Vocabulary - 3

Contents

- Test Drive
- What is Etymology?
- Root Words
- Practice Exercise

Number of Questions : 35

Test Drive

Time Limit   **8 Minutes**

Directions for questions 1 to 5: Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(TISSNET, 2014, MB)

Start Time: ☐

Social psychology is as old as *Homo sapiens* on this earth. Throughout the recorded history, social nature of man has intrigued scholars, artists, and social reformers. Their work has significant bearing on understanding how people relate with others and conduct their social life. Scriptures, artefacts, music, poetry, all have contributed to this endeavour. What has intrigued scholars is the evidence of both, universality and uniqueness of social behaviour in different cultures. People have lived together in all cultures as family, community and nation, though they may not have learned to live together in peace. Human nature has essentially remained the same ever since. It seems that many of the questions which ancient social psychology raised are the same which contemporary social psychology is striving to answer. However, rapid social, economic, and political changes sweeping across the oceans and continents have thrown up many new questions for social psychologists. Many new theories and methods are being developed to unravel general principles of social interaction.

It is therefore, not surprising that the quests and concerns in discourses of Plato and Aristotle were similar to those of the ancient Indian thinkers, like Manu, Gautam, Yagyavalkya and Kautilya. They were all concerned with the sustenance of social institutions to uphold the social code of conduct, while preserving human freedom. It was always considered important that people get socialized to conform to social authority and internalize family values and traditions. At the same time all societies have experimented with various systems to strike a match between social norms and individual aspirations. Social conflicts, violence, exploitations throughout the ages had kept social thinkers busy to examine geneses and expound solutions. Social psychology has evolved as a discipline to grapple with the issues of understanding social interactional process. The endeavour is to find ways to maintain ideal social conditions in which people can live together in peace and harmony.

However, apart from this common quest to understand and transform human behaviour, there are differences in the world-views; the ways in which the social reality is analyzed, explained and rendered meaningful in western and non-western cultures, like India. The difference is not just in terms of the methods of inquiry but more basic in terms of ontological reality of human existence. The comparison is further complicated by the fact that whereas Indian sages concentrated on the 'ideal' state, the Western scholars focused on observed

reality of the interaction between man and society. The purpose of juxtaposing world-views of these different societies here is to examine the progress of western social psychology and its implications for understanding social issues and problems we are facing in India. A critical appraisal would enable us to view the knowledge base of social psychology with particular reference to Indian work.

Word Count: 457

End Time: ☐

Reading Speed (in WPM) ☐

1. Family values and traditions are important in social psychology because:
   (1) they counter social conflicts, violence, and exploitations.
   (2) they were the prime focus of ancient thinkers like Plato and Aristotle.
   (3) they facilitate the social interactional process.
   (4) their espousal is vital to upholding social norms.

2. According to the passage, the main aim of social psychology is:
   (1) to understand the social interactional process.
   (2) to locate ways to sustain ideal social conditions which encourage groups to live in harmony.
   (3) to find ways to facilitate the insurgence of the "ideal state".
   (4) to trace the history of the universality and uniqueness of social behaviour in different cultures.

3. According to the passage, what is the similarity between the concerns of the ancient thinkers and the modern thinkers of social psychology?
   (1) Both the schools of thought are as old as *Homo Sapiens* on this earth.
   (2) They were concerned with the upholding of social codes and human freedom by the social institutions.

   (3) Both schools are concerned with the progress of western social psychology and its implications for understanding social issues.
   (4) All of them were curious to form new theories and methods to unravel the principles of social interaction.

4. This passage is most likely an excerpt from:
   (1) A journal of Anthropology
   (2) A newspaper article
   (3) A research paper
   (4) A thesis in Sociology

5. Which of the following has fascinated scholars of social psychology?
   (1) The cultural diversity of the human race
   (2) The challenges of the modern age
   (3) The pervasiveness and individuality of social behaviour
   (4) The nuances of human psychology

Root Words / Etymology

Points for discussion:

I. What is the concept of root words?

II. How does it help in developing one's vocabulary?

III. Three advantages of the root word technique are:
   i. _____

   ii. _____

   iii. _____

IV. A word of caution – The root word technique must be accompanied by other methods to learn vocabulary. Words change their meanings too. Develop the habit of consulting a dictionary.

Directions for questions 6 to 8: Etymological description of the "word" is given in each question. Identify the origin/source of the "word".

(IIFT, 2017)

6. Debutante *(noun)*

    The origin of the word dates back to early 19th century. The word is used to describe a female stage actor making her first public performance.
    (1) Latin   (2) French
    (3) Greek   (4) Spanish

7. Obvious *(adjective)*

    It means "frequently met with". The origin of the word comes from <u>obvius</u> "that is in the way, presenting itself readily, open, exposed, commonplace," also from <u>obviam</u> (adv) "in the way", from <u>ob</u> "against" + <u>viam</u> accusative of via "way", meaning "plain to see, evident" is first recorded in 1630.
    (1) British   (2) French
    (3) Latin   (4) Greek

8. Soccer *(noun)*

    The origin of the word dates back to 1889 (socca), later 1891 (socker), 1895 (soccer); originally university slang from a shortened form of Assoc., abbreviation of Association in Football Association.
    (1) English   (2) American
    (3) Latin   (4) German

Direction for questions 9 to 21: Read the question and choose the correct option.

9. The word CACTI is of Latin origin. It can also be replaced by _____.
    (SNAP, 2015, MB)
    (1) Cactus   (2) Cats
    (3) Cactuses   (4) Cactusus

10. The word TROUSSEAUX is of French origin. It can also be replaced by _____.
    (SNAP, 2015, MB)
    (1) Trousers   (2) Trousseaus
    (3) Troussears   (4) Troussearres

11. "Aubergine" in Britain is called _____ in America.   **(SNAP, 2015 MB)**
    (1) Margarine   (2) Brinjal
    (3) Migraine   (4) Eggplant

12. The meaning of magnanimous is _____.
    (1) stingy   (2) lively
    (3) petty   (4) altruistic

    The root word is _____. It means _____. Find five more words with the same root.

13. Malleable means _____.
    (1) stiff   (2) rigid
    (3) supple   (4) inflexible

    Note the use of the suffix "able". Find five more words with the same suffix.

14. The synonym of nascent is _____.
    (1) shrinking   (2) withering
    (3) dying   (4) incipient

    The root word is _____. Five other words are _____.

15. Profuse means _____.
    (1) meager   (2) aplenty
    (3) sparse   (4) warning

    The root word is _____. Five other words are _____.

•   The root words prim or pri mean "first".

Can you guess the meanings of the following words?

16. Primordial – _____

17. Primeval – _____

18. Pristine – _____

• The root word turb means "to shake".

Can you guess the meaning of the following words?

Use each word in a sentence:

19. Turbid – _____

20. Perturb – _____

21. Turbulent – _____

22. Match the word / root in column A with its antonym in column B.

Column A	Column B
a. Propensity	i. Cacophonic
b. Benign	ii. Polychromatic
c. Euphonic	iii. Mendacity
d. Monochromatic	iv. Malignant
e. Veracity	v. Antipathy

Directions for questions 23 to 25: Read the following questions and answer.

23. What is the meaning of PRO BONO?

24. What is the meaning of MALEVOLENT?

25. What is the meaning of CANTANKEROUS?

Directions for questions 26 to 35: Fill in the blanks in the following table.

	Word	Country of origin	Root / Meaning
26.	Battalion		
27.	Emeritus		
28.	Hubris		
29.	Ex Gratia		
30.	Envoy		
31.	Metamorphosis		
32.	Cataclysm		
33.	Neurotic		
34.	Camouflage		
35.	Erratum		

Visit "Test Gym" for taking Topic Tests / Section Tests on a regular basis.

*MB – Memory Based

1	4	2	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	6	2	7	3	8	1	9	1	10	2
11	4	12	4	13	3	14	4	15	2										

1. 4   Refer to the lines "They were all concerned with the sustenance....social authority and internalize family values and traditions."

2. 2   Refer to the line "The endeavour is to find ways to maintain ideal social conditions in which people can live together in peace and harmony." Only option 2 talks about it. 4 is not the aim of the scholars, not social psychology. 3 is vague and out of context. 1 is the main issue of the subject and not the main aim.

3. 2   Refer to the second paragraph. 2 is the only option that answers the question. 3 is true about the authors of this article and the contemporary thinkers. 3 is the method and the not the similarity.

4. 4   The topic of this passage is social psychology which falls under the purview of Sociology. Anthropology is a likely contender too. However, Sociology is a better option. 3 is a vague option as it doesn't specify the subject.

5. 3   Refer to the line "What has intrigued scholars is the evidence of both, universality and uniqueness of social behaviour in different cultures." Hence, 3 is the answer.

6. 2   Debutante is of French origin.

7. 3   Obvious is of Latin origin.

8. 1   Soccer is of English origin.

9. 1   The correct answer is option 1.

10. 2   The correct answer is option 2.

11. 4   The correct answer is option 4.

12. 4   Magnanimous has two roots. Mag (grand) and Anim (spirit).

13. 3   Malleable means supple or "something that can be molded".

14. 4   Nascent or incipient means "to be in the process of development". The root word for nascent is "nasci" or "nat" – to be born. Cognate. Native. Natal. Connate. Denature. Innate.

15. 2   Profuse means aplenty. Root word – "pro" (for) + "fuse" (to fill). Confuse. Defuse. Refuse. Obfuscate (is it related?). Discuss how the meanings might have changed.

16.   Primordial means elementary or fundamental.

17.   Primeval means primitive or "first race or age".

18.   Pristine means "in the first or purest stage".

19.   Turbid means "thick, muddy, or murky". It is the result of shaking.

20.   Perturb means "to shake, trouble, or bother".

21.   Turbulent means "unstable, chaotic, or shaky".

22.

Column A	Column B
a. Propensity	v. Antipathy (pro – anti)
b. Benign	iv. Malignant (bon/ben – mal)
c. Euphonic	i. Cacophonic (eu-cak)
d. Monochromatic	ii. Polychromatic (mono-poly)
e. Veracity	iii. Mendacity (ver-mendac)

- Pro – support, Anti – Against
- Bon/Ben – Good, Mal – Bad
- Eu – Good, Cak – Bad, Harsh
- Mono – One, Poly – Many
- Ver – Truth, Mendac – Lie

23. Pro bono means "for public good". It is a Latin phrase which normally refers to professional work undertaken voluntarily and without payment.

24. Malevolent (wicked) is the antonym of benevolent (kindly).

25. Cantankerous means irritable. The origin of this word is unknown. Oxford dictionary suggest "rancour" (spite, malice) as a possible origin.

For questions 26 to 35:

	Word	Country of origin	Root / Meaning
26.	Battalion	French	Troop (Root- Battle which is of Latin origin)
27.	Emeritus	Latin	Veteran (emereri 'earn one's discharge by service')
28.	Hubris	Greek	Excessive pride
29.	Ex Gratia	Latin	From kindness (gracias, grace)
30.	Envoy	French	Representative (envoyé)
31.	Metamorphosis	Greek	Meta is beyond in Greek. Morph is shape. This word was later used in Latin.
32.	Cataclysm	Greek	Violence or upheaval (kata-down)
33.	Neurotic	Greek	Neuron (nerve)
34.	Camouflage	French	Conceal, disguise (camoufler)
35.	Erratum	Latin	Singular of errata (error, err)

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