; scribe - a person who writes out documents; describe - to represent with words or pictures.
se	apart	Latin	secede - to formally break away from; seclude - to keep away from; serum - a liquid isolated out of another.
sect	cut	Latin	dissect - to cut apart piece by piece; intersection - the place or point where two things cross each other; bisect - to cut into two equal parts.
sed, sid, sess	sit	Latin	reside - be stationed; sediment - the matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; session - an actual or constructive sitting of a body
self	of, for, or by itself		self-discipline - the ability to discipline yourself; self-respect - respect for yourself; selfish concerned only with your own interests.
semi	half, partial	Latin	semiannual - every half year; semicircle - half a circle; semiconscious - partly conscious; semiannual - every half of a year.
sept/i	seven	Latin	September - this used to be the seventh month in the Roman calendar; septet - a group of seven musicians; septuagenarian - a person in his/her seventies.
serv	save, keep	Latin	conserve - to save or keep something safe; preserve - to save something; reservation - a place kept for a person.
sex	six	Latin	sextet or sextette - a composition or group of six, sextuple - sixfold; sexagenarian - person in his/her sixties.
sol	alone	Latin	desolate - lonely, dismal, gloomy; solitary - done

			alone, by yourself; solo - a performance done by one person alone.
sol	sun	Latin	solar - involving the sun; parasol - umbrella protecting from the sun; solarium - a room where one is exposed to sun light.
somn/I	sleep	Latin	insomnia - inability to fall asleep; somniloquy - talking in your sleep; somnolent - feeling sleepy.
son	sound	Latin	consonant - a speech sound; sonorous - producing loud, full, rich sounds; supersonic - faster than sound; unison - as one voice.
soph	wise	Greek	philosopher - a wise person; sophisticated - wise about the ways of the world; sophism - a clever but misleading argument.
spec/t, spic	see, look	Latin	circumspect - cautious, looking all around; retrospective - a looking back at past things; spectator - a person who sees an event.
sphere	ball	Greek	biosphere - the whole round surface of the earth; hemisphere - half the earth spherically shaped like a ball.
spir	breathe	Latin	inspire - to stimulate or animate; transpire - to give off vapor with waste product through the skin or a membrane; spirit - invisible life force.
sta	stand	Latin	stable - standing steady and firm; stagnant - standing still, not moving; stationary - at a standstill, fixed.
stell	star	Latin	constellation - a group of stars that forms a pattern; interstellar - between the stars; stellar - relating to stars.
struct	build	Latin	construct - to build; destruction - the act of destroying something that was built; structure - something built; infrastructure - underlying framework of a system.
sub	under, lower than, inferior to	Latin	submarine - an underwater boat; submerge - to put underwater; substandard - inferior to accepted standards.
sum	highest	Latin	sum - the combined total of everything; summation - the total, highest amount; summit the highest point or top.
super	higher in quality or quantity	Latin	Super bowl - the final annual football game; superior - above average, better in quality; supersonic - faster than the speed of sound.
sy/m /n/l/s	together, with, same	Greek	symmetry -similarity in size, form or arrangement; synergy - the combined effect; synchronize - to cause to occur at the same time.

tact, tang	touch	Latin	contact - a state in which two things touch; tactile - relating to the sense of touch; tangible - able to be touched; intact - with nothing missing.
tax/o	arrangement	Greek	syntax - the systematic arrangement of words; taxonomy - the science of classification; ataxia - loss of the ability to coordinate muscle action.
techno	technique, skill	Greek	technology - the practical application of knowledge; technocracy - rule of technology; technologically - characterized by technology.
tel/e/o	far, distant, complete	Greek	telephone - a device to talk to a distant person; telescope - a device to view distant objects; television - a device to receive pictures from afar; telecommuting - working remotely, bridging the distance via virtual devices.
temp/or	time	Latin	contemporary- existing at the same time; temporal - relating to time; temporary - lasting for a limited time.
ten, tin, tent	hold	Latin	continent- serving to restrain or limit; detention- the act or fact of detaining, tenacious- having parts or elements strongly adhering to each other
ter, trit	rub	Latin	attrition- the act of rubbing together or wearing down; detritus- a product of disintegration or wearing away; trite- used or occurring so often as to have lost interest, freshness, or force
term/ina	end, limit	Latin	determine - to find something out at the end of an investigation; terminate - to end; exterminate - to destroy or get rid of completely.
terr/a/i	land, earth	Latin	extraterrestrial - existing outside the earth; terrain - ground or land; territory - an area of land.
tetra	four	Latin	tetrapod - having 4 legs; tetrarchy - government by 4 rulers; tetrose - a monosaccharide with four carbon atoms.
the	put	Greek	bibliotheca- a list or catalog of books; theme- a proposition for discussion or argument; thesis- a dissertation embodying results of original research and especially substantiating a specific view
the/o	god	Greek	monotheism - belief in one god; polytheism - worshiping more than one god; theology - the study of religion, god, etc.
therm/o	heat	Greek	thermal - relating to heat; thermos - an insulated jar that keeps heat in; thermostat - a device that controls heat.
tort	twist	Latin	contortion - a twisted shape or position; distort - to

			alter the shape or condition of; retort - reply in a manner that is supposed to change the effect of something previously said.
tox	poison	Latin	detoxification - the process of removing poisons; toxic - poisonous; toxicology - the study of poisons; intoxicated - influenced by drugs.
tract	pull, drag	Latin	attract - to pull objects nearer; distract - to drag attention away from something; tractor - a motor vehicle that pulls things.
trans	across,beyond, through	Latin	transcontinental - across the continent; transfer - to move from one place to another; transport - to carry something across a space.
tri	three, once in every three, third	Greek Latin	triangle - a figure with 3 sides and 3 angles; triathlon - an athletic contest with 3 events; tricycle - a 3-wheel vehicle with pedals.
ultra	beyond, extreme, more than	Latin	ultrahigh - extremely high; ultramodern - more modern than anything else; ultrasonic - sound waves beyond human hearing.
un	not,opposite of, lacking	Latin	unabridged - not shortened; unfair - opposite of fair; unfriendly - lacking friendliness.
uni	one, single	Latin	unicycle - a vehicle with one wheel; unilateral - decided by only one person or nation; unique - the only one of its kind; unison - as one voice.
urb	city	Latin	suburb - residential area on the edge of a city; urban - relating to a city; urbanology - the study of city life.
vac	empty	Latin	evacuate - to empty a dangerous place; vacant - empty, not occupied; vacation - a time without work.
ven/t	come	Latin	circumvent - to go around or bypass restrictions; convention - a gathering or assembly of people with a common interest; intervene - to come between.
ver/I	truth	Latin	veracious - truthful, honest; veracity - the truth; verify - to make sure that something is true.
verb	word	Latin	verbalize - to put into words; adverb - a word relating to a verb; proverb - a short saying that expresses a well-known truth.
vers, vert	turn	Latin	reverse - to turn around; introvert - being turned towards the inside; version - a variation of an original; controversy - a conversation in which positions are turned against each other.
vice	acting in place of, next in rank	Latin	vice-president - the person next in rank to the president

vid	see	Latin	evident clearly seen
vince, vic	conquer	Latin	convince - to win someone over; invincible - not able to be conquered; victory - the conquest of an enemy.
vis, vid	see	Latin	vision - the ability to see; envision - to picture in the mind; evident - clearly visible.
viv/i vit	live, life	Latin	revival - the act of bringing back to life; vital - pertaining to live; vivacious - high-spirited and full of life.
voc/i	voice, call	Latin	advocate - to speak in favor of; equivocate - to use misleading language that could be interpreted two different ways; vocalize - to produce with your voice.
vol/i/u	wish, will	Latin	benevolent - showing good will and kindness; volition - the act of making a choice or decision, voluntary - resulting from your own free will.
vor, vour	eat	Latin	carnivorous - meat-eating; voracious - desiring or eating food in great quantities; devour - to eat quickly.
xanth	yellow	Latin	xanthium- a genus of coarse and rough or spiny herbs; xanthochromia- yellowish discoloration (as of the skin or cerebrospinal fluid); xanthogenic
xen/o	foreign	Greek	xenophobic - afraid of foreigners; xenogenesis - the creation of offspring that is completely different from either parent; xenophile - attracted to foreigners.
xer/o/I	dry	Greek	xerophyte - a plant that grows in dry climate; xerography - a dry photocopying process; xeric - requiring small amounts of moisture.
xyl	wood	Greek	xylocarp; xyloid- resembling wood; xylophone-an organ percussion stop of similar tone quality
zo/o	animal life	Greek	zoology - study of animals; zooid - resembling an animal; zooplankton - minute floating aquatic animals.
zyg/o	pair	Greek	zygote - a cell formed by the union of two gametes and the organism developing from that; zygomorphic - pertaining to organisms that can be divided into symmetrical halves along one axis only.