

SYLLABUS

MEANING, PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL LANGUAGE

UNIT I: VOCABULARY

- ⇒ Foreign words and phrases
- ⇒ Set expressions and phrases
- ⇒ One word substitution
- ⇒ Words often confused
- ⇒ Synonyms and Antonyms, especially Legal words

UNIT II: COMPREHENSION SKILLS

- ⇒ Comprehension of Legal texts
- ⇒ Common Logical fallacies
- ⇒ Comprehending legal passages through queries

UNIT III:DRAFTING SKILLS

- ⇒ Legal Drafting
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- ⇒ Precis and summary

UNIT IV:GRAMMER

- ⇒ Cohesive Devices, Combination of sentences
- ⇒ Sentence structures, verb patterns
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UNIT V: COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

- ⇒ Legal topics for essay writing
- ⇒ Translation and Transliteration

Language is the conveyance or medium in which thoughts and ideas are transmitted from one to another. The term “language” is derived from Latin word “Lingua” meaning a system of communication between humans through written or vocal symbols.

It is the language that can make man, distinguish right from wrong, just from unjust and good from evil. As expressed by Aristotle, the wisdom of man and his intellectual vitality is to a great extent influenced by the help of languages.

The importance of learning legal English arises from the fact that words are an essential tool of law. In the study of law, language has great importance; cases turn on the meaning that judges ascribe to the word, and lawyers must use the right words to effectuate the wishes of their clients.

LEGAL MAXIMS

“Maxims are the condensed Good” -SIR

JAMES MACKINTOSH

In Sanskrit a maxim is called a “sutra”. A sutra is a pithy statement, being unambiguous, substantial, universally and logically sound. D. M. Walker in his book “Principles of Equity” has pointed out that maxims are short and pithy formulation of broad and general principles of common sense and justice.

Maxims represent the nectar of the experience of judicial administration of centuries. They did not come into existence all of a sudden. As pointed out by SALMOND “Maxims are the proverbs of the law”

Important Maxims:

1. ACTIO PERSONALIS MORITUR CUM PERSONA

Meaning: A personal right of action dies with the person.

The personal right of action intended by this maxim is that right of action which a person has for some wrong done to his person, or, which one has against another for breach of contract to do some personal service, that is, service depending upon personal skill; and, strictly speaking, it is in tort only, and not in contract.

Where, however, the right of action arises out of injury to the personal property of the person dying, the maxim does not apply, and his personal representatives may therefore sue in respect of such right of action; as, for breaches of contracts which are an injury to his personal estate; bond and other

The Kings Bench first used the maxim in Cleymond v Vincent (1523) but it was popularized by Edward Coke, with cases like Pinchon's Case (1616) and Bane's Case, and to some extent with Slades Case(1605)

debts, and, indeed, all contracts not coming within the meaning of a personal right of action arising out of the breach of a personal contract as above defined.

2. ACTUS CURIAE NEMINEM GRAVABIT

Meaning: An act of court shall prejudice no man

A Latin maxim designed to ensure that neither party is prejudiced by some accidental or unavoidable action or omission of the court such as, but not limited to, an extraordinary delay in rendering judgment, or the sudden illness, injury or death of a judge while her or his reasons were still pending.

Landmark Case Laws

- Silver and Cliff Cohen v. IMAX
- Hambly v. Trott

3. ACTUS DEI INJURIAM

NEMINI FACIT

Meaning: Law holds no man responsible for the act of god.

Duties are either imposed by law or undertake by contract. Non- performance of such duty or non- fulfillment of obligation results in liability.

The above maxim presents excuse from liability in cases where the party is disabled from performance due to act of god (FORCE MAJEURE) i.e. the act taking place directly and exclusively due to natural causes without any human intervention like storm, floods etc.

4. AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM

Meaning: No man shall be condemned unheard.

This rule is a Rule of Law and Principle of Natural Justice where every person gets a chance of being heard. This ensures a fair hearing and fair justice to both the parties in any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding. Under this doctrine, both the parties have the right to speak. No decision can be declared without hearing both the parties. The aim of this principle is to give an opportunity to both the parties to defend themselves.

It has long been a received rule that no one is to be condemned, punished or deprived of property in any judicial proceeding, unless he has had an opportunity of being heard. – Law Lexicon

Audi alteram partem rule involves right of hearing. It is believed that god threw away Adam and Eve out of the Paradise only after giving them an opportunity of being heard. Audi alteram partem is essential even due to reason that truth will not come out

unless both parties have been given the opportunity of being heard. It is just possible that a judge may change his mind after hearing the side of the defense.

5. AB INITIO

Meaning: From the beginning

There is also a phrase “in initio” which means in the beginning. Ab initio is used in legal writing commonly in the phrase *void ab initio*.

Article 13(2) of the Constitution of India reads: “The state shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the right conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.” The Supreme Court of India in *Deep Chand v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1959 SC 648 has interpreted the “void” as void ab initio. Ab initio void law cannot be revived. It is treated as non est (“does not exist”).

e.g., “A secured from equity court, ab initio, an injunction against B”.

6. ANIMUS

Meaning: Intention

7. MENS REA (A Guilty Mind)

Meaning: The intention or knowledge of wrongdoing that constitutes part of a crime, as opposed to the action or conduct of the accused.

8. ACTUS REUS

Meaning: Wrongful deed or act.[Latin, Guilty act.]

As an element of criminal responsibility, the wrongful act or omission that comprises the physical component of a crime. Criminal statutes generally require proof of both actus reus and mens rea on the part of a defendant in order to establish criminal liability.

The legal term *actus reus*, as used in modern times, stems from the 16th century writings of Sir Edward Coke, in which he stated *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*, which means “an act does not make a person guilty unless [his] mind is also guilty.” This concept is the basis of today’s legal test of guilt, which requires proof of fault, or culpability, in both thought and deed.

9. ACTUS REUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA

The maxim is important for the determination of criminality of an act or omission. It means that act does not make a man guilty unless his intentions are so. Thus, The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime.



CASE

S.A.Qadir v. Union of India

LAW-

10. AD INTERIM

Meaning: In the meanwhile

11. AD LITEM

Meaning: For the suit

12. AD VALOREM

Meaning: According to the value

E.g. ad valorem tax. Charge levied as a percentage of value of the item it is imposed on, and not on the item's quantity, size, weight, or other such factor. **Value added tax (VAT)** and, generally, import duties are ad valorem taxes.

13. ALIBI

Meaning: Somewhere else

- An *Alibi* is an excuse. It is a defense in a criminal prosecution.
- It is a plea that a person charged with a crime was somewhere else when the crime was committed
- If a person is successful in establishing a plea of alibi, he will be entitled to an acquittal.
- According to **Section 103 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872**, the burden of proof lies on him and not on the prosecution.
- Proof of alibi should be set up at the earliest stage of proceedings. Failure to do so would make it unconvincing. However, the Court must give the accused to avail the defense and prove his alibi to its satisfaction.
- An uncorroborated evidence of alibi cannot be given importance/weight.
- Public documents generally come to the help of defense in setting up the alibi

⊕ **State v. Parsons, 206 Iowa 390, 220 N.W. 328, 330**

At time of commission of crime charged in indictment defendant was at different place so remote or distant or under such circumstances that he could not have committed offense.

⊕ **Gregg v. State, 69 Okl.Cr. 103, 101 P.2d 289, 296.**

⊕ It is a physical circumstance and derives its entire potency as a defense from fact that it involves the physical impossibility of guilt of accused.

⊕ **State v. Hubbard, 351 Mo. 143, 171 S. W.2d 701, 706**

Elsewhere; in another place

⊕ **Surinder Grover vs State, 1993 CrLJ 2618**

⊕ A proof that the accused was in the outpatient ward of a hospital is not enough because there must be sufficient corroborative evidence and documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the court.

⊕ **State v. Norman, 103 Ohio St. 541, 134 N.E. 474.**

⊕ Strictly it is not a defense though usually called such in criminal procedure.

14. **AMICUS CURIAE**

Meaning: Friend of the Court

A person with strong interest in or views on the subject matter of an action, but is not a party to the litigation, may petition the court for the permission to file a brief, ostensibly on behalf of a party but act usually to suggest a rationale consistent with its own views.

- Such briefs are usually filed in appeals concerning matters of broad public interest e.g. civil rights case.
- It may be filed by private person or the government.

15. **CAVEAT EMPTOR**

Meaning: Let the buyer beware; the buyer must look out for himself

Under the contract of sale there is no implied condition or warranty as to quality or fitness of goods supplied for any particular purpose.

The term is actually part of a longer statement: *Caveat emptor, quia ignorare non debuit quod jus alienum emit* ("Let a purchaser beware, for he ought not to be ignorant of the nature of the property which he is buying from another party.") The assumption is that buyers will inspect and otherwise ensure that they are confident with the integrity of the product (or land, to which it often refers) before completing a transaction. This does not, however, give sellers the green light to actively engage in fraudulent transactions.

16. CONSENSUS AD IDEM

Meaning: Agreement of minds or meeting of minds

17. DAMNUM SINE INJURIA

Meaning: damage without injury (infringement of legal rights)

In other words, causing of damage, however substantial, to another person is not actionable in law unless there is also a violation of legal rights. Therefore, there will be no compensation for the plaintiff, if he has not suffered any legal injury.

Gloucester Grammar School Case

: The defendant has setup a rival school for teaching grammar near the plaintiff's grammar school due to which the plaintiff suffered the loss as his students started joining defendant's school. Due to this competition, plaintiff have to even lower down the fees of his school. *So, Plaintiff sued the defendant to seek compensation, but no compensation was given as there is no legal injury has happened to plaintiff.*

Mogul Steamship Co. v. McGregor Gow and Co

Number of steamship companies combined together and drove the plaintiff company out of the tea carrying trade by offering reduced freight. The House of Lords held that the plaintiff had no cause of action as the defendants had by lawful means acted to protect and extend their trade and increase their profits.

18. INJURIA SINE DAMNUM (INJURY WITHOUT DAMAGE)

Meaning: Violation of legal right without causing any harm, loss or damage to the plaintiff.

This maxim is reverse of above stated maxim.

Ashby v. White (1703) 2 LR 938

The plaintiff was a qualified voter at a parliamentary election, but the defendant, a returning officer wrongfully refused to take plaintiff's vote. No loss was suffered by such refusal because the candidate for whom he wanted to vote won in spite of that. The defendant was held liable, even though his action did not cause any damage.

Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu & Kashmir

Bhim Singh (plaintiff) was detained by the police when he was on his way to attend assembly section for his work. He was not even presented in front of magistrate within the requisite time.

Hence, here the legal rights of plaintiff are violated. The defendant was held liable and plaintiff was compensated for the same.

19. DE FACTO

Latin for "by fact", "by practice"

The maxim refers to the situation in fact, whether by right or not

E.g. The republic has been de facto divided into two states

Further it can also be used to describe “existing or holding specified position in fact but not necessarily by legal right”.

E.g. they took de facto control of the land

20. DE JURE

Meaning: In law, as per law, by right

De jure means a state of affairs that is in accordance with law (i.e. that is officially sanctioned)

21. DE MINIMUS NON CURAT LEX

Meaning: The law does not concern itself with the trivial.

In other words, law does not govern trifles or the law ignores insignificant details.

Incorporated in section 95 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dhingra Mechanical Works v. Commissioner of Sales Tax:

It was alleged that the assessee should not be held to have committed any default in the payment of admitted tax since the shortage was only of 3 paise which was too trivial to notice. Herein, they applied the maxim de minimis non curat lex.

22. DECREE NISI OR RULE NISI

Latin word “Nisi” means “unless”

Meaning: A **decree nisi** or **rule nisi** is a court order that does not have any force unless a particular condition is met.

Once the condition is met, the ruling becomes a **decree absolute** (**rule absolute**), and is binding.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IN

DIVORCE

CASES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decree nisi is issued by the court to tell the parties that they have to wait a certain period of time before making their divorce final |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is to allow time for anyone who objects to the divorce to tell the court why they object. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decree nisi can often be set aside with mutual consent of the spouses. When the period expires, they can apply for the "decree absolute", which means the divorce is completed and the partners are no longer married. |

23. DELEGATUS NON POTEST DELEGARE

It is a principle in constitutional and administrative law that means in Latin that "no delegated powers can be further delegated."

Legal rule that an agent to whom an authority or decision making power has been delegated by a principal or higher authority may not delegate it to a sub agent unless the original delegator expressly authorizes it, or there is an implied authority to do so.

24. DOLI IN CAPAX

Meaning: incapable of doing harm



The words "doli in capax" means "incapability of the child" to distinguish right or wrong.



A child below the age of seven years is called "doli in capax".



Hence the law grants absolute immunity to such an infant from wrongful acts.

Sections 82 and 83 exempt the wrongful act of the child from the criminal liability.

25. DONATIO MORTIS CAUSA

Meaning: a gift of personal property in anticipation of death.

Sec. 191 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 reads:

'Property transferable by gift made in contemplation of death. —

(1) A man may dispose, by gift made in contemplation of death, of any moveable property which he could dispose of by will.

(2) A gift is said to be made in contemplation of death where a man, who is ill and expects to die shortly of his illness, delivers to another the possession of any moveable property to keep as a gift in case the donor shall die of that illness.

(3) Such a gift may be resumed by the giver; and shall not take effect if he recovers from the illness during which it was made; nor if he survives the person to whom it was made.'

26. EJUSDEM GENERIS

Meaning: of the same kind.

Normally, general words should be given their natural meaning like all other words unless the context requires otherwise.

But when a general word follows specific words of a distinct category, the general word may be given a restricted meaning of the same category.

The general expression takes its meaning from the preceding particular expressions because the legislature by using the particular words of a distinct genus has shown its intention to that effect.

This principle is limited in its application to general word following less general word only.

27. EMINENT DOMAIN

A right of a government to take private property for public use by virtue of the superior dominion of the sovereign power over all lands within its jurisdiction.

The seizing authority must pay fair market value for the property seized.

Examples of eminent domain in a Sentence: The state took the homes by *eminent domain* to build the new road.

28. EX OFFICIO

Meaning: by virtue of one's position or status.

Sentence: The United States Vice President is the **ex officio** President of the Senate.

29. EX PARTE

Meaning: On one side only

In Legal sense it means, an order passes in the absence of the opposite party.

Sentence: Ex parte decree can be set aside on showing sufficient cause.

30. FACTUM VALET

Meaning: A thing which cannot be altered.

In other words, it means a thing which is not recognized by law, gets such recognition on being performed.

Example: Child Marriage

31. EX POST FACTO

Meaning: with retrospective action or force

Essentially means "retroactive," or affecting something that's already happened.

What can be said as "Ex Post Facto"?

A law that makes illegal an act that was legal when committed

Increases the penalties for an infraction **after** it has been committed

Changes the rules of evidence to make conviction easier

Sentence: The Constitution prohibits the making of **ex post facto** law.

32. **FAIT ACCOMPLI** (An accomplished fact, something that has already occurred)

Meaning: A thing that has already happened or been decided before those affected hear about it, leaving them with no option but to accept it.

Sentence: The results were presented to shareholders as a fait accompli.

33. **IN PARI MATERIA**

Meaning: Upon the same subject or matter; in a similar case.

Sentence: The two similar statutes were read in pari materia.

34. **IGNORANTIA LEGIS NEMINEM EXCUSAT**

Meaning: Ignorance of law is no excuse.

A person who is unaware of a law cannot escape liability merely because of the unawareness of that law.

35. **INTEREST REIPUBLICAE UT SIT FINIS LITIIUM**

Meaning: In the interest of state, litigation must come to an end.

36. **INTRA VIRES**

Meaning: Within the powers/ within the legal power or authority of a person

Sentence: Intra vires act is not unconstitutional.

37. **JUS TERTII**

Meaning: Third parties right.

When a tenant or bailee or another in possession of property pleads that the title is in some person other than that person's landlord or bailor, they are said to set up a *jus tertii*.

38. LIS PENDENS

Meaning: **Lis pendens** means a pending legal action wherein **Lis** means the suit and **Pendens** means continuing or pending.

39. MESNE PROFITS

Meaning: The profits of an estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession and recoverable by the landlord.

40. NEMO DAT QUOD NON HABET

Meaning: No man can transfer a better title than he himself has.

This is legal rule also known as ‘nemo dat rule’ and describes that the purchase of property from a person who has no ownership right also denies the ownership title of the purchaser. This rule is similar to the rule “Nemo plus iuris ad alium transferre potest quam ipse habet” which means that “one cannot transfer more rights than he has”.

41. NEMO DEBET BIS VEXARI PRO UNA ET EADEM CAUSA

Meaning: No-one shall be tried or punished twice in regards to the same event/ No one shall be vexed twice for the same offence.

The modern rule of Estoppel by Res Judicata is grounded upon two broad principles of public policy:

The state has an interest that there should be an end to litigation (interest republicae ut sit finis litium)

That no individual should be sued more than once for the same cause (nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa)

42. NEMO IN PROPRIA CAUSA JUDEX

Meaning: No-one should be a judge in his own case.

Firstly, a judge is precluded from presiding over a case in which she/he directly appears as a party.

Secondly a judge is precluded from deciding a case in which she/he has an interest.

43. NOLLE PROSEQUI

Meaning “will no longer prosecute” or to be unwilling to pursue.

A declaration of nolle prosequi by a prosecutor in a criminal case or by a plaintiff in a civil suit means that case is being dropped.

44. OBITER DICTA

A judge's expression of opinion uttered in court or in a written judgement, but not essential to the decision and therefore not legally binding as a precedent.

It can also be called “judge’s remark”

45. ONUS PROBANDI

Meaning: the burden of proof; the obligation to prove an assertion or allegation that one makes.

46. PACTA SUNT SERVANDA

Meaning: Contract must be respected.

The principle is the cornerstone of contract, which implies that contract freely entered into must be honored and enforced.

The principle of Pacta Sunt Servanda states that, contract and clauses are laws with binding force between parties.

It is thus required that every contracting party must keep its promise and fulfill his obligation.



It is said to be the oldest *principle of international law*. Without such a rule, no international agreement would be binding or enforceable. The maxim says that international treaties should be upheld by all the signatories.

47. PENDENTE LITE

Meaning "awaiting the litigation" or "pending the litigation".

Pendente lite is used to describe court orders that are put into effect while litigation is still pending, in order to facilitate fair administration of justice.

Pendente lite orders are most commonly issued in divorce actions. In divorce actions, pendente lite orders are typically issued to provide temporary support to the spouse who makes less money, in order to get him or her by until a permanent order can be made.

MAINTENANCE PENDENTE LITE

48. PER CAPITA

Meaning: "by heads"

They have the world's largest **per capita** income.

49. PER INCURIAM

Means "through lack of care"

A court decision made **per incuriam** is one which ignores a contradictory statute or binding authority, and is therefore wrongly decided and of no force.

50. PER STRIPES

Meaning "by branch"

An estate of a decedent is distributed **per stirpes** if each branch of the family is to receive an equal share of an estate.

51. PLENUM DOMINIUM

Meaning: Full ownership

52. PRO BONO PUBLICO

Meaning: For the public good

It is a Latin phrase for professional work undertaken voluntarily and without payment.

Statement: A legal firm offers on-site **pro bono** legal services for noncriminal matters to our patients.

53. RATIO DECIDENDI

Meaning "the reason" or "the rationale for the decision."

It is the legal principle or rationale on which a judicial decision is based.

54. RES GESTAE

Res gestae includes facts which form part of same transaction.

Statements that constitute part of the res gestae are attributed a certain degree of reliability because they are contemporaneous, making them admissible by virtue of

'the nature and strength' of their connection with a particular event and their ability to explain it comprehensively.

55. RES IPSA LOQUITUR

Meaning: the thing speaks for itself

Municipal Corporation of Delhi versus Subhagwanti (1966 AIR 1750)

Suits for damages was filed by the plaintiff as heir of three persons who died as a result of the collapse of the Clock Tower belonging to the defendant corporation.

The court held that the doctrine of res ipsa loquitur was rightly applied as in the circumstances of the case.

56. RES JUDICATA

Latin term for "a matter [already] judged"

- 'Res Judicata' means a case or suit involving a particular issue between two or more parties already decided by a court.
- Thereafter, if either of the parties approaches the same court for the adjudication of the same issue, the suit will be struck by the law of 'res judicata'.

57. RES NULLIUS

Meaning: A thing which has no owner. A thing which has been abandoned by its owner is as much res nullius as if it had never belonged to any one.

58. STATUS QUO

Meaning: “*the state in which*”

- *The existing condition*
- *The current status of affairs, particularly about political or social matters*
- *The normal condition with regards to social and political situations*

THUS, IT MEANS EXITING STATE OF THINGS AT A GIVEN DATE.

A judge has an authority to issue status quo order to prevent anyone from taking action until the matter is heard and resolved by the court. When the order is issued, the situation stays exactly as it was before the proceedings began, until the judge hands down a permanent judicial decision.

For example: Status quo in family law is often used in relation to child custody cases.

When a couple files for divorce, there is often a conflict in relation to custody of child or with respect to child visitation rights. In such a case, court issues status quo order until the issue of child custody or visitation can be resolved. It shall mean that the child continues to live in familiar home, continues to attend familiar school and continues familiar activities court delivers its final judgment.

59. SUB JUDICE

Sub judice is Latin for “under judgment”

It means that a particular case or matter is under trial or being considered by a judge or court.

Dees Piston Ltd versus State Bank of India 1991

Held, when a matter is before a competent Civil Court, the National Commission will not entertain a petition in respect of identical subject matter under Consumer Protection Act.

Concept of Res sub judice under Section 10 of CPC: When 2 or more cases are filed between the same parties on the same subject matter, in two or more courts, the competent court has the power to “stay proceedings” of the another court.

60. SUI JURIS

Meaning "in one's own right."

It means a person who is able to make contracts and sue others, or be sued himself.

A person **sui juris** is one who is not bankrupt, mentally incapable or a minor.

To make a valid contract, a person must, in general, be *sui juris*. Every one of full age is presumed to be *sui juris*.

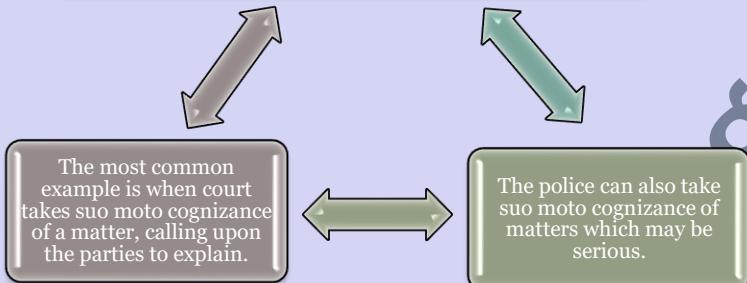
61. SUO MOTO

Meaning "on its own motion,"

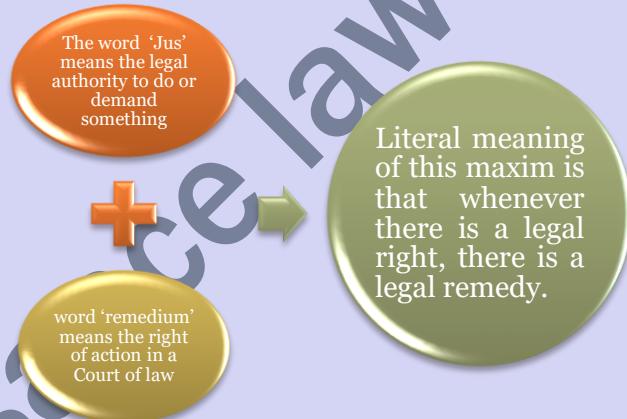
Suo – his/her/it's

Moto- motion

Explanation: *Suo moto* means an act done by a person in authority, with his/her own discretion and volition, without prompting or direction of another.



62. UBI JUS IBI REMEDIUM



The maxim does not mean, as it is sometimes supposed, that there is a legal remedy for every moral or political wrong. There are many moral and political wrongs which are not recognized by law and are therefore not actionable.

63. ULTRA VIRES

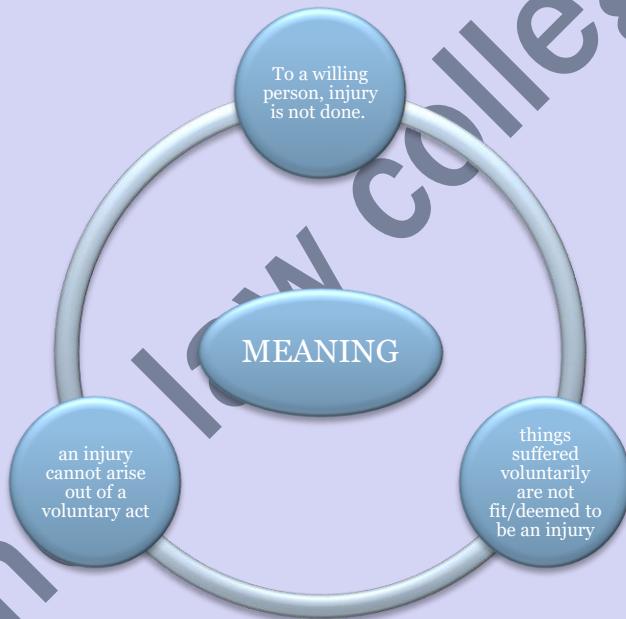


*If an act requires legal authority and it is done with such authority, it is characterized in law as *intra vires*. If it is done without such authority, it is *ultra vires*.*

Legally, governments are given powers by a constitution. An action outside those powers is ultra vires, and may be held to be illegal by a court. In corporate law, may also mean an action not permitted by the articles of the company.

The object clause of the memorandum of the company contains the object for which the company is formed. An act of the company must not be beyond the object clause otherwise it will be ultra vires and therefore, void and cannot be ratified even if all the member wish to ratify. This is called the doctrine of ultra vires.

64. Volenti Non fit injuria



Examples:

1. You were **walking on the right side of the road** and get hit by a motorcycle. Will your claim against the motorcyclist succeed? No, because you very well know the risks involved in walking on the right side of the road.
2. You **go to a circus show**. During the show, due to the imbalance of the sticks, the lion on top of the sticks falls on you and thereby causes injuries to you.
3. You are **working in a factory that makes steel items**. There is a lot of electrical work that is involved in it. While working, few of the sparks enter into your eyes thereby causing you vision problems. Will your claim succeed against your employer? No. Because, your acceptance to the job opportunity is an indication of you consenting to the risks involved in the work.

The defence has exceptions:

a) **Negligence of the other party:**

Remember one thing: you consent to the risks of the game but not the negligence of the other party. **To understand this better let us examine the above facts with a little twist in them:**

You go to watch a cricket match and in the middle of the match suddenly a steel plank from the top of the stadium falls on your head and injures you.

The injury caused to you was deep and you suffered some medical expenses. Frustrated you sue the stadium authorities for causing such serious injury to you. Will your claim against the stadium authorities succeed? Yes, it will.

Understand this: The facts discussed above and here being more or less similar. In the present case you have consented to the risks of the game such as the ball hitting you or anything likewise but you have **not consented to the negligence of the stadium authorities**. It is the duty of the stadium authorities to maintain the stadium properly. Therefore in the present case, your claim will stand.

Therefore, if a player punches another in such a manner so as to cause grievous hurt to him, then the defence of *Volenti Non Fit Injuria* will not stand.

b) **Rescue Cases**

To understand this defence let us take the very same case of the cricket stadium. You go watch a cricket match and you see a steel plank falling from above and you realize that there is a child standing below it. In order to save the child you go ahead and try to push the child away from the steel plank. Eventually the steel plank falls on you and thereby causing injury to you.

The injury caused to you was deep and you suffered some injuries. Frustrated you sue the stadium authorities for causing such serious injury to you. Will you succeed? Yes you will. How? A question might arise that here you have consented to the risk of saving the child and hence the Stadium authorities cannot be held liable.

However what you must appreciate is, under the Law of Torts, **a rescuer is not considered to have voluntarily accepted to the risks**. In this case, your actions do not contain your consent. Therefore, in this case your claim will stand not only because you wanted to rescue the child but also for the negligence of the stadium authorities for not maintaining the stadium properly.

However, it is also seen that sometimes it is not necessary for a person to rescue, and yet the person acts in rescue thereby claiming the defence. Then his claim will not succeed.

c) Illegal acts

In order to claim the defence of Volenti non fit injuria, the act committed by the defendant must not be an **illegal or unlawful act**.

Ram and Shyam are friends. Ram kills Shyam stating that he has consented to it. Can Ram be excused under the defence *Volenti non fit injuria*? No. Why? Because the mere act of killing a person cannot be justified under law. Consent to illegal acts are not considered as valid.

65. WRIT

Writ is a formal written order issued by a Court. Any warrant, orders, directions, and so on, issued by the Supreme Court or the High court directing a person to do something or to refrain from doing something.

A writ petition can be filed in the High Court (Article 226) or the Supreme Court (Article 32) of India when any of your fundamental rights are violated. The jurisdiction with the High Court's (Article 226) with regards to a writ petition is wider and extends to constitutional rights too.

66. HABEAS CORPUS

Literally means, “to have the body”.

The court can cause any person who has been detained or imprisoned to be **physically brought** before the court. The court then examines the reason of his detention and if there is no legal justification of his detention, he can be set free. Such a writ can be issued in following example cases:

When the person is detained and not produced before the magistrate within 24 hours

When the person is arrested without any violation of a law.

When a person is arrested under a law which is unconstitutional

When detention is done to harm the person or *is malafide*.

Habeas corpus writ is called **bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention**.

A general rule of filing the petition is that a person whose right has been infringed must file a petition. But Habeas corpus is an exception and anybody on behalf of the detainee can file a petition. Habeas corpus writ is applicable to preventive detention also.

This writ can be issued against both public authorities as well as individuals.

67. MALAFIDE

'Mal' means 'bad' and 'fide' means 'faith'.

Meaning: In bad faith; with intent to deceive.

A mala fide action is one that is performed with dishonest intent; a person purposely attempts to cheat or deceive you.

The opposite of 'mala fide' is 'bona fide' meaning 'in good faith'.

SET EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES

1. Expressions	Meaning and Usage
2. Abet	Encourage, Instigate He abetted the thief in robbing the bank.
3. Abstain	To keep oneself away from; to withhold oneself from Tom was told to abstain from smoking and drinking.
4. Accomplice	A person who helps another commit a crime. She was her husband's accomplice in murdering a rich old man.
5. Act of God	An unforeseen and uncontrollable natural event, such as a hurricane, fire, or flood. Most airlines will not reimburse passengers if flight delays or cancelations are caused by an act of God.
6. Actionable	Subject to or affording ground for an action or suit at law; furnishing ground for a lawsuit. Be careful what you say your remarks may be actionable.
7. Accused	One charge with an offence, defendant in a criminal case A was accused of murder.
8. Adjournment	Putting off legal hearing to a later date; to postpone A sought adjournment since his lawyer was ill.
9. Adjudication	A judicial decision or sentence, the act of process of adjudicating Dispute between Ram and Shyam was adjudicated.
10. Admission	The granting of an argument or position not fully proved; acknowledgement that a fact or statement is true; act or process of admitting Admission operates in the domain of both civil law and criminal law .
11. Affidavit	A statement by a person made on oath or solemn affirmation before a person having authority to administer oath

	A filed application supported by an affidavit.
12. Amendment	The act of altering a document by addition, deletion, correction, or other changes. There has been a recent amendment in criminal law.
13. Appeal	Right of entering a superior court and invoking its aid and interposition to redress the error of the lower court. Ram filed an appeal against judgment of lower court
14. Acquittal	A judgment or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they have been charged A was acquitted by court of law.
15. Article	A guideline and has a similar context in law to the section mentioned in various acts Article 21 of constitution of India states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
16. Assent	Consent, concur, agree Ram gave his assent to organize the conference on 10 th August.
17. Attestation	To affirm to be true or genuine, to testify A got his Id attested by the magistrate
18. Attornment	Act of agreeing to become tenant to a new owner or landlord of the same property. A became tenant of B by attornment.
19. Averment	Affirmation or allegation made in pleadings A gave all his averments in the plaint filed by him.
20. Bail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Temporary release of an arrested accused person on condition that sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court; ➤ Payment made to the court to release an arrested person. Magistrate granted bail to Ram in a hit and run case.
21. Bailment	Delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose, upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. A delivered goods to C under Contract of Bailment.

22. Citation	A reference to a legal precedent or authority such as a case, treatise or a statute. A cited several U.S case laws in his project assignment.
23. Clause	A particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso in a treaty, bill, or contract. Articles in Constitution contain clauses and sub clauses.
24. Coercion	The action or practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats. A coerced B to marry him.
25. Code	A general collection or compilation of laws by public authority; a system of law; a systematic and complete body of law on any subject. Civil Procedure is an exhaustive code.
26. Cognizable	Judicially noticeable Magistrate took suo moto cognizance of the offence.
27. Confession	A formal statement admitting that one is guilty of crime Ram made a confession before the magistrate.
28. Compromise	Agreement of dispute that is reached after each side makes concession. A and C reached a compromise.
29. Consent	Permission for something to happen or agreement to do something Contracts should have an element of free consent.
30. Conspiracy	A secret plan by a group to do something illegal B conspired to commit theft with A.
31. Contempt	Disregard for something that should be considered. He was punished for contempt of court.
32. Contingent	Subject to chance The job offer was contingent on positive interview result.
33. Contraband	Imported or exported illegally, either in defiance of a total ban or without payment of duty

	The trade was contraband , and the opium was bought by the Chinese from depot ships at the ports.
34. Conviction	A formal decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence. In light of the evidence, a conviction seems certain.
35. Convention	A way in which something is usually done He bought some new books at the science fiction convention.
36. Corporate	Means a body corporate which has a legal existence We have to change the corporate structure to survive.
37. Custody	Protection, care or guardianship of someone Ram was taken into custody for causing nuisance in public.
38. Damages	Compensation of causing loss or injury through negligence or deliberate act Ram was ordered to pay damages to Shyam.
39. Decree	A formal and authoritative order especially one having force of law Court passed a decree in A's favor.
40. Defamation	Action of damaging the good reputation of someone The charges of defamation were levied on A.
41. Defense	To protect against harm or attack He acted in his self-defense.
42. Escheat	A situation in which property or money becomes the property of state, if owner dies without the will Her property and land should be escheated to the nation.
43. Estoppel	Preventing or "estopping" a person from making an assertion or from going back on his/her words. An estoppel should be used against Kasab because he time and again changes his statements.
44. Eviction	Act of expelling someone from the property.

	His landlord has threatened to evict him if he doesn't pay the rent soon.
45. Executive	A person or group of person having administrative or supervisory authority. The head of the executive branch is the President of India, who is also the head of state.
46. Ex parte	With respect to or in the interest of one side only Court passed ex parte order in defendant's favor.
47. Finding	Act of searching
48. Floating Charges	It is security over assets or group of assets that are subject to changes in quantity and value
49. Forma Pauperism	Latin for “in the form of a pauper” Pauper means someone who is without the funds to pursue the normal cost of law suit or criminal defense.
50. Franchise	Authorization granted by a government or company to an individual or group enabling them to carry out specified commercial activity.
51. Fraud	A person or thing intended to deceive others.
52. Frustration	The feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something
53. Guardian	A person who protects or defends
54. Hearsay	Rumor; Information received from other person which cannot be substantiated
55. Homicide	Killing of one person by another
56. Hypothecation	Security interest created over moveable assets. In hypothecation, the possession and ownership of property stays with the borrower.
57. Illegal	Contrary or forbidden by law
58. Indemnity	Security or protection against a loss or other financial burden
59. Inheritance	Property that passes on owner's death to his heir or those entitled to succeed
60. Bench	Seat of court
61. Bill of attainder	Legislative act finding a person guilty without trial and declaring him to be attained

62. Bill of Right	First 10 amendments of US Constitution make Bill of Right. They were adopted as a single unit on December 15, 1791. First Amendment is perhaps the most important part of the Bill of Rights.
63. Blockade	A blockade is an effort to cut off supplies, war material or communications from a particular area by force, either in part or totally. Blockade in an action in International Law.
64. Bye Law	Regulation made by local authority or corporation Nagar Nigam Adhiniyam is a bye- law
65. Capital Punishment	Legally authorized killing of someone as punishment of crime. Capital punishment is given only in rare of the rarest case.
66. Chattles	A thing that you own other than land or building Chattle is always moveable.
67. Justiciable	Which can be subject to trial in court of law My right to move freely is justiciable.
68. Legislation	Various laws considered collectively Hindu Law is legislation.
69. Legitimacy	Which is allowed by law A is legitimate child of B.
70. Liability	State of being legally responsible for something I am under the liability to pay you Rs.500.
71. Liberty	State of being free; freedom to live life without interference Constitution grants me right to personal liberty.
72. License	Permission to do something Liquor shops cannot run without license.
73. Lien	The right to retain the lawful possession of the property of another until the owner fulfills a legal duty to the person holding the property, such as the payment of lawful

	charges for work done on the property. A mortgage is a common lien. Bank exercised lien over A's motor cycle.
74. Liquidation	To cause a business to close, so that its assets can be sold to pay its debts The company has gone into liquidation.
75. Maintenance	The process of preserving a condition or situation or the state of being preserved. Wife can demand maintenance from her husband.
76. Malfeasance	The performance by a public official of an act that is legally unjustified, harmful, or contrary to law. Herein, person intentionally harms other with an illegal act. The investigation has uncovered evidence of corporate malfeasance .
77. Minor	Person of age below legal age. Minor's contract is void ab initio.
78. Misfeasance	The fact of someone in authority performing a legal act in an illegal way, often without intending to.
79. Mortgage	Creation of security interest wherein immoveable property, like land, a house, or a building is used as a guarantee for a loan.
80. Murder	The unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another.
81. Negligence	Breach of duty of care which results in loss or injury to the person or entity the duty is owed.
82. Negotiable	Able to be discussed or changed in order to reach an agreement.
83. Instrument	Formally executed written document by which a claim or right or interest or property is transferred from one person to another.
84. Neutrality	The state of a nation that takes no part in a war between two or more other powers
85. Nonfeasance	The failure or omission to do something that should be done or especially something that one is under a duty or obligation to do
86. Notification	the act of telling someone officially about something
87. Novation	Substitution of an original party to a contract with a new party, or substitution of an original contract with a new contract.

88. Nuisance	a person or thing causing inconvenience or annoyance
89. Oath	A solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness, regarding one's future action or behavior.
90. Obscene	Offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality and decency.
91. Offender	a person who commits a wrong/ illegal act
92. Order	An authoritative command or instruction
93. Ordinance	Ordinances are laws that are promulgated by the President/ Governor of India on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet/ State Cabinet. They can only be issued when Parliament/ State Legislature is not in session. They enable the Indian government to take immediate legislative action. Ordinances cease to operate either if Parliament/ State Legislature does not approve of them within 6 weeks of reassembly, or if disapproving resolutions are passed by both Houses.
94. Over- Rule	Reject or disallow by exercising one's superior authority
95. De facto	In fact, whether by right or not; In practice, in effect, in fact, in reality, really, actually, in actuality A was appointed as de facto guardian of B.
96. De Jure	According to rightful entitlement or claim; by right Something that exists legally. He had been de jure king since his father's death. King is de jure leader of men.
97. Deposit	Place (something) somewhere for safekeeping. X deposited the money in his account.
98. Detention	Process whereby a state or private citizen lawfully holds a person by removing his or her freedom or liberty at that time. The student was detained in school for misbehaving in class.
99. Discretion	On one's own authority and judgment. Court passed discretionary relief.
100. Distress	Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain

	A did not intend to distress his mother.
101. Earnest Money	A deposit made to demonstrate commitment and to bind a contract, with the remainder money due at a particular time. A paid earnest money to B.
102. Enact	Make (a bill or other proposal) law. Parliament enacted the law.
103. Enforceable	Compel observance of or obedience to Court's order was enforceable.

Foreign Words and Phrases

The following Latin words and phrases are often used in English:

ab ante	before; in advance
ab initio	from the beginning
ab intestate	in the Civil Law
act in pais	a judicial or other act performed out of Court and not a matter of record
actum	a deed; something done
actus reus	wrongful act
ad alium diem	at another day
ad audiendum	to hear
ad hoc	arranged for the purpose or object ad infinitum
ad idem	tallying in the essential point
ad infinitum	without limit; to infinity
ad interim	in the meanwhile; temporarily
adjourn sine die	adjournment to unfixed future date
ad nauseam	disgusting extent
ad sectam	at the suit
ad valorem	according to the valuation
aequus	equal
aequitas	equally
a fortiori	all the more; with strong reason
agio	related to money-changing
alias	otherwise called
alibi	elsewhere
aliter	otherwise or in other words
aliunde	from another source
alleviare	in old records
alma mater	school attended
alter ego	the other self
a mensa et thoro	from table and bed; now means judicial separation
amicus curiae	a friend of the Court; an impartial adviser
animus	an intention; hostility
animus deserendi	intention to desert
animus domini	the intention of possession and ownership by entry or user
animus manendi	the intention of remaining
animus possidendi	intention of possess and exclude
animus revertendi	the intention of returning
anno Christi (A.C.)	in the year of Christ
anno Domini (A.D.)	in the year of our Lord
ante meridiem (a.m.)	before noon
a posteriori	an argument based on observation or experiment
a priori	an argument based on analogy or abstract consideration; from the cause to the effect
argumentum ad hominem	argument of personal attack, not of reason
argumentum ad baculum	a term of logic meaning argument of the stick i.e. of force, not of

assensio mentium	reason
au revoir	mutual consent
auter droit	till we meet again; bye-bye
autre fois acquit	the right of another
autrefois convict	when a person is acquitted, he cannot be afterwards indicted for the same offence
bona fides	when already convicted of the same crime, entitling the party proving it to a discharge
bona fide	genuine; in good faith
bona vacantia	good faith
breve	ownerless property; goods without an apparent owner in which no one claims a property
breve de necto	a writ of right of estate
carte Blanche	complete freedom to do something
casus belli	act justifying war
causa	a cause
causa causans	the immediate cause
causa omissus	a point unprovided for by a statute
cause celebre	a legal case that excites widespread interest
causa mortis	in respect of death
causa proxima	the immediate cause
caveat	a warning enjoining from certain acts or practices
caveat emptor	let the person beware a prerogative writ of superior Court to call for the records of an inferior Court
certiorari	a merger of the two writs viz. certiorari and mandamus
certiorarified mandamus	an occurrence giving rise to war
cessus bellum	the person who possess the equitable right to property and receives the rents thereof; the legal estate of which vested in a trustee
cestui que trust	the person for whose life the land is held
cestui que vie	a person who represents
charge-d' affaires	sound in mind
compos mentis	commerce
commercium	against; on the other hand
contra	before one who is not the judge
coram non judice	the body of facts which constitute an offence
corpus delicti	gross negligence
culpa lata	slight negligence
culpa levius	near to it
cypres	doing damage
damage-faisant	an unprofitable inheritance
damnosa haereditas	damage without injury i.e. damage caused without legal wrong
damn um sine (abseque) injuria	what is given
data	a decree to be made final unless a contingency happens
decree nisi	from day to day continuously
de die in diem	

de facto	in actual fact
de hors	outside of; unconnected with
de jure	in law; by legal right
de luxe	of high quality
de novo	anew; starting again
dictum	a statement of law made by a judge in the course of the
decision	of a case, but not necessary to the decision itself, and therefore, not of binding effect
divide et impera	divide and rule
dolt in capax	incapable of malice (children under seven years of age)
donatio mortis causa	a gift made in contemplation of death
eiusdem generis	of the same kind of nature
en masse	all together
en route	on the way to
en ventre sa mere	in its mother's womb
error	errata (pl. erratum)
et cetera	things of the same class as those which are contained in the list; and the rest
ex abundanti cautela	from abundant or excessive caution
ex cathedra	with official authority (from the chair)
ex contractu	actions arising out of breaches of contract
ex debito justitiae	as a matter of right
ex delicto	from the crime
exempli gratia (e.g.)	for example
ex facto jus oritur	the law arises out of the fact
ex gratia	as a matter of favour or grace
exit	way out
ex mero motu	of his own accord
ex officio	by virtue of an office
ex parte	one side only
ex post facto	made after the occurrence
extempore	spoken without preparation
ex turi causa	from a base cause
ex vi termini	from the force or meaning of the expression
factotom	a man of all work
facsimile	make it like; an extra copy a perfect copy
facta probantia	facts tending to prove or disprove
factum, probandum	the fact to be proved; the fact in issue
fait accompli	not reversible
fait enrolle	a deed enrolled
felo de se	a suicide
feme covert	a married woman
feme sole	an unmarried woman
fiat	a decree
filius nullius	the son of no one (an illegitimate son)
filius populi	the son of the people (an illegitimate son)

filium aquae	parting properties (the thread of middle of a stream)
flagrante delicto	in the very act of committing the crime
forum	a Court
functus officio	a person who has performed his duty
guardian ad litem	an infant defends proceedings by a guardian ad litem
habeas corpus	writ of the Court requiring arrested person to be bodily brought before it to investigate the legality of his detention
haereditas Jacens	an inheritance not taken up
haeres factus	heir appointed by will
hic jacet	here lies, (used of a dead person)
ibid; ibidem; id	in the same place, volume or case
idem ad	of the same mind; agreed
idem per idem	proof; illustration
id est (i.e.)	that is (to say)
idiot	a feeble minded person
impasse	dead lock
impedimenta	baggage
imprimatur	a licence to print or publish
in alio loco	in another place
in arbitrio judicis	at the discretion of the judge
in articulo mortis	a dying declaration
in camera	a judge's private chamber; not in public
in curia	in Court
in esse	actually existing
in extenso	at full length
in extremis	at the last gasp
in flagrante delicto	caught in the act of adultery or crime
in forma pauperis	as a poor person
in futuro	in the future
in invitum	against a person's will
injuria sine damno	injury without damage
in limine	at the outset
in loco parentis	in place of parent
in memoriam	in memory of
in pais	done without legal formalities
in pari delicto	when both parties are equally in fault
in pari materia (in pari causa)	in an analogous cause, case or position
in personam	in against a person
in presenti	at the present time; at once; immediately
in re	in the matter of the expression
in rem	against the world : judgments which are conclusive not only against the parties thereto but also against the whole world
	in its own place
in situ	under guardianship
in situ pupillari	in the 'former position
in status quo	among other things
inter alia	among themselves
inter se	

inter vivos	between living persons
in toto	totally; completely; entirely; wholly
in transitu	in course of transit
intra vices	within the power of
in ventre sa mere	in the mother's womb
ipse dixit	domestic statement resting on bare authority ipso facto by the very nature of the case; by the very fact law or right
jus	an inchoate and imperfect right
jus ad rem	the right of third party
jus tertii	the law of the place of a person's domicile
lex domicilii	the law of the place where an action is instituted
lex fori	the law of the place where the contract was made
lex loci contractus	the law of the country where a tort has been committed
lex loci delicti	the law of the place where the thing is situate
lex loci rei sitae	the law of merchant
lex mercatoria	the unwritten law
lex non scripta	the statute law; the written law
lex scripta	the law of retaliation
lex talionis	during the pendency in any Court
lis pendens	in that part of the work which has just been referred to
loco citato (loc. cit.)	ex-warehouse price of good
loco price	the place where it is alleged a thing has been done or happened
locus in quo	the place governs the act
locus regit actum	right to speak or intervene in a matter; recognised status;
locus standi	literally a place of stand on
locus tenens	one who lawfully executes the office of another
magnum opus	literally great composition; used for an artist's chief work
mala fide	in bad faith
mala in se	acts wrong in themselves
mala prohibita	acts prohibited by human laws
malitia prae cogita	malice after thought
mandamus	literally means a command; an order of a most remedial nature; an order issued from the High Court directed to any person or corporation
mens rea	criminal intention or guilty mind
mesne profits	intermediate profits
meum et tuum	mine and thine
misfeasance	an act of wrong doing
modus operandi	mode or method of working
modus vivendi	a way of life; the manner of living with necessary changes. This phrase is often used in legislation in applying or extending legislative provisions to same or similar circumstances or to same or similar subjects
mutatis mutandis	no one; nobody the highest point of perfection
nemo	
ne plus ultra	

nexus	bond; link or connection
nisi	unless
nisi prius	a trial before a judge with a jury
non compos mentis	not of sound mind
non est factum	it is not his deed
non obstante clause	notwithstanding clause
non-sequitur	does not follow
nota bene (N.B.)	note well; take notice
nudum pactum	a bare promise
null and void	of no legal effect
nun cupative will	an oral testament; any declaration
obiter dictum	incidental opinion, passing remark or remarks
onus probandi	burden of proof
ore tenus	by word of mouth
overt	open
par avion	by air
par excellence	without comparison
pari passu	along with; proportionately
participant criminis	sharer of crime
passim	passages; statements; opinions etc.
pater familias	head of the family
peraente lite	during litigation
prima facie	at first sight; based on first impression
per annum	in the year
per capita	counting by heads
per curiam	the decisions arrived at by the Court consisting of two or more judges
diem jure	by the day
per jure	to cause to tell lie in a Court after saying that he will tell truth
per mensem	by the month
per pro	by procuration
per se	by itself, taken alone
persona designata	person pointed out as an individual
persona grata	an acceptable person
persona non grata	an unacceptable person
pon	consideration; price; premium
post mortem	after death
pro and con	reason for and against
pro have vice	for this occasion
proprio vigore	by its own force
pro rata	in proportion
pro tanto	for so much; to that extent
pro tempore	for the time being
proviso	a clause in a deed or section of a statute which limits or
qualifies	
public juris	the principal clause of public right

puisne	subordinate, inferior in rank
qua	in the character of
quantum meruit	as much as he had earned
quantum valebat	as much as they are worth
quod erat demostrandum	which was the thing to be demonstrated
quid pro quo	something in return, consideration
quoad hoc	as to that
quondom	that which no longer has its former character
quorum	specified number of members forming a board competent to transact business
quo warranto	a prerogative writ which can be granted by the Supreme Court and High Courts to inquire from the other party by what authority he claimed or usurped the office, franchise or liberty in order to determine the right
raison d' etre	reason or justification for existence
ratio decidendi	reasons underlying a decision
referendum	a vote of electors on a particular matter or measure
res	a thing
res derelicta	an abandoned thing
res Integra	a matter not yet decided
res gestae	the fact involved in the determination of an issue
res judicator	a decision once rendered by a competent court on a matter in issue between the parties after a full enquiry should not be permitted to be agitated over again; a case or suit already decided
res nullius	a thing which has no owner
resume	summary
rule nisi	a rule or order upon condition that is to become absolute when cause is shown to the contrary
sans recourse	without recourse
savoir faire	the ability to do the right thing in any social situation
scienter	knowingly
secus	otherwise; to the contrary effect
seisin	the possession of land or chattels by one having title thereto
simpliciter	absolutely without qualification
sino anno	without date
sine die	to a date not at the moment fixed
sine qua non	an indispensable condition
solatium	a sum paid to an injured party over and above actual damage
spes successionis	the right of a person to succeed as heir on the death of another person
stare decisis	a judge seeking guidance from past decisions, but is not bound to follow them
status quo	the former state or decision
subjudice	under judicial consideration
subpoena	a writ ordering a person to appear in the Court of law under penalty

subrosa	secretly, literally under rose
suggestio falsi	misrepresentation
sui generis	of its own kind, unique
sui juris	of his own right
summum banum	the highest good
Suo motu	by itself
suppressio veri	wilful concealment of truth
sus per coll	let him be hanged by the neck
terminus a quo	the starting point
terminus ad quem	the terminal point
terra firma	dry land; firm ground
testatum	a clause in a deed which witnesses the operative act to be effectuated by the deed
testimonium	a concluding part of a deed which generally begins with the words, 'in witness'.
tete-a-tete	an informal private conversation between two people
toties quoties	as often an occasion arises
tour de force	remarkable deed
transfer inter vivos	transfer between living persons
trespasser ab initio	trespasser from the beginning
uberrimae fidei	of the utmost good faith
ubi supra	in the place above (mentioned)
ullage	the quantity required to fill partly filled vessel
ultra vires	illegal; beyond one's power
vade mecum	a constant companion
vadium mortuum	a deep pledge; a mortgage
verbatim et literatim	word for word and letter for letter
verrus (v)	against
via media	a middle course
vicarious liability	liability of the master for the acts of the servant or agent done in the course of his employment
vice	in place of
vice versa	the order being reversed
vida	see; refer to
videlicet (viz.)	namely (that is to say)
vie	by way of; through
vinculum juris	legal bond
vires	authority or power
visa	an endorsement made on passport by the proper authority denoting that the bearer may proceed
vis-a-vis	the relationship of one or two persons or things to the other, when facing or situated opposite to each other
vis major	irresistible violence
viva voce	oral examination
volte face	a sudden change to an opposing set of plan of action
vox populi	the voice of the people
vox Dei	the voice of the God

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

AMIABLE (lovable)

ARTIST (related to fine art)

AFFECT (to make difference on something)

ANCIENT (very old)

ANSWER (is to a question)

ASSENT (to agree)

ACCIDENT (a mishap)

APPOSITIVE (suitable)

BENEFICENT (kind)

BATTLE (A single engagement)

CEILING (the ROOF (covering of a inner roof))

CHILDLIKE (innocent)

CLEAR (transparent, usually used in relation to a liquid)

CONSCIOUS (aware)

CORPORAL (related to human body)

COUNCIL (assembly of people)

AMICABLE (FRIENDLY)

ARTISAN (related to practice of mechanical art)

EFFECT (result)

AGED (old in age, numerically demonstrated)

REPLY (is to a charge or objection)

ASCENT (to move upwards)

INCIDENT (an event)

OPPOSITE (in front of)

BENEFICIAL (useful)

WAR (a series of engagement)

SEALING (act of sealing with a wax etc.)

CHILDISH (foolish)

CLEAN (free from dirt)

CONSCIENTIOUS (hard working)

CORPOREAL (one who has a physical existence in form of a body)

Eg: God does not have a corporeal existence.

COUNSEL (to advice) derived from Counselling

CRIME (Against law)	VICE (against society)	SIN (against faith)
CANON (rule)		CANNON (a big gun)
DENY (to declare untrue)		REFUSE (not to do)
DROWN (is used for living beings)		SINK (used for objects)
EMINENT (famous)		IMMINENT (which is soon to happen)
ELIGIBLE (suitable for something, someone who qualifies the eligibility)		ILEGIBLE (something which cannot be read)
FAMOUS (used in good sense)		NOTORIOUS (used in negative sense)
GODLY (pious) I live a godly life.		GODLIKE (someone who is treated like god) Sai baba is a godlike figure.
GRACIOUS (kind, merciful)		GRACEFUL (comely)
HORSE (is an animal)		HOARSE (harsh voice)
HEAR (to perceive sound)		LISTEN (implies attention)
HONORARY (work or job done for which you do not get payment)		HONOURABLE (worthy of honor)
HUMAN (relating to man)		HUMANE (sympathetic)
IDLE (who has no work to do)		LAZY (who has work to do, but he/she is unwilling to do it)
INDUSTRIAL (pertaining to industries)		INDUSTRIOUS (hardworking)
LOVELY (exciting love)		LOVABLE (worthy of love)
LAWYER (one who has studied law)		LIER (one who does not speak truth)
OFFICIAL (pertaining to any office)		OFFICIOUS (meddlesome)
PERSECUTE (to harass)		PROSECUTE (to bring action in court of law)
POPULAR (loved by people, who is famous)		POPULOUS (place which is thickly)

populated)	
PRESIDENT (first citizen of any nation)	PRECEDENT (previous example)
PRINCIPAL (chief or head of any organization)	PRINCIPLE (a rule)
RESPECTABLE (who deserves respect)	REPECTFUL RESPECTIVE (one who gives (each's one) respect) Eg: Students were supposed to sit in their respective classes.
SELECT (to choose using your own discretion)	ELECT (getting chosen after elections)
SENSITIVE (quick to impressions)	SENSIBLE (possessing senses)
SIGHT (power of CITE (to quote) seeing)	SITE (a place)
STATIONARY (anything that is not moving)	STATIONERY (writing material)
STATUTE (written law)	STATUE (an image)
UNITY (feeling of oneness)	UNION (group of people who come together to achieve a particular objective)
VACANT (empty, usually used in relation to space)	EMPTY (usually used in relation to a vessel or a container, means empty)
1. Abate (v)—become less, makes less. We should try to abate the noise in the cities. Abet (v)—encourage a crime, etc. She abetted her husband in illegal activities.	
2. Abject (adj.)—miserable, hopeless, wretched He lives in abject poverty. Object (n)—purpose My object was to change his opinion.	
3. Abjure (v)—abandon, promise to give up He abjured his religion. adjure (v)—beg, ask somebody earnestly	

- I adjure you to tell the truth.
4. **Accede** (v)—agree, assent, accept
I cannot **accede** to your request.
Exceed (v)—go beyond
The cost **exceeded** the estimate.
 5. **Accept** (v)—to receive with favour, to agree to take
He **accepted** my invitation.
Except (v)—to omit or exclude
If you will **except** the last term, I shall accept the contract.
(n) : (leaving out) All attended the party **except** Ram.
 6. **Access** (n)—approach or admission
A poor man has no **access** to the King.
Excess (n)—more than enough
Excess of tea affects digestion.
 7. **Accessory** (n)—helper in crime
He was an **accessory** to the murder of his wife committed by his mother.
Accessory (n)—extra useful things
Lamp and pump are the **accessories** of a bicycle.
 8. **Accident** (n)—that happens by chance, an unexpected happening
He was killed in an **accident**.
Incident (n)—happening
He narrated an interesting **incident** of her life.
 9. **Ace** (n)—the one on dice, on cards
I have the **ace** of spades in a set of cards.
Ache (n)—continuous pain
I am suffering from head-**ache**.
 10. **Acetic** (adj.)—one kind of acid
Acetic acid is the acid contained in vinegar.
Ascetic (adj.)—morally strict
As per his religious belief he leads an **ascetic** life.
Aesthetic (adj.)—lover of beauty
He has **aesthetic** taste of art.
 11. **Act** (n)—thing done, deed
It is an **act** of kindness to help a blind man across the road.
Action (n)—process of doing something, activity
The time has come for **action**.
 12. **Adapt** (v)—adjust
We should **adapt** ourselves to our surroundings.
Adept (adj.) (n)—expert
I am not an **adept** photographer.
Adopt (v)—take somebody into one's family as a relation especially as a son or a daughter
As they had no children of their own, they **adopted** an orphan.
 13. **Addition** (n)—putting more, process of adding
They have just had an **addition** to their family, another child.
Edition (n)—number or form of a publication
The first **edition** of the book was sold in no time.

14. **Adverse** (adj.)—contrary
Despite **adverse** conditions, I implemented my plan.
Averse (adj.) —unwilling
I am **averse** to attending the meeting.
15. **Advice** (n)—opinion given
He paid no heed to my **advice**.
Advise (v)—give opinion
Please **advise** me what to do.
16. **Admission** (n)—being admitted
His **admission** to the college was cancelled.
Admittance (n)—letting in
He was allowed **admittance** to the private museum with great difficulty.
17. **Adulteration** (n)—making something impure by adding other material
He was arrested for the **adulteration** of food material.
Adultery (n)—sexual relation between a married person and some other than their spouse
He was arrested in a case of **adultery**.
18. **Affect** (v)—act, influence
The fever has **affected** her health.
Effect (v)—accomplish, change
(n)—result
We **effected** our plans. (v)
The **effect** of this medicine is good. (n)
19. **Affection** (n)—love
Every mother has **affection** for her children.
Affectation (n)—behaviour that is not natural or genuine
Her little **affectations** annoyed me.
20. **Aggregate** (n)—total
The **aggregate** of my marks is 400.
Aggravate (v)—to worsen
Rise in population **aggravates** poverty.
21. **Ago** (adv.)—to indicate time measured back to a point in the past
It was seven years **ago** that my brother died.
The train left a few minutes **ago**.
Ego (n)—individual's perception or opinion of himself
His **ego** often lands him in trouble.
22. **Aid** (n)—help
I finished it with the **aid** of a friend.
(v)—(to help)—I shall **aid** you with hundred rupees.
Aide (n)—assistant
He is one of the aides to the President.
23. **Ail** (v)—trouble
I don't know what **ails** him.
Ale (n)—a kind of strong beer
He took a pint of **ale**.
24. **Air** (n)—the mixture of gasses we breath
Fresh **air** is good for health.
Ere (conj.)—before

I had coffee **ere** I left for college.

Heir (n)—one who inherits

I am the only **heir** to my aunt.

25. **Allay** (v)—make something less, relieve

My efforts to **allay** his fears met with success.

Alleys (n) — narrow passage between or behind houses

There is a blind **alley** between our two houses.

26. **Allowed** (v)—permitted

Smoking is not **allowed** here.

Aloud (adv.)—loudly

Please read the story **aloud**.

27. **All ready** (adj.)—quite prepared

They are all ready to attend the party.

Already (adv.)—by this or that time

He has already completed the work.

28. **Allude** (v)—make indirect reference

He **alluded** to corruption in government offices.

Elude (v)—evade, escape

A murderer cannot **elude** punishment.

Illude (n)—deceive

Many a time and oft he has tried to **illude** me.

29. **Allusion** (n)—reference

He did not make a single **allusion** to the examination results in his speech.

elusion (n)—escape

Can you say how he has effected his **elusion** from the jail?

Illusion (n)—false notion

It is an **illusion** to think that the sun moves across the sky.

30. **Allure** (v)—tempt; attract

Coloured posters **allure** people into the cinemas.

Lure (v)—attract, tempt

He was **lured** on to destruction.

31. **Alter** (v)—to change

You must **alter** the order of the words.

Altar (n)—place of worship

The pious old man bowed before the **altar**.

32. **Alteration** (n)—change

An **alteration** has been made in the Degree syllabus.

Altercation (n)—quarrel

I had an **altercation** with my neighbour.

33. **Alternate** (v)—one of every two, perform by turns

English lectures are on **alternate** days.

Alternative (n.)—that may be used instead of another

There is no **alternative** to character.

34. **All together**—all in company

Let's play this game **all together**.

(adv.)—entirely, wholly

I don't **altogether** agree with him.

35. **Amend** (v)—become or make better

Parliament **amended** the Civil Procedure Code recently.

Emend (v)—to make corrections, remove errors from the text of a book etc.

The Proof-reader **emended** the manuscript wherever needed.

36. **Amiable** (adj.)—lovable

He is an **amiable** person liked by all.

Amicable (adj.)—friendly

We had an **amicable** settlement.

37. **Anger** (n) – extreme displeasure

He was filled with **anger** at what he saw.

Auger (n)—carpenter's tool for boring large holes in wood

The carpenter made a big hole in the door with an **auger**.

38. **Antique** (n)—old-fashioned

We laughed at her **antique** dress.

Antic (n)—odd

We laughed at her **antic** gestures.

39. **Anxious** (adj.)—worried, uneasy

I am very **anxious** about your health.

Eager (adj.)—full of interest or desire, keen

I am **eager** to please him at any cost.

40. **Apology** (n)—statement of regret for doing wrong

He accepted my **apology** for my being impolite to him.

Pardon (n)—forgiveness

I sought his **pardon** for my rudeness.

41. **Apposite** (adj.)—proper

He made an **apposite** remark.

Opposite (adj.)—contrary

He belongs to the **opposite** party..

42. **Apt** (adj.)—appropriate, suitable

He did everything in an **apt** way.

Aft (adj.)—near or towards the tail of a shop; or the stern of a ship

The security guard at the airport asked us not to go **aft**.

43. **Apathy** (n)—indifference

The rich have **apathy** towards the poor.

Antipathy (n)—hostility, indifference

His **antipathy** towards his wife affects the children.

44. **Appraise** (v)—estimate the value or quality of

The goldsmith **appraised** the ornaments.

Apprise (v)—inform

The Attorney-General **apprised** the government of his opinion.

45. **Apprehend** (v)—arrest; fear

The police **apprehended** the criminal with some difficulty.

Comprehend (v)—understand

It is very difficult to **comprehend** that poetry.

46. **Ardent** (adj.)—fiery; enthusiastic

He is an **ardent** champion of socialism.

Arduous (adj.)—difficult

The **arduous** route took a long time to negotiate.

47. **Ark** (n)—a boat

Ark is an old word for boat in which Noah escaped the flood with family and animals.

Arc (n)—a part of circle

Divide the circle into three **arcs**.

Arch (n)—a curved structure supporting weight above

We passed under the **arch** of the bridge.

48. **Artistic** (adj.)—have aesthetic qualities

He has an **artistic** taste.

Artful—cunning

He is an **artful** rogue of Delhi.

Artificial (adj.)—opposed to natural or genuine

People keep **artificial** plastic flowers in drawing rooms.

49. **Artist** (n)—who practises fine arts

Mukesh is a great cine **artist**.

Artiste (n)—a performer in singing/dancing

The opera had twenty **artistes**.

Artisan (n)—a craftsman

Village **artisans** have lost their work due to big mills.

50. **Ascendant** (adj.)—rising

He stars are in **ascendant** in politics.

Ascendancy (n)—dominant power or control

The opposition leader gained **ascendancy** over the government.

51. **Aspire** (v)—desire eagerly

Everyone **aspires** after wealth.

Expire (v)—come to an end; die

When does your driving licence **expire**? or

My grand-father **expired** last Sunday.

52. **Assay** (n)—test fitness/purity

He **assayed** the gold ornaments.

Essay (n)—a piece of composition

You have written a fine **essay** on Nehru.

53. **Assent** (v)—concurrent, express agreement

The President gave his **assent** to the Bill.

Ascent (n)—climbing up

The **ascent** to Himalayas is difficult.

54. **Auger** (n)—tool for boring a hole in wood

The carpenter used a simple **auger** to bore a hole to fix a nail.

Augur (v)—predict

Does this news **augur** war?

55. **Aught** (n)—anything

For **aught** we know he may be innocent.

Ought (v)—should

We **ought** to help the poor.

56. **Aural** (adj.)—connected with the sense of hearing

Dictation tests our **aural** ability.

Oral (adj.)—spoken (not written)

Debating competitions will improve the **oral** skills of students.

57. **Authenticate** (v)—prove that something is true or real
 He **authenticated** his authorship.
Authorise (v) give official or legal permission for something
 I have **authorised** him to act for me while I am abroad.
58. **Avocation** (n)—occupation that is not a person's ordinary business
 Publication of books is my **avocation**.
Vocation (n)—employment, trade, profession, occupation
 Photography is my **vocation**.
Vacation (n)—long holidays
 I shall go to Kashmir during the next **vacation**.
59. **Avoid** (v)—keep away from
 Avoid walking in the middle of the road.
Ovoid (adj.)—egg-shaped
 There is an **ovoid** table in our office.
60. **Evasive** (v)—find a way of not doing something
 He **evades** paying his debts.
61. **Award** (v)—giving a prize; judicial decision, confer
 He has been **awarded** the Padma Sri.
Reward (n)—a return for service or merit
 He received a **reward** for saving many lives.
62. **Awhile** (adv.)—for a short time.
 Let us wait **awhile**, the bus will arrive.
A while (n)—for some time
 She narrated the incidence with facts after a **while**.
 Let's rest a **while** she said.
63. **Babble** (v)—talk fast; chatter in a confused way
 Tell him not to **babble**.
Babel (n)—scene of noisy talking and confusion
 There is a **babel** of voices in the busy market.
64. **Baby** (n)—very young child or animal
 The **baby** wants to be with the mother always.
Bevy (n)—large group
 A **bevy** of beautiful girls can be seen in parks or beaches now-a days.
65. **Bail** (n)—security
 The accused was released on **bail**.
Bale (n)—bundle
 He bought four **bales** of cloth.
66. **Banish** (v)—send somebody away
 Karl Marx was **banished** from his country for life.
Vanish (v)—disappear completely and suddenly.
 The thief **vanished** into the crowd.
67. **Bare** (adj.) (adv.)—open, uncovered
 I went to the temple **bare** footed.
Bear (n)—a kind of beast
 Russia is famous for **bears**.
Bear (v)—tolerate

She **bears** all difficulties with a smile.

Beer (n)—a malted non-alcoholic or a fermented slightly alcoholic beverage

Many people prefer **beer** during summer.

68. **Barb** (n)—hurtful remark

Your **barbs** of ridicule have hurt him.

Verb (n)—word indicating an action

Sentences have no meaning without **verbs**.

69. **Bard** (n)—poet

Bharati was a national **bard**.

Bird (n)—feathered creature with two legs and two wings, usually able to fly

Peacock is our national **bird**.

70. **Barge** (v)—rush or lump heavily and clumsily

He **barfed** past me in the crowd.

Verge (n)—be very close to; edge or border

Poor are on the **verge** of starvation.

71. **Bark** (v)—make sharp, loud sound

Dogs **bark** at strangers.

Burke (v)—avoid

I always **burke** publicity.

72. **Base** (n)—cowardly, menial

Some plays have different **base** characters.

Bass (n)—instrument pitched to lowest voice

In some operas the **bass** singer is a very effective performer.

73. **Bastard** (n)—illegitimate child

Is Karna of Mahabharat a **bastard**

Bustard (n)—large land bird that can run very fast

I have seen many a **bustard** in the zoo.

74. **Bath** (n)—washing of the whole body

Last year, I took a holy **bath** in Ganga river.

Bathe (v)—apply water to something

He **bathes** his eyes twice a day.

75. **Beach** (n)—sea-shore

In Madras, I used to walk along the **beach** every morning.

Beech (n)—a kind of tree

The bark of **beech** trees was used for writing in ancient India.

Bitch (n)—female dog

The **bitch** has produced five pups.

76. **Beam** (n)—long thick bar of metal, wood etc.

He bought five **beams** for the building.

Vim (n)—energy or vigour.

He is full of **vim**.

77. **Beat** (v)—hit repeatedly

He was **beating** a drum.

Beet (n)—sort of plant with sweet root.

Eating **beet**-root is good for health.

Bit (n)—a small piece

He ate every **bit** of his dinner.

78. **Behave** (v)—do things in a particular way
 He **behaved** shamefully towards his wife.
Behave (v)—do something because it is necessary
 You ought to **behave** like that.
79. **Beneficial** (adj.)—useful
 Exercise is **beneficial** to health.
Beneficent (adj.)—kind and good
 Ashok was a **beneficent** king.
80. **Berry** (n)—small sweet salty fruit
 I like **berry** fruits very much.
Bury (v)—place a dead body in the ground
 He's dead and **buried**.
81. **Berth** (n)—a sleeping seat in train
 He got reservation for a **berth**.
Birth (n)—coming to life
 His date of **birth** is 20th August, 2004.
82. **Beside** (prep.)—by the side of
 He stood **beside** the door.
Besides (prep.)—in addition to, over and above
Besides this, I have another wrist-watch.
83. **Biannual** (adj.)—twice in a year
 Luckily, he got **biannual** holidays last year.
biennial (adj.)—for every two years T
 his Association general body meets **biennial**.
84. **Bland** (adj.)—gentle or casual in manner
 Do you like his **bland** nature?
Blend (v)—mix together
 Oil and water do not **blend**.
85. **Block** (v)—obstruct, impede
 All roads were **blocked** by the heavy snowfall.
Bloc (n)—combination of parties, groups, states etc. with a special interest
 We are not committed to any power **bloc**.
86. **Blunder** (n)—stupid or careless mistake
 I made a terrible **blunder** in supporting that party.
Error (n)—thing done wrongly
 There are many spelling **errors** in your essay.
Mistake (n)—wrong idea or opinion, misconception
 It was a **mistake** to go there on holiday.
 Your article is full of **mistakes**.
87. **Boar** (n)—a wild pig
 We find **boars** in the forests.
Bore (v)—suffered; endured
 I **bore** the ill-treatment of my boss for a long time.
88. **Boast** (v)—talk about one's abilities highly
 He is always **boasting** about his capabilities.
Boost (v)—help or encourage
 The unexpected win **boosted** the team's morale.

89. **Bonny** (adj.)—attractive or beautiful
 She has given birth to a **bonny** baby.
Bony (adj.)—full of bones
 The fish is **bony**.
90. **Boon** (n)—advantage; benefit
 Parks are a great **boon** to people in cities.
Bone (n)—hard part of skeleton
 He has broken a **bone** in his arm.
91. **Born** (v.)—take birth
 He was **born** in Bombay.
 (adj.) —He was a **born** leader of men.
Borne (v)—past perfect of bear; carried
 She has **borne** many difficulties.
92. **Borrow** (v)—take loan
 Do not **borrow** money from money lenders.
Burrow (n)—hole in earth
 Serpents live in **burrows**.
93. **Bough** (n)—branch of tree
 Birds perch on **boughs**.
Bow (v)—bend in respect
 Let us **bow** to the great saints.
94. **Boy** (n)—male child upto the age of 17 or 18
 He has two **boys** and one girl.
Buoy (n)—floating object
 He jumped into water with the floating **buoy**.
95. **Brake** (n)—lever to stop wheel
 The **brakes** of my bicycle are good.
Break (v)—make apart
 Do not **break** the glass.
96. **Breath** (n)—air drawn into or expelled from lungs
 In yoga, you hold your **breath** for sometime.
Breathe (v)—take air into the lungs and sent it out again.
 We should **breathe** pure air.
97. **Bridal** (adj.)—pertaining to the bride
 She looked lovely in her **bridal** dress.
Bridle (n)—control
 You must learn to **bridle** your tongue.
98. **Bring** (v)—to carry, convey, accompany
 He **brings** his son to the school every day.
 Please **bring** me a cup of coffee.
Fetch (v)—go for and bring something or somebody
 Please **fetch** me a pot of water from the river.
99. **Broach** (v)—open a subject for discussion
 Don't **broach** that subject for the time being.
Brooch (n)—pin with clasp
 She lost her **brooch** yesterday.

100. **Buy** (v)—obtain for money
Buy that book by paying its price.
By (prep.)—near, besides
Please sit **by** me.
Bye (n)—in cricket, run scored from a ball without being hit
He scored a run through leg-**bye**.
101. **Cache** (n)—hidden store of weapons, drugs, treasure etc.
The police arrested four dacoits with an arms **cache**.
Catch (v)—an amount of something caught
Catch the fish in the morning.
102. **Cadge** (v)—get or try to get something from somebody by asking
He is always **cadging** meals from his friends.
Cage (n)—structure where birds or animals are kept
There are four parrots in that **cage**.
103. **Cullendor or Colander** (n)—metal or plastic bowl many small holes to drain water
I shall buy a **colander**.
Calendar (n)—chart of days and months in a year
The **calendar** shows that 21st is a Saturday.
Calender (v)—giving finish to cloth
After manufacture, cloth is sent for **calendering**.
104. **Calf** (n)—young of cow
I bought a cow along with a **calf**.
Cough (n)—Sound of coughing
He gave me a warning **cough**.
Cuff (n)—end of a shirt sleeve at the wrist
I wore a shirt having **cuffs**.
105. **Call** (v)—say loudly to attract somebody's attention
He **called** his father for help.
Cull (v) /kAli—select or obtain something from various sources
This information has been **culled** from various reference books.
106. **Callus** (n)—area of hard thick skin or tissue
Is that a wart on your finger or just a **callus**?
Callous (adj.)—unfeeling, insensitive
She replied **callously** to her husband.
107. **Cannon** (n)—big gun
Many **cannons** were fired to greet the royal guest.
Canon (n)—a rule or principle
We must not violate the **canons** of health.
108. **Canvas** (n)—coarse cloth
This tent is made of **canvas**.
Canvass (v)—to request votes
All the candidates have vigorously **canvassed**.
109. **Capital** (n)—seat of administration
Delhi is the **capital** of India.
Capitol (n)—building of the U.S.A. Parliament
The Congress meets in the **Capitol**.
110. **Capture** (v)—arrest, conquer

The dacoits were **captured**.

Captivate (v)—attract

Her charms **captivated** his heart.

111. **Career** (n)—profession

He chose an academic **career**.

Carrier (n)—one who carries

He was the **carrier** of that good news.

112. **Cart** (n)—vehicle with two or four wheels

He has a **cart** which is pulled by a bull.

Curt (adj.)—abrupt, rudely brief

She gave a **curt** answer to his question.

113. **Carton** (n)—light cardboard box for holding goods

Give me **carton** of cream.

Cartoon (n)—amusing drawing in newspaper or magazine

He can draw very informative and attractive **cartoons**.

114. **Cast** (v)—throw

The hunter **cast** a net for birds.

Caste (n)—an exclusive class in India

He is proud of his **caste**.

115. **Casual** (adj.)—occasional; irregular

Casual reading is better than no reading.

Causal (adj.)—relating to cause and effect

There is **causal** connection between food and health.

Cause (n)—that which produces an effect

Smoking is one of the **causes** of heart diseases.

116. **Cease** (v)—discontinue

He has **ceased** to be Managing Director.

Seize (v)—catch

Seize the opportunity when it comes.

Siege (n)—being surrounded by armed force

The town was under **siege** for seven days.

117. **Cereal** (n)—any kind of grain used for food

The child likes **cereal** mixed with fruit.

Serial (adj.)—a work appearing in parts at intervals

An exciting new **serial** story will begin in our next week's issue.

118. **Check** (v)—examine to know whether it is correct

The accounts in the government departments are regularly **checked**-

Cheque (n)—writing order to a bank to pay money

I have lost my **cheque** book while returning from bank.

119. **Childish** (adj.)—immature, silly

Don't make **childish** remarks.

Child like (adj.)—like a child, innocent

She has quite **childlike** simplicity about her.

120. **Ceiling** (n)—inside overhead lining of a room

The **ceiling** of the room is quite nice.

Sealing (v)—fasting with seals

I booked the parcel after **sealing** it .

121. **Cemetery** (n)—area of land where the dead are buried
 There is a **cemetery** near our field.
- Symmetry** (n)—beauty resulting from right relations of parts
 The bump on the left side of her forehead spoilt the **symmetry** of her face.
122. **Cell** (n)—underground room
 He kept secret documents in a **cell**.
- Sell** (v)—give for a price
 We **sell** only good books.
123. **Censor** (n)—to subject to an official examiner
 This news is **censored**.
Censure (v)—to criticize adversely
 They **censured** her conduct bitterly.
- Censer** (n)—a pot to burn incense
 Fragrance came out of the **censer** before the idol.
124. **Ceremonial** (adj.)—connected with a ceremony
 He wore **ceremonial** dress on his birth day.
Ceremonious (adj.)—paying great attention to formal behaviour
 It is a **ceremonious** function.
125. **Cession** (n)—the transfer of territory by one country to another
 Nothing short of the **cession** of Danzing would satisfy Hitler.
Session (n)—a term or period of meeting
 The winter **session** of the Lok Sabha is over.
Cessation (n)—ceasing, stop
Cessation of supplies made the people suffer.
126. **Cite** (v)—to quote
 He **cited** verses from the Bible.
Site (n)—a place chosen for some special purpose
 The **site** for the school building was selected by the Committee.
Sight (n)—view
 A horrible **sight** met our gaze.
127. **Click** (v)—(make a) short, short sound
 The door **clicked** shut.
Clique (n)—group of persons united by common interest
 They formed a **clique** to save themselves.
128. **Cloth** (n)—woven material
 Give me three yards of that **cloth**.
Clothes (n)—stitched dress
 My grand-son dressed in long **clothes**.
Clothe (v)—provide with clothes
 They are warmly **clothed** in wool.
129. **Cod** (n)—large sea fish
Cod-liver oil is used as medicine.
Code (n)—collection of laws arranged in a system
 You have to follow the **code** of conduct.
130. **Coarse** (adj.)—rough
Coarse cloth is cheaper than fine cloth.
Course (n)—fixation of duration

- The **course** of treatment lasted for two weeks.
- Coerce** (v)—use force to make obedient; compel
He **coerced** him to do that act against his will.
131. **Collar** (n)—part of a garment that fits round the neck
The wind was so cold that he turned his coat **collar** up.
Choler (n)—anger
He has **choler** in his temperament.
132. **College** (n)—school for higher education
He has good **college** education.
Collage (n)—work of art
That necklace is a **collage** with diamonds.
133. **Collision** (n)—violent contact
Yesterday there was a **collision** between a bus and lorry.
Collusion (n)—secret, fraudulent agreement
It is alleged that the police are in **collusion** with the dacoits.
134. **Comma** (n)—punctuation mark
A **comma** is used to separate parts of a sentence.
Coma (n)—state of unconsciousness
After the snake bit him, he fell into **coma**.
135. **Committee** (n)—body of persons
He is not a member of the working **Committee**.
Comity (n)—friendly recognition of laws of other nations
India has a say in the **comity** of nations.
136. **Complacent** (adj.)—self-satisfied
He always appears with a **complacent** smile.
Complaisance (n)—politeness/willingness
He always helps out of **complaisance**.
Complaisant (adj.)—agreeable
He has a **complaisant** wife.
137. **Complaint** (n)—statement of dissatisfaction
You have no cause of **complaint** against him.
Compliant (adj.)—ready to comply
A **compliant** man always acts according to the wishes of others.
138. **Compliment** (n)—expression of admiration
Give my **compliments** to your father.
Complement (n)—that which completes
Love is the **complement** of justice.
139. **Comprehensible** (adj.)—understandable
His speech is not **comprehensible**.
Comprehensive (adj.)—including much
The Chief Minister made a **comprehensive** statement.
140. **Condemn** (v)—blamed
He is **condemned** by his relatives for his haughtiness.
Contemn. (n)—despise
Who does not **contemn** a liar?
141. **Confident** (adj.)—fully assured, sure
He is **confident** of his success.

- Confidant** (n)—one entrusted with secrets
 My steno is my **confidant**.
- Confidential** (adj.)—secret
Confidential files are kept by the officers.
142. **Confirm** (v)—ratify, make permanent
 He was **confirmed** in his job after two years.
- Conform** (v)—comply with
 The goods do not **conform** to the samples shown.
143. **Congenial** (adj.)—agreeable
 One feels at home in **c congenial** surroundings.
Congenital (adj.)—from or before birth
 His blindness is **c congenital**.
144. **Conscious** (adj.)—aware, awake
 He is **conscious** of his shortcomings.
Conscience (n)—one's sense of right and wrong
 My **conscience** condemns me, if I do anything bad.
Conscientious (adj.)—honest, careful to do what is right
 He is a **conscientious** teacher.
145. **Contagious** (adj.)—spreading by touch
 Scarlet fever is **contagious**.
Contiguous (adj.)—neighbouring; near (to)
 India and Pakistan are **contiguous** countries.
146. **Considerable** (adj.)—much, sufficient
 We have spent a **considerable** amount on this project.
Considerate (adj.)—having regard for others
 He is **considerate** in helping his friends.
147. **Contempestible** (adj.)—deserving contempt
 He is a **contemptible** rascal.
Contemptuous (adj.)—showing contempt
 A dictator is **contemptuous** of public opinion.
148. **Continual** (adj.)—frequent
 There were **continual** interruptions in the Assembly to the Governor's speech.
Continuous (adj.)—unceasing
 There was **continuous** rain for two days.
149. **Context** (n)—what comes before and after
 Can't you guess the meaning of the word from the **context**?
Contest (v)—try to win
 He **contested** a seat in Parliament.
150. **Convenience** (n)—comfortably
 You may do it at your **convenience**.
Conveyance (n)—means of travelling
 He had to go by bus as he had no **conveyance** of his own.
151. **Cord** (n)—rope
 He cut the **cord** with a knife.
Chord (n)—straight line joining the two ends of an arc
 Draw a **chord** in the circle.
Card (n)—playing card/postal cards

- He earned in playing **cards**.
152. **Corporal** (adj.)—physical, body
Corporal punishment is banned in schools.
- Corporeal** (adj.)—of body
Food and drinks are our **corporeal** needs.
- Corporate** (adj.)—shared by members of a group of persons
Corporate colleges are dominating the education field.
153. **Core** (n)—innermost part
She loves the child from the **core** of her heart.
- Corps** (n)—division of army
He is a member of the National Cadet **Corps**.
154. **Corpse** (n)—dead body
A **corpse** was found on the road.
Hindus burn **corpses**.
- Crops** (n)—agricultural plants in the fields
The land is under **crops**.
155. **Credible** (adj.)—which can be believed
That people can burn men alive is not a **credible** story.
- Creditable** (adj.)—praiseworthy
Dr. Khurana's achievement in genetic science is **creditable**.
- Credulous** (adj.)—believe as real
Indians are **credulous** people believing in the promises of politicians.
156. **Critique** (n)—critical analysis
The book presents a **critique** of the government policies.
- Critic** (n)—person who evaluates
He is an excellent literary **critic**.
157. **Crud** (n)—unpleasant person
They say you are a **crud**.
- Crude** (adj.)—rough
Don't make **crude** jokes in the presence of girls.
158. **Council** (n)—an assembly for conference or deliberation
He is a member of the Social Welfare **Council**.
- Counsel** (v)—to advise and instruct
Fathers usually **counsel** their children.
159. **Custom** (n)—established social practice
Dowry **custom** is in prevalence at present.
- Costume** (n)—clothing
She looks splendid in her swimming—**costume**.
160. **Cut** (n)—wound made with a knife, etc.
There are **cuts** on his face.
- Cute** (adj.)—clever, sharp-witted
I have had enough of your **cute** remarks.
161. **Crevasse** (n)—deep open crack especially in glacier
On mountain paths there are **crevasses**.
- Crevice** (n)—narrow opening especially in walls, rock etc.
The mason covered the **crevice** of a wall.
162. **Curb** (v)—control, keep; check, restraint

- River banks **curb** the floods.
- Kerb** (n)—the edge of a pavement
Kerb protects the pavement.
163. **Current** (n)—a flow of water
A **current** is a moving stream of water in the sea.
Currant (n)—small seedless dried grape or raisin
A **currant** is a piece of dried fruit.
164. **Daft** (adj.)—foolish, silly
Don't be so **daft**.
Deft (adj.)—skillful and quick
He is **deft** at dealing with his clients.
165. **Daily** (adj.) /—happening of everyday
What is your **daily** routine?
dally (v)—waste time
Tell your children not to **dally**.
166. **Dairy** (n)—place from where milk is supplied
He buys milk from a **dairy**.
Diary (n)—a personal record of daily events etc.
To keep a **diary** is a good habit.
167. **Dam** (n)—barrier for water
Nagarjuna **dam** was built on Krishna river for irrigation.
Damn (v)—criticise severally, condemn
The play was **damned** by the reviewers.
168. **Dance** (v)—moving rhythmically in a series of steps
They **danced** to the disco music.
Dunce (n)—person who is stupid or slow in learning
He was a **dunce** during his school days.
169. **Dart** (v)—throw suddenly and quickly
He **darted** an angry look at me.
Dirt (n)—filth, obscene talk
His clothes are covered with **dirt**.
I don't want to hear your **dirt**.
170. **Decease** (n)—death
They prayed for the soul of the **deceased**.
Disease (n)—illness
Tuberculosis is a curable **disease**.
171. **Decent** (adj.)—fine, respectable
She is a **decent** girl.
She leads a **decent** life.
Descent (n)—climbing down
They say that a **descent** from a hill is comparatively easy.
Dissent (v)—disagreement
I strongly **dissent** from what he has said.
172. **Deface** (v)—destroy the surface
A naughty boy has **defaced** the picture by writing across it.
Efface (v)—cause to forget, rub or wipe out
Time will not **efface** the memory of Gandhiji.

173. **Defer** (v)—postpone; put off
 Don't **defer** payment of my bills to next month.
Differ (v)—disagree
 I **differ** with you in this matter.
174. **Difference** (n)—respect
 You should not hesitate to pay **deference** to a sage.
Difference (n)—dissimilarity
 There is a great **difference** of opinion between husband and wife.
175. **Declaim** (v)—speak with strong feeling
 He **declaimed** against smoking.
Disclaim (v)—not to make any claim upon
 He **disclaimed** the right of his share in family property.
176. **Deceitful** (adj.)—dishonest
 Be cautious of **deceitful** persons.
Deceptive (adj.)—misleading
 Appearances are often **deceptive**.
177. **Decided** (v)—settled
 He **decided** to continue the same work.
Decisive (adj.)—deciding the result
 It was a **decisive** battle.
178. **Deduce** (v)—infer, conclude
 Different people **deduce** different conclusions from his utterances
Deduct (v)—take away amount
 Rs. 30,000 have been **deducted** from my salary for P.F. account.
179. **Deify** (v)—worship
 Vedic people **deified** the forces of nature.
Defy (v)—challenge
 He **defied** all authority.
180. **Deny** (v)—say that is not true
 The accused **denied** the charge.
Refuse (v)—say 'no' to a request
 They **refused** me permission.
181. **Decry** (v)—cry down
 His decision to divorce his wife was **decried** by all.
Descrey (v)—see dimly
 We could **descrey** a bird in the sky.
182. **Deem** (v)—consider; regard
 I **deem** it a great honour to be invited to address you.
Dim (adj.)—not bright.
 Don't read by **dim** candle-light.
183. **Deaf** (adj.)—unable to hear at all
 He is **deaf** in one ear.
Deep (adj.)—extending a long way from top to bottom
 It is a **deep** well.
Dip (v)—put something into liquid
 Dip your pen into the ink.
184. **Defuse** (v)—reduce tension etc. in (a crisis)

His arrival **defused** the fear of collapse.

Diffuse (adj.)—spread out

Diffused lighting is the latest trend in interiors.

185. **Dependant** (n)—one who depends on others

He has four **dependants** to support.

Dependent (n)—relying on

A sincere man is **dependent** on none.

186. **Depositary** (n)—a trustee

I left all my money and ornaments with my **depositary**.

Depository (n)—a store house

He brought ten thousand gold coins from the **depository**.

187. **Deposition** (n)—dethronement

The people were in favour of **deposition** of the King.

Disposition (n)—temper

The amiable **disposition** of the boy pleased everyone.

188. **Deprecate** (v)—condemn

Every person **deprecates** war.

Depreciate (v)—underestimate

It is not good to **depreciate** the good qualities of others.

189. **Depart** (v)—leave; go away

They **departed** for Delhi at 10-30 a.m. by train.

Deport (v)—legally force to leave a country

A person having expired passport was **deported**.

190. **Department** (n)—division of a government

He is the Chief-Secretary of defence **department**.

Deportment (n)—behaviour

I dislike your **deportment**.

191. **Desert** (v)—leave, abandon

Do not **desert** your wife.

Dessert (n)—sweet dish at the end of a meal

He served sumptuous **dessert** at the dinner party.

Deserts (n)—what is deserved

He was rewarded according to his **deserts**.

192. **Desirable** (adj.)—worth wishing

It is a **desirable** trait that the students should obey their teachers.

Desirous (adj.)—wishful

I am **desirous** of prosecuting my studies further.

193. **Desist** (v)—cease

I wish you would **desist** from gossiping.

Resist (v)—try not to yield to

She can't **resist** chocolates.

194. **Desperate** (adj.)—filled with despair

The prisoners became **desperate** in their attempts to escape.

Disparate (adj.)—that cannot be compared in quality

Gold is **disparate** from copper.

195. **Destination** (n)—goal, reaching point

They will reach their **destination** tomorrow.

- Destiny** (n)—fate
I believe in **destiny**.
196. **Devise** (v)—plan
He **devised** a clever plan to win the elections.
- Device** (n)—contrivance
He has invented a **device** for catching birds.
197. **Dew** (n) --drop of moisture in the morning
The petals were covered with **dew** drops.
- Due** (adj.)—what one deserves
Due regard should be paid to elders.
198. **Differ** (v)—disagree
I **differ** with you in this matter.
- Defer** (v)—postpone
Do not **defer** payment of my bills.
199. **Dinghy** (n)—one type of small boat
Have you seen a **dinghy**?
Dingy (adj.)—dirty-looking
He stays in a **dingy** room in a cheap hotel.
200. **Disassemble** (v)—disperse; separate the party
A mechanic **disassembled** my computer.
- Dissemble** (v)—speaking by hiding facts
The witness **dissembled** in giving evidence.
201. **Disinterested** (adj.)—objective, unselfish
He rendered **disinterested** service to the nation.
- Uninterested** (adj.)—the state of not being interested
I am an **uninterested** party in politics.
202. **Distinct** (adj.)—separate (from)
These two words are quite **distinct** though they sound alike.
- Distinctive** (adj.)—distinguishing
Scouts wear a **distinctive** uniform.
203. **Disposal** (n)—sale
His property is for **disposal**.
- Disposition** (n)—arrangement
The **disposition** of furniture in his room is beautiful.
204. **Discrete** (adj.)—separate, distinct
His **discrete** nature, sets him apart from all other family members.
- Discreet** (adj.)—judicious, careful, tactful
They maintained a **discreet** silence.
205. **Divers** (adj.)—several; various
He adopted **divers** tricks to defeat you.
- Diverse** (adj.)—of different kinds
His interests are very **diverse**.
206. **Dollar** (n)—unit of money in U.S.A. and few other countries
Oil from these fields is priced in **dollars**.
- Dolour** (in American English 'dolor')—grief or sorrow
Can I do anything to lessen your **dolour**?
207. **Door** (n)—that which closes the entrance to room etc.

Our **doors** are always open to him.

Dour (adj.)—severe; stern

He has a **dour** expression that discourages closeness.

208. **Dot** (n)—small round mark

Let him join the **dots** to complete the drawing.

Dote (v)—show too much fondness for

He **dotes** on his grand son.

209. **Dose** (n)—quantity taken at a time

The doctor gave me four **doses** of the medicine.

Doze (v)—sleep lightly

The teacher sent a student out as he was **dozing** in the class.

210. **Draft** (n)—drawing of money by written order

He made a **draft** on the Reserve Bank of India.

Draught (n)—flow of air

He let in a **draught** and caught cold.

Drought (n)—long period of dry weather, want of rain

There was a **drought** and the crops failed.

211. **Dual** (adj.)—double

He has **dual** role as producer and director.

Duel (n)—contest or struggle between the persons, groups, etc.

They were engaged in a **duel** of words.

Dwell (v)—live as an inhabitant of

I don't know where she **dwells**.

212. **Dud** (n)—the person or thing that fails to work properly

Two of the fireworks in the box were **duds**.

Dude (n)—guy, man

Who is that **dude** over there?

213. **Duo** (n)—pair of performers

The **duo** fairly danced to tune.

Do (v)—perform

Do your homework.

Doe (n)—female deer

He saw a **doe** in a forest.

214. **dye** (v)—to colour

I got my sari **dyed** in red.

Die (v)—expire

He **died** of high blood pressure.

215. **Dying** (pres. part)—at the point of death

Police recorded the statement of the **dying** man.

Dyeing (v)—the act of colouring

He is an expert in **dyeing** sarees.

216. **Duplicity** (n)—double-dealing, deceit

In self-defence he followed **duplicity**.

Duplicate (n)—double copy

The clerk was ordered to make a **duplicate** of the letter.

217. **Earn** (v)—get money by working

He **earns** ten thousand rupees a month.

Yarn (n)—story, traveller's tale

He narrated a humorous **yarn**.

Yearn (v)—desire strongly

He **yearned** for his children.

218. **Economic** (adj.)—of economics

The Government's **economic** policy is progressive.

Economical (adj.)—careful in the spending of money

He is very **economical** in shopping.

Economics (n)—science of the production and distribution of goods

Economics is a science which studies human behaviour in every life.

Economy (n)—system of political economy

He wrote a book on Indian **economy**.

219. **Eerie** (adj.)—causing a feeling of fear and mystery

There was an **erie** silence in the deserted village.

Eyrie (n)—eagle's nest

Eagles lay eggs in an **eyrie**.

220. **Effective** (adj.)—able to bring about the result intended

The Government must adopt some **effective** measures to cure unemployment.

Effectual (adj.)—bringing about the result required

This is an **effectual** remedy.

221. **Efficacious** (adj.)—sure to have desired effect

The methods adopted to check population are not **efficacious**.

Efficient (adj.)—capable of producing the desired effect

He is an **efficient** doctor.

222. **Effluent** (n)—liquid waste such as chemicals or sewage tank

Industrial **effluent** has been let into nearby rivers.

Affluent (n)—having plenty of money

Industrialists are **affluent**.

223. **Egoist** (n)—one who believe in systematic selfishness

An **egoist** won't help others unless he benefits.

Egotist (n)—one who talks too much about oneself

Politicians and bureaucrats are great **egotists**.

224. **Elemental** (adj.)—of the natural elements

The **elemental** fury of the storm was devastating.

Elementary (adj.)—of or in the beginning stage

She is a teacher in an **elementary** school.

225. **Elicit** (v)—draw out

I could not **elicit** any truth from him.

Illicit (adj.)—unlawful

Those who carry on **illicit** trade in opium are criminals.

226. **Eligible** (adj.)—fit to be chosen

She is **eligible** for this post.

Illegible (adj.)—indistinct

Your handwriting is **illegible**.

Legible (adj.)—cable of being read

To be **legible**, write in capital letters.

227. **Elder** (adj.)—senior
 My **elder** brother is in the U.K.
Older (adj.)—of age
 He is **older** than me.
228. **Emerge** (v)—to come out
 The swimmer **emerged** from the water.
Immerge (v)—to plunge into
 The chemist **immerged** the metal in acid.
229. **Emigrant** (n)—a person who leaves one country to take residence in another
 The Irish **emigrants** settled in Canada.
Immigrant (n)—one who comes to one country from another to live there permanently
 Most of the Americans are European **immigrants**.
230. **Emigrate** (v)—leaving one's country to settle in a foreign country
 Many Muslims **emigrated** to Pakistan.
Immigrate (v)—to come into a country to settle there
 Many Hindus of Pakistan **immigrated** to India.
231. **Eminent** (adj.)—distinguished, prominent
 He is an **eminent** historian.
Imminent (adj.)—impending
 There is no danger of **imminent** war between India and Pakistan.
232. **Elusive** (adj.)—difficult to understand
 You gave an **elusive** reply.
Illusive (adj.)—deceptive
 Happiness is **illusive**.
233. **Endemic** (adj.)—found regularly in particular place
 Miners suffer with **endemic** diseases such as T.B.
Epidemic (adj.)—a large number of cases of an infectious disease at a time
 Influenza is an **epidemic** disease.
Pandemic (adj.)—a disease that affects the population of a large area
 Malaria is a **pandemic** disease.
234. **Enquiry** (v)—asking question
 He **enquired** about my stay.
Inquiry (n)—investigation
 Police have conducted an **inquiry**.
235. **Ensure** (v)—make sure or certain
 I cannot **ensure** his being there in time.
Insure (v)—make a contract that promises to pay
 He **insured** his house against fire.
236. **Envelop** (v)—surround
 The mist **enveloped** us.
Envelope (n)—cover of a letter
 Put this letter in the **envelope** and post it.
237. **Enviable** (adj.)—arousing envy
 Your success is really **enviable**.
Envious (adj.)—feeling envy
 He is **envious** of your brilliant achievement.
238. **Errand** (n)—task, message, some light duty

My subordinates run **errands** for me.

Errant (adj.)—erring, wandering

Eskimos are an **errant** tribe.

Arrant (adj.)—notorious downright

He is an **arrant** liar.

Erratic (adj.)—irregular; not predictable

Her **erratic** nature created problems in her family.

Erroneous (adj.)—mistaken, incorrect

We have an **erroneous** impression about the culture of the west.

239. **Eruption** (n)—a violent bursting out

Many villages were destroyed by an **eruption** of the volcano.

Irruption (n)—a sudden invasion

The Chinese **irruption** into India was unexpected.

240. **Especial** (adj.)—pre-eminent, exceptional

It was an **especial** case that a student rose to be a Chief-Minister.

Special (adj.)—peculiar, of a particular kind

Special favour was shown to the influential.

241. **Euphemism** (n)—use of a pleasant word for something unpleasant

'Queer' is a modern **euphemism** for 'homosexual'.

Euphism (n)—high flow style of writing

His novels are attractive being full of **euphism**.

242. **Estimate** (n)—calculation, approximate valuation

An **estimate** was submitted by the engineer about the cost of construction.

Estimation (n)—opinion

I have a low **estimation** of him.

Esteem (n)/—have a high opinion of

I have great **esteem** for you.

243. **Exalt** (v)—raise up; praise highly

He is **exalted** by his colleagues.

Exult (v)—rejoice

I **exult** to find that you have achieved success in life.

244. **Except** (conj.)—exclude from

Except Ram, all the students in the class have done the homework.

Excepting (n)—not set apart (used only after, 'not, without and always')

The whole staff not **excepting** the heads of departments attended the meeting.

245. **Exceptional** (adj.)—unusual, rare

Bhagat Singh had **exceptional** courage in him.

Exceptionable (adj.)—unusual; objectionable

There is no **exceptionable** quote in this drama.

246. **Excite** (v)—cause strong feelings urge or persuade to do something

His speech **excited** the audience.

Incite (v)—rouse, stir up

Insults **incite** resentment.

247. **Exhausting** (n)—tiring

Teaching is an **exhausting** job.

Exhaustive (adj.)—thorough, complete

An **exhaustive** inquiry into the incident has been ordered.

248. **Expanse** (n)—wide and open area
 Look at the **expanse** of the courtyard.
Expense (n)—cost, spending of money
 He is constructing a building at a great **expense**.
249. **Expedient** (adj.)—advantageous
 Do what you think **expedient**.
Expeditious (adj.)—acting promptly
 The Government must be **expeditious** in solving the problems of the people.
250. **Expand** (v)—spread out, make big in size
 I shall **expand** my story into a novel.
Expend (v)—spend money
 He **expended** a lot of money on books.
251. **Exposure** (n)—being left out in the cold air
Exposure to cold made me ill.
Exposition (n)—explanation
 The book gives a good **exposition** of the grammar principles.
252. **Extent** (n)—length, area, range, degree
 I was amazed at the **extent** of his knowledge.
Extant (adj.)—present; still existing
 The relics of the Moghal rule are **extant** here and there.
253. **Facility** (n)—comfort, ease
 This house has all the **facilities**.
Felicity (n)—happiness
 His **felicity** knows no bounds.
254. **Factitious** (adj.)—unnatural
 Do not show **factitious** behaviour to any one.
Factious (adj.)—unscrupulous
 There are some **factious** parties in every democracy.
Facetious (adj.)—amusing; humorous
 He was loved for his **facetious** sayings.
Fictitious (adj.)—imaginary, not real
 He made a name by writing a **fictitious** story.
255. **Fad** (n)—fashion, interest, preference
 He is full of **fads** and fancies.
Fade (v)—lose colour, freshness or vigour
 Flowers soon **fade** away when cut.
256. **Fain** (adv.)—gladly; willingly
 I would **fain** have stayed at home.
Feign (v)—pretend
 He **feigned** illness in order to avoid work.
257. **Fane** (n)—temple
 She entered a **fane** to pray.
Faint (v)—swoon
 As soon as he heard the news of his wife's death he **fainted**.
Feint (n)—pretence
 His **feint** of madness was successful.
258. **Fair** (adj.)—beautiful, right, pleasant, quite good

The weather is **fair**.

Fare (n)—money paid for a journey

What is the railway **fare** from Hyderabad to Delhi?

259. **Falsehood** (n)—untrue

Falsehood is sure to be detected in the long run.

Falsehood (n)—treachery

The **falsehood** of the man led him to trouble.

Falsity (n)—the state of being false

The pleader at once pointed out the **falsity** of the charge.

260. **Familiar** (adj.)—having a good knowledge of

I am not very **familiar** with botanical names.

Familial (adj.)—of a family or its members

I know their **familial** relationship.

261. **Famous** (adj.)—having fame

Gandhiji is **famous** for his non-violence struggle.

Notorious (adj.)—infamous

Godse is a **notorious** fellow.

262. **Fantasy** (n)—fancy

In his **fantasy** the man sees ghosts around him.

Phantasy (n)—ideal

He is seized with a **phantasy**.

263. **Farm** (n)—a piece of land used for growing crops

He is working on the **farm**.

Firm (adj.)—strong, solid, hard

He could remain **firm** in the midst of dangers.

264. **Farmer** (n)—peasant

He is a sugarcane growing **farmer**.

Former (adj.)—the first of the two persons or thing

Rama and Rana are brothers; the **former** is very intelligent.

265. **Farther** (adv.)—at a greater distance

I cannot go any **farther** without a rest.

Further (adv.)—additional

I have nothing **further** to say about him.

266. **Fastidious** (adj.)—not easily pleased

He is **fastidious** about his food and clothes.

Fictitious (adj.)—not real

The **fictitious** characters of novels attract many people to read.

267. **Fatal** (adj.)—causing death

He met with a **fatal** accident.

Fatalist (n)—one who believes in fate

Many **fatalists** starve as they don't work.

Fateful (adj.)—important and decisive

The 15th August is a **fateful** day in the history of India.

268. **Faze** (v)—fluster somebody, disconcert

He is so calm, nothing can **faze** him easily.

Phase (n)—stage in a process or change

This is the most exciting **phase** of his career.

269. **Fit** (v)—proper
 The theory **fits** the facts of the case.
Feat (n)—deed of skill
 The magician showed many **feats**.
Feet (n)—lowest part of leg, below the ankle
 His **feet** were bleeding.
270. **Fate** (n)—what is destined to happen
 He abandoned his son to his **fate**.
Final (adj.)—conclusive, decisive
 The judge's ruling is **final**.
Finale (n)—last part of a drama or music
 Everyone enjoyed the grand **finale** of the pantomime.
271. **Finish** (v)—complete
 I **finished** the reading of that book.
Finish (n)—the end
 I read that book from the beginning to **finish**.
272. **Flair** (n)—ability, talent
 He has a **flair** for choosing the right word to express himself.
Flare (v)—blaze up
 The fire suddenly **flared** up and spread to other buildings also.
273. **Flak** (n)—severe criticism, abuse
 New taxes have come in for a lot of **flak**.
Flake (n)—small loose bit
 There are **flakes** of burnt paper.
Fleck (n)—very small spot of a colour
 There are grey **flecks** in his eyes.
274. **Flagrant** (adj.)—glaring, scandalous
 His appointment is in **flagrant** violation of the rules.
Fragrant (adj.)—sweet smelling
 Rose is **fragrant**.
275. **Flaunt** (v)—display proudly, show off, parade
 The streaker **flaunted** his body in front of the test match crowd.
Flout (v)—to disobey contemptuously
 The streaker **flouted** all the conventions of cricketing society.
276. **Floor** (n)—lower surface of a room
 We sat on the **floor**.
Flour (n) /—ground grain
 The price of a wheat **flour** has come down.
Flower (n)—that part of a plant that produces seeds
 Rose is a beautiful **flower**.
277. **Foreword** (n)—introductory remarks
 A good book needs no **foreword**.
Forward (adv.)—directed towards the front
 The soldiers marched **forward**.
278. **Forgo** (v)—go or do without, omit to take
 I shall **forgo** the pleasure of that trip.
Forego (v)—go before

- He will follow if you **forego**.
279. **Formally** (adv.)—in accordance with rules
The U.S.A. ambassador called on the President of India **formally**.
Formerly (adj.)—previously
Formerly I worked as a lecturer in Economics.
280. **Fort** (n)—fortified place, stronghold
Where is the Red **Fort**?
Forte (n)—one's strong point
Cooking is her **forte**.
281. **Fright** (n)—great and sudden fear
He was filled with **fright** on seeing a snake.
Freight (n)—money charged for journey
Railways charge **freight** from passengers.
282. **Funeral** (n)—burial of a dead person with the usual religious ceremonies
His **funeral** was attended by innumerable admirers.
Funereal (adj.)—gloomy, dismal
I don't like the **funereal** expression in your face.
283. **Future** (n)—coming after the present
The **future** is always uncertain.
Feature (n)—one of the named parts of the face
Her eyes are her best **feature**.
284. **Gabble** (v)—talk quickly and indistinctly
Take out time, and don't **gabble**.
Gable (n)—triangular upper part of wall at end of ridged roof
Have a look at the **gable** of the buildings.
285. **Gaff** (n)—stick with an iron hook for landing fish
The fisherman has a **gaff**.
Gaffe (n)—social blunder, indiscreet remark
He did not realise what a **gaffe** he had made by speaking like that.
286. **Gage** (n)—security or guarantee
He offered a gold bangle as **gage** for the money borrowed.
Gag (n)—something put in a person's mouth to keep it open
The dentist put a **gag** to clean his teeth.
Gauge (n)—a standard measure
The distance between the rails of metre **gauge** trains is one metre.
Gaze (n)—look fixedly
His **gaze** disconcerted her..
287. **Gaggle** (n)—flock (of geese)
I saw a **gaggle** of geese in a tank.
Giggle (v)—laugh in a silly way
He **giggled** at her.
288. **Gamble** (v)—game of chance
Many people **gamble** on the eve of Dushehra festival.
Gambol (v)—frisk about
The children are **gamboling** in the park.
289. **Gap** (n)—break, interval
The sheep got out of the field through a **gap** in the hedge.

- Gape** (v)—stare open mouthed and in surprise at
Country visitors **gaped** at the neon lights.
290. **Gate** (n)—entrance
He opened the garden **gate** and entered into it.
- Gait** (n)—manner of walking
You can easily recognise her from her **gait**.
291. **Gentle** (adj.)—polite, mild, soft and soothing
He is **gentle** by nature.
- Genteel** (adj.)—refined, fashionable
He comes from a **genteel** family.
292. **German** (adj.)—person belonging to Germany; language spoken in Germany
He is a **German**. He is fluent in German.
- Germane** (adj.)—relevant
His remarks are **germane** to the discussion.
293. **Ghastly** (adj.)—terrible
Many international agreements were **ghastly** failures.
- Ghostly** (adj.)—pertaining to apparitions
Macbeth took a lot of interest in the **ghostly** creatures.
294. **Guild** (n)—society of artisans
Artisans organised themselves in **guilds** in the past.
- Gild** (v)—apply thin cover of gold
Gild the silver ornaments.
- Gilt** (adj.)—thinly covered with gold
They were **gilt** ornaments.
295. **Gluten** (n)—elastic protein substance to give cohesiveness
Gluten was added to the dough.
- Glutton** (n)—person who eats too much
Bhima of Mahabharatha was a **glutton**.
296. **Gaol** (n) (Jail in U.S.A.) (n)—jail
The dacoit was convicted and sent to the **gaol**.
- Goal** (n)—aim
Let me know the **goal** of your life.
297. **Graceful** (adj.)—pleasing
She has a **graceful** personality.
- Gracious** (adj.)—kind
God is **gracious** to all.
298. **Green** (adj.)—of colour between blue and yellow
The **green** dress suited her.
- Grin** (v)—smile broadly so as to show the teeth (expressing amusement)
Don't **grin** at her.
299. **Greet** (v)—give a conventional sign of welcome
He **greeted** me with a friendly wave of the hand.
- Grit** (n)—quality of courage and endurance
He has enough **grit** to face the crowd.
300. **Grid** (n)—system of overhead cables carried on pylons
That electric **grid** works day and night.
- Greed** (n)—strong desire for more (food, wealth etc)

- His **greed** led to his collapse.
301. **Grill** (n)—something you cook on
He cooked his meal on the electric **grill**.
- Grille** (n)—barred opening in a wall or door
He looked through the **grille** without opening the door.
302. **Hail** (n)—frozen raindrops
Kashmir is the land of **hail** and snow.
- Hale** (adj.)—healthy, vigorous
I am **hale** and hearty even at the age of seventy.
303. **Hair** (n)—fine thread like strauds that grow on head and skin
He had his **hair** cut.
- Hare** (n)—fast running field animal
A **hare** runs very fast.
- Heir** (n)—person entitled to property as legal successor
The eldest son was usually the **heir** in olden days.
- He is **heir** to a large fortune.
304. **Hanger** (n)—device on which dresses are hung
My dresses are on **hangers**.
- Hangar** (n)—building in which aircraft are housed
A damaged aircraft is there in **hangar**.
305. **Hapless** (adj.)—unlucky, unfortunate
He is **hapless** but not hopeless.
- Hopeless** (adj.)—giving no cause for hope
His position is **hopeless**.
306. **Harry** (v)—harass, annoying somebody
Tell him not to **harry** me.
- Hurry** (v)—rush, move quickly
They **hurried** him into the hospital.
307. **Hart** (n)—adult male of deer
Hart is a male deer known as stag too.
- Heart** (n)—blood distributing organ
He died of **heart** failure.
- Hurt** (v)—cause bodily injury
He **hurt** his back when he fell.
308. **Haven** (n)—port, harbour
The ship came to the **haven** in time.
- Heaven** (n)—god's abode
God will help you from **heaven** above.
309. **Heal** (v)—cure
This medicine will **heal** our wounds.
- Heel** (n)—back part of the human foot
His **heel** is wounded.
310. **Healthy** (adj.)—having good health
He looks very **healthy**.
- Healthful** (adj.)—conducive to health
Exercises are **healthful**.
311. **Herd** (n)—block of cattle etc.

The shepherd boy led a **herd** of cows to the fields to graze.

Heard (v)—perceive sound with the ears

He **heard** our discussions.

Hard (adj.)—difficult

He exchanged **hard** words with me.

312. **Heroin** (n)—narcotic drug

He is addicted to **heroin**.

Heroine (n)—female hero

Nargis was a very famous **heroine**.

313. **Hew** (v)—cut

He was **hewing** down a tree by the side of a river.

Hue (n)—colours

He put on clothes of different **hues**.

314. **Historic** (adj.)—associated with past times, famous in history

He gave a **historic** speech in that meeting.

Historical (adj.)—belonging to history

I have penned many a **historical** novel. It is a historical fact.

315. **Hoard** (n)—store

His **hoard** of grains came in handy.

Horde (n)—a wandering tribe

Wandering **hordes** attacked villagers' huts.

316. **Hobby** (n)—favourite activity done for pleasure

What is your **hobby**?

Hubby (n)—husband

She is lucky to have such a nice **hubby**.

317. **Hole** (n)—hollow place in a solid body

There is a **hole** in one of my teeth.

Whole (adj.)—entire

I waited for her a **whole** day.

318. **Holly** (n)—evergreen shrub

There is a **holly** among the plants in our garden.

Holy (adj.)—of God

I read the **holy** Bible.

319. **Honorary** (adj.)—holding office without receiving any salary

He was an **honorary** Magistrate.

Honourable (adj.)—worthy of honour

Any social worker is an **honourable** man.

320. **Hop** (v)—jump on one feet

Sparrows were **hopping** about on the lawns.

Hope (v) desire and expectation for something to happen

I **hope** you have not hurt yourself.

321. **Human** (adj.)—of man or mankind

You know nothing about **human** nature.

Humane (adj.)—kind-hearted, tender

He is a man of **humane** character.

322. **Humiliation** (n)—mortification

He suffered a great **humiliation**.

Humility (n)—modesty

He is known for his **humility**.

323. **Idle** (adj.)—doing no work; not employed
When men cannot find employment, they are **idle**.

Idol (n)—image

Hindus worship the **idols**.

Ideal (adj.)—perfect

He is an **ideal** teacher.

324. **Imaginary** (adj.)—unreal
Ghosts and spirits are **imaginary**.

Imaginative (adj.)—full of imagination

He is an **imaginative** writer.

325. **Impassive** (adj.)—without expression on the face
He maintained an **impassive** manner even when he was sentenced to death.

Impulsive (adj.)—acting on impulse

Rash people have to pay for their **impulsive** nature.

326. **Imperial** (adj.)—of an empire or its ruler
We must obey **imperial** orders.

Imperious (adj.)—commanding

He makes **imperious** gestures.

327. **Impostor** (n)—cheat
The **impostor** has been rightly punished.

Imposture (n)—fraud

His **imposture** was soon known to all.

328. **Impractical** (adj.)—ideas which cannot be implemented.
An **impractical** person does not have much ideas of how things should be done.

Impracticable (adj.)—unworkable

He suggested **impracticable** solutions to the problem.

329. **incite** (v)—aroused feelings
They **incited** a riot in the town.

Insight (n)—deep understanding

He is a person of great **insight**.

330. **Imprudent** (adj.)—not wise
It is a **imprudent** decision to resign from your present job.

Impudent (adj.)—very rude and disrespectful

He is an **impudent** boy.

331. **Inapt** (adj.)—not relevant, appropriate or useful
He did not like your **inapt** remarks.

Inept (adj.)—completely unskillful at something

His **inept** handling of a minor problem turned into a major crisis.

332. **Index** (v)—statistical measurement
The book is not well **indexed**.

Indexes (n)—statistical indicators

There are a number of **indexes** in standard of living.

Indices (n)—something that points to (in science)

Indices show how prices are moving.

333. **Inconstant** (adj.)—changeable
 He is a man of **inconstant** intentions.
Inconsistent (adj.)—contradictory
 His account of what happened was **inconsistent**.
334. **Indite** (v)—compose a poem/speech
 He **indited** a poem full of emotions.
Indict (v)—to accuse
 He was **indicted** on a charge of connections with criminals.
Indirect (adj.)—not straight or direct
 He always gives **indirect** replies to question.
335. **Ingenious** (adj.)—clever
 He adopted an **ingenious** method to overcome his financial difficulty.
Ingenuous (adj.)—frank, innocent, open
 Her **ingenuous** smile pleased me beyond expression in language.
336. **Industrial** (adj.)—relating to industry
 There are many **industrial** towns and cities in India.
Industrious (adj.)—hard-working, diligent
 She is an **industrious** student.
337. **Impassable** (adj.)—impossible to travel on
 Rural areas have **impassable** roads.
Impossible (adj.)—not possible
 It is an **impossible** situation.
338. **Innocent** (adj.)—simple, knows less, free from moral wrong
 The boy is **innocent**.
Innocuous (adj.)—harmless
 The frog is an **innocuous** creature.
339. **Ingress** (n)—going in, entrance
 It is a means of **ingress**.
Egress (n)—to go'out, exit
 Where is the **egress**?
340. **Injection** (n)—an instrument to send medichte into body
 Saline **injections** in time can save a patient.
Injunction (n)—order
 It is the **injunction** of the District Magistrate.
341. **Irrelevant** (adj.)—not connected with the subject under consideration
 Your arguments are quite **irrelevant**.
Irreverent (adj.)—disrespectful
 Students nowadays are **irreverent** to their teacher.
342. **Insidious** (adj.)—sly
 An **insidious** friend is more dangerous than an open foe.
Invidious (adj.)—hateful
 True friendship is rare in this **invidious** world.
343. **Interment** (n)—burial
 His son visited his **interment** place.
Internment (n)—imprisonment
 He came out of **internment** after two years.
344. **Intelligent** (adj.)—wise

He is so **intelligent** that he topped in the examination.

Intelligible (adj.)—which can be easily followed

His lecture is not **intelligible** to the weak students.

345. **Intensive** (adj.)—deep

Intensive study is required to go to depth of a matter.

Extensive (adj.)—wide

Extensive study of general books sometimes does not help in examination.

346. **Intercede** (v)—plead

He **interceded** with the father for the daughter.

Interfere (v)—meddle

Please don't **interfere** in my business.

Intervene (v)—come between in time

I shall leave on Sunday if nothing **intervenes**.

347. **Intimacy** (n)—close friendship or relationship

Extra **intimacy** with a stranger can cause problems.

Intimation (n)—notification, suggestion

He has not yet sent any **intimation** regarding his arrival here.

348. **Jealous** (adj.)—envious

He is **jealous** of your success.

Zealous (adj.) —ardent, earnest, enthusiastic

He is **zealous** to please his employer.

349. **Judicial** (adj.)—legal

He is a man with a **judicial** mind.

Judicious (adj.)—wise

You should make **judicious** use of the money you earn.

350. **Junction** (n)—meeting-place

We met at the **junction**.

Juncture (n)—grave situation

At this **juncture** I can't help you.

351. **Just** (adv.)—exactly

It is **just** two o'clock.

Jest (n)—joke; thing done or said to cause amusement

The sentence was spoken in **jest**.

Zest (n)—excitement, great enjoyment

He entered into my plans with immense **zest**.

352. **Keen** (adj.)—sharp

He killed with a knife with a **keen** edge.

Ken (n) range of knowledge

It had happened beyond my **ken**.

353. **Knave** (n)—dishonest man or boy

He lived like a **knave**.

Nave (n)—the long central part of a Church

People sat in **nave** and prayed to God.

Naïve (adj.)—without experience of social rules

He passed **naïve** remarks.

354. **Knotty** (adj.)—full of complications, difficult to solve

It is a **knotty** problem.

Naughty (adj.)—mischievous

She is a **naughty** girl.

355. **Lag** (v)—fail to keep pace with others, go too slow
As he became tired, he **lagged** behind the rest of the walkers.

Leg (n)—the lower limbs of an animal or a person

He has long **legs**.

356. **Later** (adj.)—afterwards in time
This is a **later** edition of the novel.

Latter (adj.)—the second one

Sita and Latha came to my house, but the **latter** gave me a present.

357. **Lay** (v)—put on a surface, produce
He **laid** his hand on my shoulder.

Hens **lay** eggs.

Lie (n)—statement that one knows to be untrue

He told a **lie** to his mother.

358. **Laudable** (adj.)—worthy of praise
The attempt of the boy to save her was **laudable**.

Laudatory (adj.)—containing or expressing praise

A **laudatory** remark should be genuine.

359. **Leak** (n)—hole, crack etc.
There is a **leak** in the roof.

Lick (v)—pass the tongue over

The cat was **licking** its paws.

360. **Lean** (adj.)—thin
He is a **lean** man.

Lien (n)—right on property or job

A shipping company has a **lien** upon cargo until the freight is paid.

361. **Leap** (v) —jump
Look before you **leap**.

Leaf (n)—one of the usually green and flat parts that grow from the side of a stem of a tree

The trees sprout new leaves in spring.

Lip (n)—one of the edges of the opening of the mouth

She refused to open her **lips**.

362. **Lessen** (v.)—reduce
Lessen your worries so that you may live long.

Lesson (n)—moral

This story teaches a good **lesson**.

363. **Lightening** (v)—making lighter, decreasing
Students demand the **lightening** of the syllabus.

Lightning (n)—flash in the cloud

Four people were killed by the **lightning** during rains.

364. **Lexicography** (n)—the writing and making dictionaries
That linguistic is capable of **lexicography**.

Lexicology (n)—the study of the meaning and uses of words

He is an expert in **lexicology**.

365. **Liqueur** (n)—flavoured alcoholic beverage

He takes a peg of **liqueur** after a meal everyday.

Liquor (n) - alcoholic drink

Under the influence of **liquor** he uttered nonsense.

366. **Literal** (adj.)—meaning of words, phrases etc.

What is the **literal** meaning of the sentence?

Littoral (n)—along the coast

The **littoral** was littered with dead fish.

Literate (adj.)—able to read and write

He was not a **literate** man; hence he cannot sign.

367. **Loathe** (v)—hate intensely

She **loathe**s travelling by air.

Loath (adj.)—unwilling

I am **loath** to visit him.

368. **Loan** (n)—anything lent

I took a **loan** of Rupees one lakh from the bank.

Lone (adj.)—solitary

She is the **lone** girl student in our class.

369. **Local** (adj.)—belonging to a particular place

He is a **local** boy.

Locale (n)—scene of events, operations etc.

The film director is looking for a suitable **locale** for his new film.

370. **Lose** (v)—fail to retain or use, let slip

He has **lost** his job.

Loose (adj.)

She wears **loose** clothes.

371. **Lop** (v)—cut

He **lopped** a tree for firewood.

Lope (v)—move along with long steps

The hare **loped** and reached the goal.

372. **Luminary** (n)—natural light-giving body

The sun, the moon and the stars are all **luminaries**.

Luminous (adj.)—bright

The sun is very **luminous**.

373. **Lust** (n)—violent desire to possess something

He has **lust** for gold.

Last (adj.)—that which is at the end

He had spent his **last** shilling.

Lost—loosing

Ramu **lost** his pen yesterday.

374. **Luxurious** (adj.)—very comfortable

He leads a **luxurious** life.

Luxuriant (adj.)—abundant; strong in growth

She has **luxuriant** hair.

375. **Lovable** (adj.)—worthy of love

He is a **lovable** child.

Lovely (adj.)—beautiful, attractive

- She is a **lovely** girls.
376. **Loudly** (adv.)—not in soft manner
Someone knocked **loudly** at the door.
Aloud (adv.)—in a voice loud enough to be heard
Please read the story **aloud**.
377. **Magnate** (n)—wealthy leading man of business
Harichandra Prasad is a business **magnate** in A.P.
Magnet (n)—piece of iron able to attract iron
Magnet attracts iron pieces towards it.
378. **Main** (adj.)—chief
What is the **main** aim of your life?
Mane (n)—long hair on the neck of an animal
The **mane** of the horse is a beautiful thing to look at.
379. **Maize** (n)—Indian corn
Maize is the main crop in many dry areas in India.
Maze (n)—state of confusion
The poor man's case is in a **maze** due to red tapism.
380. **Mare** (n)—female horse
A boy rides on a **mare**.
Mere (n)—pond; not more than
He is swimming in a **mere**.
She's a **mere** child.
381. **Marry** (v)—wed
I wanted to **marry** her.
Merry (adj.)—happy
I had a **merry** laugh.
Wish you **merry** Christmas.
382. **Marshal** (n)—officer of the highest rank in army
My uncle had been promoted to the rank of Field-**Marshal**.
Martial (adj.)—of war; brave
I like **martial** music. He showed a martial spirit.
Marital (adj.)—of marriage, of a husband
He does not have **marital** happiness.
383. **Masterful** (adj.)—dominating
He speaks in a **masterful** manner.
Masterly (adj.)—very skillful
He drew a picture with a few **masterly** strokes of the brush.
384. **Medal** (n)—metal disc
She won a gold **medal** in Olympics.
Meddle (v)—interfere
Do not **meddle** in the affairs of other people.
Middle (n)—position which is at an equal distance from two or more points
They sat in the **middle** of the room.
They are standing in the **middle** of the street.
385. **Memorable** (adj.)—worth remembering
His speech in Parliament is **memorable**.
Memorial (n)—monument

- No **memorial** was put up in honour of his service to the nation.
386. **Mantel** (n)—shelf over a fire place
He placed a portrait of Vivekanand on the **mantel** place.
Mantle (n)—a cloak
Burqa worn by Muslim ladies is like a **mantle**.
Mental (adj.)—of mind He does too much of mental work.
387. **Metal** (n)—hard substance such as iron etc.
Iron is a very useful **metal**.
Mettle (n)—courage, endurance
This task will test your **mettle**.
388. **Mete** (v)—portion, allot, measure
He deserved the punishment **meted** out to him.
Meet (v)—come in contact
Meet me at the railway station.
Meat (n)—flesh
He abstains from **meat** and drink.
389. **Meter** (n)—a measuring apparatus
Electric **meter** records the consumption of electricity.
Metre (n)—unit of length
This cloth is five **metre** in length.
390. **Miner** (n)—one who works in a mine
The life of coal **miners** is miserable.
Minor (adj.)—below the age of 18
A guardian has been appointed for him as he is a **minor**.
391. **Militate** (v)—have force, operate
Several factors combined to **militate** against the success of overplan.
Mitigate (v)—make less painful or violent
Mitigate his punishment.
392. **Moat** (n)—a ditch surrounding a fort
There is a **moat** round the Red Fort of Delhi.
Mote (n)—a particle of dust
Sometimes even a **mote** makes us blind.
393. **Mob** (n)—large disorderly crowd
The police faced a **mob** throwing bricks and petrol bombs.
Crowd (n)—large number of people gathered together in the open
My speech attracted a large **crowd**.
394. **Mod** (adj.)—modern; young person wearing neat and fashionable clothes
His son is **mod**.
Mode (n)—way/manner in which something is done
What is the **mode** of transport to get there?
395. **Momentary** (adj.)—lasting for short period
Do not run after **momentary** pleasures.
Momentous (adj.)—important
He took a **momentous** decision.
396. **Monetary** (adj.)—relating to money
I have no **monetary** motives in helping you.
Monitory (adj.)—giving warning

- He paid no heed to the **monitory** advice of his father.
397. **Moral** (adj.)—concerning principles of right and wrong
Moral standards are falling day by day.
Morale (n)—state of discipline and spirit
The army recovered its **morale** and fighting power.
398. **Morning** (n)—early part of the day between dawn and noon
He goes to school in the **morning**.
Mourning (n)—grief
That widow was in deep **mourning**.
399. **Mutual** (adj.)—held in common with others
He is our **mutual** friend.
Common (adj.)—belonging to all
They all have Hindi as a **common** language.
400. **Naff** (adj.)—lacking taste/style; worthless
Your suit is pretty **naff**.
Nap (n)—short sleep
He takes a quick **nap** after lunch.
Nape (n)—back part of the neck
He kissed the baby on the **nape** of his neck.
401. **Naval** (adj.)—of navy; of warships
Ramesh is a **naval** officer.
Navel (n)—small depression in the centre of the belly marking the site of attachment of the umbilical cord
Her sari was tied below the **navel**.
402. **Navvy** (n)—unskilled workman employed in making road etc. where digging is necessary.
A group of **navvy** is digging a canal.
Navy (n)—a country's warships
Students prefer to join **navy**.
403. **Naught** (n)—nothing
He knows **naught** about polo.
Nought (n)—zero
Write three **naught** at the end of the figure.
404. **Not** (adv.) used to make a finite verb negative
You were wrong in **not** making a protest.
Knot (n)—fastening twist of two pieces of string, rope etc.
Tie a **knot** in a rope.
405. **Necessaries** (n)—things needed to lead life
Food, cloth and residence are the **necessaries** of life.
Necessities (n)—urgent need
A car is a **necessity** for a good physician.
406. **Negligent** (adj.)—careless
He was **negligent** of his duties.
Negligible (adj.)—of little or no importance
The financial loss he suffered was **negligible**.
Neglectful (adj.)—not attentive
He was **neglectful** of his appearance.

407. **Neither** (adj.)—none
Neither plan will serve my purpose.
Nether (adj.)—lower
 Sinners are taken to the **nether** world by Yama.
408. **Nod** (v)—move the head in agreement
 She **nodded** in agreement.
Node (n)—knob on a branch or roof
 There are several **nodes** on that branch of the tree.
409. **Need** (n)—requirement
 You have a great **need** for this book.
Knead (v)—make flour and water into a firm dough by hands
Knead the dough to make bread.
410. **Noddle** (n)—head
 His eldest son has a big **noddle**.
Noodle (n)—foolish person
 Are you a **noodle**?
411. **Noisy** (adj.)—full of noise
 I cannot work in this **noisy** place.
Nosey (adj.)—rudely inquisitive, over-curious
 I have always found his **nosey** nature unbearable.
412. **Nohow** (adv.)—in no way, not at all
 He could not fix it **nohow**.
Know-how (n)—practical knowledge, technology
 We have the **know-how** to produce rockets.
413. **Nutritious** (adj.)—valuable to the body as food
 She prepared **nutritious** food for dinner.
Nutritive (adj.)—of nutrition (the process of giving or getting food)
 They served **nutritive** salads for the party.
414. **Oar** (n)—a rod for rowing
 The boat sank as the **oar** slipped from the hands of the boatman.
Ore (n)—mineral
 Copper is extracted from the **ore**.
415. **Observance**—observing of a law
 Strict **observance** of the rules of the club is the duty of every club member.
Observation (n)—observing or being observed
 The doctor is keeping him under **observation**.
416. **Obsequies** (n)—funeral ceremonies
 He performed **obsequies** of his father.
Obsequious (adj.)—too eager to obey or serve
 He is an **obsequious** man.
417. **Official** (adj.)—pertaining to an office
 The minister paid an **official** visit to Delhi to participate in a conference.
Officious (adj.)—offering service that is not wanted
 I am irritated by **officious** servants.
418. **Offset** (v)—balance, compensate for
 He has to **offset** his small salary by living economically.
Upset (v)—overturn

- The cat has **upset** its saucer of milk.
419. **Opportunity** (n)—favourable time or chance
I have no **opportunity** for hearing good music.
- Opportunism** (n)—being guided by what seems possible, or by circumstances in determining policy
It is not **opportunism** if you join your enemy's enemy.
420. **Order** (n)—command
An **order** must be obeyed.
- Ardour** (n)—zeal, fervour, warm emotion
He is full of youthful **ardour**.
421. **Ordinance** (n)—order given by an authority
The Governor issued an **ordinance**.
- Ordnance** (n)—artillery; munitions
He is a clerk in the **ordnance** department.
422. **Owe** (v) – be in debt to; be in debt to somebody
She **owes** me thousand rupees.
- Woe** (n) – Bitter grief
That book is related to a tale of **woe**
423. **Obedience** (n) – Submission to control
Obedience to school rules is essential for the maintenance of discipline.
- Obeisance** (n) – Salutation
You should make **obeisance** to the national flag after hoisting it.
424. **Overt** (Adj.) – done or shown openly, publicity
He showed **overt** hostility.
- Covert** (Adj) – disguised, half hidden
He is known for **covert** acts.
425. **Of** (prep.)—indicating separation in space or time
This village is five miles south **of** the town.
- Off** (prep.)—at or to a distance, away
The town is five miles **off** shore.
426. **Pail** (n)—a vessel for carrying liquid
The servant brought a **pail** of milk.
- Pale** (n)—having little colour; bloodless
He turned **pale** at the news.
427. **Pair** (n)—set of two
Buy a new **pair** of shoes.
- Pare** (v)—cut away outer part, edge, skin etc.
Pare the skin of the apple.
- Pear** (n)—sweet, juicy fruit
Last year we had a good crop of **pears**.
428. **Palate** (n)—a part of the mouth, roof of the mouth
Some sounds are produced by touching the tongue with the soft and hard **palate**.
- Palette** (n)—a range of colours used by an artist or the small tray they are placed on
A painter mixes his colours on a **palette**.
- Pallet** (n)—a wooden platform on which goods are stacked for storage or carriage
Food-grain bags are piled on open **pallet** for transportation.

429. **Pander** (v)—try to satisfy somebody
 Newspapers are **pandering** to the public love of scandal.
Ponder (v)—consider
 I **pondered** over the incident.
430. **Paper** (n)—writing material made of pulp
 There is scarcity of **paper** now-a-days.
Pepper (n)—a hot-tasting spice
 These men are fond of **pepper**.
Pauper (n)—a person without means of livelihood
 The rich man helped a **pauper**.
431. **Partial** (adj.)—forming only a part, not completely
 I have seen a **partial** eclipse of the sun.
Partisan (n)—person showing strong support of a particular party or group
 He joined **partisan** troops to liberate his country.
432. **Pap** (n)—soft food suitable for babies; worthless reading material
 Tell the maid to make **pap** for the baby.
 I don't read such **pap**.
Pep (n)—vigour, feeling of liveliness
 He is full of **pep**.
433. **Park** (n)—public garden, keeping place of vehicle
 The children are playing in the **park**.
 Where can I **park** the car?
Perk (n)—perquisite, additional income
 His **perks** include a car provided by the firm.
434. **Parry** (v)—avoid having to answer something
 I **parried** the awkward question.
Perry (n)—drink made from fermented juice of pears
 Give me a glass of **perry**.
435. **Passed** (v)—move, proceed
 He **passed** in front of me.
Post (n)—carrying organisation of letters etc.
 I will send you the book by **post**.
436. **Pat** (adv.)—at the right moment
 The answer came **pat**.
Pate (n)—head
 He had a bald **pate**.
437. **Patrol** (v)—to go round to keep a watch
 The police has been **patrolling** the riot torn area.
Petrol (n)—liquid used to move automobiles
 There is no **petrol** in my car.
438. **Peace** (n)—quietness of mind
 He has no **peace** of mind.
Piece (n)—bit, fragment
 Give me a **piece** of paper.
439. **Part** (n)—some but not all of
 The early **part** of my life was spent in a village.
Pert (adj.)—cheeky, saucy, not showing proper respect

- She is a **pert** young woman.
440. **Peal** (n)—loud sound or continuous sound
He burst into a **peal** of laughter.
- Peel** (v)—to remove skin
She **peeled** the oranges.
441. **Peckish** (adj.)—slightly hungry
He is eating more as he is **peckish**.
- Puckish** (adj.)—mischievous
He has a **puckish** smile.
442. **Peaceable** (adj.)—not quarrelsome
They are **peaceable** people.
- Peaceful** (adj.)—quiet and calm
There the life is **peaceful**.
443. **Person** (n)—man, woman or child
He is a young **person**.
- Parson** (n)—parish priest, any clergyman
He is preaching like a **parson**.
444. **Personal** (adj.)—private
I have a **personal** matter to discuss with you.
- Personnel** (n)—staff
There were four military **personnel** on the plane that crashed yesterday.
445. **Peep** (n)—look quickly at something
A **peep** into the room convinced me it was empty.
- Pip** (n)—bleep, high-pitched signal sounds in radio etc.
At the second **pip**, the time will be 8.45 p.m. exactly.
446. **Personality** (n)—distinctive personal character
The teacher has a great **personality**.
- Personalty** (n)—personal estate
He has lost all his **personalty** in a suit.
447. **Persecute** (v)—to oppress or punish unjustly
Many people have been **persecuted** for their religious belief.
- Prosecute** (v)—to institute legal proceedings against a person
Trespassers will be **prosecuted**.
448. **Pendant** (n)—ornament which hangs down from necklet, bracelet etc.
The **pendant** of that necklet is very attractive.
- Pendent** (adj.)—hanging
He climbed up with the help of the **pendent** rope.
449. **Persuade** (v)—get a person to do as one wishes
He **persuaded** me to wait for a few hours more.
- Pursued** (v)—chased
The thief was **pursued** by the constable.
450. **Peninsula** (n)—area of land almost surrounded by water
Italy is a **peninsula**.
- Peninsular** (adj.)—of peninsula
Africa is a **peninsular** continent.
451. **Physic** (n)—medicine
Quinine is a good **physic** for malaria fever.

- Physique** (n)—structure and development of the body
 He is a man of strong **physique**.
- Physics** (n)—a branch of science dealing with matter
Physics is taught by Prof. Rangarajan.
452. **Physicist** (n)—a student of physics
 Leela is an eminent **physicist**.
- Physician** (n)—a medical practitioner
 Dr. Ravi is an eminent **Physician**.
453. **Perspicacious** (adj.)—having very clear judgment and understanding
 Portia is a **perspicacious** lady.
- Perspicuous**—expressed clearly
 His expression is **perspicuous**.
454. **Pick** (v) - take up
 He **picked** the fruit from the bush.
- Pique** (v) - to excite by provocation, challenge, or rebuff
 Don't **pique** him by your baseless allegations.
- Peek** (v)—peep
 He **peeked** into her room.
- Peak** (n) highest point of a mountain
 He reached the Everest **peak**.
455. **Piety** (n)—quality of being pious
 He was noted for **piety**.
- Pity** (n)—comparison
 He was moved to **pity** to see the distressed people.
456. **Piteous** (adj.)—arousing pity
 The condition of the poor is **piteous**.
- Pitiable** (adj.)—deserving pity
 The condition of the patient was very **pitiable**.
- Pitiful** (adj.)—feeling pity, compassionate
 My neighbour is **pitiful** towards our poor condition.
457. **Plain** (adj.)—clear, simple
 It is now quite **plain** that she has deceived us.
- Plane** (n)—leveler
 He smothered the wood with his **plane**.
- Plan** (n) —outlines or arrangement for doing something
 Everything went according to **plan**.
458. **Plaintiff** (n)—complainant
 The **plaintiff** lost the case.
- Plaintive** (adj.)—sad
 The youth spoke in a **plaintive** voice.
459. **Plausible** (adj.)—arguments seeming to be right or reasonable
 His excuses are **plausible**.
- Possible** (adj.)—that can be done or happen
 It is a **possible** solution.
- Probable** (adj.)—likely to happen
 It seems a **probable** event in view of the situation.
460. **Pole** (n)—rod

He jumped ten feet with the help of a **pole**.

Poll (v)—vote at an election

He **polled** over one lakh votes.

461. **Politic** (adj.)—wise, prudent

It was not at all a **politic** decision to punish the innocent.

Politics (n)—the science of polity

School-students should have nothing to do with **politics**.

462. **Policy** (n)—course of action

It is a wise **policy** to save some money for the future.

Polity (n)—political organised unit

Ashoka's **polity** made him great.

463. **Pore** (n)—small hole

Sweat comes out of **pores**.

Pour (v)—cause to flow

Please **pour** a cup of tea for me too.

He **poured** the coffee out of the saucepan into the jug.

464. **Populace** (n)—the common people

The **populace** were against the change.

Population (n)—the people in a country

The **population** explosion is dangerous.

Popular (adj.)—well-known

He is a **popular** figure in the city.

Populist (n)—politician claiming to represent the ordinary people

He poses that he is a **populist**.

Populous (adj.)—thickly populated

Kolkata is the most **populous** city in India.

465. **Potent** (adj.)—powerful

Nehru was a **potent** leader.

Potential (adj.)—latent

Dangers unfold the **potential** energy of a man.

466. **Practical** (adj.)—concerned with practice

Let me know the **practical** difficulties of your scheme.

Practicable (adj.)—that which can be done

These methods are not **practicable**.

467. **Practice** (n)—custom, exercise

Practice makes a man perfect.

Practise (v)—exercise, follow

You should **practise** what you preach.

468. **Pray** (v)—offer prayer

I **pray** to God for your long life.

Prey (n)—victim

She fell a **prey** to cancer.

469. **Precedent** (n)—previous case taken as an example

The learned counsel quoted some **precedents** in law.

President (n)—head of the meeting or state

Mr. Hague was the **president** of the meeting.

470. **Precipitate** (v)—hurried

The army's action **precipitated** the war.

Precipitous (adj.)—steep

It was difficult climbing the **precipitous** rock.

471. **Prescribe** (v)—advise or order the use of
This book is **prescribed** as a textbook.
Proscribe (v)—denounce as dangerous, outlaw
The Government of Iran has **proscribed** the book 'Satan Verses'.
472. **Prefer** (v)—choose rather
I would **prefer** coffee to tea.
Proffer (v)—offer of intangible things
He **proffered** me his friendship.
473. **Presumptive** (adj.)—based on a reasonable belief
He presented **presumptive** evidence in Court.
Presumptuous (adj.)—having a very high opinion of oneself
He is **presumptuous** about himself.
474. **Pretence** (n)—make-believe
It is all **pretence**.
Pretension (n)—claim
He makes no **pretensions** to expert knowledge of the subject.
475. **Primary** (adj.)—basic, of the beginning, chief
The child was admitted to the **primary** school.
Primitive (adj.)—of the earliest times
The **primitive** man lived in the caves and jungles.
476. **Principle** (n)—basic truth, moral rule
He is a man of strict **principles**.
Principal (adj.)—chief, capital sum of money
These are the **principal** language of India.
You must return the **principal** with interest. (n)
477. **Private** (adj.)—of individual and not people in general
He resigned his post for **private** reasons.
Privet (n)—evergreen flower shrub
There is **privet** on all sides of our garden hedges.
478. **Prize** (n)—something to be awarded to one who succeeds in a competition, lottery etc.
He was awarded a **prize** for good conduct.
Price (n)—sum of money for which something is sold
I won't buy it at that **price**.
Praise (v)—speak admiringly
Praise the child for his performance.
479. **Proceed** (v) /—continue, go forward
He **proceeded** with the project.
Precede (v)—come or go before
One **precedes** two, three follows it.
Procedure (n)—steps followed in regular order
This is the usual **procedure** of our work.
Proceeding (n)—happenings
The Secretary recorded the **proceedings** of the debate.
480. **Probe** (n)—thorough and careful investigation

There was a **probe** into the misuse of public funds.

Prove (v)—show that something is true

Prove that he is guilty.

481. **Profit** (n)—gain

I make good **profit** from my business.

Prophet (n)—person who teaches religion by receiving them directly from God
Mohammed is the **prophet** of Islam.

482. **Prophecy**—prediction

My astrologer's prophecy relating to my marriage has come true.

Prophesy (v)—predict

He **prophesied** my success in the election.

483. **Proportional** (adj.)—determined by proportion

Some communities want **proportional** representation in Government jobs.

Proportionate (adj.)—corresponding in degree and amount

The salary was not **proportionate** to the labour he did.

484. **Property** (n)—estate

He has inherited a vast landed **property**.

Propriety (n)—rightness

I doubt the **propriety** of the terms.

485. **Propose** (v)—offer or put forward for discussion

The motion was **proposed** by the President and seconded by the Secretary.

Purpose (n)—plan, intention

For what **purpose** do you want to go to Delhi?

486. **Provident** (adj.)—providing for future needs especially in old age

Our firm has a **provident** fund for the staff.

Providential (adj.)—his providence, of

God It is really **providential** escape.

487. **Prudent** (adj.)—careful

He is a **prudent** house keeper.

Prudential (adj.)—related to prudence

All this happened by the **prudential** motives.

488. **Purpose** (n)—object

He did this with a definite **purpose**.

Purport (n)—substance

I was asked to write down the **purport** of the passage.

489. **Quiet** (adj.)—calm

The sea is **quiet**.

Quite (adv.)—completely

He has **quite** recovered.

490. **Quire** (n) -24 sheets

I purchased one **quire** of paper.

Queer (adj.)—strange

His **queer** dress provoked laughter.

491. **Race** (n)—contest

He is in the **race** for Prime Minister.

Raise (v)—lift up

She **raised** the child from the ground.

Raze, rase (v) - to destroy totally

The building was **razed** to the ground by bulldozers.

Rage (n)—anger

He cried out in **rage**.

Rise (v)—appear above the horizon

The sun **rises** in the East.

Arise (v)—come into existence

A new difficulty has **arisen**.

492. **Raft** (n)—flat floating structure used to cross river, canal etc.

We used a **raft** to cross the river.

Rapt (adj.)—spell bound, intent

I listened to her with **rapt** attention.

493. **Rain** (n)—moisture falling in drops from clouds

Don't go out in the **rain**.

Rein (n)—strap attached to guide a horse

He pulled at the **reins** to control the horse.

Reign (n)—period of a sovereign rule

Briefly describe the **reign** of Ashoka, the great.

494. **Ramble** (v)—walk for pleasure with no specific direction

He **rambled** in the park with his friends.

Rumble (v)—make a heavy, continuous sound

Thunder **rumbled** in the distance.

495. **Rap** (n)—sound made on the door by a knocker

She **rapped** the door loudly to awaken the people.

Wrap (v)—to enclose

The corpse was **wrapped** in a piece of cloth.

496. **Rational** (adj.)—able to reason

Man is a **rational** being.

Rationale (n)—logical basis of something

What is the **rationale** behind your decision?

497. **Refuge** (n)—shelter or protection from trouble

He gave **refuge** to the homeless.

Refuse (v)—say 'no' to, show unwillingness to accept

He **refused** my offer.

Refugee (n)—person who has been forced to flee from danger

There are many Bangladesh **refugees** in India.

498. **Regretful** (adj.)—full of regret

He was **regretful** of his wrong actions.

Regrettable (adj.)—some action/thing causing regret

It is a **regrettable** experience that you have undergone.

499. **Register**'(v)—make a written record of in a list

A foreigner must **register** himself with the police in some countries.

Registrar (n)—person whose duty is to keep records and register

The **registrar** allotted the registration number of my car.

500. **Revel** (v)—make merry

They **revelled** in their success.

Ravel (v)—separate into threads

- Ravel** the woven edges of the rug.
- Rebel** (v)—show resistance, protest strongly
The prisoners **rebelled** against the authority.
- Rabble** (n)—disorderly crowd
The **rabble** attacked the ministry.
- Reveal** (v)—disclose, display
He **revealed** your secrets to me.
501. **Remand** (v)—send back to custody to obtain evidence
The accused was **remanded** for a week.
- Remind** (v)—cause to remember
Please **remind** me to answer that letter.
- Reminder** (n)—to make someone recall something
He hasn't paid me that money, hence I must send him a **reminder**.
502. **Rent** (n)—regular payment for the use of land
Tenants pay high **rent** for farming land.
- Rant** (v)—use extravagant, boasting language
Don't **rant** and rave over minor issues.
503. **Resister** (n)—person who opposes
He is a passive **resister**.
- Resistor** (n)—device having resistance to the passage of an electric current
He fixed a **resistor** to this electric connection.
504. **Respectable** (adj.)—deserving respect
They belong to the **respectable** middle classes.
- Respectful** (adj.)—showing respect
They stood at a **respectful** distance from the President.
- Respective** (adj.)—belong to each of those in question
The party ended and we all went off to our **respective** rooms.
505. **Respectably** (adv.)—in a respectable way
He discharged his duties **respectably**.
- Respectively** (adv.)—in the given order
Genius and right will triumph over brute force and might **respectively**.
506. **Rest** (n)—peace, comfort
As he was tired, he took **rest** for an hour.
- Wrest** (v)—snatch away
He **wrested** her necklace and ran away.
507. **Reverend** (adj.)—worthy of great respect
The **reverend** priest prayed for the sinner.
- Reverent** (adj.)—showing great respect
The **reverent** students stood up for the teachers.
508. **Ripe** (adj.) - ready to be gathered and used
These cherries are not **ripe** enough to eat.
- Rife** (adj.)—widespread, common
The country was **rife** with rumours of war.
509. **Rite** (n)—formal religious custom
The funeral **rites** of his brother were performed yesterday.
- Riot** (n)—disorder
How did the **riot** originate?

510. **Right** (adj.)—true, just
 Never hesitate to fight for the **right** cause.
Wright (n)—maker, workman
 He is a play **wright**.
Write (v)—compose
 Please **write** a letter to my mother.
511. **Rightful** (adj.)—according to law and justice
 He is the **rightful** owner of the land.
Righteous (adj.)—doing what is morally right
 He is a **righteous** man.
Riotous (adj.)—unruly, disorderly
 Parliament members are charged with **riotous** behaviour.
512. **Risk** (n)—possibility of meeting danger
 There is no **risk** of his failing.
Risque (adj.)—slightly indecent
 She took offence at your **risque** remarks.
513. **Roll** (v)—form in cylindrical shape
 She **rolled** the paper.
Role (n) - part
 She played an important **role** in the drama.
514. **Route** (n) - way
 He flew from India to New York via the London **route**.
Rout (v)—flight
 We **routed** out the enemies.
Root (n)—origin; that part of plant or tree which is wholly in the soil
 Pull up that plant by the **roots**.
 Love of money is the **root** of all evil.
515. **Sale** (n)—act of selling
 The **sale** of his old home made him sad.
Sail (n)—sheet of canvas on a boat or ship to catch the wind
 He hoisted the **sails** for speedy journey.
516. **Sally** (n) – act of selling
 The laughter with which his **sallies** were greeted exited him.
Sully (v)—make something dirty, disrespect
 I shall never **sully** my hands by accepting a bribe.
517. **Sanguine** (adj.)—hopeful, cheerful
 His **sanguine** nature has made him popular among his friends.
Sanguinary (adj.)—eager for bloodshed
 The terrorists have a **sanguinary** nature.
518. **Scar** (n)—mark remaining on the surface of skin
 There is a long **scar** across his cheek.
Scare (v) /—frighten
 He was **scared** by the thunder.
519. **Sculptor** (n)—one who cuts and carves figures of art
 Jakana was the best **sculptor**.
Sculpture (n)—figure cut in stone, wood etc.
 It is a work of **sculpture**.

520. **Sceptic** (n)—person who doubts the truth of a particular claim, theory etc.
 He is a **sceptic** of Christianity.
Septic (adj.)—caused by infection
 A **septic** wound is usually effected by bacteria.
521. **Seam** (n)—wrinkle
 There is a mark like a **seam** on his face.
Seem (v)—give the impression of
 It **seems** that no one knew what had happened.
522. **Seep** (v)—flow slowly and in small quantity
 Water was **seeping** through the roof of the house.
Sip (v)—drink something in small quantities
 Please **sip** your coffee.
523. **Serge** (n) /—a worsted cloth
 He has a beautiful suit of **serge**.
Surge (v)—swelling motion of water
 The waves **surged** up and tilted the boat.
524. **Sensible** (adj.)—possessing sense, intelligent
 He is a **sensible** man.
Sensitive (adj.)—easily affected
 Don't tease her because she is very **sensitive**.
525. **Sensuous** (adj.)—effecting the senses
 He has got a **sensuous** temperament.
Sensual (adj.)—having weakness for sex and food
 He always indulges in **sensual** enjoyment.
Sentient (adj.)—sensitive to feeling
 He is a **sentient** person.
526. **Seller** (n)—one who sells
 He is a tobacco-**seller**.
Cellar (n)—a room below the ground in a house
 Did you ever go to the **cellar** built by him?
527. **Service** (n)—benefit, use
 He rendered valuable **service** to his country.
Servility (n)—too much submitting behaviour
 Many bureaucrats lead a life of **servility** under politicians.
Servitude (n)—almost slavish life
 The life of bonded labourers is nothing less than **servitude**.
528. **Seize** (v)—take possession of by law
 I **seized** his property for payment of his debt.
Cease (v)—come to an end
 Roman empire **ceased** to exist.
529. **Specially** (adv.)—particularly
 I came here **specially** to see you.
Especially (adv.) to an exceptional degree; in particular
 She likes the country, **especially** in spring.
530. **Sequel** (n)—that which follows or arises out of
 Famine has often been the **sequel** of war.
Sequence (n)—following on, succession.

- You study the situation in historical **sequence**.
531. **Sever** (v)—divide by cutting
Sever the rope, if you cannot untie the knot.
Severe (adj.)—strict, harsh
 The dacoit was awarded **severe** punishment by the magistrate.
532. **Sham** (n)—person who pretends to be what he is not
 He claims to know all about computers but really he is a **sham**.
Shame (n)—painful feeling caused by wrong behaviour
 He felt **shame** at having told a lie.
533. **Shear** (v)—clip the wool of sheep
 He is not a barber but **shears** sheep.
Sheer (adj.)—utter absolute
 The working of nationalised banks is an example of **sheer** incompetence.
534. **Sick** (n)—ill people
 There is provision for giving free medicine and food to the **sick**.
Sickly (adj.)—apt to be sick
 One **sickly** sheep infects the whole flock.
535. **Significance** (n)—import
 I am not able to understand the **significance** of the words uttered by him.
Signification (n)—real meaning
 What is the **signification** of this phrase?
536. **Slight** (adj.)—unimportant
 A **slight** change has come upon him.
Sleight (n)—dexterity
 Magic tricks are nothing but a mere **sleight** of hand.
537. **Slander** (n)—false statement intended to damage
 I shall sue her for **slander**.
Slender (adj.)—slim
 She is a **slender**, graceful ballet-dancer.
538. **Sole** (adj.)—only
 He is the **sole** proprietor of the firm.
Soul (n)—spirit
 We believe in the immortality of the **soul**.
539. **Soar** (v) /—rise high
 Prices of essential commodities are **soaring** day by day.
Sore (adj.)—tender and painful
 He has a **sore** throat.
Sour (adj.)—acid; rancid, having a sharp taste
 The grapes are **sour**.
540. **Social** (adj.)—relating to society
 Man is a **social** animal.
Sociable (adj.)—willing to mix with society
 He is **sociable**.
541. **Solitude** (n)—loneliness
 He was kept in jail in **solitude**.
Solicitude (n)—anxiety
 A mother's **solicitude** for her child's welfare is genuine.

542. **Soon** (adv.)—within short time
 He will be here very **soon**.
Swoon (v)—faint, lose consciousness
 She **swooned** into his arms for joy.
543. **Soot** (n)—black powder in smoke
 Sweep the **soot** out of the chimney.
Suit (n)—an action in a law court
 He has filed a **suit** against his landlord.
Suite (n)—a set of rooms
 He stayed in a two roomed **suite** in the hotel.
544. **Sweet** (adj.)—tasting like sugar
 Do you like your tea **sweet**?
Sweat (n)—moisture that is given off by the body through the skin
 They say that good **sweat** will cure a cold.
545. **Sooth** (n)—truth
Sooth sayers predict many things correctly.
Soothe (v)—to calm, assuage
 Religious songs **soothe** disturbed minds.
546. **Sop** (n)—piece of bread etc. soaked in milk, soup etc.
 He offered me **sop** in breakfast.
Soap (n)—substance made of fat and used for washing and cleaning
 I purchased a bar of **soap** to wash our clothes.
Soup (n) - liquid food by vegetables, meat etc. in water.
 He likes chicken **soup**.
547. **Spacious** (adj.)—having much space
 It is a **spacious** hall.
Specious (adj.)—seeing right or true but not really so
 He advanced **specious** arguments.
548. **Spit** (v)—send saliva from the mouth
 She **spat** on his face.
 Don't **spit** in public.
Spite (n)—ill will
 He has **s spite** against me.
549. **Spiritual** (adj.)—connected with soul
 We must try to have not only material but **spiritual** progress too.
Spirituous (adj.)—having distilled alcohol
 Most of the alcoholic drinks are **spirituous** liquors.
550. **Stair** (n)—step
 He fell from the **stairs**.
Stare (v)—gaze, look fixedly
 She was **staring** into the distance.
551. **Stack** (v)—make things into a neat pile
 The books have been **stacked** on racks.
Stock (n)—store of goods available for sale
 There is abundant **stock** of sugar to use.
Stoke (v)—attend to furnace, fill fire with coal etc.
 She **stokes** up the furnace twice a day.

552. **Staff** (n)—assistants in an institution
 The **staff** and the students were present on the occasion.
- Stuff** (n)—substance
 There is much food **stuff** to eat.
553. **Steal** (v)—take secretly without right
 It is wrong to **steal**.
- Steel** (n)—hard alloy of iron
 He used heavy **steel** in the construction of that bridge.
554. **Stiff** (adj.)—not easily bent or changed in shape
 He has a **stiff** neck.
- Steep** (n)—rising slope
 The building has **steep** steps to climb up.
555. **Statue** (n)—an image in stone etc.
 There is the **statue** of Mahatma Gandhi near India Gate in Delhi.
- Statute** (n)—written law passed by law making body
 A **statute** should be passed prohibiting begging.
556. **Straight** (adv.)—directly
 I went **straight** to her.
- Straight** (adj.)—narrow
Straight is the gate of Heaven.
557. **Stationary** (adj.)—not moving
 He is **stationary**.
- Stationery** (n)—writing materials
 He deals with **stationery**.
558. **Stimulant** (n)—something that stimulates
 Coffee is a common **stimulant** taken in the South.
- Stimulus** (n)—that rouses to action
 A man requires **stimulus** to do something important.
559. **Stoop** (v)—bend the body or head forwards or downwards
 He **stoops** low to show his respect.
- Stop** (n)—halting or being stopped
 The train came to a sudden **stop**.
560. **Story** (n)—a tale
 My grandma told me the **story** of "Sleeping Beauty".
- Storey** (n)—floor of a building
 He lives on the third **storey**.
561. **Superfluous** (adj.)—more than is needed or wanted
 Don't make **superfluous** remarks.
- Superficial** (adj.)—of or on the surface only
 It is a **superficial** wound.
562. **Superstitious** (adj.)—believing in magic, witch-craft etc.
 A **superstitious** person won't go out if a cat has crossed the way.
- Supercilious** (adj.)—arrogant, haughty
 He has no friends due to his **supercilious** nature.
563. **Surely** (adv.)—certainly
 He will **surely** fail.
- Surly** (adj.)—bad-tempered and unfriendly

- Don't look so **surly**.
564. **Tail** (n)—movable part at the end of the body of an animal etc.
Don't twist the **tail** of the cow.
- Tale** (n)—story
Tell me a **tale** of adventure.
565. **Taste** (n)—sensation caused in the tongue
Sugar has a sweet **taste**.
- Test** (v)—examination
He was **tested** to know his abilities.
566. **Tasty** (adj.)—having a pleasant flavour
His food preparations are **tasty**.
- Testy** (adj.)—impatient
He is a **testy** young man.
567. **Taught** (v)—gave instructions; gave lessons
He **taught** me mathematics.
- Taut** (adj.)—tightly stretched
The **taut** rope broke.
568. **Team** (n)—set of persons working together
Our cricket **team** won the match.
- Teem** (v)—full of, be present in large number
Every leaf **teems** with life.
569. **Temple** (n)—building used for the worship of a God
They constructed a **temple** for Krishna Bhagavan.
- Temper** (n)—state of the mind
He is in a good **temper**.
- Tamper** (v)—meddle or interfere with
Someone has been **tampering** with the lock.
570. **Temporal** (adj.)—of this life and not spiritual secular
I am interested in **temporal** gains.
- Temporary** (adj.)—short lived
He has secured a **temporary** job.
571. **Temperament** (n)—mental disposition
He has an even **temperament**.
- Temperance** (n)—moderation, sobriety
Temperance is necessary to maintain good health and sweet relations.
572. **Tenor** (n)—general course or tendency
His **tenor** of life was peaceful.
- Tenure** (n)—period of holding
During his **tenure** of office many strange things happened.
573. **Terrible** (adj.)—causing great fear or horror
He died in **terrible** agony.
- Terrific** (adj.)—causing fear
He drives his car at a **terrific** pace.
574. **Throne** (n)—royal authority; seat of a ruler
He started to rule after coming to the **throne**.
- Thrown** (Past Participle of Throw)—to go through the air
He has **thrown** that big stone hundred yards away.

575. **Through** (Prep)—from end to end or side to side
 The burglar came in **through** the window.
Thorough (adj.)—complete in every way
 He received **thorough** instructions to complete the work.
Throw (v)—cause to go through the air
 Don't **throw** stones at my dog.
576. **Toe** (n)—forepart of foot, socks, shoes
 He kicked the ball with his **toe**.
Tow (v)—to pull or drag with a rope
 We had to **tow** the car behind a truck.
577. **Tolerant** (adj.)— person who tolerates
 He has a **tolerant** nature.
Tolerable (adj.)—a thing that can be tolerated
 The food at the railway station was just **tolerable**.
578. **Tot** (n)—small child
 I have known him since he was a **tot**.
Tote (v)—carry something
 He has been **toting** this bag round all day.
579. **Top** (n)—highest part or point
 There is a monkey at the **top** of the tree.
Tope (v)—drink habitually and in excess
 He **topes** liquor everyday.
580. **Totalitarian** (adj.)—under one party rule
 Germany under Hitler was a **totalitarian** state.
Teetotaller (n)—person who does not drink alcohol
Teetotalers abstain completely from alcoholic liquor.
581. **Transient** (adj.)—which lasts for short time
 It is a **transient** sorrow. He will be normal soon.
Transitory (adj.)—which by nature passes sooner or later
 Life is **transitory**.
582. **Troop** (n)—company of persons or animals
 A **troop** of children are going to the Convent School.
Troupe (n)—company of actors or members of circus
 He is a member of a theatrical **troupe**.
583. **Unity** (n)—oneness
 Work for national **unity**.
Union (n)—being united
Union is strength.
Unison (n)—harmony
 Her voice was in perfect **unison** with the tune of the piano.
584. **Umpire** (n)—a referee
 The cricket team made a complaint about the **umpire**.
Empire (n)—dominion; group of countries under one ruler
 British **empire** was the biggest one before IIInd World War.
585. **Unwanted** (adj.)—not wanted
 The **unwanted** child was miserable.
Unwonted (adj.)—not usual or customary

- Your **unwonted** intrusion annoyed her.
586. **Urban** (adj.)—pertaining to towns and cities
He was elected from the **urban** constituency of Hyderabad.
Urbane (adj.)—polite, polished in manners
He is **urbane** and affable.
587. **Vain** (adj.)—useless
It is a **vain** protest.
Vane (n)—weathercock
The **vane** pointed to the north.
Vein (n)—manner
She said this in a humorous **vein**.
588. **Van** (n)—a closed truck or wagon
The household things were carried in a **van** on his transfer.
Wane (v)—to decrease after reaching the peak
His fame has been **waning** rapidly.
589. **Vacuity** (n)—absence of thought or intelligence
Her remarks showed **vacuity**.
Vacuum (n)—space completely empty or substance or air
Flask has **vacuum** between its two calls.
590. **Variance** (n)—disagreement
The words of the cheat are at **variance** with his deeds.
Variation (n)—change
A **variation** in his life made him a great man.
591. **Veil** (n)—curtain
She dropped her **veil**.
Vale (n)—valley
The **vale** and the fields are green.
Wail (v)—to express grief by loud cries
A group of relatives **wailed** at the house of the deceased.
592. **Venal** (adj.)—characterised by corruption and bribery
It is common to see **venal** bureaucrats making venal bargains.
Venial (adj.)—pardonable, not serious
The **venial** slips of youth are excusable.
593. **Veracity** (n.)—truthfulness
I doubt the **veracity** of your statement.
Voracity (n)—greed
He ate his food with **voracity**.
594. **Verbal** (adj.)—by means of words
The writer drew a **verbal** image.
Verbose (adj.)—using more words than needed
He writes in a **verbose** style.
595. **Virtual** (adj.)—in effect
Women are the **virtual** heads of many families.
Virtuous (adj.)—having virtue
She is **virtuous**.
596. **Waggle** (v)—move from side to side or up and down
The dog **wagged** its tail.

- Wangle** (v)—get something by influence or plausible persuasion
 He **wangled** an extra week's holiday.
597. **Wad** (n)—quantity of bank-notes held together
 He pulled a **wad** of Rs. 100 notes out of his pocket.
Wade (v)—walk with an effort
 I cannot **wade** in these boots.
598. **Waste** (adj.)—make no use of, waiting without fruit
 It is **waste** of time to wait any longer.
Waist (n)—part of the body between ribs and the hips
 The workmen were stripped to the **waist**.
599. **Wait** (v)—stay where one is
 Please **wait** a minute.
Await (v)—wait for, be in store for
 We **await** your instructions. Death awaits all men.
600. **Wallop** (n)—heavy blow
 Down he went with a **wallop**.
Wallow (v)—roll about (in mud, dirty water etc.)
 Pigs **wallow** in the mire.
601. **Waive** (v)—give up, not insist upon
 He **waived** his claim to this property
Wave (n)—movement sweeping large numbers in a common direction
 The **wave** of buying estate continued.
602. **Waiver** (n)—written statement which does not insist on
 He signed a **waiver** of claims against him.
Waver (v) /'—move uncertainly or unsteadily
 He **wavered** in his resolution.
603. **Wary** (adj.)—cautious
 You keep a **wary** eye on him.
Vary (v)—different
 They **vary** in weight from 3 lb. to 5 lb.
604. **Wander** (v)—roam, ramble
 Don't **wander** about in the streets.
Wonder (n)—marvel, miracle
 He was filled with **wander**.
605. **Week** (n)—period of seven days
 There are seven days in a **week**.
Weak (adj.)—feeble
 She is too **weak** to walk.
Wick (n)—thread through a candle etc.
 This stove has ten **wicks**.
606. **Wheat** (n)—grain
 There is a field of **wheat** near the college.
Whet (v)—sharpen
 This book will certainly **whet** your appetite for improving your vocabulary.
Wet (adj.)—soaked with water
 He got **wet** in the rain.
607. **Whit** (n)—the small amount not at all

- I don't care a **whit** whether he stays or not.
Wit (n)—ability to combine words so as to produce humour
 He has a ready **wit**.
608. **Whether** (conj.)—if
 I asked him **whether** he had paid the fee.
Weather (n)—condition of temperature, wind rain etc.
 He stayed indoors in wet **weather**.
Climate (n)—Permanent atmospheric conditions; prevailing conditions
 Tropical **climate** would suit him.
 The political **climate** of the country is not satisfactory.
609. **Wife** (n)—married woman
 She was a good **wife** and mother.
Wipe (v) --clean
 Tell the maid to **wipe** the dishes.
610. **Willing** (v)—ready to do
 He is **willing** to serve you.
Wilful (adj.)—deliberate
Wilful negligence is not pardonable.
611. **Wither** (v)—fade away
 The flower has **withered**.
Whither—old word for 'where'
Whither go the old morals and virtues.
612. **Woe** (n)—sorrow, grief
 The cause for his **woe** is his poverty.
Woo (v)—try to win a woman's hand in marriage
 He **wooed** that fair lady.
613. **Womanly** (adj.)—like a woman
 She is held in high esteem for her **womanly** virtues.
Womanish (adj.)—feminine, unmanly
 He is hated for his **womanish** ways.
614. **Wreck** (v)—to inflict
 Terrorists have **wreaked** vengeance upon the Sinhalese army.
Wreck (v)—destruction
 The ship was **wrecked** to pieces during the storm.
615. **Wreath** (n)—garland
 The chief guest was offered **wreaths** of flowers.
Wreathe (v)—cover, encircle
 Her face was **wreathed** in smiles.
616. **Yarn** (n)—any fibre spun for cloth
 Nylon yarn is mixed with cotton **yarn** for gay colours.
Yearn (v)—to be filled with longing or desire
 She **yearns** to see her son married before she dies.
617. **Yoke** (n)—mark of bondage; wooden piece to pull a plough carter
 The oxen were put to the **yoke**.
 We are no more under the **yoke** of slavery.
Yolk (n)—the yellow part of an egg
Yolk is tasty and the most nourishing part of an egg.
618. **Zip** (n)—emerges, vigour
 He is full of **zip**.



Jeep (n)—small four-wheeler with cloth over-head
He bought a **jeep** last month.

renaissance law college

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

To give up throne or an office of position—**abdicate**

Original inhabitant of a place—**aborigines**

To increase the speed or progress of—**accelerate**

Means of approach—**access**

A partner, helper, companion in a crime—**accomplice**

The state between boyhood and youth—**adolescence**

A written statement given on oath—**affidavit**

List of matters of business to be discussed in a meeting etc.—**agenda**

A person who believes that nothing can be known about God or anything except material things—**agnostic**

To make worse—**aggravate**

A person who is not a naturalised citizen of the country in which he living—**alien**

To turn someone into an enemy—**alienate**

Allowance ordered by Court to a divorced woman—**alimony**

Description of a subject with symbolical representation to **an allegory**

Formal statement or evidence that a person was in another pl the time of crime—**alibi**

One who has love and regard for others—**altruist**

One who participates in games, sports, art not for money—**amateur**

Which can be interpreted in two ways—**ambiguous**

Capable of using both the hands equally well—**ambidextrous**

General pardon of the offences against Government—**amnesty**

A test to know the sex of the foetus—**amniocentesis**

Living on land as well as in water—**amphibious**

One who provokes disorder in a State or one who does not believe in government—**anarchist**

Absence of Government—**anarchy**

Study of the science relating to the body structure of human beings, animals and plants by way of dissection—**anatomy**

Not in harmony with the time—**anachronism**

One who administers anaesthesia to a patient—**anaesthetist**

Yearly recurrence of a particular occasion—**anniversary**

Of unknown name or authorship—**anonymous**

Third from last (last but two)—**antepenultimate**

One who studies history relating to the development of man from primitive ages—**anthropologist**

Fixed sum of money paid to somebody yearly as income during his life time—**annuity**

A thing capable of destroying bacteria—**antibiotic**

A thing given to counteract the bad effect of any medicine, poison etc.—**antidote**

One who collects or studies old relics of art—**antiquary**

A substance that checks rotting or infection—**antiseptic**

Loss of the wish to eat—**anorexia**

A thing which is not in a proper order—**anachronistic**

A word made by rearranging the letters of another word—**anagram**

A person who loves England or English things—**anglophile**

A person who hates England or English things—**anglophobe**

Partial or total loss of ability to speak or understand spoken language, caused by damage to the brain—**aphasia**

A garment worn over the front part of the body to keep the bearer's clothes clean, while working—**apron**

Artificial tank or glassed box where live fish are kept—**aquarium**

Creatures living in water—**aquatic**

One appointed to settle dispute between two parties—**arbitrator**

Study of life and culture of ancient people—**archaeology**

That which is not in current use—**archaic**

Old expressions no more in use—**archaism**

A person who prepares plans for buildings—**architect**

Government by the nobility—**aristocracy**

A person who practises any of the fine arts, especially painting—**artist**

A professional singer, dancer etc.—**artist**

Collection of historical documents or records of a government, towns etc.—**archives**

To pronounce clearly—**articulate**

One who studies human antiquities—**archaeologist**

A place where weapons are manufactured and stored—**arsenal**

One who practises physical hardships for spiritual gains; or a person who renounces the world and practises self-discipline in order to attain salvation—**ascetic**

One who goes in a space vehicle—**astronaut** /

Not believing in the existence of God—**atheism**

Disbeliever in God or one who has no belief in God—**atheist**

An assembly of listeners—**audience**

That which can be heard—**audible**

A government by one man—**autocracy**

Life story of a person written by himself—**autobiography**

A large cage or building for keeping birds—**aviary**

Art or science of flying aeroplanes—**aviation**

Person unable to pay his debts—**bankrupt**

An unmarried man—**bachelor**

Accumulation of work or business not yet attended to—**backlog**

Slander the reputation of somebody who is not present—**backbite**

Produce an unexpected and unwanted result, especially for the responsible—**backfire**

Extreme and usually violent reaction to some event—**backlash**

A list of books with details of authorship, editions, subject etc. - **bibliography**

A person who loves or collects books—**bibliophile**

Hastily erected barrier across a road or lane—**barricade**

One who is inclined to fight—**bellicose**

What happens after every two years—**biennial**

Speaking or using two languages—**bilingual**

Custom of having two husbands/wives—**bigamy**

One having narrow prejudiced religious views—**bigot**

Aircraft with two pairs of wings, one above the other—**biplane**

An animal who walks on two feet (man)—**biped**

The life-history of a person written by some body—**biography**

- Contemptuous speech or writing about God or divinity—**blasphemy**
- Shutting up of a place/city by enemy troops—**blockade**
- A woman with brown hair and fair complexion—**blonde**
- A woman having or pretending to have literary tastes and learning bluestocking
- A person who is very fond of reading books—**bookworm**
- A member of the middle (upper) class—**bourgeoisie**
- One who studies the science of animals and plants—**biologist**
- To shut out from social, economic or political relation—**boycott**
- One who, studies the science of plants—**botanist**
- A person's original plan, invention or idea—**brain-child**
- Loss of a country when skilled and clever people emigrate from it to other countries—**brain-drain**
- A difficult problem—**brain-teaser**
- Sudden, violent mental disturbance or moment of confusion or forgetfulness—**brainstorm**
- Force somebody to reject old beliefs or ideas and to accept new ones by the use of extreme mental pressure—**brainwash**
- Sudden clever idea—**brainwave**
- Hard but easily broken—**brittle**
- A booklet or pamphlet containing information about something or advertising something—**brochure**
- A thing that is feared or disliked or causes annoyance—**bugbear**
- A short official statement of news or printed newsletter produced by an association, a group or a society—**bulletin**
- A person who uses his strength or power to frighten or hurt weaker people—**bully**
- A government in which the whole power is vested in the officials—**bureaucracy**
- An official working in a government strictly—**bureaucrat**
- A woman with dark brown hair, dark eyes, black complexion—**brunette**
- A person who interferes in other people's affairs—**busybody**
- A person or thing which is considered to be a notable or typical example of a quality—**byword**
- A place for hiding food, treasure or weapons—**cache**
- A man who behaves dishonourably—**cad**
- A person having no sense of sympathy—**callous**
- A false statement about somebody, made to damage his character—**calumny**
- Grounds of a school, or university, where the main buildings are—**campus**
- A way of hiding or disguising soldiers, military equipment etc.—**camouflage**
- One who eats human flesh; an animal that eats its own kind—**cannibal**
- Insincere talk, especially about religion or morality—**cant**
- Animals feeding on flesh—**carnivorous**
- A picture, description or imitation of somebody or something that exaggerates certain characteristics in order to amuse or ridicule—**caricature**
- An amusing drawing in a newspaper or magazine, especially one that comments satirically on current events—**cartoon**
- One who treats heart diseases—**cardiologist**
- Broad, tolerant, unprejudiced outlook—**catholicity**
- One who resolved not to marry—**celibate**
- The state of being unmarried/total sexual abstinence—**celibacy**
- A hundred years—**century**

Arrangement of events according to dates or times of occurrence—**chronology**

A round about way of speaking or use of many words to say something instead of in few words—**circumlocution**

That which is acclaimed as an excellent work—**classic**

A book or booklet containing a complete list of items, usually in a special order and with a description of each—**catalogue**

A person who falsely claims to have special knowledge or skill especially in medicine —**charlatan**

A person who talks too much—**chatterbox**

Power to inspire devotion and enthusiasm—**charisma**

A record of historical events in the order in which they happened—**chronicle**

Idea, sentiments or remarks which are intended merely to attract attention or to win applause—**claptrap**

A number of persons who are hired to applaud at a theatre, concert, etc.—**claque**

A phrase or idea which is used so often that it has become stale or meaningless—**cliche**

A group of persons united by common interests, members of which support each other and shut out others from their company—**clique**

Living together, especially of nations with different social systems—**coexistence**

An associate in the same enterprise, office, profession—**colleague**

A secret agreement for fraudulent purpose—**collusion**

Money given for requisitioned property—**compensation**

State of deep unconsciousness, usually lasting a long time and caused by severe injury or illness—**coma**

A person belonging to one's own country—**compatriot**

Satisfied with one's own achievement—**complacent**

A settlement of disputes by both parties—**compromise**

Electronic calculating and memorising machine—**computer**

A woman who lives with a man without being married to him—**concubine**

One well versed in an art, so its judge and critic—**connoisseur**

A disease which spreads by contact—**contagious**

The gradual recovery from illness—**convalescence**

To meet in a paint (rays & lines)—**converge**

Agreement of opinion among different groups—**consensus**

Living in the same period—**contemporary**

Exclusive right to publish a book—**copyright**

Universal in outlook or one who is free from national limitations—**cosmopolitan**

A small group of people with shared interests, activities, tastes etc. especially one that tends to be exclusive—**coterie**

One who readily believes in others—**credulous**

Turning point of danger or disease—**crisis**

A person who forms and gives judgments about literature, art, music, and so on—**critic**

Critical analysis through an essay or review—**critique**

One to whom a debt is owing—**creditor**

Chinaware used for tea, food etc. (cups, pots, plates) **crockery**

Appliances used in kitchen-forks, knives etc.—**cutlery**

One who considers human nature as evil—**cynic**

Somebody or something that attracts everybody's attention or admiration or centre of attraction—**cynosure**

A man who cares too much about the smartness of his clothes and his appearance—**dandy**

A situation bringing progress/talks to standstill—**deadlock**

Period of ten years—**decade**

One who owes money to another—**debtor**

Refuse to accept—**decline**

One who is sued by the plaintiff—**defendant**

One who believes in the existence of God, but without acceptance of revelation or religious dogma—**deist**

A person or thing which is used to tempt somebody into a position of danger—**decoy**

One who treats skin diseases—dermatologist / Removing one from the throne—**dethrone**

A Government formed by the people—**democracy**

Feeble and childish state due to old age—**dotage**

A person with weakness of mind caused by old age—**dotard**

A place where one lives permanently—**domicile**

Act of leaving a party to join another—**defection**

To wander away from the main point—**digress**

Moving away from the main point—**digression**

One left without food, clothes and necessities—**destitute**

One who is detained in custody—**detainee**

Place to which one is going—**destination**

An admirer of fine arts, one who studies the arts, but not seriously and not with real understanding—**dilettante**

A state of a person, who is asked to choose one of the two unfavourable things—**dilemma**

Make or become smaller or less—**diminish**

Art of conducting negotiations between nations—**diplomacy**

Sum payable as profit to an individual by a joint stock company—**dividend**

A match/contest in which neither party wins—**drawn**

Dry weather with no rainfall—**drought**

Statement or speech not likely to be true—**dubious**

One having unusual habits—**eccentric**

Fit to be eaten as food—**edible**

One who possess the qualities of women—**effeminate**

One who is able to perform duties well—**efficient**

One who is self-centred—**egoist**

One who is able to bring about the result intended—**effective**

One which resumes its normal shape and size after the stress is released—**elastic**

Qualified to be selected for a job or office—**eligible**

One who leaves a country to live in another—**emigrant** /

Divert money fraudulently to one's own use—**embezzle**

A book giving information on all branches of knowledge—**encyclopaedia**

Study a science of insects—**entomology**

One who studies about insects—**entomologist**

One fond of good food, drinks and sensuous pleasure—**epicure**

Living or lasting for a very short time—**ephemeral**

Disease widespread at a time—**epidemic**

Make inroads on other's property—**encroach**

Concluding part of a literary work—**epilogue**

Description of one event in a chain of events—**episode**

Inscription on a tomb about the person buried—**epitaph**

Evenness of mind or temper—**equanimity**

One who rides a horse—**equestrian**

A condition of perfect balance—**equilibrium**

To root out (evil, diseases etc.)—**eradicate**

Likely to be understood by only those with a special knowledge or interest—**esoteric**

A study of comparative cultures of the people of different races—**ethnology**

Science dealing with the root of words or with the formation and development of words—**etymology**

Fit to be imitated—**exemplary**

Describe a thing beyond limits of truth—**exaggerate**

That which is done or spoken without any previous preparation or thought—**extempore**

To make extinct—**extinguish**

A servant who does all kinds of work—**factotum**

One who possesses excessive interest in religion—**fanatic**

One very refined and not easily pleased—**fastidious**

Causing or ending in death or disaster—**fatal**

A person who firmly believes that fate controls man—**fatalist**

Unfair favouring of one person or group at the expense of another—**favouritism**

One who champions the cause of women—**feminist**

The animals of a particular region—**fauna**

That which is productive—**fertile**

Skill in dealing with people or situations cleverly or tactfully—**finesse**

A person who easily becomes angry or quarrelsome—**fire-eater**

A person who causes social or political trouble—**firebrand**

Splitting of the nucleus of atom—**fission**

Plants that grow in a particular region—**flora**

Moving to and fro irregularly—**fluctuating**

Killing the child (foetus) in the womb—**foeticide**

One who belongs to another country—**foreigner**

That which is hard to be resisted—**formidable**

A person's strong point or special talent—**forte**

A short introduction to a book, printed at the beginning, and usually penned by a person other than the author—**foreword**

Easily injured, broken or destroyed—**fragile**

Men who are joined together by common interests—**fraternity**

Crime of killing one's brother or sister—**fratricide**

Calm courage or self-control in the face of danger, difficulty, poverty etc.—**fortitude**

A quaintly fussy and old-fashioned person—**fuddy-duddy**

Careful about how one spends his money—**frugal**

To go from place to place usually in search of excitement or pleasure—**gad**

Large groups of stars in the sky—**galaxy**

A group of persons going about or working together, especially for criminal purposes—**gang**

Science of human descent or person's pedigree—**genealogy**

International destruction of racial group—**genocide**

Science of the earth's crust, the interior and strata—**geology**

One who studies the internal structure of earth (crust)—**geologist**

That which kills germs—**germicide**

A trick, device, etc. adopted for the purpose of attracting attention or publicity—**gimmick**

Openness to discuss any issue—**glasnost**

One who eats too much—**glutton**

To eat something fast, noisily and greedily, leaving nothing behind—**gobble**

Unexpected piece of good luck—**godesend**

Animals that live in blocks/groups—**gregarious**

Force which pulls things towards earth's centre—**gravitation**

Room with appliances for physical exercises—**gymnasium**

A person who enjoys and is an expert in the choice of delicate food, etc.—**gourmet**

Full of, and using, pompous words—**grandiloquent**

Lover of food—**gourmand**

Planned on a large scale—**grandiose**

An inexperienced and easily deceived person—**greenhorn**

Quality of courage and endurance—**grit**

Ugly twisted expression on the face expressing pain, annoyance, etc. intended to cause laughter—**grimace**

Complain or protest in a bad tempered way—**grumble**

Willing to believe anything or anyone—**gullible**

Sudden violent rush of wind—**gust**

Eat or drink something greedily—**guzzle**

Seeing things not actually present—**hallucination**

A long and loud, and often, scolding talk or speech—**harangue**

Somebody or something that foretells the coming of somebody or something—**harbinger**

Made tough by bitter experience—**hard-bitten**

Obstinately determined to do things in one's own way without listening to others—**headstrong**

Progress, especially in difficult circumstances—**headway**

Person with the legal right to receive property, etc. when the owner dies—**heir**

Having or needing very great strength—**herculean**

A number of animals, especially cattle, feeding or staying together—**herd**

Animal that feeds on plants—**herbivore**

Feeding on plants—**herbivorous**

Passes on from parent to child or from one generation to following generations—**hereditary**

Made up of different kinds—**heterogeneous**

Time of greatest success, prosperity power, etc.—**heyday**

System with grades of authority or status from the lowest to the highest—**hierarchy**

One who believes in the philosophy of life for pleasure—**hedonist**

Opinions opposed to established doctrines—**heresy**

A document that is handwritten by the author—**holograph**

Things said or done to show great respect—homage

Formed of parts that are all of the same type—**homogeneous**

Killing of one person by another or a person who kills another—**homicide**

Central point of activity or importance—**hub**

Work for which no payment is taken—**honorary**

Person given to another as pledge—**hostage**

Holiday taken by a newly married couple—**honeymoon**

Science of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers in orchards-gardens—**horticulture**

Vehicle that rides on a cushion of air both on land and water—**hovercraft**

One who sympathises with and serves the people—**humanitarian**

Continuous loud noise, especially of people shouting hallo, hullo, etc.—**hullabaloo**

Noisy and energetic activity, especially of many people together—**hurly-burly**

Money paid to prevent something scandalous from becoming known publicly—**hush-money**

Bold cheeky girl or sexually immoral woman—**hussy**

Exaggerated statement that is made for special effect and is not intended to be taken literally—**hyperbole**

Abnormal and unnecessary anxiety about one's health—**hypochondria**

Idea or suggestion that is based on known facts and is used as a basis for reasoning or further investigation—**hypothesis**

Wild uncontrollable emotion or excitement or disturbance of the nervous system, with emotional outbursts—**hysteria**

One who breaks the established traditions and images—**iconoclast**

Practice of forming and following ideals—**idealism**

Manner of thinking, ideas, characteristic of a person, group, etc. forming the basis of an economic or political theory or system—**ideology**

A peculiarity of temperament—**idiosyncrasy**

Worship of idols and images—**idolatry**

An ignorant and stupid person—**ignoramus**

Something against law—**illegal**

Difficult or impossible to read—**illegible**

Not allowed by law—**illicit**

Not able to read or write—**illiterate**

Without reason or logic—**illogical**

To decorate with lights—**illuminate**

That can be imagined—**imaginable**

Existing only in the mind of imagination—**imaginary**

Ability to form mental images or pictures—**imagination**

Person with abnormally low intelligence or stupid or silly person—**imbecile**

To go at this very moment—**immediately**

Not sensible in behaviour or in controlling one's feeling—**immeasurable**

Likely to happen very soon—**imminent**

Too old to be remembered—**immemorial**

A foreigner who comes to stay in a country—**immigrant**

Not sensible in behaviour or in controlling one's feelings—**immat**

Unable to move or be moved—**immobile**

Not following accepted standards of morality—**immoral**

Living for ever—**immortal**

That cannot be moved—**immovable**

Power to resist infection—**immunity**

That cannot be changed—**immutable**

That cannot be touched or felt physically or not easily understood grasped by the mind—**impalpable**

Not favouring one person or thing more than another—**impartial**

Impossible to travel on or over—**impassable**

Difficult position or situation from which there is no way out—**impasse**

Showing no sign of feeling—**impassive**

Unable to deal calmly with somebody or easily irritated by somebody—**impatient**

Free from mistakes—**impeccable**

Person or thing that hinders or obstructs the progress or movement of something—**impediment**

About to happen—**impending**

That cannot be entered, passed through, etc. or impossible to understand or solve—**impenetrable**

That cannot be noticed or felt because it is so small, slight or gradual—**imperceptible**

That will not decay or that will never disappear—**imperishable**

Not allowed or permitted—**impermissible**

Not influenced by personal feeling—**impersonal**

Not easily troubled or worried—**imperturbable**

Not affected or influenced by something—**impervious**

Acting or done quickly and with little thought or care—**impetuous**

Thing that encourages a process to develop more quickly or force with which something moves—**impetus**

That cannot be changed or satisfied—**implacable**

Unlikely to be true—**implausible**

Implied, but not expressed directly—**implicit**

Suggest something indirectly rather than state it directly—**imply**

Of which the effect or importance cannot be measured or estimated—**imponderable**

Persistent in making requests or demands—**importunate**

Action of deliberately deceiving by pretending to be somebody else—**imposture**

Impossible to put into practice—**impracticable**

Not correctly or clearly stated—**imprecise**

So strong and well-constructed that it cannot be entered or captured—**impregnable**

Have a favourable effect on somebody—**impress**

Easily influenced or affected—**impressionable**

Not likely to be true or to happen—**improbable**

Without preparation, rehearsal or thought in advance—**impromptu**

Indecent or unsuitable behaviour—**impropriety**

Not preparing for future needs—**improvident**

Not wise or discreet—**imprudent**

Very rude and disrespectful—**impudent**

Marked by sudden action that is undertaken without careful thought—**impulsive**

Exemption from punishment—**impunity**

Not sufficient or enough—**inadequate**

That cannot be allowed or admitted especially in a court of law—**inadmissible**

Done without thinking or not deliberately—**inadvertent**

That cannot be taken away or transferred to another—**inalienable**

That is not relevant, or cannot be applied—**inapplicable**

Unable to express one's words, ideas or feelings clearly—**inarticulate**
 Not loud enough to be heard—**inaudible**
 Connected with opening ceremony—**inaugural**
 Having signs which show that future success is unlikely or not of good omen—**inauspicious**
 Existing in a person or animal from birth—**inborn**
 Too large or great to be calculated—**incalculable**
 Not able to do something—**incapable**
 Make something unable to do something, **incapacitate**
 Lack of ability and necessary strength to do something—**incapacity**
 Not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully—**incompetent**
 That cannot be understood—**incomprehensible**
 Very difficult to believe—**inconceivable**
 Strange because not in harmony with the surrounding features—**incongruous**
 Not caring about the feelings of other people—**inconsiderate**
 Not in harmony with something—**inconsistent**
 That cannot be disputed or disagreed with—**incontestable**
 So obvious and certain that it cannot be disputed or denied—**incontrovertible**
 That cannot be corrected or improved—**incorrigible**
 Impossible or difficult to believe—**incredible**
 Not willing or able to believe—**incredulous**
 Make somebody appear to be guilty of wrongdoing—**incriminate**
 Not in accordance with dignity, good manners or good taste—**indecorous**
 Improper or undignified behaviour—**indecorum**
 Never giving up or stopping in spite of tiredness or difficulty—**indefatigable**
 That cannot be defended, justified or excused—**indefensible**
 That cannot be defined—**indefinable**
 Not clearly defined or stated—**indefinite**
 That cannot be rubbed out or removed—**indelible**
 That cannot be avoided—**inevitable**
 That cannot be destroyed—**indestructible**
 That cannot be decided or settled—**indeterminable**
 Having no interest in something or somebody—**indifferent**
 Belonging naturally to a place—**indigenous**
 Acting without careful judgment—**indiscriminate**
 That cannot be disputed or denied—**indisputable**
 That cannot be subdued or defeated—**indomitable**
 Too great to be described in words—**ineffable**
 That cannot be escaped from—**ineluctable**
 That cannot be got rid of—**ineradicable**
 That cannot be avoided—**inescapable**
 That cannot be used up—**inexhaustible**
 Continuing unstoppably—**inexorable**
 That cannot be escaped from or that cannot be separated—**inextricable**
 That cannot be explained—**inexplicable**
 Incapable of doing wrong—**infallible**
 Crime of killing an infant or baby—**infanticide**
 Disease liable to be transmitted by air/water—**infectious**

Low or lower in rank, social position, importance, quality etc.—**inferior**

Person with no belief in religion—**infidel**

Without limits—**infinite**

That can be set on fire or easily excited or aroused—**inflammable**

That cannot be bent or turned or that cannot be changed, influenced etc.—**inflexible**

Person who gives information—**informant**

Person who informs, especially against a criminal or fugitive—**informer**

Not attempting to deceive or conceal—**ingenuous**

Existing as a natural or permanent feature or quality of somebody/ something—**inherent/ inherented**

Not giving a friendly or polite welcome to guests—**inhospitable**

Which cannot be copied or imitated—**inimitable**

Not appropriate or tactful—**injudicious**

Possessed from birth—**innate**

Too many to be counted—**innumerable**

That is harmless (person, plant, animal)—**innocuous**

Not working or taking effect—**inoperative**

Which is out of place or ill timed—**inopportune**

Beyond proper or natural limits—**inordinate**

Fond of inquiring into other people's affairs—**inquisitive**

Which cannot be satisfied—**insatiable**

Having little or no value, use, meaning or importance—**insignificant**

To suggest something unpleasantly and indirectly—**insinuate/ insinuation**

Having almost no taste or flavour—**insipid**

That cannot be dissolved—**insoluble**

unable to pay debts—**insolvent**

inability to sleep—**insomnia**

State of being unconcerned in a light-hearted way—**insouciance**

Giving much useful information—**instructive**

Too extreme to be tolerated—**insufferable**

That cannot be overcome or won over—**insuperable**

That cannot be overcome—**insurmountable**

That cannot be clearly or definitely understood or grasped—**intangible**

Quality of being honest and morally upright—**integrity**

Power of the mind to reason and acquire knowledge—**intellect**

Power of learning, understanding and reasoning—**intelligence**

Class of people who can think independently—**intelligentsia**

That can be easily understood—**intelligible**

Showing lack of self control—**intemperate**

Concentrating all one's efforts on a specific area—**intensive**

Of or covering more than one area of study—**interdisciplinary**

Person taking part in a conversation or discussion—**interlocutor**

Person who is present in a place where he does not belong, interference in something which is not his affair, etc.—**interloper**

Person who acts as a means of communication between two or more others **intermediary**

Going on too long, and usually, therefore, annoying or boring—**interminable**

Continually stopping and then starting again—**intermittent**

Of carried on by, or existing between two or more nations—**international**

Belief in the need for friendly cooperation between nations—**internationalism**

Causing destruction to both sides—**internecine**

Not having made a will before death occurs—**intestate**

Too hard to be endured or borne—**intolerable**

Not easily controlled or dealt with—**intractable**

Unwilling to change one's views or to be cooperative—**intransigent**

Making of secret plans to do something bad—**intrigue**

Examine or be concerned with one's own thoughts, feelings and motives—**introspect**

Person who is more interested in his own thoughts and feelings than in things outside himself—**introvert**

Immediate apprehension by mind without reasoning—**intuition**

March forcibly into other country—**invade**

A person disabled by illness or declared null and void—**invalid**

An extremely abusive expression or speech—**invective**

Likely to cause resentment or unpopularity—**invidious** /

That cannot be conquered—**invincible**

Make somebody feel more lively and healthy—**invigorate**

That must not be violated or dishonoured—**inviolable**

That has not been or cannot be violated or harmed—**inviolate**

That cannot be seen—**invisible**

That cannot be wounded or injured—**invulnerable**

Which has no bearing upon the (discussion, subject)—**irrelevant**

That cannot be restored, reclaimed or saved—**irredeemable**

That cannot be terminated by repayment—**irredeemable**

That cannot be proved false—**irrefutable**

That cannot be corrected—**irremediable**

That cannot be altered or withdrawn—**irrevocable**

Travelling from place to place—**itinerant**

Plan for, or record of a journey—**itinerary**

Narrow stretch of land joining two bigger land regions—**isthmus**

Talk rapidly in what seems to be a confused manner—**jabber**

State of mind in which one is jealous, spiteful or suspicious—**jaundice**

Long, sad and complaining story of troubles, misfortunes, etc.—**jeremiad**

Art of writing for newspapers and magazines—**journalism** /

Secret and mischievous or dishonest behaviour—**juggery-pockery**

Sound in judgment—**judicious**

Extent of the authority of someone—**jurisdiction**

Young person who is not yet adult—**juvenile**

Place (people or things) side by side or very close together to show contrast—**juxtapose**

Place where dogs are kept—**kennel**

Person who spoil the enjoyment of others especially in a party—**killjoy**

Be submissive, humble or respectful—**knowtow**

Honour and glory—**kudos**

Lacking vigour and determination—**lackadaisical**

Using few words—**laconic**

Piece of writing that attacks and ridicules a person, a book, etc.—**lampoon**

Non-interference by government in trade etc.—**laissez-faire**

Person who has studied law—**lawyer**

Generous giving of money or gifts, especially to somebody of lower or status—**largesse**

Person or thing that is ridiculed—**laughing-stock**

Legal property left by the predecessor—**legacy**

That can be read easily—**legible**

Designed to cause death—**lethal**

Lack of proper seriousness or respect—**levity**

One who studies the science of languages—**linguist**

Quick and graceful in movement—**lissom**

Party to a law suit—**litigant**

Scene of events, operations, etc.—**locale**

Style of speech—**locution**

Very fond of talking—**loquacious**

Connected with the moon—**lunar**

Healthy, vigorous and full of vitality—**lusty**

Rich and sweet in taste or smell—**luscious**

To make anything appear larger—**magnify**

Using pompous or high-sounding words—**magniloquent**

Desire to harm others—**malice**

First or earliest (speech, voyage etc.)—**maiden**

Animals that suckle their young ones—**mammals**

Say unpleasant or untrue things above somebody—**malign**

A paper written by hand—**manuscript**

A public declaration of policy, principles, purposes, etc., by a political party, etc.—**manifesto**

Female head of a family or tribe—**matriarch**

Act of killing one's own mother—**matricide**

The state of being married—**matrimony**

Many and various—**manifold**

Negotiate between two to settle differences—**mediate**

A person who looks at the dark side of everything—**melancholy**

Something kept in memory of a person or event—**memento**

Tendency to tell lies, be deceptive and false—**mendacity**

List of dishes served in a restaurant—**menu**

One who can do anything for money—**mercenary?**

Coming and going with the seasons—**migratory**

One who hates mankind—**misanthrope or misanthropist**

A person who does not believe in the institution of marriage—**misogynist**

A person who hates women—**misogynist**

A hater of learning and knowledge—**misologist**

One who hoards money and lives miserably—**miser**

One who works with a spirit of service—**missionary**

Government by a king—**monarchy**

Practice of being married to one only—**monogamy**

A person who marries only one person—**monogamist**

Exclusive possession of trade in something—**monopoly**

Doctrine that there is only one God—**monotheism**

At the point of death—**moribund**

- Building where dead bodies are kept for sometime—**mortuary**
A person who tries to cheat people by clever talk—**mountebank**
Building where antiquities etc. are exhibited—**museum**
A drug that relieves pain and induces sleep—**narcotic**
Just punishment or retribution—**nemesis**
Coining a new word or a new interpretation—**neologism**
Undue favour shown to one's relative—**nepotism**
Taking neither side in a dispute but remaining impartial—**neutral**
One who suffers from nervous disorder—**neurotic**
A tribe of people wandering from place to place—**nomads**
A new entrant in a job or profession—**novice**
Central portion of an atom or anything—**nucleus**
Excessive and uncontrollable sexual desire in women—**nymphomania**
Notice of one's death—generally in newspaper—**obituary**
Building with apparatus to watch stars/planets—**observatory**
Outdated, or no longer in use or fashion—**obsolete**
That which is clear to eye or mind—**obvious**
A government or management by a few—**oligarchy**
Having boundless power—**omnipotent**
Having endless knowledge—**omniscient**
Present everywhere—**omnipresent**
One who eats everything—**omnivorous**
That which cannot be seen through—**opaque**
One who treats eye diseases—**ophthalmologist**
One who looks at the bright side of things—**optimist**
Having or showing signs of great wealth—**opulent**
Curved path of a planet, satellite etc.—**orbit**
The branch of sociology dealing with birds—**ornithology**
To move like pendulum (to and fro)—**oscillating**
A holiday away from home—**outing**
Looking or sounding odd, strange—**outlandish**
Win, or defeat somebody by being clever or more cunning than **outwit**
One who opposes use of force, war etc.—**pacifist**
One who treats children's diseases—**paediatrician**
A medicine supposed to cure all diseases—**panacea**
Person who is not a believer in any of the world's chief religio **pagan**
Continuous view of a landscape or events—**panorama**
A simple story designed to teach a moral lesson—**parable**
A person who is a perfect example of a quality—**paragon**
A statement that seems contradictory but is true—**paradox**
A person who has suddenly reached higher social or economic from a low status—**parvenu**
A person or plant who lives at the expense of others—**parasite**
A social outcast—**pariah**
Tendency to favour or have prejudice against someone—**partiality**
A document allowing a person to travel abroad—**passport**
Sole right to produce and market some invention—**patent**
Study of diseases—**pathology**

A person who loves his country's freedom—**patriot**

Murder or murderer of father—**patricide**

A person who has no means of livelihood—pauper

One who shows off book-learning—**pedant**

One who makes journey on foot—**pedestrian**

Last but one—**penultimate**

Feeling of liveliness—**pep**

Gains, facilities over and above one's salary—**perquisite**

One who looks at the dark side of things—**pessimist**

A person who helps others through charitable work or donations or money or one who loves mankind—**philanthropist**

A person indifferent to aesthetic values—**philistine**

The crime of literary theft—**plagiarism**

A writer who steals from the writings of another—**plagiarist**

Rule of the wealthy persons—**plutocracy**

A man who amuses himself in love making—**philanderer**

Study of facets and skulls—**phrenology**

Custom of having several husbands—**Polyandry**

Custom of having several wives—**Polygamy**

One who speaks/writes many languages—**Polyglot**

To think intensely—**ponder**

Liked by the people—**popular**

That can be easily carried about—**portable**

Happening after one's death (child, award)—**posthumous**

Medical examination of a human body after death—**post-mortem**

That which is prematurely developed—**precocious**

Restructuring the old set up of society i.e., reform of the economic and political system—**perestroika**

A person of extreme or exaggerated propriety in behaviour or speech—**prude**

A person whose welfare and career are looked after by an influential person over a long period—**protege**

Arrives exactly at the time appointed—**punctually**

A fictitious name used by a writer or poet—**pseudonym**

One who treats the diseases of mind—**psychiatrist**

A device to detect direction/range etc. of aeroplanes, ships etc. through radio-waves—**radar**

Amount to be paid for the release of a prisoner—**ransom**

Bringing back to one's mind the issue—**recall**

A short time ago—**recently**

Given and received in return—**reciprocal**

One who takes shelter from danger—**refugee**

A place where people often meet—**rendezvous**

To approve one's action after it is done—**ratify**

To restore lost job or privileges—**reinstate**

Strengthen by additional men or material—**reinforce**

Murder or murderer of a King—**regicide**

Excessive use of official procedure causing delay—**redtapism**

A witty and clever retort—**repartee**

In the habit of saying little—**reticent**

Band of persons in attendance on somebody—**retinue**

To answer back quickly, wittily or angrily to a challenge or accusation—**retort**

Something at a great distance in time and place—**remote**

Using indecent or irreverent language or humour—**ribald**

III-behaved people of the lowest class—**riff-**

A long, wandering story or statement that does not mean much—**rigmarole**

Slightly indecent likely to offend against propriety—**risque**

Wanton destruction of machinery etc. by workers—**sabotage**

Violation of what is considered sacred or the act of violating the sanctity of church—**sacrilege**

A long description of an eventful experience—**saga**

One who takes pleasure in the cruel treatment of one's spouse—**sadist**

One who comes to the aid of others—**samaritan**

Pretending to be holy and pious—**sanctimonious**

Bitter ironically worked remark—**sarcasm**

A person who is made to bear the blame of others—**scapegoat**

Form of writing holding up a person or society to ridicule or showing the foolishness or wickedness of an idea, customs, etc.—**satire**

Expressing scorn in a grimly humorous way—**sardonic**

A person who doubts the truth of religious beliefs or a person w habitually doubts all that is generally accepted—**sceptic**

Careful to do nothing morally wrong—**scrupulous**

Using or fond of, abusive language—**scurrilous**

Young members of noble family—scion Psalm/ Carving figures in marble, stone, wood etc.—**sculpture**

Having little depth—**shallow**

A large number of fish swimming together—**shoal**

III-tempered woman—**shrew**

A black shadow like picture on white background—**silhouette**

Things happening at the same time—**simultaneous**

An office with profit but no work/responsibility—**sinecure**

False report maliciously uttered to person's injury—**slander**

Trying to win favour by flattery, etc.—**smarmy**

Bits of information, news, etc.—**snippets**

A person who pays too much respect to social position or wealth—**snob**

A stay for a short time at a place—**sojourn**

Speaking aloud one's thoughts to oneself—**soliloquy**

A piece of music played or sung by one person—**solo**

Words to abuse others (or) Words, phrases etc. commonly used in talk but not suitable for good writing—**slang**

Man who practises magic with the help of evil spirits—**sorcerer**

The act/habit of walking in sleep—**somnambulism**

A habitual drunkard—**sot**

Seeing right or true, but not really so—**specious**

Persons witnessing a thing (in opera)—**spectators**

One who spends extravagantly—**spendthrift**

An unmarried woman (generally old/matured)—**spinster**

One who speaks for others (a party/industry etc.)—**spokesman**

Doing with voluntary impulse—**spontaneous**

Neat and smart in dress and appearance—**spruce**

A sagacious, far-sighted, selfless political leader skilled in the management of state affairs—**statesman**

A party for men only or all male celebration held especially for a male about to marry—**stag-party**

A party or social gathering for women only—**hen-party**

A place where horses are kept—**stable**

A sudden rush of frightened people/animal—**stampede**

To make incapable of reproducing by making organs ineffective or to make safe from germs by boiling etc.—**sterilize**

One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain—**stoic**

The way in which an army is led to war by its general—**strategy**

Murder of oneself—**suicide**

Looking expensive and splendid—**sumptuous**

More than what is necessary—**superfluous**

Various small items not separately named—**sundries**

Not easy to detect or describe or organised in a clever and complex way—**subtle**

Greater speed than that of sound—**supersonic**

Something done merely to attract attention—**stunt**

Easily influenced by feelings—**susceptible**

A person who is very fond of luxury and comfort—**sybarite**

A person who tries to win favour by flattering the rich, or the powerful people—**sycophant**

Form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two statements—**syllogism**

A word with the same meaning as another in the same language—**synonym**

Rules for the arrangement of words into phrases and phrases into sentences—syntax

Dramatic situation suddenly brought about or silent and motionless group of persons arranged to represent—**tableau**

That can be perceived by touch—**tangible**

Chatter or gossip idly—**tattle**

One who never takes strong drinks—**teetotaler**

A person who reports another's secrets, misdeeds, etc.—**tell-tale**

State of the mind as regards anger or calmness—**temper**

Made or done as a trial to see the effect—**tentative**

A private conversation between two persons—**tete-a-tete**

Saying the same thing more than once in different ways without making one's meaning clearer or more forceful—**tautology**

One who believes in the existence of God—**theist**

A long angry speech or criticism or accusation—**tirade**

Small but interesting piece of news, gossip, etc.—**titbit**

Make oneself smart or attractive—**titivate**

Give a short nervous laugh—**titter**

Silly or trivial talk—**tittle-tattle**

State of nervous excitement or confusion—**tizzy**

To flatter in the hope of gain or advantage—**toady**

Easily controlled or guided—**tractable**

That- lasts for a short time—**transitory**

Belief that soul passes from one body to the other after death—, **transmigration**

That through which one can see—**transparent**

Action, statement or gift that is meant to show one's respect or admiration—**tribute**

What happens after every three years—**tricennial**

A child who runs away from school—**truant**

One who changes his party—**turn-coat**

Wealthy and powerful business-man or industrialist—**tycoon**

Present everywhere or in several places at the same time—**ubiquitous**

Beyond what is obvious or admitted—**ulterior**

Final warning given by a party or government to another—**ultimatum**

Absolutely clear (statement)—**unambiguous**

All being of one opinion—**unanimous**

Being the only one of its type—**unique**

Belonging to, affecting or done by, all people or things in the world, or in a particular group—**universal**

That which did not happen before—**unprecedented**

Not easy to control or discipline—**unruly**

Giving freely and generously—**unstinting**

That cannot be defended—**unteachable**

Keeping something in good condition and repair—**upkeep**

Person who has suddenly risen to wealth or high position—**upstart**

Excessively fond of one's wife—**uxorious**

A perfect ideal not possible to practise—**utopia**

To waver in decision or opinion etc.—**vacillate**

One who always feels himself ill—**valetudinarian**

Malicious destruction of beautiful artistic property—**vandalism**

A fault that may be forgiven—**venial**

One who abstains from meat—**vegetarian**

Reproducing or memorizing word for word—**verbatim**

Using or containing more words than are needed—**verbose**

Turning easily or readily from one subject, skill or occupation to another or one possessing several talents—**versatile**

One having long experience in military, fight for freedom—**veteran**

One having great skill in art, especially in music—**virtuoso**

Changing quickly or easily from one mood or interest to another—**volatile**

Able to talk very quickly and easily—**voluble**

Very greedy in eating—**voracious**

Action of one's own free will—**voluntary**

Talk or write at great length, without saying anything important or sensible—**waffle**

Person who is fond of making jokes—**wag**

One who stands as a legal guardian to a minor—**ward**

Place where clothes are stored—**wardrobe**

Not easily controlled or guided—**wayward**

An unexpected piece of good fortune—**windfall**

A clever and amusing statement/speech—**witticism**

A simple-minded person from the rural area—**yokel**

A loud wailing cry of a cat or dog in distress—**yowl**

An eccentric person—**zany**

Person who is extremely enthusiastic about something—**zealot**

Highest point (of power, prosperity, etc.)—**zenith**

Great enjoyment or excitement—**zest**

A line or path which turns right and left alternatively at sharp angles—**zigzag**

A dull lifeless person who seems to act without thinking, or not to be aware of what is happening around him—**zombie**

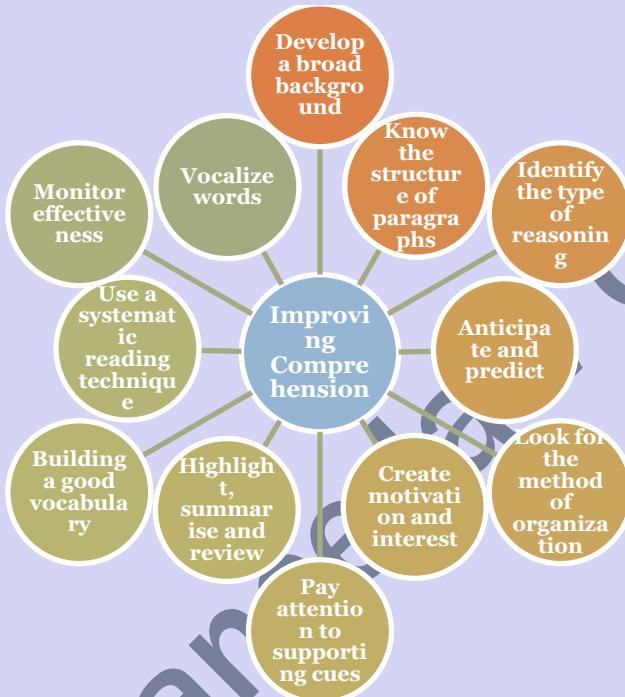
Place where rare animals are kept for exhibition, study and breeding—**zoo**

Science of studying the structure, form and distribution of animals—**zoology**

renaissance law college

Comprehension Skills

Improving Comprehension



1. **Develop a broad background** – Broaden your background knowledge by reading interesting events or topics.
2. **Know the structure of paragraphs** – Good writers construct paragraphs that have a beginning, Middle and end. Often, the first sentence will give an overview that helps provide a framework for adding details. Also, look for transitional words, phrases or paragraphs that change the topic.
3. **Identify the type of reasoning** – Does the author use cause and effect reasoning, hypothesis, model building, induction or deduction, system thinking?
4. **Anticipate and predict** – Really smart readers try to anticipate the author and predict future ideas and questions. If you're right this reinforces your understanding. If you're wrong, you make adjustments quicker.
5. **Look for the method of organization** – Is the material organized chronologically, serially, logically, functionally, spatially or hierarchical?
6. **Create motivation and interest** – Preview material, ask questions, discuss ideas with classmates. The stronger your interest the greater your comprehension.

7. **Pay attention to supporting cues**—Study pictures, graphs and headings. Read the first and last paragraphs in a chapter, or the first sentence in each section.
8. **Highlight, summarise and review**—Just reading a book or passage once is not enough. To develop a deeper understanding you have to highlight, summarise and review important ideas.
9. **Building a good vocabulary**—For most educated people, this is a lifetime project. The best way to improve your vocabulary is to use a dictionary regularly. Concentrate on roots, prefixes and endings.
10. **Use a systematic reading technique**—Develop a systematic reading style like the SQR3 method and make adjustments to it, depending on priorities and purpose.
11. **Monitor effectiveness**—Good readers monitor their attention, concentration and effectiveness. They quickly recognize if they've missed an idea and back up to re-read it.
12. **Vocalize words**—You vocalise the reading words although it is faster to form words in your mind (through silent reading) than on your lips or throat (through loud reading). Eye motion is also important. Frequent backtracking slows you down considerably.

Reading Comprehension strategies

The following strategies support reading comprehension:

Reading Comprehension strategies

Comprehension monitoring and summarization

Graphic and semantic organizers

Question answering

Question generation

Cooperative learning

Instructional procedures

1. **Comprehension monitoring and summarization.**—In this strategy, learners are taught to:
 - a. stop at regular intervals while reading a text;
 - b. determine whether or not they understand the text;
 - c. Summarizes the main idea of each part of the text for example, answering questions.
2. **Graphic and semantic organizers.**—In this strategy, learners are taught to :
 - a. read the text;

- b. use organizational aids to map out the content of the text;
 - c. Illustrate visually the structure of the text's meaning in a story map.
3. **Question answering.**—In this strategy, learners are taught to :
- a. read the text;
 - b. answer questions about the text, posed by the teacher;
 - c. Receive immediate feedback on their answer for example, multiple choice questions.
4. **Question generation.**—In this strategy, learners are taught to :
- a. Think about the topic of the text;
 - b. activate the prior knowledge;
 - c. generate questions themselves prior to reading or while reading;
 - d. respond to the questions as they read.
5. **Cooperative learning.**—In this strategy, learners are taught to :
- a. interact with the peers about written texts;
 - b. implement the other comprehension strategies with a peer or group of peers;
 - c. discuss the text.
6. **Instructional procedures.**—The following procedures should be used by the instructor teaching reading comprehension strategies:
- a. The learner and the instructor make a commitment to instruction.
 - b. The instructor describes the reading comprehension strategy and discusses its benefits.
 - c. The instructor models or demonstrates the strategy.
 - d. The instructor provides scaffolding support or prompting to help the learner implement the strategy successfully.
 - e. The instructor gradually fades this support as the learner develops competence.
 - f. The learner has repeated opportunities for independent practice using the strategy.
 - g. The instructor monitors the learner's performance and provides appropriate feedback.
 - h. The instructor and learner make a plan to ensure generalization and continued use of the strategy.

COMMON LOGICAL FALLACIES

Common Logical fallacies

Fallacies are statements that might sound reasonable or sufficiently true but are actually flawed or dishonest. They are arguments which provide poor reasoning in support of its conclusion. They are kinds of errors in reasoning. Fallacies differ from other bad arguments; that many people find them psychologically persuasive. That is, people will mistakenly take a fallacious argument to provide good reasons to believe its conclusion. Fallacies are most common when people get overly emotional about an issue. The thing about fallacies is that in the heat of the moment they can seem persuasive, but they are errors in reasoning and they do not reliably lead to the truth. Fallacies are often concerned with causality, which is not strictly addressed by logic. They may also involve implicit (or unstated) assumptions.

Fallacies often exploit emotional triggers in the listener or interlocutor. For example, an argument may appeal to patriotism or family or may exploit an intellectual weakness of the listener. Fallacious arguments may also take advantage of social relationships between people. However, fallacies can often seem obviously bad.

Fallacious can be categorized in a number of ways. For example formal fallacies rely on an incorrect logical step, informal fallacies do not rely on incorrect logical deduction. Fallacies may be categorised as fallacies of relevance, component fallacies, fallacies of ambiguity and fallacies of omission. Fallacies of relevance appeal to evidence or examples that are not relevant to the argument at hand. Component fallacies are errors in inductive and deductive reasoning or in syllogistic terms that fail to overlap. Fallacies of ambiguity occur with ambiguous words or phrases, the meanings of which shift and change in the course of discussion. Such more or less subtle changes can render arguments fallacious. Fallacies of omission occur because the logician leaves out necessary material in an argument or misdirects others from missing information.

Logical fallacies can also be categorized as given below:

Logical fallacies can also be categorized as given below

Ad hominem fallacy

Fallacy of false cause

Straw man fallacy

Fallacy of appeal to ignorance

Fallacy of appeal to emotion

Fallacy of slippery slope

Fallacy of equivocation

Fallacy of appeal to popularity

Fallacy of appeal to tradition

1. **Ad hominem fallacy.**—Ad hominem fallacy is an argument that is directed at the person defending the argument rather than the argument itself and thus fails to address what is at issue.
2. **Fallacy of false cause.**—False cause fallacy arises due to confusion of correlation with its cause. Two events are correlated if whenever one occurs the other occurs. The two events are correlated, but not causally related.
3. **Straw man fallacy.**—A straw man fallacy occurs when : (1) the argument misrepresents their opponents view; (2) shows that the misrepresentation is mistaken; and then (3) concludes that their opponent's view is mistaken.
4. **Fallacy of appeal to ignorance.**—The fallacy of appeal to ignorance occurs when someone uses an opponent's inability to disprove a claim as evidence of that claims being true or false (or, acceptable or unacceptable).
5. **Fallacy of appeal to emotion.**—Fallacy of appeal to emotion occurs when someone tries to manipulate another person's emotions (e.g., sympathy, pity, anger, fear etc.) in order to get them to accept or reject an argument or view.
6. **Fallacy of slippery slope.**—The slippery slope fallacy occurs when someone claims that an apparently harmless action is likely to result in a chain reaction of events (the

'slippery slope') leading up to a harmful consequence, when, in fact, the chain reaction of events is very unlikely to occur.

7. **Fallacy of equivocation.**—A fallacy of equivocation occurs when the persuasive force of an argument depends on the shifting meaning of an ambiguous expression. (An ambiguous expression is a word or phrase that has more than one distinct meaning in the context in which it is used).
8. **Fallacy of appeal to popularity.**—The fallacy of appeal to popularity occurs when people infer that something is good or true because it is popular.
9. **Fallacy of appeal to tradition.**—The fallacy of appeal to tradition occurs when someone argues that something is good or correct because it is traditional though it is not good or right as per the existing conditions.

Common Logical Fallacies can broadly be classified as : (i) material fallacies; and (ii) verbal fallacies

Material Fallacies

Based on arguments of Aristotle, Organon (Sophistici elenchi), modern logicians classify the material fallacies as given below:

Material Fallacies

Fallacy of accident: a generalization that disregards exceptions

Converse fallacy of accident (fallacy of reverse accident)

Fallacy irrelevant conclusion (fallacy of ignorance)

Fallacy of affirming the consequence

Fallacy of denying the antecedent

Fallacy of begging the question (fallacy of circulus)

Fallacy of false cause or non-sequitur

Fallacy of many questions

Fallacy of straw man

1. **Fallacy of accident: a generalization that disregards exceptions:**

Example: Cutting people is a crime.

Surgeons cut people.

Therefore, surgeons are criminals.

Problem: Cutting people is only sometimes a crime.

2. **Converse fallacy of accident (fallacy of reverse accident):** argues from a special case to a general rule :

Example: Every swan I have seen is white.

So, all swans are white.

Problem: What one has been is a subset of the entire set. One cannot have seen all swans.

3. **Fallacy irrelevant conclusion (fallacy of ignorance):** diverts attention away from a fact in dispute rather than address it directly.

Example: Kim Jong II believes that war is justifiable.

Therefore, war is justifiable.

Problem: Kim Jong II can be wrong (may be due to his feeling or ignorance).

4. **Fallacy of affirming the consequence:** draws a conclusion from premises that do not support that conclusions by assuming A implies B on the basis that B implies A.

Example: If a person runs barefoot, then his feet hurt

Socrates' feet hurt.

Therefore, Socrates ran barefoot.

Problem: Other things, such as tight sandals, can result in sore feet.

5. **Fallacy of denying the antecedent:** draws a conclusion from premises that do not support that conclusion by assuming 'Not A' implies 'Not B' on the basis that 'A' implies '13'.

Example: If it is raining out, it must be cloudy.

It is not raining out.

Therefore, it is not cloudy.

Problem: There does not have to be rain to have clouds.

6. **Fallacy of begging the question (fallacy of circulus):** demonstrates a conclusion by means of premises that assume that conclusion.

Example: Ram must be telling the truth, because I have heard him saying the same thing many times before.

Problem: Ram may be consistent in what he says, but he may have been lying the whole time.

7. **Fallacy of false cause or non-sequitur:** incorrectly assumes one thing is the cause of another.

Example: Our nation will prevail because God is great.

Problem: There is no necessary cause and effect between God's greatness and a nation prevailing. Simply because God can be considered great does not mean a nation will prevail.

8. **Fallacy of many questions:** groups more than one question in the form of a single question.

Example: Is it true that you no longer beat your wife?

Problem: A yes or no answer will still be an admission of guilt to beating your wife at some point of time.

9. **Fallacy of straw man:** A straw man argument is an informal fallacy based on misrepresentation of an opponent's position.

Example: A: We should have universal health-care.

B: No, because only communists believe in universal health care and communist countries are typically poor, which we don't want to become.

Problem: B has falsely identified A as a communist and then refuted communism. Consider the following example also. Consider the following claim by Rush Limbaugh:

"I'm a very controversial figure to the animal rights movement. They no doubt view me with some measure of hostility because I am constantly challenging their fundamental premise that animals are superior to human beings."

If this is followed with the argument that animals are not superior to human beings, and thus the animal rights movement is misguided, then we have an example of a straw man fallacy. The straw man is the misrepresentation of animal rights activists as holding the view that animals are superior to human being: virtually no animal rights activists hold this view.

VERBAL FALLACIES

Verbal fallacies use some property of language to mislead, for example, ambiguity or verbosity of words. They are generally classified as follows:

1. **Fallacy of equivocation.**—A fallacy of equivocation occurs when the persuasive force of an argument depends on the shifting meaning of an ambiguous expression. It equates two incompatible terms or claims. Equivocation consists in employing the same word in two or more senses e.g., in a syllogism, the middle term being used in one sense in the major and another in the minor premise, so that in fact there are four not three terms.

Example 1: Tom argues:

Joe is a good tennis player.

Therefore, Joe is 'good' (i.e., a 'morally' good person).

Problem: The word 'good' has different meanings, which is to say that it is an ambiguous word. In the premise, Tom says that Joe is good at some particular activity, in this case tennis. In the conclusion, Tom states that Joe is a morally good person. These are clearly two different senses of the word 'good'. The premise might be true but the conclusion can still be false. Joe might be the best tennis player in the world but a rotten person morally. However, nothing can be inferred from the premise. Appropriately, since it plays on an ambiguity, this sort of fallacy is called the fallacy of equivocation.

Example 2: There are laws of nature:

Laws must be made by a lawgiver

Therefore, a cosmic lawgiver (God) exists.

Here, the ambiguous expression is 'laws'. On the one hand, there are laws which form part of a legal system, and these laws require a lawgiver (a person or group of persons with the authority to create and establish government laws). On the other hand, we have what we call laws of nature, which are simply observed regularities in the way the universe operates. The latter, however, obviously need not be the results of a legislative body.

2. **Connotation fallacy.**—Connotation fallacies occur when a, dysphemistic word is substituted for the speaker's actual quote and used to discredit the argument. It is a form of attribution fallacy.

3. **Fallacy of amphibology.**—The fallacy of amphibology results from the ambiguity of grammatical structure. Example: The position of the adverb, 'only' in the sentence starting with "He only said that" results in a sentence in which it is uncertain as to which of the other three words the speaker is intending to modify with the adverb.

4. **Fallacy of composition "From Each to All".**—Arguing from some property of constituent parts, to the conclusion that the composition item has that property. This can be acceptable (i.e., not a fallacy) with certain arguments such as spatial arguments (e.g., "all the parts of the car are in the garage, therefore the car is in the garage").
Example: All the band members (constituent parts) are highly skilled. Therefore, the band (composite item) is highly skilled.
Problem: The band members may be skilled musicians, but not in the same styles of music.

5. **Fallacy of division.**—The fallacy of division is the converse of 'fallacy of composition' and argues from a property of the whole to each constituent part.
Example: The University (the whole) is 200 years old. Therefore, all the staff (each part) are 200 years old.
Problem: Each and every person currently on staff is younger than 200 years. The university continues to exist even when, one by one, each and every person on the original staff leaves and is replaced by a younger person.

6. **Fallacy of proof by verbosity (argumentum verbosum).**—Proof of verbosity is a rhetorical technique that tries to persuade by overwhelming those considering an argument with such a volume of material that the argument sounds plausible, superficially appears to be well researched, and it is so laborious to untangle and check supporting facts that the argument might be allowed to slide by unchallenged.

7. **Fallacy of accent.**—Accent occurs in speaking and consists of emphasizing the wrong word in a sentence.
Example: He is a fairly good pianist.
According to the emphasis on the words, it may imply praise of a beginner's progress, or an expert's depreciation of a popular hero, or it may imply that the person in question is a deplorable pianist.

8. **Fallacy of figure of speech.**—The confusion between the metaphorical and ordinary uses of a word or phrase.

Example: The sailor was at home on the sea.

Problem: The expression 'to be at home' does not literally mean that one's domicile is in that location.

9. **Fallacy of misplaced concretion.**—Fallacy of misplaced concretion is identified by Whitehead in his discussion of metaphysics. It refers to the ratification of concepts which exist in discourse.

LEGAL DRAFTING

Drafting may be defined as the synthesis of law and fact in a language form [Stanley Robinson: Drafting Its Application to Conveyancing and Commercial Documents (1980); (Butterworths); Chapter 1, p.3].

This is the essence of the process of drafting. All three characteristics rank equally in importance. In other words, legal drafting is the crystallization and expression in definitive form of a legal right, privilege, function, duty, or status. It is the development and preparation of legal instruments such as constitutions, statutes, regulations, ordinances, contracts, wills, conveyances, indentures, trusts and leases, etc. The process of drafting operates in two planes: the conceptual and the verbal. Besides seeking the right words, the draftsman seeks the right concepts. Drafting, therefore, is first thinking and second composing. Drafting, in legal sense, means an act of preparing the legal documents like agreements, contracts, deeds etc.

A proper understanding of drafting cannot be realised unless the nexus between the law, the facts, and the language is fully understood and accepted. Drafting of legal documents requires, as a pre-requisite, the skills of a draftsman, the knowledge of facts and law so as to put facts in a systematised sequence to give a correct presentation of legal status, privileges, rights and duties of the parties, and obligations arising out of mutual understanding or prevalent customs or usages or social norms or business conventions, as the case may be, terms and conditions, breaches and remedies etc. in a self-contained and self-explanatory form without any patent or latent ambiguity or doubtful connotation. To collect, consolidate and co-ordinate the above facts in the form of a document, it requires serious thinking followed by prompt action to reduce the available information into writing with a legal meaning, open for judicial interpretation to derive the same sense and intentions of the parties with which and for which it has been prepared, adopted and signed.

Pleadings include plaints and written statements.

Plaint – Plaintiff is a statement in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars. It should contain the following particulars.

1. The name of the Court in which the suit is brought;
2. The name, description and place or residence of the plaintiff;
3. The name, description and place or residence of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;
4. Where the plaintiff or the defendant is a minor or a person of unsound mind, a statement to that effect;
5. The facts constituting the cause of action and when it arose;
6. The facts showing that the Court has jurisdiction;
7. The relief which the plaintiff claims;
8. Where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount allowed or relinquished;
9. A statement of the value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purposes of jurisdiction and of court-fee so far as the case admits;
10. The plaintiff shall show that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject matter and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand;
11. Where the suit is instituted after expiration of the period prescribed by the law of limitation, the plaintiff shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.
12. Every plaintiff shall state specifically the relief which the plaintiff claims either simply or in the alternative; and it shall not be necessary to ask for general or other relief which may always be given as the court may think just to the same extent as if it had been asked for;
13. Where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or cause of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated, as far as may be, separately and distinctly.

Framing of Suit

Suit is a case in a law-court and a prosecution of a claim. The following principles should be followed in framing a suit.

1. Every suit shall be framed as to afford ground for final decision upon the subject in dispute and to prevent further litigation concerning them.
2. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action.
3. A plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly.
4. No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immovable property except –
 - a. Claims for mesne profits, or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed or any part thereof.
 - b. Claims for damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof is held; and
 - c. Claims in which the relief sought is based on the same cause of action.

No claims by or against an executor, administrator or heir, as such shall be joined with claims by or against him personally.

Grammar

Cohesive Devices, Combination of sentences

Thus, pleadings are statements in writing drawn up and filed by each party to a case, stating what his contentions will be at the trial and giving all such details as his opponent needs to know in order to prepare his case in answer.

The whole object of pleadings is to ascertain with precision the points on which the parties agree and those on which they differ and thus they bring the parties to a definite issue, so that the parties may be saved from the expense and trouble of calling evidence which may prove unnecessary, and further that neither party may be taken by surprise.

The following are the requisites if a pleading:

1. Every pleading must state facts and not law.
2. It must state all the material facts and material facts only.
3. It must state only the facts on which the party pleading relies, and not the evidence by which they are to be proved.
4. It must state such facts concisely, but with precision and certainty.

While drafting the pleading, it is good to remember the following points:

1. Avoid unnecessary facts
2. Avoid pronouns unless the antecedent be very close.
3. Refer to the plaintiff or the defendant throughout the pleading in the same way.
4. Avoid 'ifs' and 'buts'.
5. Avoid passive voice. As far as possible use sentence in active voice.
6. Avoid complex sentences – use short and simple sentences.
7. Avoid repetition
8. All unnecessary adverbs and adjectives and argumentative pleas must be avoided.
9. The legal effect of a document can be stated shortly without repeating its words.

The language used in the pleadings should be simple but without giving rise to emotion

Pleadings include plaints and written statements.

Plaint – Plaintiff is a statement in which the plaintiff sets out his cause of action with all necessary particulars. It should contain the following particulars.

14. The name of the Court in which the suit is brought;
15. The name, description and place or residence of the plaintiff;
16. The name, description and place or residence of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;
17. Where the plaintiff or the defendant is a minor or a person of unsound mind, a statement to that effect;
18. The facts constituting the cause of action and when it arose
19. The facts showing that the Court has jurisdiction;
20. The relief which the plaintiff claims
21. Where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount allowed or relinquished;
22. A statement of the value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purposes of jurisdiction and of court-fee so far as the case admits;
23. The plaintiff shall show that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject matter and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand;
24. Where the suit is instituted after expiration of the period prescribed by the law of limitation, the plaintiff shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.
25. Every plaintiff shall state specifically the relief which the plaintiff claims either simply or in the alternative; and it shall not be necessary to ask for general or other relief which may always be given as the court may think just to the same extent as if it had been asked for;
26. Where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or cause of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated, as far as may be, separately and distinctly.

Framing of Suit

Suit is a case in a law-court and a prosecution of a claim. The following principles should be followed in framing a suit.

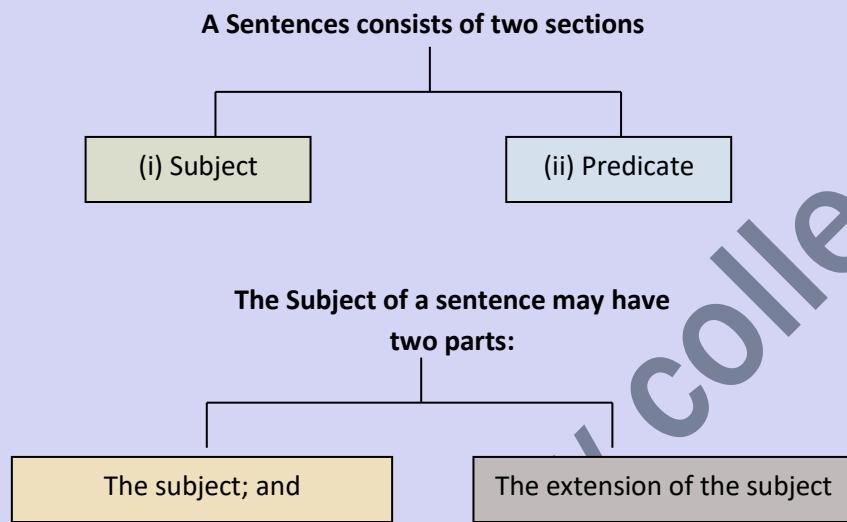
5. Every suit shall be framed as to afford ground for final decision upon the subject in dispute and to prevent further litigation concerning them.
6. Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action.
7. A plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly.
8. No cause of action shall, unless with the leave of the court, be joined with a suit for the recovery of immovable property except –
 - d. Claims for mesne profits, or arrears of rent in respect of the property claimed or any part thereof.
 - e. Claims for damages for breach of any contract under which the property or any part thereof is held; and
 - f. Claims in which the relief sought is based on the same cause of action.

No claims by or against an executor, administrator or heir, as such shall be joined with claims by or against him personally.

SENTENCES STRUCTURES AND VERB PATTERNS

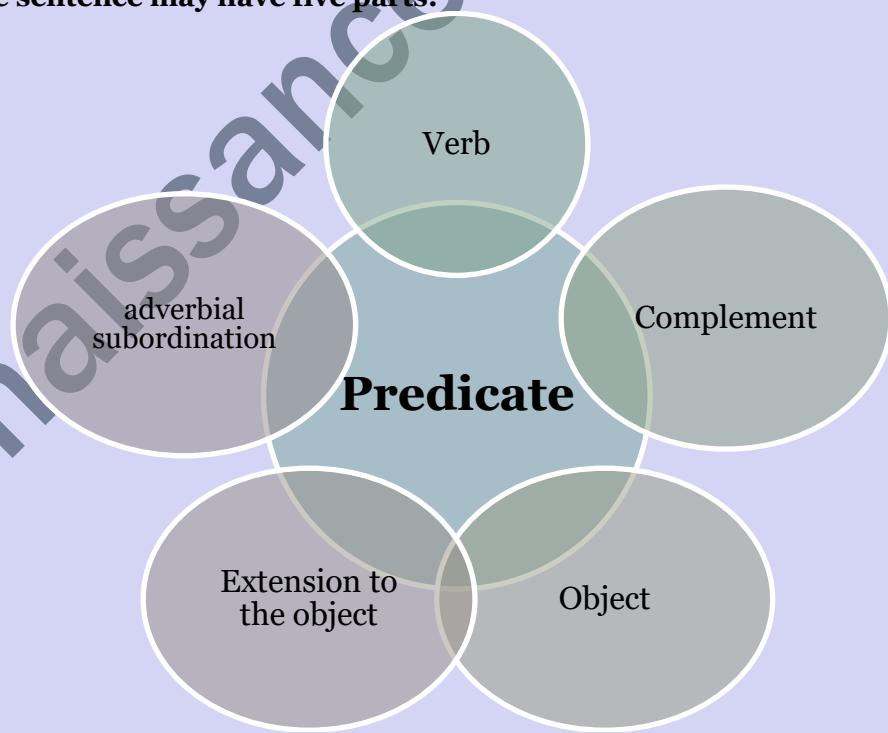
Sentence Structures

A group of words, which makes complete, is called a sentence.



The part which names by person or thing we are speaking about is called the subject of the sentence.

The predicate is the part which tells something about the subject. The predicate section of the sentence may have five parts:



The sentence structure consists of these seven parts at a maximum. It is not compulsory for a sentence to possess all these seven parts. The subject and the predicate are important.

Sentences may be

Statements or declarative or assertive (affirmative or negative)

Interrogative (questions)

Imperative (Commands)

Exclamatory (Expressing surprise, pain etc.)

Optative (desires or wishes or greetings)

Verb Patterns

The verb patterns supply information concerning syntax. They enable the learner to use verbs in the ways that are in accordance with correct usage. If the learner spends a few hours studying these verb patterns, he will be able to avoid numerous errors. The verb patterns may be of transitive and intransitive patterns. The following are some verb patterns of different sentence structures along with some subject patterns.

Subject Patterns

SP 1. Subject (Noun/Pronoun) + Predicate

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Birds | fly. |
| A peacock | dances. |
| It | dances. |
| It | can run. |
| He | sings a song. |
| We | live in a village. |

SP 2. Subject

Determiner + Adjective + Noun

- | | | | Predicate |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. The | tall | man | is the leader. |
| 2. Some | mischievous | boys | raised slogans. |
| 3. The | new | books | have been displayed. |
| 4. The | little | courtesies | cost nothing. |

SP 3. Subject

Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Adjectival Phrase + Adjective Clause

				Predicate
1.	The new	chair of ebonywood	which I purchased at an auction	has been stolen.
2.	The little honest	man at the gate	which is at the back of the building	is an watchman
3.	Those tall	boys in blue shirts	who were fined last week	have improved a lot.
4.	These old	women with grey hair	who were once very beautiful	look very sad
5.	The green	house opposite the milk booth	which is near to our house	is theirs

SP 4. Subject (gerund)

- | | Predicate is a pleasure. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Driving | is a pleasure |
| 2. Writing letters | is her hobby |
| 3. Swimming | is a good exercise |
| 4. Smoking | is injurious to health |
| 5. Reading | makes a man wise |

SP 5. Subject (infinitive)

- | | Predicate |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. To drive fast | is dangerous |
| 2. To swim in a pool | is a hobby of youngsters |
| 3. To shoot birds | is a forbidden in this area |
| 4. To pluck flowers | is not a good habit |
| 5. To err | is human |

Sp 6. Subject (Clause)

- | | Predicate |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. What he says | cannot be true. |
| 2. Where the police have take him | is not known. |
| 3. That we should go to the World Book Fair | was proposed by our Principal. |
| 4. How she solved all the problem | is still a mystery to us. |
| 5. Why he quarrels | is not known to anyone. |

SP 7. There + Verb

1. There is
2. There is
3. There were
4. There have been
5. There are

Subject (phrase)

a pot of tea on the table.
 a girl on the stage.
 many people at the party.
 many such cases.
 a number of old books on my table.

SP 8. It + Verb

1. It doesn't matter
2. It seems
3. Does it matter
4. It would seem
5. It can hold

Subject (clause)

if you don't get tickets for this show.
 (that) she is not well.
 what she says about us?
 (that) your mother cannot afford to buy it.
 over three hundred passengers.

Verb Patterns

The following are the main Verb Patterns given by A.S. Hornby

VP 1. Subject + Verb + Direct Object

He	kicks	the ball.
They	looted	the bank.
I	have bought	a car.
We	must wash	ourselves.
You	should	help the poor.

VP2 Subject + Verb + to

He	tried	to	escape.
They	feared	to	speak in public.
I	want	to	see him.
We	appeal	to	save him.
We	decided	not to	go there.
You	have forgotten	to	write.

(not) to + Infinitive etc.

VP 3 Subject + Verb + Direct Object + (Noun/Pronoun) + to/not to + infinitive

He	likes	his wife	to	dress well.
They	want	me	to	be early.
I	asked	him	not to	go.
We	want	you	to	stand at once.
Who	taught	you	to	swim?
You	helped	me	to	carry the box.

VP 4. Subject + Verb + Direct Object (Noun/Pronoun) + (to be) + Complement

He	called	her	a fool.
They	chose	Ram	(to be) Secretary.
I	believe	him	(to be) honest.
We	consider	the plan	(to be) unwise.
You	supposed	him	(to be) patriot.

VP 5. Subject + Verb + Direct Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Infinitive etc.

He	made	Sits	behave well.
They	heard	her	sing.
I	saw	him	go out.
We	felt	the house	shake.
You	watch	them	do it.

VP 6. Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun

He	smelt	something	
They	found	the boy	
I	heard	him	
We	caught	her	
You	kept	the fire	

Present Participle

burning.
walking down the street.
giving orders.
opening your letter.
burning.

VP 7. Subject + Verb + Direct Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Complement (Adjective)

He	pushed	the door	open.
They	set	the prisoners	free.
I	found	the box	empty.
We	painted	the door	green.
You	made	him	famous.

VP 8. Subject + Verb + Object + Noun

He	called	them	cowards.
They	made	him	king.
I	named	their son	Rahul.
We	elected	him	President.
You	told	her	stories.

VP 9. Subject + Verb + Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Past participle

He	found	the house	deserted.
They	wanted	this letter	typed.
I	had	my suit	cleaned.
We	felt	ourselves	lifted up.
You	should get	the tooth	pulled out.

VP 10. Subject + Verb + Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Adverb, Verb Phrase etc.

He	employed	her	as a cook.
They	treat	their sister	as if she were only a servant.
I	took	my hat	off.
We	elected	him	as our secretary
You	take	the medicine	in order to get well

VP 11. Subject + Verb + (that) -clause (Object of the Verb)

He	explained	(that)	nothing could be done.
They	suggested	(that)	we should go to the port
I	expect	(that)	it will rain.
We	hoped	(that)	you would succeed.
You	admitted	(that)	you had written the letter.

VP 12. Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun (that) clause

He	told	me	(that) he was coming on Sunday.
They	assured	me	(that) they are ready to help.
I	told	him	(that) he was mistaken.
We	satisfied	ourselves	(that) the plan would work.
You	promised	us	(that) he would be here at five.

VP 13. Subject + Verb + Conjunctive (interrogative) + to + Infinitive

He	knows	what	to do
They	know	how	to escape
I	don't know	how	to do it
We	decided	where	to go
You	remember	how	to solve it?

VP 14. Subject + Verb + Direct Object (Noun/Pronoun) + Conjunction (interrogative) + to-infinitive

He	has	taught me	how	to play chess.
They	told	him	when	to start.
I	shall show	you	how	to open it
We	asked	him	where	to get tickets.
You	informed	us	what	to do.

VP 15. Subject + Verb + Conjunction (interrogative) + Clause

He	showed	how	annoyed he was.
They	know	whose	it is.
I	can't imagine	why	he has behaved like that.
We	wonder	whether	he will come.
You	find out	when	the train is due.

VP 16 Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun Conjunctive (Interrogative) clause

He	asked	me	when	you had gone
They	told	me	what	I should do.
I	showed	them	how	they should do it.
We	asked	him	where	he put it.
You	informed	us	when	the train leaves.

VP 17. Subject .+ Verb + Gerund, etc.

He	began	singing.
They	went on	talking.
I	hate	borrowing money.
We	enjoy	playing cricket.
You	must n't	miss seeing him.

VP 18. Subject + Verb + Direct Object + Preposition + Prepositional Object

He	sent	circulars	to	all officers.
They	told	the news	to	everybody they met.
I	don't lend	my book	to	anybody.
We	showed	the pictures	to	our teachers.
You	owe	ten rupees	to	my tailor.
The birds	collect	food	for	their young one.

VP 19. Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object

He	gave	us	a pen.
They	taught	him	a lesson.
I	told	him	stories.
We	lend	them	our car.
You	forgive	us	our mistakes.

VP 20. Subject + Verb + Subject Complement

He	walked	(for) five miles.
They	look	sad.
I	kept	quiet.
We	waited	(for) two hours.
You	stay	(for) this night.

VP 21. Subject + Verb

He	was singing.
They	are dancing.
I	have studied.
We	dressed.
You	may go.

VP 22. Subject + Verb + Predicate (Adjective/Adjective Phrase/Noun/ Pronoun)

He	is	a man.
They	are	boys.
I	became	lazy.
We	are	students.
You	are	a player.

VP 23. Subject Verb + Adverbial Adjunct

He	will come	as soon as he is ready.
They	must turn	back.
I	ran	fast.
We	did not go	anywhere.
You	stand	up.

VP 24. Subject + Verb Preposition + Prepositional. Object

He	agreed	to	our proposal.
They	called	on	me.
I	rely	on	your discretion.
We	will arrange	for	transport.
You	must go	to	the doctor.

VP 25. Subject + Verb + to infinitive, etc.

He	lived	to	be ninety.
They	stopped	to	have a rest.
I	came	to	buy a book.
We	are waiting	to	hear your opinion.
You	have	to	stand her for a long time.

MODALS

Models function like auxiliary verbs and they add meaning to the main verb. We use the modal verbs can and could in many different ways. In speech, for the negative, we generally use the contracted form (can't couldn't) but, if we are stressing the negativity, we separate the words and say cannot or could not.

I could not believe how rude she was!

The children cannot help making a lot of mess.

A. Expressing skill and ability

We use can or can't to say if someone is able to do something or not in the present, on the basis of physical or mental ability, or skill or training.

I can't reach the top shelf of the book case.

Can you read the small print on that notice over there?

Komal can play the piano pretty well.

Tom can never remember my phone number!

We use could or couldn't to talk about skill or ability in the past.

When Renu was six she could already dance quite well.

My aunt Parveen couldn't speak English when she first arrived in Liverpool.

Could you always whistle or is it something you learned as an adult?

B. Expressing Possibility

We use can and can't to talk about something which is or is not possible for practical reason. We often use you with can or can't to talk about something which is possible for everyone.

High heels can seriously damage your feet.

You can buy venetian glass in the gift department.

You can't get any phone signal in the Metro.

We use could and couldn't for possibility in the past

The Wall was so high the dog couldn't jump over.

In the 1950's you could take the bus from Jodhpur to Ajmer for Rs. 10

We also use could have + past participle to talk about something that might have happened in the past but didn't for some reason.

The bay mare could have won the last race.

Neha could have become a teacher, but she preferred working in the shop.

We also use may and might for possibility, though this does not necessarily depend on any practical reason.

You might win the lottery!

We may go to Europe next summer.

The negative is used in the same way, indicating a lack of knowledge of the truth.

She might not have won the trophy, I don't know

We may not be able to afford to buy that new villa.

C. Showing deduction and speculation

When we want to show that something is speculation or deduction on the basis of information, but is not certain, we use could or couldn't. We also use might and may in this way.

The letter I sent could arrive tomorrow morning.

= it may arrive...

He could be Farukh's brother. They look quite similar. = he might be Farukh's brother....

The man you spoke to on the phone could have been Mr Atwal.

D. For Permission

We use can to talk about having or giving permission, or being permitted to do something present or generally.

You can park behind the tea shop but you can't park in the driveway.

We use could and may when we want to ask permission to do something, in a polite way.

Could I possibly borrow your pencil for a moment?

Could we leave a bit earlier today?

We also use may in this way, but this is still more formal and becoming less common in normal conversation. We only use may in modern conversation with the first person singular, I. It is used to ask for permission to do or have something.

May I speak to you for a moment?

May I help myself to some more salad?

We can use could to talk about permission in the past, but we often use a phrase such as wasn't allowed to, or weren't permitted to to make it clear we are not talking about ability or possibility. We do not use mayor might in the past for permission.

We weren't allowed to take the dog into the cafe. = We couldn't take the dog in.

To talk about the future, we use will/won't be allowed to or be permitted to.

I am afraid you won't be permitted to take your drinks into the auditorium.

E. For offering and requesting

We use both can and could to offer something to someone. Could is more formal.

Can I assist you with your bags, madam?

Can I buy you an ice cream?

Could I offer you a drink?

Could we do something to help?

To ask for something, we use can and could in a similar way.

Can I have some more milk, please? Can you pass me the sugar too?

Could I trouble you for some more tea? Could someone bring it to my room?

Could you call me a taxi?

We use couldn't to offer or request in a cautious or polite way, with the tag question, could I, could you, etc.

My daughter couldn't share your programme, could she?

I couldn't have another slice of melon, could I?

F. Expressing uncertainty

We use may, might, can and could in conditional sentences. We use can in the consequence clause of the particular (first) conditional to mean will be able to.

If the traffic isn't too bad, we can be there in half an hour.

Could in the consequence clause of the imaginary (second) conditional means would be able to.

If you left your bicycle here, you could pick it up after the lecture.

In the condition clause of the imaginary conditional, it means was/were able to.

If I could swim better, I would enjoy sailing more.

We use may and might in the consequence clause to mean it is possible, but not certain.

Manisha may pass her Geography exam, if she revises the night before.

If you help me I might be able to finish in time.

We also use could Ile might or may to say that something is possible so, or possibly will be so.

This could be the best restaurant in Germany.

This car could last you a lifetime.

G. Expressing surprise

If we want to express strong surprise or disbelief, we use can't to talk about the present.

But Wahab is not interested—you can't possibly wait for him?

If we want to express surprise that something happened, we use can't have.

You can't have lost the front door key again!

The goat can't actually have eaten all the roses!

To say that we can hardly believe someone or something was capable of something that hap in the past, we use couldn't have.

She couldn't have said that to him, surely!

Satish couldn't possibly have got eighty-five percent in the final exam!

H. For general truths

When we want to say that something is often the case, we use can + infinitive.

Teachers can be really strict sometimes. = They sometimes are very strict.

The journey can take up to half an hour during the rush hour.

When we are talking about the past, we use could.

The winters in that house over the hill could be very cold indeed. = they sometimes were

MORE MODALS

Modal verbs are those which add a focus to the main verb. They are invariable—they only have one form. They are used for expressing the following functions.

A. Expressing necessity

When we talk about something which is necessary, we can use must, have to, have got to or need to, depending on the context. They are often interchangeable in the positive form, but sometimes one is preferable to another. There are much more substantial differences in the use of the negative forms of these verbs.

They must reach the airport by five in the morning.

We need to get the car repaired before the trip.

I have to go to the dentist this weekend.

C. For Obligation

If we are talking about being obliged to do something by an external power, such as the law or a set of rules in an organisation, then we usually use must or have to/have got to. Must is a little more formal, and have got to is the most informal.

Visitors must sign in at the front desk when they arrive.

You always have to turn off your computer before you leave.

I have got to buy Shilpa a birthday card on the way home.

If we want to talk about something being necessary for a particular purpose, we usually use need to.

If you want to use the car park you need to get a permit from reception.

I really need to get some new shoes. These ones have holes in the sole.

We can also use be obliged to, but it is not often used except in extremely formal situations.

I'm afraid I will be obliged to arrest you if you continue to behave in that way.

The committee was obliged to cancel Mr Lachman's membership.

B. For Prohibition

We use mustn't or can't when we want to say that something is not permitted.

Drivers mustn't use their mobiles while driving.

Sorry, but you can't park there!

In modern colloquial speech, we often use don't for prohibition, when we are talking about things that are not socially acceptable.

You just don't wear brown shoes with a black suit!

You don't use the fish knife to cut your meat.

When we talk about something that it is essential that we do not do, or does not happen, we use must not/mustn't. This can only be used for the present and future.

Whatever you do, you mustn't laugh when he comes in!

The two elements must not come into contact or they will explode.

D. For deduction

We use must when we want to express an assumption we are making, based on logical deduction from relevant data.

It must be lovely in Darjeeling at this time of the year.

She must have spent a lot of money on that coat.

If we are making a negative assumption, for example that something is probably not the case, we don't use must, we use can't for the present or won't for the future.

It can't be time to go already!

Kalash won't be ready in time!

E. For Lack of obligation or necessity

If we want to talk about something that is not necessary or not compulsory, we use don't have to, haven't got to, need not/needn't or don't need to for the present.

We needn't book tickets in advance as there will be plenty of seats.

You don't have to attach the handle before you screw it in.

You haven't got to put sugar in if you don't want to.

To talk about necessity in the future, we use will or won't have to.

We will have to prepare another room for Dhara if she is coming to stay.

I hope she won't have to stay for very long.

If we want to say that something which happened in the past was not necessary, we use needn't have.

Hari needn't have bought so much paint for that tiny room.

If we want to talk about something which didn't happen and was not necessary, we use didn't need to.

You didn't need to add any salt, as the soup is really tasty as it is.

We also use the phrase There's no need to... when it is not necessary to do something.

There's no need to write a letter. You can apply online.

F. For questions

We don't usually use ought to in the interrogative. We usually use have to, should or must.

Have to is not a true modal and cannot be used without an auxiliary do/did.

Do you have to play your music that loud?

Should we book tickets, do you think?

Must your sister hang her wet towel over the door?

G. For giving advice, warning or criticism

When we want to recommend something, we usually use should or ought to.

You should go to the new ten-screen cinema. It is so comfortable.

Sonali said we ought to buy our fruit from the market.

If we want to recommend something strongly, we use must, often with really.

You really must try the mango ice cream. It's delicious!

Tim must stop quarrelling with Sejal.

When we want to warn someone not to do something, we can use shouldn't or mustn't.

You shouldn't swim out to the island as the currents are dangerous.

Tell Hamid he mustn't leave his jacket there or it will get stolen.

When we want to talk about an action we disapprove of (often for moral reasons), we use shouldn't or ought not to.

Sadaf shouldn't have lied to the principal!

You ought not to tell tales behind people's backs.

H. For orders

We use be to to talk about something which is ordered by a person or body in authority.

The letter says I am to go to the office on the first floor and wait there.

The commander says we are to prepare for the attack.

renaissance

PAST MODALS

Past modals are formed by a modal verb + have + past participle. The form is invariable.

A. Expressing past possibility

We use past forms of the following modal verbs to talk about past possibility.

- could have
The team could have played better.
- might have
I Don't know – She might have forgotten about the match.

B. To judge someone's behavior

We use these modal verbs to judge someone's behavior.

- should
You should have brought some warmer clothes.
- ought to have
We ought not to have left the window open.

C. For expectation, supposition or probability

For expectation, supposition or probability, we use the following modals.

- should have
They should have been here by now!
- can't have (expressing amazement, dismay or disbelief)
Uncle Frank can't have left the keys inside the house!
- can't have (expressing impossibility)
They can't have come in last night as the door is bolted on the inside.
- will have
By the end of the month I will have earned enough for my holiday.
- must have
Abani must have been a beautiful bride!

D. For the third conditional

For the third (imagined) conditional, we use these modal verbs.

- would have
I would have called you if I had known you were ill.
- could have
Priya could have won if she hadn't fallen over.

POSSESSIVES AND ‘SELF’ FORMS

A. The Genitive marker

The genitive or possessive marker ('s) is most commonly used with people, organizations and animals or pets that are considered 'part of the family'.

Anjali's new neighbor comes from Goa.

Your cat's fur is very soft.

We also use's with organizations or companies.

Barclay's head office has been evacuated!

The Council's new leader is a woman.

➤ Plural nouns with 's

If the noun is plural, we often put the 'after the s.

The two girl's clothes were identical.

The boys' changing room is being redecorated at the moment.

If the name ends in an s, we usually add 's in written English, but we sometimes leave out the 's after the apostrophe.

I saw Devdas' bicycle outside Lalit's house.

➤ Of with 's

We do not usually use's with inanimate objects. Instead, we use an of phrase or two nouns.

The centre of the town is very congested in summer. = The town centre is very congested in summer.

➤ Two nouns without 's

We generally use two nouns together (without 's) if we are talking about a component part of something, or what something is generally used for.

I need some new dinner plates.

The window frames were painted white

➤ Double genitive (of + ...'s)

We often use an of phrase with an 's specially if we use the indefinite article or a demonstrative.

That was a friend of Hassan's

I found those books of your uncle's on the shelf.

➤ Measures

We often use the 's when we are talking about duration, or value or distance in terms of time.

I would really like a week's holiday.

Leave now, without a moment's delay!

Last year's salary was less than the year before.

The school is about ten minute's drive from here.

➤ **Multi-word nouns with 's**

We often use 's after a noun phrase describing a person or people with the 's on the last word.

The man in the street's opinion is always interesting.

➤ **Long noun phrase with 's**

If the noun phrase with a possessive is more than two words, we often use a different construction instead of the 's.

The red bag belongs to the boy sitting in the corner. (✓)

The red bag is the boy sitting in the corner's. (x)

➤ **Independent noun with 's**

If we use a name with an 's, it usually refers to someone's house or place of business.

Let's go round to Malik's.

If there are more than one owners of something, we usually add the 's to the second name.

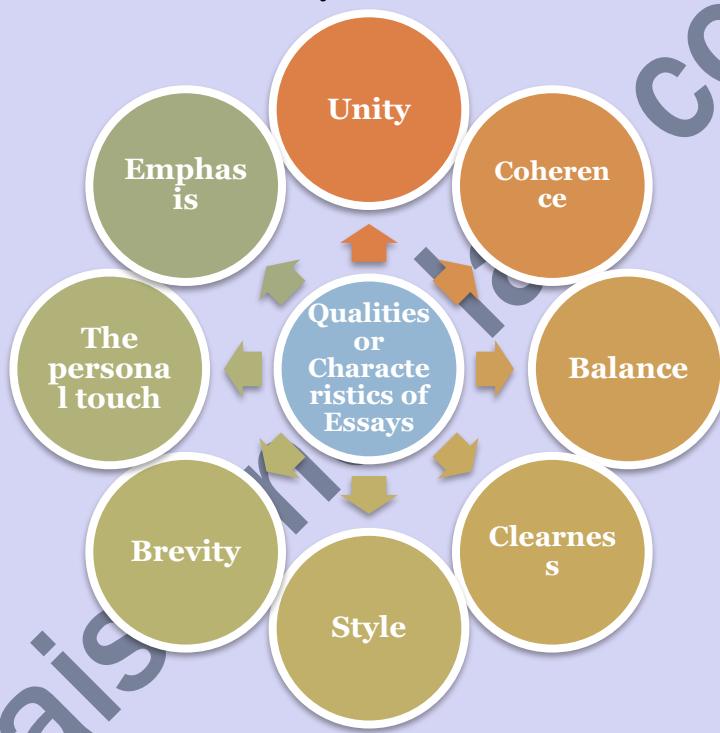
Paul and Jenny's children are away at boarding school.

**Unit – V
Composition and**

Legal topics for essay writing

An essay is a piece of writing, usually, short and in prose, on any one subject. It is an original piece of writing in which we express own views on a particular topic. Literally, essay means "an attempt". It is a work of art and like any other piece of art it is the result of the earnest effort of the writer to make it as attractive as possible. Its beauty depends upon the essayist in executing the essay.

Qualities or Characteristics of Essays

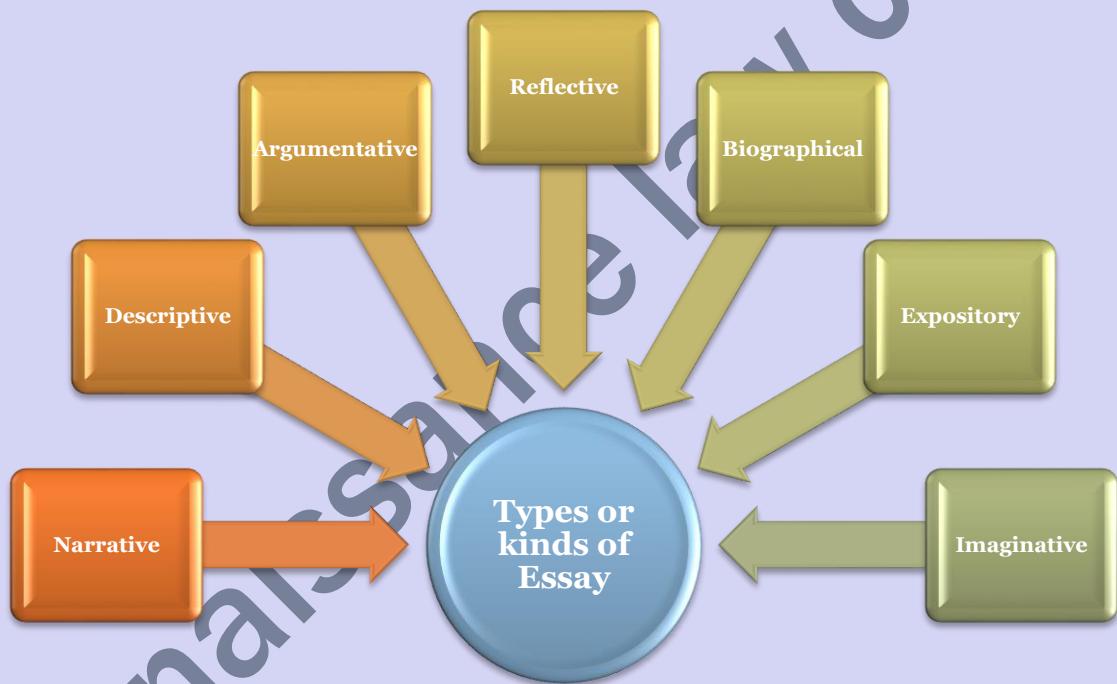


Every good essay has certain chief qualities:

1. **Unity.**—An essay should deal with one subject only and relevant and irrelevant matter should not be mixed up.
2. **Coherence.**—The essay should follow a clear order and move steadily towards a goal. Ideas are arranged in a definite pattern so that the important ones stand out prominently, and the rotation between ideas is clearly seen.
3. **Balance.**—The various ideas should receive proper emphasis. Every idea should be explained definitely enough without at the same time, any exaggeration or overstatement.
4. **Clearness.**—The ideas in an essay should be clear both in expression and language. Ideas should not be confused or mixed up. The language used should be simple and precise.

5. **Style.**—The style of an essay must be dignified and literary. Slang, colloquial terms and free and easy constructions are not proper in an essay.
6. **Brevity.**—The length of the essay depends on the writer's purpose in writing. If it is intended for a particular set of readers, its length will be influenced by the readers' background and needs. But in any case the essay should not be very long or loose or rambling. The limit, should, generally, be about three hundred words. It should be a brief exercise concisely expressed.
7. **The personal touch.**—An essay should reveal the personal feelings and opinions of the writer on a particular topic.
8. **Emphasis.**—Emphasis can be given to a point by giving it a position in which it will stand out. Emphasis can be given to an idea by devoting more space to it. So, the main points need to be focussed on.

Types or kinds of Essay



The essays may be classified as:

1. **Narrative.**—A narrative essay consists mainly in the narration of some events or series of events. The arrangement is by the order in which the events occurred. It consists of (i) Introduction—importance of event; (ii) the time and place of the event described; (iii) the scenes of the event; (iv) the chief results; and (v) conclusion.
2. **Descriptive.**—A descriptive essay consists of a description of some place or thing or object. Such essay consists of: (i) Introduction—short history, (ii) shape and main parts; (iii) method of working; (iv) uses; and (v) conclusion.

3. **Argumentative.**—An argumentative essay is to convince the readers about the position you have taken on a subject.
4. **Reflective.**—A reflective essay consists of reflection or thoughts on some topic, which is generally of an abstract nature. It contains: (i) Introduction; (ii) explanation of the statement; (iii) examples in support of the statement; (iv) usefulness in life; and (v) conclusion.
5. **Biographical**—A biographical essay is about an important personality who has achieved success in a particular field of science, art, culture etc. It contains (i) Introduction—place in National History; (ii) birth and parentage; (iii) education; (iv) achievements; and (v) conclusion.
6. **Expository.**—An expository or explanatory essay consists of an exposition or explanation of some subject such as industries, occupation, scientific ones.
7. **Imaginative.**—An imaginative essay is related to the feelings and experiences of an individual in imagination but not taken place in real world such as "If I were the Prime Minister".

Hints on Essay Writing

1. **General preparation (Brainstorming).**—Don't start writing at once. Think out carefully for ten minutes or so what you are going to write. Set down the various ideas that come to you. Select your ideas carefully. Stick to those points and arrange your thoughts.

Read relevant subject from available books. Note down the important points which are useful for your topic. If need arises, consult experts on that particular field. Conversation with such people helps you to know more about your topic. Sometimes observation will be useful for the essay you attempt.

Collect the subject material from all available sources. Arrange your thoughts. You cannot write a good essay without a plan. So you must make a plan and arrange your ideas in such a way that they follow one another naturally.

Bearing the subject definitely in your mind and with your purpose clearly before you, sketch out a bare outline of the main headings of the essay.

Writing an Essay

- a. **Paragraphs.**—Divide your essay into paragraphs. Write a fresh paragraph on each point in the plan.
- b. **Structure.**—Divide the essay into three parts—the introduction, the body and the conclusion.
1. **Presentation.**—The essay should be clear as well as brief. Let it be interesting as well as to the point. It should be natural and the style should not be the imitation of any author's style. Say what you want to say as tersely as is consistent with making your meaning clear. It should be simple and direct. Use simple words and short sentences. It should be an educative one.
2. **Check List.** — After writing an essay, check with the following check lists.
Content

1. Are all the ideas relevant?
2. Should I remove any of them?
3. Is the order of the ideas correct?
4. Do I need to change the place of any ideas?
5. Have I adequately developed the ideas?
6. Have I ended the argument logically?

Structure

1. Is the paragraph division appropriate?
2. Does it correspond to the development of the thought?
3. Have I connected the paragraph well?
4. Are the sentences in each paragraph connected well?
5. If there any need to rearrange any sentence?

Purpose

1. Is the purpose clear?
2. Does my point of view emerge clearly?
3. Do my ideas support the purpose?

Language

1. Have I joined sentences grammatically?
2. Are my tenses right?
3. Have I used linked connectors to make my writing cohesive?
4. Have I used appropriate words to convey my thoughts?

Rewriting. – After correcting the draft essay, prepare a fair copy of your essay.

1. Don'ts in Essay Writing
 - a. Do not begin with sentences whose meaning is vague. Remember – one good way of beginning an essay is with a definition. A definition should always be as short as possible.
 - b. Do not make a generalization without example.
 - c. Avoid examples which do not typically represent the features marked in the generalization.
 - d. Avoid paragraphs of the same type.
 - e. Minimize subjectivism (the use of 'I' as subject). Except in narrating the personal experience it is better to view the topic objectively.
 - f. Do not make your paragraphs stand in isolation. The idea in one paragraph should be related to the idea in the next one. The connection should be made clear either in the opening sentences of a paragraph or through a transitional paragraph.
 - g. Do not write on anything which you do not know fairly well.
 - h. Avoid dragging controversial issues especially from politics and religion.
 - i. You should not make any defamatory reference to any individual.