

Unit 2 – Chapter 1

VOCABULARY

BUILDING

What is vocabulary

- The noun ***vocabulary*** (or *vocab* for short) refers to the words used in a language.
- The word *vocabulary* can have at least three different meanings:
 1. **all of the words in a language**
 - New words are constantly being added to the *vocabulary of English*.
 2. **the words used in a particular context**
 - If you want to do an MBA you need to improve your *business vocabulary*.
 - My neighbour is a doctor so he has an extensive *medical vocabulary*.
 - I've just bought a book on the *vocabulary of slang*.
 3. **the words an individual person knows**
 - The teacher says that *my vocabulary* is good.

Changing the industry because of uncertain future

LOOK AT THE
LOGE
LIVERY

Rohit: You look bit down. What's the matter?

Mahesh: (Sighs) Nothing much.

Rohit: Looks like something isn't right.

Mahesh: Ya. It's at the job front. You know that the telecom industry is going through a rough patch because of falling prices and shrinking margins. The factors along with consolidation in the industry is threatening the stability of jobs. And even if the job remains, career growth isn't exciting.

Rohit: I know. I've been reading about some of these issues about your industry in the newspapers. So have you thought of any plan?

Mahesh: I've been thinking about it for a while, but haven't concretized anything so far.

Rohit: What have you been thinking, if you can share?

Mahesh: Well, I've been thinking of switching to an industry that has at least a few decades of growth left.

Rohit: That's the right approach, but you need to reskill yourself for the industry you're targeting.

Mahesh: I realize that, and I've been leaning toward digital marketing because in that industry I can carry over some of my skills from the current job. Another reason for this inclination is that digital marketing requires far less hardcore technical skills, which will make it relatively easier for me to acquire new skills.

ohit: Your choice makes sense. So are you thinking of making the transition in near future?

lahesh: Not immediately. I need to keep the job, as I've EMIs to pay. I'm 80-90 percent sure I'll go with digital marketing as the industry to reskill in, but in the next 2-3 weeks I'll take more opinions on other options, after all I wouldn't want to change the industry again. And once I finalize the industry, I'll explore different options to reskill while keeping my current job.

ohit: Sounds like a plan. If you need I can put you in touch with few friends who can help you finalize your future industry.

lahesh: That will be awesome. Thanks so much.

ohit: You're welcome.

5 TO IMPROVE VOCABULARY

- **Develop a reading habit.**

Vocabulary building is easiest when you encounter words in context. Seeing words appear in a novel or a newspaper article can be far more helpful than seeing them appear on vocabulary lists. Not only do you gain exposure to unfamiliar words; you also see how they're used.

- **Use the dictionary and thesaurus.**

Online dictionaries and thesauruses are helpful resources if used properly. They can jog your memory about synonyms that would actually be better words in the context of what you're writing. A full dictionary definition can also educate you about antonyms, root words, and related words, which is another way to expand your vocabulary.

- **Play word games.**

Classic games like Scrabble and Boggle can function as a fun way to expand your English vocabulary. Crossword puzzles can as well. If you really want to be efficient, follow up rounds of these word games with a little note-taking. Write a list of the different words you learned while playing the game, and then study that list from time to time.

- Use flashcards.

A quick way to build a large vocabulary is to study a number of words on flashcards. In today's digital age, a wide array of smartphone apps make flashcards convenient and easy to organize. Aiming for one new word a day is reasonable. You can always go for more, but it may not be reasonable to assimilate dozens of English words every single day.

- Subscribe to "word of the day" feeds.

Some web platforms will provide you with a word a day—either on a website, an app, or via email—to help you expand your vocabulary. You can add these words to running word lists.

- Use mnemonics.

A mnemonic device is a form of word association that helps you remember words' definitions and proper uses. For instance think of the word *obsequious* which means "attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery." Break down that word into components: "obse" is the beginning of "obsessed," "qui" sounds like the French word for "yes" (oui), and "us" is like the word "us." So you can think of that big word *obsequious* as "obsessed with saying yes to us"—which is kind of what it means!

- Practice using new words in conversation.

It's possible to amass a huge vocabulary without actually knowing how to use words. This means you have to take it upon yourself to put your personal dictionary into use. If you come across an interesting word in your reading, make a point of using it in conversation. By experimenting in low-stakes situations, you can practice the art of word choice and, with a little bit of trial and error, hone in on the right word for a particular context.

Four Types of Vocabulary

Listening – Words we understand when others talk to us.

Speaking – Words we use when we talk to others.

Reading – Words we know when we see them in print (sight words and words we can decode).

Writing – Words we use when we write.

TYPES OF VOCABULARY WORDS

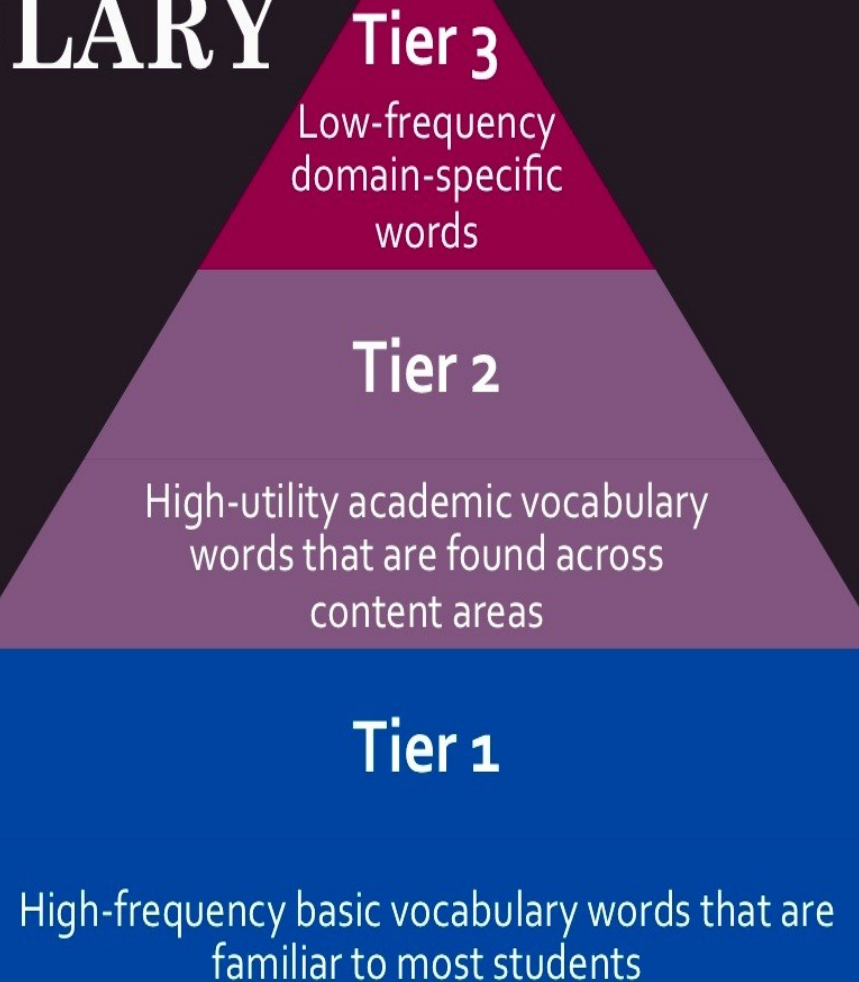
Types of Vocabulary Words

| Tier | Label | Features | Utility | Examples |
|------|--------------|--|--|---|
| 3 | Domain Words | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low frequency • domain specific • specializing language user | high inside knowledge domain | <i>isotope</i> <i>lathe</i> <i>peninsula</i> <i>refinery</i> |
| 2 | Mature Words | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high frequency • across domains • maturing language user | high across knowledge domains | <i>incidence</i> <i>absurd</i> <i>industrious</i> <i>fortunate</i> |
| 1 | Basic Words | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high frequency • in everyday domains • beginning language user | high in everyday domain | <i>clock</i> <i>baby</i> <i>happy</i> <i>walk</i> |

Beck, McKeown, & Kucan (2002)

VOCABULARY TIER

VOCABULARY TIERS



Tier 1 WORDS

Tier 1 Words



Tier 1 words are very basic, higher frequency words that rarely require direct instruction.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| bed | sad |
| happy | cold |
| dog | hot |
| mom | hungry |
| scared | drive |

These are words we generally acquire through basic interpersonal communication or natural exposure.

Tier 2 WORDS

Examples of Tier 2 Words

Think about how these words (and their derivatives) could be used in a variety of contexts:



approach
derive
distribute
correspond
adjacent
alternate
variable
acquire
secure

conduct
consume
exclude
proportion
react
contribute
coordinate
sequence
parallel

approximate
predict
emerge
contrast
retain
concentrate
impose
generate
capacity

Deliberate instruction in how to apply these words across many contexts helps students build a web of word knowledge, and helps students develop a broader base of language.

Tier 3 WORDS

Tier 3 Words



Tier 3 words are words that are context-bound, technical terms. These words are acquired during the learning of an academic concept. Tier 3 words are tightly interwoven into the context.

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| mitosis | integer | estuary |
| igneous | genocide | alliteration |
| isotope | isthmus | thesis |
| imperialism | cardiovascular | |

*Tier 3 words
cannot be
separated
from their
context.*

a book or electronic resource that lists the words of a language (typically in alphabetical order) and gives their meaning, or gives the equivalent words in a different language, often also providing information about pronunciation, origin, and usage.

Importance of a dictionary

A dictionary is one of the most important tools during your time studying at a university. A good dictionary can help you understand your subject better, improve your communication and improve your grades by making sure you are using words correctly.

saurus

A thesaurus (plural thesauri or thesauruses) or synonym dictionary is a reference work for finding synonyms and sometimes antonyms of words. They are often used by writers to help find the best word to express an idea: ...to find the word, or words, by which [an] idea may be most fitly and aptly expressed.

Practice Test True or false

1. A **flawless** performance is almost perfect
2. A **drab** life is quite monotonous
3. A **subtle** joke is not direct
4. A **lanky** person is lean and thin
5. An **emaciated** person appears sturdy and well built
6. When you **adore** someone, you like them to the extent of worshipping them
7. When you **pounce** on food, you are usually quite hungry

Assignment no. 1

Q1) Write a short story using the above words or their synonyms

uous
ets by:
shi Tharoor

Exasperating farrago of distortions, misrepresentations and outright lies being broadcast by an unprincipled showman masquerading as a journalist.

Sure, @chetan_bhagat

! It's clear you are not sesquipedalian nor given to rodomontade. Your ideas are unembellished with tortuous convolutions & expressed without ostentation. I appreciate the limpid perspicacity of today's column.

1. Exasperating : intensely irritating and frustrating.
2. Farrago : a confused mixture
3. Distortions : a change to the intended or true meaning of something
4. Outright : open and direct
5. Broadcast : transmit (a programme or some information) by radio or television
6. Showman : a person skilled at entertaining, theatrical presentation or performance
7. Masquerading : pretend to be someone one is not.

Sesquipedalian: characterized by long words; long-winded

Rodomontade : boastful or inflated talk or behavior.

Tortuous: full of twists and turns.

Convolutions: a thing that is complex and difficult to follow.

Ostentation: the pretentious or showy display of wealth and luxury, designed to impress

perspicacity : the quality of having a ready insight into things; shrewdness.

occinaucinihilipilification (29) letters : worthless,
unimportant, often used in a humorous way.

hippopotomonstrosesquipedali

English root words have their basic roots from greek and Latin language. The English root words are a combination of basic words and additional prefixes and suffixes. English root words form a basis of the new word. English root words are parts upon which complete words are built. This usually happens by adding prefixes and suffixes to the word as already mentioned. Now what are prefixes and suffixes

Prefix: An affix that is added before word

Suffix: An affix that is added at the end of the word

Before you ask, an affix refers to an addition to a stem word (a stem is a part of the word) in order to modify its meaning or create a new word. Let's take up an example to understand how root words in English work. Have you heard of the word Oligarchy? It means rule of a few. It is derived from a combination of Greek Root Words:

Oligos which means few

Archy which means rule

These two root words combine to give us Oligarchy (rule of a few.)

Now we can extend this learning and add some more words based on the root 'archy':

Anarchy: A total absence of rule or government.

Monarchy: State ruled over by a single person, as a king or queen.

Patriarchy: Form of society in which the Father or Male is head of the family or tribe.

Hierarchy: Body of rulers or officials grouped in ranks.

Matriarchy: Form of society in which the Mother or Female is head of the family.

You can see from the above example that English root words are a powerful method to learn multiple words at the same time.

1. An **amiable** person is friendly
2. An **amicable** solution is peacefully arrived
3. A **carnivorous** person eats flesh
4. A **carnal** desire is physical

- Ami: love, friendliness: amiable, amicable
- Ac : sharpness; acute, acerbic
- Carn: flesh; carnivorous, carnal
- Mal: bad; malevolent, malicious

1. When people are **euphoric**, they are happy and excited about something
2. When you **eulogize** someone, you praise him/her
3. A **culpable** crime is one that calls for punishment
4. When people are accused of having committed a crime, they are **inculpated** and when they are set free, they are **exculpated**

rd nation

- eu: good; euphoric, eulogize
- Culp: punish; culpable, inculcate, exculpate
- Contra : against; contravene, controversial, contradict
- Corp: body; corporate, corpus, corpse, corporal
- Curs: run; precursor, cursory, current, concur

In- (A negative prefix)

Insufficient

Insane

Incorrect

Invalid

Inappropriate

Invisible

Incomplete

Indirect

-Ion (A noun suffix)

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| Provide | Provision | discussion |
| Decide | Decision | |
| Illustrate | illustration | |
| Appreciate | appreciation | |

Un- (A negative prefix)

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Unpleasant | unhealthy |
| Uncomfortable | uneasy |
| Unemployed | unless |
| Unadvisable | unknown |
| Unable | unseen |
| Unproductive | unconscious |



Im –(negative prefix)

Impossible

Improper

Imperfect

Immortal

Impolite

Impious

-Fy (A verb suffix)

-intensify

-Purify

-Classify

-Notify

-Simplify

-Terrify

-modify



-ation (A noun suffix)

Eduaction

Purification

Inflation

Declaration

Sensation

Indication

Differentiation

Vibration

Integration

Agitation

Nationalization



-er (A noun suffix)

Teacher

Leader

Informer

Preacher

Cheater

Insider

Manager

Singer

Dancer



-ment (A noun suffix)

Entertainment

Commitment

Improvement

Movement

Statement

Development

Involvement

Enjoyment

Equipment

Employment

Installment



-ly (An adverbial suffix)

Firmly

Drastically

Accidentally

Hardly

Completely

Lovely

Lonely

Sarcastically

Exactly

Perfectly



-ness(A noun suffix)

Darkness

Loneliness

Brightness

Hardness

Boldness

Weakness

Smartness

Laziness

Stiffness

Sickness

Happiness

Kindness

calmness