

English Vocab

Vocabulary - Game of Vocabulary

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cOuji7fDKKQBDMEI9oSPH62HddnO_TxY_58g_EfH1L0/edit?tab=t.0

ॐ नमः शिवाय

Note: The Oxford English Dictionary estimates that there are around 170,000 words in current use. (*1k words ≈ 0.6%*)

What type of script is English? (Source: Latin @ Wikipedia: [Click here](#))

The **Latin** or **Roman script** is a writing system used to write many modern-day languages including English. It is the most used writing system in the world today. It is the official script for nearly all the languages of Western Europe and of some Eastern European languages.

Note: I found that I can make this doc work with 10k word meanings and still performantly. (src - chatgpt check tech journal page)

Recommended Dictionaries

- ChatGPT Conversation - Vocabulary: [Click here](#) (private only)
 - Vocabulary Preset: [Click here](#)
 - Long Meaning Conversation: [Click here](#)
- हिन्दी विक्षनरी: [Click here](#)
- Check out "English Hindi Dictionary":
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.dictionary.hi>
- Chatgpt, Copilot, BingChat (🔥 100)
- Cambridge Dictionary: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>
- Urban Dictionary: [Click here](#) (Tip: You can access this directly from google omnibox using **ud** keyword.)



Remembering/Practicing Below Vocab?

- I can get 2 sentences for each of the below words from chatgpt and thus I would be able to have these words remembered much better.
- One way to remember is to teach people all these words, and I can do this on open talk probably by explaining these words meanings to people.. may be along with etymology to make it more interesting or make it fun by using it in some creative ways and also write sentence usage alongside of these words. YIKES
- I can take a test of my own by recording my voice and then checking it against the real meanings after. This would be really helpful.

Books Used to Build This Dictionary:

- 48 Laws of Power (to be finished)
- Dopamine Nation
- Being In Love
- Breath: The New Science of a Lost Art
- The Power of Now
- Atomic Habits
- Deep work (to be finished)



Number of words added on dates

- 16 Aug - (up to word number 704) = **69 words**
- 17 Aug - (up to pg150) - 772-704 = **68 words**
- 18 August (pg152 to ...) = 812 - 772 = **40 words**
- 19 - 23 August = 772 - 820 = **48 words**
- 24 August = 875 - 820 = **55 words**
- 25 August = 881 - 875 = **6 words**
- 26 August = 914 - 876 = **38 words**
- 27 August = 952 - 914 = **38 words**
- **28 August = 974 - 952 = 22 words**
- **29 August = 977 - 974 = 4 words**
- **30 August = 986 - 977 = 9 words**
- **31 August = 1040 - 986 = 54 words**
- **1 September = 1073 - 1040 = 33 words**
- **2 September = 1082 - 1073 = 11 words (Target: 60 words for today)**
- **12 Sep = 1148 - 1102 = 46 words (Target: 50 words)**
- **31 October = 30 words**

English Vocab

1. **Transgress:** उल्लंघन करना
 - a. **Etymology:** Latin Origin: The word comes from the Latin term "transgredi," which is composed of:
 - i. "trans-" means "across" or "beyond."
 - ii. "gredi" means "to go" or "to step."
 - b. In modern English **transgression** means going beyond a boundary or limit, especially in terms of moral or legal boundaries.
2. **Hurled:** फेंकना
 - a. Etymology: influenced by or borrowed from the Old Norse "hurla," meaning **to whirl or to hurl.**
3. **Disdain:** a feeling of **contempt** or **scorn** for someone or something regarded as unworthy or inferior.

- a. **Disdain** is a sense of strong dislike or lack of respect for someone or something that is considered unworthy or inferior.
 - b. Sentence: "She looked at the messy room with disdain."
 - c. In Hindi: तिरस्कारः किसी को या किसी चीज़ को अयोग्य समझकर अपमानित करना।
 - i. उदाहरणः "उसने गंदे कमरे को तिरस्कार की वृष्टि से देखा।"
 - d. **ETYMOLOGY:** The etymology of the word "disdain" traces back to Latin through Old French. **Summary of Etymology:**
 - i. **Latin:** "dēdignāri" (to regard as unworthy)
 - 1. "Dē-" (down, away) + "dignāri" (to deem worthy, from "dignus" - worthy)
 - ii. **Old French:** "desdeignier" or "desdaigner" (to disdain, to scorn)
 - iii. **Middle English:** "disdainen" (to reject as unworthy, to scorn)
 - e. **Contempt** is a feeling that someone or something is not worthy of respect or consideration. It involves seeing them as inferior or beneath notice.
 - f. **Scorn** is an intense expression of derision or mockery towards someone or something viewed as beneath one's respect.
4. **Accure:** उपाजित होना
- a. Etymology can be traced through several languages. **Summary of Etymology:**
 - i. **Latin:** "Accrescere" (to grow, to increase)
 - 1. "Ad-" (to, toward) + "crescere" (to grow)
 - ii. **Old French:** "Acreue" (growth, increase)
 - iii. **Middle English:** "Accruen" (to accumulate, to increase)
5. **Squander:** गंवाना
- a. Etymology: The origin of this word is uncertain, it's possibly "imitative and related to dialectal expressions" implying scattering or reckless spending.
 - b. Sentence: He squandered all his savings on gambling.
6. **Perversity:** प्रतिकूल
7. **Subvert:** पलट देना
8. **Oracular:** wisdom, knowledge, prophecy
9. **Sly:** honest
10. **Cornerstone:** आधारशिला
11. **Thwart:** वीफल, बिगड़ना, आड़ा
12. **Sentinel:** पहरेदार = प्रहरी, संतरी
13. **Renowned:** प्रसिद्ध
14. **Lamenting:** विलाप, बिलख - बिलखकर रोना
15. **Strumming:** play guitar or similar instrument
16. **Lute:** guitar like instrument
17. **Phalanx:** झुंड
18. **Retreat:**
- a. **To Withdraw or Move Back:** To move away or withdraw from a difficult or dangerous situation or position.
 - i. **Example:** The army was forced to retreat from the battlefield.
 - ii. **Hindi:** सेना को युद्धक्षेत्र से पीछे हटने के लिए मजबूर किया गया।
 - b. **A Place of Refuge:** A quiet or private place where one goes to relax, rest, or escape from daily routines.
 - i. **Example:** They spent the weekend at a retreat in the mountains.

- ii. **Hindi:** उन्होंने पहाड़ियों में एक रिट्रीट में सप्ताहांत बिताया।
- c. **A Period of Withdrawal:** A period when people temporarily leave their usual environment to focus on personal reflection, relaxation, or training.
 - i. **Example:** The company organized a retreat for team-building activities.
 - ii. **Hindi:** कंपनी ने टीम-बिल्डिंग गतिविधियों के लिए एक रिट्रीट आयोजित किया।
- d. **In Religious Context:** A period of seclusion or withdrawal for spiritual reflection or prayer.
 - i. **Example:** The monks went on a spiritual retreat to deepen their meditation.
 - ii. **Hindi:** भिक्षु आध्यात्मिक ध्यान को गहरा करने के लिए एक रिट्रीट पर गए।

19. Beheaded: मौत की सजा देना

20. Disperse: फैलाने, बिखरना, इंधर - उंधर फैकना

21. Stunned: दंग रह जाना

22. Spectator: दर्शक

23. Solvency: कर दान क्षमता, capacity to pay

24. Insidious: कपटी, छली

25. Slandered: बदनाम, कलंक लगाना

26. Refute: खंडन करना, झूठा ठहराना, तर्क से असर ठहराना

27. Infuriate: क्रोध से भरना

28. Outright: प्रत्यक्ष= स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ने वाला

29. Barbs: अकड़

30. Mockery: मजाक उड़ाना

31. Humorous: रस लेने वाला, हास्यपूर्ण

32. अनफैथमेबल= irrational = तर्कहीन

33. Judge: निर्णय करना, आंकना, form an opinion or conclusion about

34. Scurry: जल्दी जल्दी दौड़ना / चलना , तेज तेज दौड़ना / चलना

35. Gracious: विनीत (विनय से भरा हुआ), कृपालु, कृपापूर्ण, नर्म और शिष्ट (जो अच्छी तरह धर्म का आचरण करता हो)

- a. **विनय:** विनय का मतलब होता है विनम्रता और संभावनाओं का सम्मान। यह एक गुण है जो व्यक्ति को समय, स्थिति, और व्यक्तित्व के अनुसार स्थानीय या समाजिक परिस्थितियों में समायोजित करता है।

विनय = संस्कारी, courtesy, decent

- b. "विनीत" शब्द का अर्थ होता है विनम्र और विनीति से भरा हुआ। यह शब्द विनम्रता, संवेदनशीलता, और संकोच को दर्शाता है। इसका उपयोग विशेष रूप से किसी के व्यक्तित्व या व्यवहार का वर्णन करने के लिए किया जाता है।

36. Vengefulness: प्रतिशोधपूर्ण, refers to a strong desire for revenge or retaliation against someone who has wronged you.

37. Rogue: दुष्ट, कपटी मनुष्य

38. Satire: Satire is a literary or artistic genre that uses humor, irony, ridicule, or exaggeration to critique and mock individuals, institutions, or society as a whole. Its purpose is often to highlight flaws, vices, or absurdities in order to provoke change, raise awareness, or simply entertain. Satire can take various forms, such as written works, cartoons, films, or performances, and it often relies on wit and clever wordplay to convey its message.

39. **Courtier:** राजदरबारी, A courtier is someone who is typically a member of a royal or noble court. They often hold a position of influence or favor with the monarch or ruler and may serve various roles such as advisors, diplomats, or companions. Courtiers are usually well-educated, cultured, and skilled in etiquette and social graces, as they navigate the intricacies of court life.

40. "Bolster" can be used as both a noun and a verb.

- a. As a noun, a bolster refers to a long, narrow cushion or pillow that is usually placed under other pillows for support, or it can refer to anything that provides support or reinforcement.
- b. As a verb, "to bolster" means to support, strengthen, or reinforce something, either physically or metaphorically. It can also mean to improve or boost something.

41. **Conspicuous:** सुस्पष्ट, easily noticeable or standing out in a way that attracts attention.

42. **Stroll:** "सैर करना"। यह किसी आरामदायक स्थान या जगह पर धीरे-धीरे चलने की क्रिया को दर्शाता है, बिना किसी विशेष उद्देश्य के।

43. **Acquit:** बरी करना

44. **Overlook:** can refer to:

- a. To Fail to Notice: To miss seeing or noticing something, often by accident or due to inattention.
 - i. Example: He overlooked an important detail in the report.
 - ii. Hindi: उसने रिपोर्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण को अनदेखा कर दिया।
- b. To Forgive or Ignore: To intentionally choose to ignore a mistake or fault, often out of kindness or leniency.
 - i. Example: The teacher decided to overlook the student's late submission this time.
 - ii. Hindi: शिक्षक ने इस बार छात्र की देर से की गई प्रस्तुति को माफ करने का निर्णय लिया।
- c. To Have a View From Above: To have a view of something from a higher place.
 - i. Example: The balcony overlooks the beautiful garden.
 - ii. Hindi: बालकनी से सुंदर बगीचे का दृश्य दिखता है।

45. **Generous:** उदार, प्रचुर, दानी, Generous" refers to a quality of being kind, giving, and willing to help others.

46. **Earshot:** "Earshot" means the distance within which sound can be heard or the range of hearing. It's typically used to describe the distance over which someone can hear something or be heard.

Usage in sentence:

- I couldn't help but overhear their conversation; they were within earshot of where I was sitting.
- They were out of earshot of the band's noise, and of the boozing of the crowd.

47. **Dwindle:** gradually decrease in size, amount, or strength. It implies a steady reduction or diminishing over time.

48. **Carcass:** "Carcass" refers to the dead body of an animal, typically one that has been slaughtered or died naturally. It's commonly used to describe the remains of larger animals, such as mammals or birds.

49. **Purported**: It is used to describe something that is claimed or supposed to be true, but there is doubt or skepticism about its accuracy or authenticity.

50. **Hoax**: छल **(50)**

51. **Silver lining**: उम्मीद की किरण, The "silver lining" refers to a hopeful or positive aspect of a situation that is otherwise considered negative or difficult. It's a metaphor for finding something good or beneficial in a challenging or unfortunate circumstance.

52. **Conjunction**: संजोयन, मेल, जोड

- GRAMMAR: A word used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause (e.g. and, but, if).

LIST OF CONJUNCTION WORDS		
COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS	SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS
<p>[FANBOYS]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• F is for "for"• A is for "and"• N is for "nor"• B is for "but"• O is for "or"• Y is for "yet"• S is for "so"  	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• both/and• whether/or• not only/but also• either/or• neither/nor• just/so• the/the• as/as• if/then• rather/than• no sooner/than• such/that• so/that	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• after• although• as• as if• as long as• as much as• as soon as• as far as• as though• by the time• in as much as• inasmuch• in order to• in order that• in case• lest• though• now that• now since• now when• now• even if• even• even though• provided• provide that• if• if then• if only• just as• where• wherever• whereas• where if• whether• since• because• whose• whoever• unless• while• before• why• so that• until• how• since• than• till• whenever• supposing• when• or not• what• if when

53. **Defecate**: discharge feces from the body.

54. **Bodycon**: A bodycon dress is tight and hugs the body, usually made of body-hugging, stretchy fabric that fits over a female's silhouette¹⁹¹ seamlessly.

55. **Veers**: घुमाना, मोड़ना, इटके से मुड़ना, घूम जाना

56. **Vantage**: सहलियत, सुविधा

57. **Yearn**: "Yearn" means to have an intense longing or desire for something, often accompanied by a sense of sadness or dissatisfaction due to its absence.

58. **Jousting**: घुड़सवार भाला-युद्ध, Jousting is a medieval sport or martial contest in which two mounted knights armed with lances or other weapons charge at each other with the goal of unseating their opponent from their horse. It was a popular form of competition and entertainment during the Middle Ages.

59. **Caparison**, caparisoned: A caparison is a decorative cloth covering used to adorn horses, particularly those ridden by knights in ceremonial events or jousting tournaments. It is often

elaborately embroidered or adorned with **heraldic** symbols, reflecting the status and identity of the rider.

- a. **Armory:** शस्त्रागार; a place where weapons and military equipment are stored or a collection of weapons.
- b. **heraldic:** कुलचिह्नीय, the study and creation of armory or coat of arms.
- c. **heraldry:** कुलचिह्न विद्या; the study of armory, including the design, display, and regulation of coats of arms and **heraldic** symbols.
- d. **herald:** अग्रदूत; a messenger or **forerunner**, often one who announces or proclaims significant news or events.
- e. **forerunner:** It refers to:
 - i. **A Predecessor or Ancestor:** Something or someone that came before another and may have influenced or led to its development.
 1. **Example:** The steam engine was a forerunner of modern-day trains.
 2. **Hindi:** आप इंजन आधुनिक ट्रेनों का पूर्ववर्ती था।
 - ii. **A Sign or Indication of Something to Come:** An event, condition, or person that indicates the approach of something or someone else, often in a more advanced or developed form.
 1. **Example:** Dark clouds are often a forerunner of a storm.
 2. **Hindi:** काले बादल अक्सर तूफान का संकेत होते हैं।
 - iii. **A Pioneer or Trailblazer:** Someone who leads the way for others in a particular field or activity.
 1. **Example:** She was a forerunner in the field of environmental science.
 2. **Hindi:** वह पर्यावरण विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अग्रदूत थीं।

60. **Attire:** "Attire" refers to the clothing or garments worn by a person, often used in a formal or specific context. It encompasses all items of clothing, including suits, dresses, accessories, and other articles worn to cover or adorn the body.

61. **Ingenious:** सरल, शुद्ध, चतुर, विद्यमान, it describes someone who is exceptionally clever, inventive, or resourceful in solving problems or creating new things. It can also refer to something that is characterized by originality, creativity, and cleverness in design or execution.

- a. **विद्यमान:** तपा हुआ, जला हुआ।

62. **Lodestone:**

- a. "Lodestone" is a naturally occurring mineral, often a form of magnetite, that possesses magnetic properties. It has the ability to attract iron and other ferrous materials. In ancient times, lodestones were used as compasses because they naturally align with the Earth's magnetic field, allowing travelers to determine direction.
- b. a person or thing that is the focus of attention or attraction.

63. **Flash in the pan:** A "flash in the pan" refers to something that initially shows great promise or success but ultimately fails to deliver any significant or lasting impact. It comes from the idea of a gun misfiring, where there's a brief flash of light in the pan but no bullet is fired, hence the effort or success is short-lived or illusory.

- a. How pan is referred above? > In the phrase "flash in the pan," the term "pan" refers to the pan of a firearm. In old firearms, the pan was a small container where gunpowder was placed. When the trigger was pulled, the gunpowder in the pan would ignite, creating a flash of light. If the gunpowder in the pan ignited but failed to ignite the main

charge in the barrel, it would result in a failure to fire the gun, hence the metaphorical use of "flash in the pan" to describe something that starts with promise but fails to deliver meaningful results.

64. **Humbug:** पाखंड, छल, कपट, "Humbug" is a term used to describe deceptive or dishonest behavior, especially in the context of insincere or false statements or actions intended to mislead or deceive others. It can also refer to something that is nonsensical or lacking in truth or substance.
65. **Impeccable:** त्रुटिहीन, निर्दोष, निष्कलंक, "Impeccable" means without fault or error, flawless, or perfect in every aspect. It describes something that is of the highest quality or standard and is free from any mistakes, defects, or flaws.
66. **Virtue:** गुण, सदाचार, भलाई, "Virtue" refers to a moral quality or characteristic considered to be good or desirable. It encompasses traits such as honesty, integrity, courage, kindness, and righteousness.
67. **Beguiled:** बहकाया, "Beguiled" means to be charmed, enchanted, or deceived by someone or something, often through cunning or deceitful means. It can also imply being misled or tricked into believing something that is not true.
68. **Eccentricities:** सनकीपन
69. **Insolent:** ढीठ, असम्म्य, showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect.
- Sentence: "She hated the insolent tone of his voice"
70. **Enthrall:** गुलाम बनाना, दास बनाना
71. **Pope:** The word "pope" comes from the Latin word "papa," which means "father." In the context of Christianity, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, the pope is the bishop of Rome and the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church. He is regarded as the successor of Saint Peter and holds supreme spiritual authority over Catholics. ***The title "pope" is a term of respect and affection used to address the leader of the Catholic Church.***
72. **Wear thin:** "To wear thin" means for something to gradually lose its effectiveness, strength, or impact over time.
- It's often used metaphorically to describe a situation, relationship, or argument that becomes less convincing, enjoyable, or tolerable as time passes. Just like a fabric that becomes thinner and weaker with repeated use, something that "wears thin" starts to feel less substantial or believable.
73. **Sparingly:** "Sparingly" means using or doing something in a limited or restrained manner.
- It suggests using only a small or moderate amount of something, rather than using it abundantly or excessively. For example, if you use salt sparingly, you use only a small amount to season your food.
74. **Vigilance:** "Vigilance" refers to the state or quality of being watchful, alert, and attentive to detect potential danger, threats, or problems.
75. **Fleeting:** क्षणिक (क्षणभंगुर); **lasting for a very short time.** For example, a fleeting glance is a quick or brief look, and a fleeting thought is a passing or momentary idea that doesn't linger for long.
76. **Scandalous:** लज्जाजनक, अपवादजनक, "Scandalous" describes something that is shocking, disgraceful, or morally offensive, often involving behavior that goes against accepted standards of decency or **propriety**. It can refer to actions, events, or situations that provoke public outrage or condemnation due to their unethical, dishonest, or inappropriate nature.

- a. **propriety**: शिष्टाचार; the state or quality of conforming to conventionally accepted standards of behavior or morals.

77. **Ostentatious**: दिखावटी, दिखावे का

78. **Enigmatic**: रहस्यमय; difficult to interpret or understand; mysterious.

79. **sadist**: A sadist is someone who derives pleasure or gratification from inflicting pain, suffering, or humiliation on others. This term is often used in psychology and discussions about human behavior. It's considered a concerning trait when it leads to harmful behavior towards others.

80. **no later than and not earlier than**:

- a. SENTENCE 1 - "The ads should be published no later than 7 AM EST on Monday"
 - i. In the above sentence, "no later than" means that the action should be done by the specified time, and it's okay to do it earlier.
- b. SENTENCE 2 - "But not earlier than Monday at 12 AM EST"
 - i. In above sentence, the action should begin on Monday at the earliest and should not start before midnight (12 AM) Eastern Standard Time (EST).

81. **Unsolicited**: It is information, advice, input, or suggestions that you didn't ask for. It can be unwanted and can make you feel irritated, shamed, or judged.

a. *Examples of unsolicited advice*

- i. A mother telling her daughter that she should break up with her boyfriend because cheating is a deal-breaker
- ii. Phone calls trying to sell you something

b. *Why people give unsolicited advice*

- i. Some people give unsolicited advice because they think they can help.
- ii. Others give unsolicited advice because they are insecure and build their self esteem on the idea of how much they can help other people.

c. *How to handle unsolicited advice*

- i. Sometimes the advice is helpful.
- ii. Other times, it's not so helpful and unwelcome.
- iii. You may not know how to respond.

82. **Maturity**: Maturity typically refers to the state or quality of being fully developed, grown, or adult-like in behavior, attitude, or character. It involves a combination of emotional, intellectual, and social qualities that enable a person to handle various situations with wisdom, responsibility, and self-control. Maturity often includes traits such as rationality, empathy, resilience, and the ability to make sound decisions based on experience and understanding. It's not just about age but rather about how someone responds to and navigates life's challenges and responsibilities.

83. **staggering**: चौंका देने वाला

84. **Hodgepodge**: गोलमाल

85. **decor**: the furnishing and decoration of a room.

86. **Tapestry**: जटिल बुना हुआ कपड़ा; a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving colored threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or furniture covering.

87. **Pagoda**: a Hindu or Buddhist temple, typically in the form of a many-tiered tower.

88. **Rorschach**: a psychological test in which a person is shown spots of ink and asked what they look like, as a way of learning about the person's personality or feelings.
89. **Assortment**: a miscellaneous collection of things or people.
90. **Knickknacks**: छोटी-छोटी वस्तुएं; small, inexpensive items or trinkets used for decoration or as collectibles.
- trinkets**: छोटी वस्तुएं; small, showy objects or ornaments of little value, often kept as **souvenirs** or for decoration.
 - souvenirs**: स्मृतिचिह्न; items kept as a reminder of a place, event, or experience, often purchased or collected during travels.
91. **Overlaid** is the past tense and past participle of the verb "overlay"; **Overlay** can refer to:
- To Cover or Lay Over Something**: To place one layer or object on top of another, often to add additional information, detail, or effect while keeping both visible.
 - Example**: The software allows you to overlay text on images.
 - Hindi**: सॉफ्टवेयर आपको छवियों पर पाठ overlay करने की अनुमति देता है।
 - An Additional Layer or Cover**: A layer or covering that is placed over something else.
 - Example**: The map had an overlay of weather patterns.
 - Hindi**: नक्शे पर मौसम पैटर्न की एक परत थी।
 - To Superimpose**: To place one element over another in a way that allows both to be seen or considered.
 - Example**: The artist overlaid the new design onto the old artwork.
 - Hindi**: कलाकार ने नए डिज़ाइन को पुराने चित्रकला पर overlay किया।
92. **Jarring**: झाकझोर देने वाला; something that is shocking or disturbing, often due to being out of place or unexpected.
- OR - चौंकाने वाला; causing a shock or disturbance, often in a way that is abrupt or unsettling.
93. "Juxtaposed" means to place two things close together or side by side, often for the purpose of comparison or contrast. It's about positioning elements in such a way that their differences or similarities are highlighted. For example, in a painting, contrasting colors might be juxtaposed to create visual interest, or in literature, contrasting characters might be juxtaposed to emphasize their differences in personality or beliefs.
94. "Communion" has several meanings, but it often refers to the **act of sharing intimate thoughts, emotions, or experiences with others, especially within a close-knit group or community**. It can also refer to the act of sharing a religious sacrament, particularly in Christianity, where it typically involves the sharing of bread and wine as symbols of the body and blood of Christ, fostering a sense of spiritual unity among believers. **Additionally, it can refer to a feeling of deep connection or oneness with something greater than oneself, whether it be nature, the universe, or a divine entity.**
95. "Admonitions" (चैतावनी) refer to warnings or pieces of advice given with the intention of correcting behavior or avoiding potential problems. They can be gentle reminders or more stern reprimands³¹², depending on the seriousness of the situation.
96. **Unrivaled**: better than {everyone or everything of the same type}. (बेजोड़).
97. **Proclivity**: झुकाव; a natural or habitual inclination or tendency towards something.
98. **Outset**: the start or beginning

99. **Gauging** meaning involves assessing or determining the significance or understanding of something.

a. depending on the context:

- i. माप - Measurement or a tool for measurement.
- ii. अनुमान - Estimate or approximation.
- iii. विश्लेषण - Analysis or evaluation.

100. "**Scrutinizing**" means closely examining or inspecting something in detail, often with a critical eye. It involves carefully analyzing the components, details, or aspects of a subject to understand it thoroughly or to assess its quality, accuracy, or validity. (**100**)

101. **Brace**:

- a. सहारा देना; a device used to support, stabilize, or strengthen a part of the body, such as an orthopedic brace for injured limbs.
 - i. *He wore a brace on his knee to help with recovery.* (उसने अपने घुटने पर एक सहारा डाला ताकि वह ठीक हो सके।)
- b. सुदृढ़ करना; to prepare or strengthen oneself for something challenging or difficult.
 - i. *She braced herself for the difficult conversation with her boss.* (उसने अपने बॉस के साथ कठिन बातचीत के लिए खुद को तैयार किया।)
- c. धातु की पट्टी; a supporting structure or piece used in construction or mechanical contexts to provide stability.
 - i. *The engineers installed braces to reinforce the building's framework.* (इंजीनियरों ने इमारत के ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए धातु की पट्टियाँ लगाईं।)
- d. "**I braced myself**" typically means that someone mentally or physically prepared themselves for something challenging, difficult, or unexpected. It implies getting ready for an impact or an adverse situation by steeling oneself emotionally, mentally, or physically.

102. "**Exhilarating**" describes something that is extremely exciting, thrilling, or invigorating. It's a feeling of intense joy, enthusiasm, or stimulation that comes from engaging in an activity or experiencing something that is highly enjoyable or adrenaline-inducing.

103. "**Sodomized**" refers to forced anal intercourse, often used in a violent or non-consensual context. It's a term derived from the biblical story of Sodom and Gomorrah, where the residents were said to engage in sinful behavior, including sexual acts. In contemporary usage, it's typically used to describe a criminal act of sexual assault or rape involving anal penetration without consent.

104. "**Pundits**" are experts or commentators who are knowledgeable and often offer opinions or insights on specific subjects, particularly in politics, sports, or media. They are usually well-versed in their field and provide analysis, commentary, or predictions based on their expertise.

105. "**Prurient**" describes something characterized by or arousing an excessive interest in sexual matters or desires. It often implies a lascivious or unhealthy fascination with sexual topics, typically beyond what is considered appropriate or socially acceptable.

106. "**Refrained**" means to abstain or hold back from doing something, especially something one desires or is tempted to do. It implies exercising restraint or self-control in order to avoid a particular action or behavior.

107. "**Imply**" means to suggest or indicate something indirectly or without explicitly stating it. It involves conveying a message or meaning through implications, hints, or context rather than directly expressing it.
108. "**Implications**" refer to the indirect consequences, effects, or results that arise from a particular action, decision, or statement. They are the logical extensions or inferred meanings that can be drawn from something, often beyond its explicit content. Implications can be both intended and unintended, and they can have significant impact on a situation or outcome.
109. **Compassion:**
- सहानुभूति; sympathetic pity and concern for the sufferings or misfortunes of others
 - She showed great compassion towards the victims of the disaster. (उसने आपदा के पीड़ितों के प्रति महान सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित की।)
 - दयालुता; a deep awareness of the suffering of another coupled with the wish to relieve it
 - His compassion for animals led him to become a veterinarian. (जानवरों के प्रति उसकी दयालुता ने उसे एक पशु चिकित्सक बनने की प्रेरणा दी।)
 - करुणा; the feeling of wanting to help those who are hurting
 - Compassion is essential for building strong communities. (करुणा मजबूत समुदाय बनाने के लिए आवश्यक है।)
 - Compassion** is the ability to understand and empathize with the suffering or difficulties of others, coupled with the desire to alleviate that suffering or help ease those difficulties. It involves kindness, empathy, and a genuine concern for others' well-being. (सहानुभूति, दया, तरस)
 - (Cambridge Dictionary) compassion: a strong feeling of sympathy and sadness for the suffering or bad luck of others and a wish to help them;
 - Sentence Example:* I was hoping she might show a little compassion.
110. "**Vague**" refers to something that is unclear, imprecise, or lacking in detail. It's often used to describe statements, descriptions, or explanations that are not specific or definite, making it difficult to understand or interpret them accurately.
111. "**Disquieting**" describes something that causes feelings of unease, disturbance, or anxiety. It suggests a sense of discomfort or unrest, often resulting from uncertainty, fear, or a sense of impending trouble.
112. "**Nexus**" refers to a connection or link between two or more things. It can also denote a central or focal point where multiple elements converge or intersect. In technology, a "nexus" often refers to a network or series of connections, particularly in the context of a central point where devices or systems meet and interact.
113. "**Aptly**" means appropriately or fittingly.
114. **Despair:**
- निराशा; a state of complete loss of hope
 - She felt a deep sense of despair after hearing the bad news. (खराब समाचार सुनने के बाद उसने निराशा का गहरा अनुभव किया।)
 - वेदना; to lose all hope or confidence
 - The long wait for answers led him to despair of ever getting help. (उत्तर के लिए लंबे इंतजार ने उसे कभी मदद मिलने की निराशा में डाल दिया।)
 - दुखी होना; to be in a state of distress

- i. Despair can sometimes lead to positive change if it motivates action. (निराशा कभी-कभी सकारात्मक बदलाव की ओर ले जा सकती है यदि यह कार्रवाई को प्रेरित करें।)
115. **"Dire"** (भयंकर, अत्यंत): It describes a situation or circumstance that is extremely serious, urgent, or fraught with severe consequences. It implies that the situation is grave, critical, or dangerous.
116. **Demise:** अंत, विगटन (अलग करना, तोड़ना)
- "Demise" generally refers to the death of a person, especially in a formal or respectful context. It can also refer to the end or termination of something, such as the closure of a business or the downfall of a regime.
117. **Unremarkable:** असाधारण
- "Unremarkably" means in a manner that is not worthy of particular attention or comment; it's something that is ordinary or typical.
118. **"Prognostication":** "पूर्वानुमान" (pūrvānumān) or "भविष्यवाणी" (bhaviṣyavāṇī) in Hindi.
119. **"Intractable"** refers to something that is difficult to manage, control, or solve. It can describe a problem or a person who is stubborn or hard to deal with. (अटल, अधिक चढ़ाव वाला)
120. **"Sophomore"** is a term used in the United States education system to refer to a student in their second year of high school or college.
- "Sophomore" translates to "दूसरा वर्षीय" (Doosra Varsiya) in Hindi. It refers to a student in the second year of high school, college, or university.
121. The terms "psychologist" and "psychiatrist" both relate to mental health professionals, but they have different roles and qualifications:
- A **psychologist** is a mental health professional who studies human behavior and mental processes. They typically hold a doctoral degree (Ph.D. or Psy.D.) in psychology and may specialize in areas such as clinical psychology, counseling psychology, or research. Psychologists often provide therapy, conduct psychological assessments, and offer counseling services.
 - A **psychiatrist** is a medical doctor (M.D. or D.O.) who specializes in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses. Psychiatrists are trained in both medicine and psychology and can prescribe medication to treat mental health disorders. They may also provide therapy or counseling, but their primary focus is on the medical aspects of mental health care.

In summary, while both psychologists and psychiatrists work in the field of mental health, psychologists primarily focus on therapy and counseling using psychological techniques, while psychiatrists have a medical background and can prescribe medication in addition to providing therapy.

Psychoanalysts: Specialists in psychoanalysis; may come from various professional backgrounds; focus on long-term, in-depth therapy exploring unconscious processes.

In Hindi:

- "Psychologist" = "मनोवैज्ञानिक" (*Manovigyanik*).
- "Psychiatrist" = "मनोचिकित्सक" (*Manochikitsak*).

122. "**Reuptake**" refers to the process by which neurotransmitters, which are chemical messengers in the brain, are reabsorbed by the neuron that released them after they have transmitted a signal to another neuron. This process helps regulate the level of neurotransmitters in the synaptic cleft, the small gap between neurons, and is crucial for maintaining normal communication between neurons in the brain.
123. An "**inhibitor**" is a substance or agent that interferes with or suppresses a biological or chemical process. In various contexts, inhibitors can block or reduce the activity of enzymes, neurotransmitters, receptors, or other molecules involved in biochemical pathways or physiological functions. They are often used in medicine to treat diseases or disorders by targeting specific biological processes.
124. "**Altruism**" refers to the selfless concern for the well-being of others, often expressed through acts of kindness, generosity, or sacrifice. Altruistic actions are motivated by a desire to help others without expecting anything in return, and they can range from small gestures of kindness to significant acts of philanthropy or volunteerism.
a. "Altruism" translates to "स्वार्थहीनता" (*Svarthahinata*) in Hindi.
125. "**Exhorting**" means strongly urging or encouraging someone to do something, often by using persuasive language or appeals. It involves advising, admonishing, or urging someone to take a particular action or to behave in a certain way.
a. "Exhorting" translates to "प्रेरित करना" (*Prerit karna*) in Hindi.
126. "**Theology**" refers to the study of religious beliefs, doctrines, and practices, particularly within a specific religious tradition or context. It involves the systematic and critical examination of concepts such as the nature of the divine, the origins of religious beliefs, the interpretation of sacred texts, and the role of religion in society and individual lives.
127. "**Exoticism**" refers to the quality of being exotic, which means being strikingly different or unusual, often in a way that is culturally or geographically distant from one's own experience.
a. In Hindi, "exoticism" translates to "विदेशीपन" (*Videshipan*) or "अज्ञातता" (*Ajnātatā*).
128. "**Pantheism**" is the belief that the universe, nature, or reality as a whole is divine, and that divinity permeates everything. In pantheism, there is no distinction between a creator god and the universe itself; rather, the universe is considered to be the embodiment of the divine.
a. In Hindi, "pantheism" translates to "सर्वभूतवाद" (*Sarvabhūtavād*).
129. "**Startled**" means to feel sudden shock, surprise, or alarm, often in response to something unexpected or startling.
a. In Hindi, "startled" translates to "चौंकाया" (*Chauṅkāyā*) or "अचेत" (*Achet*).
130. "**Quintessentially**" means representing the most perfect or typical example of something; it embodies the essential or most characteristic qualities of a particular thing or concept.
131. "**Miniature**" refers to something that is much smaller in scale or size compared to its usual or typical size. It can also refer to a small-scale representation or model of something larger. For example, a miniature painting is a small, detailed painting, often depicting scenes or portraits.
132. "**Innate**" means existing in one from birth; inherent or natural rather than acquired or learned.

- a. In Hindi, "innate" translates to "अंगीकृत" (Angikrit) or "सहज" (Sahaj).
133. "**Notion**" refers to a belief, idea, or concept, often one that is vague or not fully formed.
- a. In Hindi, "notion" translates to "धारणा" (Dharana) or "विचार" (Vichar).
134. "**Morphed**" means to undergo a transformation or change, often in terms of appearance or form.
- a. In Hindi, "morphed" translates to "रूपांतरित" (Roopantarit) or "रूपांतरित होना" (Roopantarit hona).
135. "**Bystanders**" are people who witness an event or situation but do not actively participate or intervene.
- a. "**Upstanders**" are individuals who actively speak out or take action to support others or address injustice or wrongdoing.
 - b. In Hindi:
 - i. "Bystanders" translates to "दर्शक" (Darshak) or "अद्यक्ष" (Adhyaksh).
 - ii. "Upstanders" translates to "साहसी" (Sāhastī) or "उत्तरदाता" (Uttaradātā).
136. "**Lest**" is a conjunction that means "for fear that" or "in order to prevent any possibility that." It is used to introduce a clause expressing something that should be avoided or prevented. For example, "She studied diligently lest she fail the exam." In this sentence, "lest" indicates that she studied diligently to prevent the possibility of failing the exam.
- a. Sentence Example: *Every child is taught to be on the look out for bullied lest they become bystanders instead of up upstanders.*
 - i. Translation in hindi: "हर बच्चे को यह सिखाया जाता है कि उन्हें बुली की ओर सतर्क रहना चाहिए, ताकि वे दर्शक बनने के बजाय उत्तरदाता बनें।"
137. "**Adversity**" means difficulties or hardships, especially in one's life or circumstances.
- a. In Hindi, "adversity" translates to "विपत्ति" (Vipatti) or "दुर्भाग्य" (Durbhagya).
138. "**Hedonism**" is a philosophical doctrine that states that pleasure or happiness is the highest good and the primary aim of human life. It suggests that the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain are the central driving forces behind human behavior.
- a. In Hindi, "hedonism" translates to "भोगवाद" (Bhogvad) or "सुखवाद" (Sukhvad).
139. "**Subdue**" means to bring under control or to overcome, typically through force or persuasion. In Hindi, "subdue" translates to "नियंत्रित करना" (Niyamtrit karna) or "वश में करना" (Vash mein karna).
- a. **Sentences:**
 - i. The calming music helped to **subdue** the rowdy crowd, easing the tension in the room.
 - ii. Despite his best efforts to **subdue** his anger, the frustration was evident in his voice.
 - iii. The explorers had to **subdue** their excitement as they approached the ancient ruins, wary of potential dangers.
140. "**Sedative**" is a substance or medication that has a calming or tranquilizing effect, typically used to induce sleep or reduce anxiety.
- a. In Hindi, "sedative" translates to "शांति देनेवाला" (Shanti dene vala) or "निद्रा लानेवाला" (Nidra lane vala).
141. "**Proposition**" has multiple meanings:
- a. It can refer to a statement or idea that is put forward for consideration or discussion.
 - b. In logic and mathematics, it refers to a statement that is either true or false.

- c. It can also refer to a formal suggestion or plan, especially in a business or political context.

In Hindi, "proposition" translates to "प्रस्ताव" (Prastav) or "उत्पादन" (Utpadan).

142. "**Resentment**" is a feeling of bitterness or **indignation** at having been treated unfairly or with disrespect.
 - a. In Hindi, "resentment" translates to "नाराज़गी" (Narazgi) or "इर्ष्या" (Irshya).
143. "**Indignation**," which refers to anger or annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment or injustice.
144. **devour (devoured):**
 - a. निगल लिया; to eat something quickly and eagerly, often in large quantities.
 - i. *He devoured the sandwich in just a few bites.* (उसने सैंडविच को कुछ ही कौर में निगल लिया।)
 - b. ग्रस लिया; to consume or destroy something with intensity or enthusiasm.
 - i. *She devoured the novel in one sitting because it was so captivating.* (उसने उपन्यास को एक ही बार में पढ़ लिया क्योंकि वह इतना दिलचस्प था।)
145. "**Purports**" in English means the meaning or substance of something, especially when not immediately apparent. In Hindi, it translates to "अर्थ" (Arth).
146. "**Coveted**" in English means eagerly desired or sought after. In Hindi, it translates to "इच्छित" (Ichchhit).
147. "**Swain**" is an old-fashioned term that refers to a young lover or suitor, especially a country youth.
148. "**Treads**" in English can refer to the action of stepping or walking on something, or it can refer to the grooved surface of a tire that makes contact with the road. In Hindi, it translates to "पग रखना" (Pag rakhna) or "चाल" (Chaal) when referring to stepping or walking, and "गाड़ी की फुटपैथ" (Gaadi ki footpath) when referring to the grooved surface of a tire.
149. "**Clouted**" can mean either being struck with the hand or a heavy blow or object. It can also mean being influenced or affected by something.
150. "**Shoon**" is an archaic form of the word "shoes" in English. In Hindi, it translates to "जूते" (Jootay). **(150)**
151. "**Archaic**" refers to something that is old-fashioned, outdated, or no longer in common use. It can also refer to a style or form of language that was used in ancient times.
152. "**Obscurity**" in English refers to the state of being unknown, inconspicuous, or not well-known. In Hindi, it translates to "अज्ञातता" (Ajnata).
153. "**Eminence**" in English refers to high status or importance, often in a specific field or domain.
 - a. In Hindi, "Eminence" can be translated as "प्रतिष्ठा" (pratishtha) or "श्रेष्ठता" (shreshthata).
154. **Eminence:** In English, "eminence" means a position of high rank or prominence. In Hindi, it can be translated as "प्रतिष्ठा" (pratishtha) or "उत्कृष्टता" (utkrishtata).

155. "**Posterity**" refers to all future generations, the descendants of a person, or those who will come after. In Hindi, it can be translated as "आने वाले पीढ़ियों" (Aane waale peedhiyon) or "आगामी पीढ़ियों" (Aagami peedhiyon).
156. "**Vanity**" refers to excessive pride in one's appearance, abilities, or achievements, often accompanied by a lack of humility. In Hindi, it can be translated as "अहंकार" (Ahankaar) or "दिखावा" (Dikhaava).
157. "**Purgatory**" refers to a place or state of temporary suffering or punishment in some Christian beliefs, where souls are purified before entering heaven.
- In Hindi, "purgatory" can be translated as "शोधस्थान" (Shodhsthān) or "शुद्धि स्थान" (Shuddhi Sthān), which convey the idea of a place of purification or cleansing.
158. **Cogent:** The word "cogent" means clear, logical, and convincing. In Hindi, you can translate it as "समझदार" (samajhdar), which also implies intelligent or sensible.
159. **Facile:** The word "facile" means something that is easily achieved or effortless. In Hindi, you can translate it as "सरल" (saral), which also denotes simplicity or ease.
160. **Indebted:** The word "indebted" means owing gratitude for a service or favor received. In Hindi, it can be translated as "ऋणी" (rinī), which denotes being in debt or indebted.
161. **Fortitude:** The word "fortitude" refers to courage and resilience in facing adversity. In Hindi, it can be translated as "धैर्य" (dhairy), which also implies strength of mind and endurance.
162. **Maxims:** The word "maxims" refers to concise expressions of general truths or principles. In Hindi, it can be translated as "सूक्ष्मविचार" (sūkṣmavicār) or "नीति" (nīti).
163. **Astray:** गुमराह
a. He was led astray by boozy colleagues
b. शराबी सहकर्मियों ने उसे गुमराह किया था
164. **cunnilingus:** stimulation of the female genitals using the tongue or lips.
165. **Odyssey:** The word "Odyssey" refers to a long and adventurous journey, often filled with notable experiences and challenges. It originates from Homer's epic poem "The Odyssey," which describes the adventures of the Greek hero Odysseus as he returns home from the Trojan War.
- In Hindi, "Odyssey" can be translated as "दुर्घ यात्रा" (durgha yatra) or "दीर्घ यात्रा" (dirgha yatra), which both imply a long and eventful journey. Another possible translation is "रोमांचक यात्रा" (romanchak yatra), which emphasizes the adventurous aspect of the journey.
166. **mung:** manipulate (data).
167. **breath** (noun) the air taken into or expelled from the lungs.
168. **breathe** (verb): take air into the lungs and then expel it, especially as a regular physiological process.
169. A desiccant is a hygroscopic substance that is used to induce or sustain a state of dryness (desiccation) in its vicinity; it is the opposite of a humectant. Commonly encountered pre-packaged desiccants are solids that absorb water.
- Chatgpt:** A desiccant is a substance that absorbs moisture from its environment, thereby keeping its surroundings dry. Desiccants are often used in packaging, storage, and shipping to protect products from moisture damage. Common desiccants include silica gel, calcium chloride, and activated charcoal. They are particularly useful for

preserving the integrity of food, pharmaceuticals, and electronic equipment by preventing mold, corrosion, and other moisture-related issues.

170. **humectant**: A humectant is a substance used to retain moisture. Humectants attract water from the surrounding environment and help to keep products, such as cosmetics, food, and pharmaceuticals, hydrated. In skincare and personal care products, humectants help to keep the skin moist by drawing water from the air into the skin. Common examples of humectants include glycerin, hyaluronic acid, and propylene glycol. They are essential for maintaining the texture, stability, and effectiveness of various products by preventing them from drying out.
171. "Incite" means to provoke or stir up action, often with a negative connotation. It typically refers to actions or words that encourage or urge others to engage in something, especially something violent or unlawful.
172. **milieu**: "Milieu" is a French word that means "environment" or "surroundings." In English, it is used to describe the social, cultural, or physical setting in which something occurs or develops. The term often refers to the context or conditions that influence individuals or events. For example, one might talk about the artistic milieu of Paris in the 1920s to refer to the vibrant and influential community of artists and intellectuals during that time.
173. **condemn**: It means to express strong disapproval of someone or something, typically in a formal or public way. It can also mean to declare someone or something to be wrong, guilty, or evil, or to pronounce judgment against.
- In Hindi, "condemn" can be translated as "निंदा करना" (ninda karna) or "दोषी ठहराना" (doshi thaharana), depending on the context. Here are both translations:
 - निंदा करना (ninda karna) - to criticize or express strong disapproval.
 - दोषी ठहराना (doshi thaharana) - to declare guilty or to sentence.
 - Etymology: The word "condemn" has an interesting etymology. It comes from the Latin word "condemnare," which is composed of "con-" (together) and "damnare" (to sentence or condemn). In ancient Rome, "damnare" was used in legal contexts to denote a judicial sentence or verdict. Over time, "condemn" in English came to mean to express strong disapproval of something, especially in a moral or legal sense, often resulting in a judgment against it. So, "condemn" retains its legal and moral connotations from its Latin roots.
174. **arduous**: The word "arduous" means involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring.
- In Hindi, "arduous" can be translated as "कठिन" (kathin) or "कठिन परिश्रम का" (kathin parishram ka).
175. **henpecked**: The term "henpecked" is used to describe a man who is constantly being nagged, harassed, or dominated by his wife or partner. It often carries a connotation of the man being submissive to the extent that his decisions and actions are heavily influenced or controlled by his wife.
- In Hindi, "henpecked" can be translated as "जोरु का गुलाम" (pronounced as "joru ka gulaam"). This phrase directly translates to "a slave of the wife," reflecting the idea of a man who is dominated by his wife.
176. The word "**repressed**" means to suppress or restrain something, often emotions or desires, to keep it under control or to prevent it from being expressed openly.

- a. In Hindi, "repressed" can be translated as "दबा हुआ" (daba hua) or "दबाया हुआ" (dabaya hua).
- b. Sentence examples:
 - i. English: He has repressed his anger for a long time.
 - ii. Hindi: उसने अपने गुस्से को लंबे समय से दबा रखा है।
- c. **Difference between suppress and repress** - Both terms involve the idea of stopping or holding back
 - i. "suppress" is more about **external** actions and force
 - ii. "repress" is about **internal** restraint and control.

177. **Antagonistic:** It means showing or feeling active opposition or hostility toward someone or something.

- a. In Hindi, "antagonistic" can be translated to "विरोधी" (Virodh)
- b. प्रतिपक्ष, (opponents)
- c. Etymology:
 - i. The word "antagonist" originates from the Greek word "antagonistes," which is derived from "antagonizesthai," meaning "to struggle against, to contend with," or "to act in opposition." In ancient Greek drama, the "antagonistes" was the principal character who opposed or contended with the protagonist, often creating conflict and tension within the narrative. Over time, the term has broadened in usage to refer to any character, force, or substance that opposes or competes with another in a story, conflict, or process. In medicine and pharmacology, an antagonist is a substance that interferes with or inhibits the physiological action of another substance or system.
- d. **Protagonist:** Protagonist: प्रमुख; main character
 - i. Etymology: The term "protagonist" also **has its roots in ancient Greek**. It comes from the Greek word "protagonistes," which is a combination of "protos," meaning "first," and "agonistes," meaning "actor" or "combatant." In ancient Greek drama, the "protagonistes" was the principal actor, typically playing the leading role and often representing the character around whom the plot revolves. Over time, "protagonist" has come to refer to the main character or central figure in a story, novel, play, or other narrative work. They are usually the character whose actions and decisions drive the plot forward and with whom the audience tends to identify or sympathize.

178. **allopathy:** the treatment of disease by conventional means, i.e. with drugs having effects opposite to the symptoms.

179. **continuum:** The term "continuum" refers to a continuous sequence or range, where elements transition smoothly and without distinct separations from one to another.

- a. In Hindi, "continuum" can be translated as "निरंतरता" (nirantarta).

180. **Pacifier:** The term "pacifier" refers to a small rubber or plastic object that a baby sucks on to feel comforted and calm. It is also known as a "dummy" in British English.

- a. In Hindi, a pacifier is commonly called "चूसनी" (pronounced "choosni").

181. "Preface" means a preliminary statement or introduction to a book, typically stating its subject, purpose, and scope. In Hindi, it is translated as "प्रस्तावना" (Prastavna).

182. **conglomerate:** It is a large corporation that consists of diverse divisions, often unrelated to each other, operating in various industries under one corporate group. These divisions may

be involved in distinct business activities such as manufacturing, services, technology, etc.

E.g., **Alphabet Inc, Tata Group**

- a. In Hindi, "conglomerate" can be translated to "बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी" (bahuraṣṭrīya kampanī) or "विविध व्यवसाय समूह" (vividh vyavsay samūh).
 - i. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनी (bahuraṣṭrīya kampanī): This translates to "multinational company."
 - ii. विविध व्यवसाय समूह (vividh vyavsay samūh): This translates to "diverse business group."
183. **compliance:** It generally means adhering to rules, regulations, or standards set by an authority or policy. It involves following guidelines and fulfilling requirements.
- a. The Hindi translation for "compliance" is "अनुपालन" (pronounced as "anupaalan"). This word carries the same connotation of following rules and adhering to standards or guidelines.
184. "**Berserk**" is an adjective that means to be in a state of frenzied or uncontrollable rage or wild behavior. It often describes someone who is acting in a violent and destructive manner without restraint.
- a. In Hindi, "berserk" can be translated to:
 - i. पागल (pagal) - which means "crazy" or "mad"
 - ii. उन्मत्त (unmatt) - which means "frantic" or "frenzied"
 - iii. उग्र (ugra) - which means "fierce" or "furious"
185. "**Subside**" is a verb that means to become less intense, violent, or severe; to diminish or decrease. It can also mean to sink to a lower or normal level.
- a. In Hindi, "subside" can be translated to:
 - i. शांत होना (shant hona) - which means "to become calm" or "to quiet down"
 - ii. कम होना (kam hona) - which means "to decrease" or "to reduce"
 - iii. बैठ जाना (baith jana) - which means "to settle down" or "to sink"
186. "**Recapitulate**" is a verb that means to summarize or restate the main points of something.
- a. In Hindi, "recapitulate" can be translated to:
 - i. संक्षेप में दोहराना (sankshep mein dohrana) - which means "to repeat in brief"
 - ii. संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करना (sankshep mein prastut karna) - which means "to present in brief"
 - iii. पुनःसारांश प्रस्तुत करना (punah saaransh prastut karna) - which means "to present a summary again"
187. **Foliage:** It refers to the leaves of a plant. It encompasses all the greenery you see on trees, shrubs, and other plants. In Hindi, you can translate "foliage" as "पर्ण समूह" 1. So, when you admire the lush green leaves on a tree, you're appreciating its beautiful foliage! 
188. The word "**partakes**" has several meanings in English, and it can be translated to Hindi in different ways:
- a. भाग लेना (bhāg lenā): This translation captures the sense of participating or sharing in something. For example, "We shared the cake" can be expressed as "हमने केक का भाग लिया".
 - b. ग्रहण करना (grahaṇ karnā): This conveys the idea of receiving or accepting something. For instance, "She didn't partake of the food all night" can be translated as "उसने रात भर खाना नहीं ग्रहण किया".

- c. सम्मिलित होना (sammilit honā): This implies being involved or integrated. For example, "I am joining Tai Chi classes this week" can be expressed as "मैं इस सप्ताह टाई ची क्लासेस में सम्मिलित हो रहा हूँ" in Hindi1.
 - d. हिस्सा लेना (hissā lenā): This means taking a share or participating. For instance, "He wants no formal part in this case" can be translated as "उसे इस मामले में कोई औपचारिक भाग नहीं लेना है".
189. transcendental: It describes something that lies beyond practical experience and cannot be understood by ordinary reasoning.
190. **Boning:** It can have different meanings depending on the context:
- a. Culinary: In cooking, boning refers to the process of removing bones from meat, poultry, or fish. This is often done to make the food easier to eat or prepare in certain recipes.
 - b. Fashion/Costume Design: In fashion, particularly in the construction of corsets or structured garments, boning refers to the use of rigid strips (traditionally made of whalebone but now more commonly made of plastic or metal) inserted into the fabric to provide shape and support.
 - c. Slang (Sexual Context): In informal slang, "boning" can be a **crude** term for sexual intercourse.
 - i. *What does the crude term mean here?*

The term "crude" in this context means that the language is blunt, coarse, or lacking in refinement. It's often considered vulgar or offensive. So, when "boning" is referred to as a crude term for sexual intercourse, it implies that this usage is informal and can be seen as inappropriate or disrespectful in polite or formal settings.
 - d. Woodworking: In woodworking, boning involves using a straight edge or line to check the flatness or straightness of a surface.
 - e. The meaning of term **boning** should be inferred based on the specific context in which it is used.
191. **Silhouette:** [Google image search](#), It refers to the image of a person, animal, object, or scene represented as a solid shape of a single color, usually black, with its edges matching the outline of the subject. The interior of a silhouette is featureless, and it is typically presented on a lighter background, making the outline clearly visible. The term originates from the mid-18th century and is derived from the name of Étienne de Silhouette, a French finance minister known for his austerity measures and also for his hobby of cutting paper portraits. **Silhouettes are commonly used in various art forms and visual media, including:**
- a. **Portrait Art:** Creating detailed profiles of individuals, especially popular before the advent of photography.
 - b. **Graphic Design:** Simplified shapes for logos, icons, and other visual elements.
 - c. **Film and Photography:** To create dramatic effects by emphasizing the shape and outline rather than details.
 - d. **Fashion Design:** To illustrate the outline and general shape of garments.

- i. **Source: Merriam Webster Dictionary - a woman's tight stiff undergarment worn to support or give shape to waist and hips. corset.**

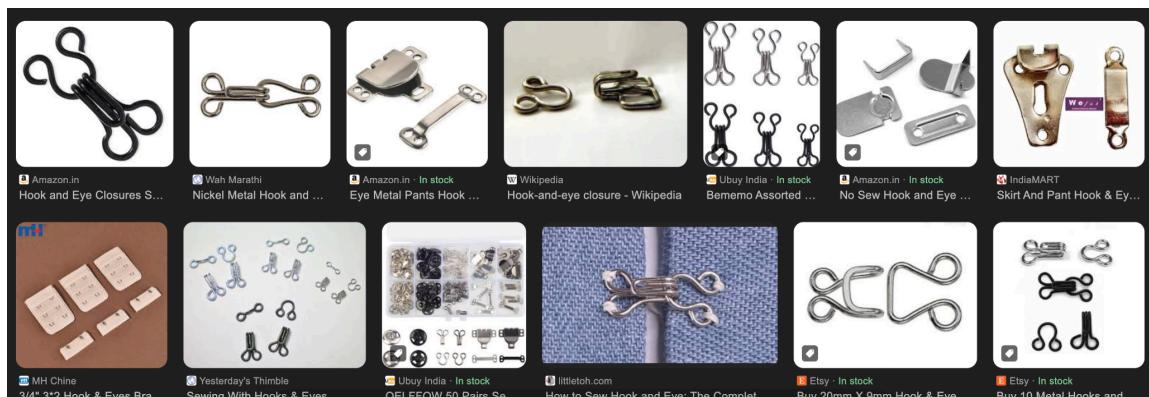
Silhouettes are valued for their simplicity, striking visual impact, and the way they can convey a lot of information about the shape and form of the subject with minimal detail.

192. hourglass silhouette

a.



193. Hook-and-Eye Closure:



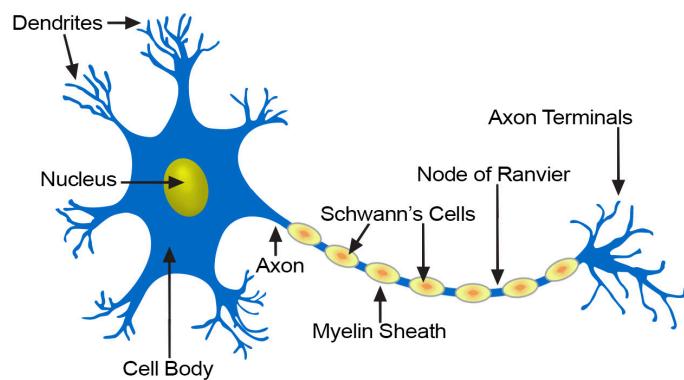
a.

194. The term "bust" has several meanings depending on the context:
- Sculpture:** A sculpture of a person's head, shoulders, and chest.
 - Financial failure:** When used in a financial context, "bust" refers to a business or individual that has gone bankrupt or experienced a severe financial loss.
 - Police action:** In law enforcement, a "bust" refers to an arrest or a raid, often related to illegal activities.
 - Break or damage:** Informally, "bust" can mean to break or damage something, e.g., "I busted my phone."
 - Failure:** In general use, it can also mean a failure or flop, e.g., "The event was a bust."
 - Body part:** Informally, "bust" can refer to a woman's breasts.
 - a woman's chest as measured around her breasts. i.e., "a 36-inch bust"

Each meaning is derived from different contexts and usage, so the specific definition will depend on how the term is being used.

195. **Noose**: It refers to a loop with a slipknot that tightens when pulled, commonly used to trap animals or as a method of execution by hanging.
- In Hindi, "noose" is translated as "फंदा" (pronounced as "fandaa").
196. **silos**: It has contextual meanings:
- Agricultural Context**: A structure for storing bulk materials, such as grain.
 - In Hindi: अनाज या बल्क सामग्री को संग्रहित करने के लिए संरचना
 - Organizational Context**: The separation of different departments or teams within an organization that do not effectively communicate or collaborate with each other.
 - In Hindi: संगठन के विभिन्न विभागों या टीमों के बीच प्रभावी संचार या सहयोग का अभाव
i.e., विभागीय पृथक्करण (Vibhagiya Prithakkaran)
 - Military Context**: An underground chamber used to house and launch missiles.
 - In Hindi: मिसाइलों को रखने और लॉन्च करने के लिए भूमिगत कक्ष
197. "**Wallowing**" means indulging in an unrestrained way in something that creates a pleasurable sensation, often used metaphorically to describe immersing oneself in negative emotions like sadness or self-pity.
- In Hindi, "**wallowing**" can be translated as "डूबना" (**doobna**) when used in a context of being immersed in something. For example:
 - "He is wallowing in self-pity" can be translated to "वह आत्म-दया में डूबा हुआ है" (vah aatma-daya mein dooba hua hai).
198. **Resentment**: A feeling of anger or displeasure about someone or something unfair.
- Translation in Hindi: आक्रोश (Aakrosh)
 - For example: "She felt a deep resentment towards her colleague."
 - In Hindi: "उसने अपने सहकर्मी के प्रति गहरा आक्रोश महसूस किया।"
199. **couch surf**: "Couch surfing" refers to the practice of staying overnight on someone's couch or in their home instead of staying in a hotel or other paid accommodation. This is often done as a way to save money while traveling. The term has also evolved into a broader cultural phenomenon, facilitated by online platforms such as Couchsurfing.com, where hosts offer free accommodation to travelers. It's not just about finding a free place to stay, but also about cultural exchange and meeting new people.
200. **Neuroscience** is the scientific study of the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord, and neural networks. It encompasses various disciplines such as biology, psychology, chemistry, and medicine to understand the structure, function, development, genetics, biochemistry, physiology, pharmacology, and pathology of the nervous system. **(200)**
- In Hindi, neuroscience is translated as "तंत्रिका विज्ञान" (pronounced as tantrikā vijn̄ān).
 - 😊 **Nervous system**: तंत्रिका तंत्र; the complex network of nerves and cells that transmits signals between the brain, spinal cord, and other parts of the body, coordinating sensory information and responses
201. **Computational Biology**: Computational biology is a field of science that uses data-analytical and theoretical methods, mathematical modeling, and computational simulation techniques to study biological, behavioral, and social systems.
- Translation in Hindi: गणनात्मक जीवविज्ञान (Gananatmak Jeev Vigyaan)
202. **Neuron**: A specialized cell transmitting nerve impulses; a nerve cell.
- In Hindi: तंत्रिका कोशिका (Tantrika Koshika)
 - Also, "Neurons are the fundamental units of the brain and nervous system."

Structure of a Typical Neuron



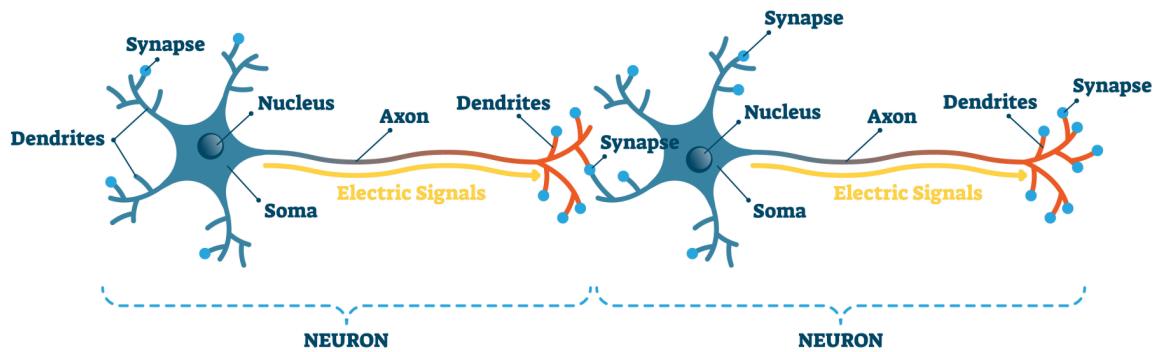
b.

203. **Synapse:** Meaning: The junction between two nerve cells, where nerve impulses pass by diffusion of a neurotransmitter.

a. Translation in Hindi: सिनेप्स (Synapse) or संधि बिंदु (Sandhi Bindu)

i. E.g, "The synapse is where the transmission of nerve impulses occurs between neurons."

"सिनेप्स वह स्थान है जहां न्यूरॉनों के बीच तंत्रिका संवेगों का संचार होता है।"



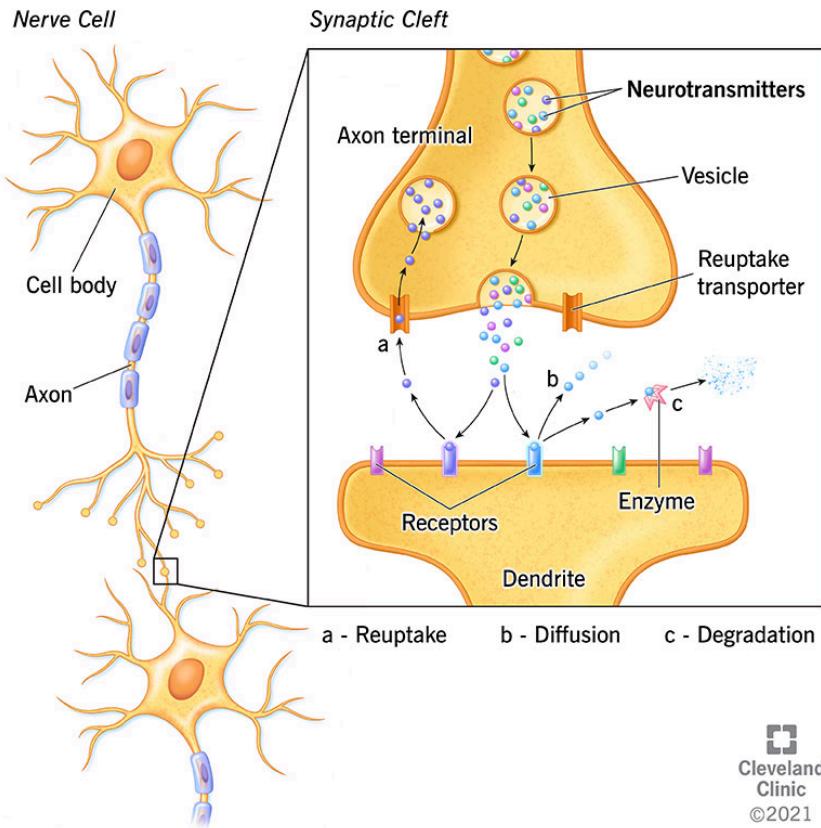
b.

204. Neurotransmitter: A chemical substance that transmits nerve impulses across a synapse from one nerve cell to another.

a. Translation in Hindi: तंत्रिकासंचारक (Tantrikasanchaarak)

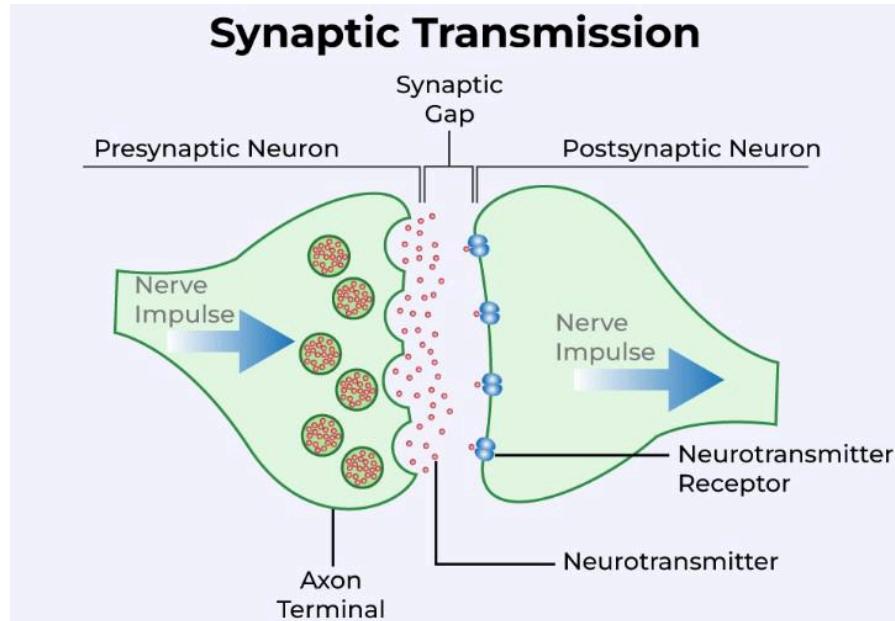
b. E.g, "Dopamine is a type of **neurotransmitter** that plays several important roles in the brain and body."

In Hindi: "डोपामिन एक प्रकार का तंत्रिकासंचारक है जो मस्तिष्क और शरीर में कई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाएं निभाता है।"



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205. Presynaptic neuron and Postsynaptic neuron:



206. Presynaptic Neuron: The neuron that sends the signal across the synapse to another neuron.

- Translation in Hindi: प्रीसिनेप्टिक न्यूरॉन (Presynaptic Neuron) or पूर्वसंधि न्यूरॉन (Purvasandhi Neuron)

For example: "The presynaptic neuron releases neurotransmitters into the synapse."

"प्रीसिनेप्टिक न्यूरॉन सिनेप्स में तंत्रिकासंचारक को छोड़ता है।"

207. **Postsynaptic Neuron:** The neuron that receives the signal from the presynaptic neuron across the synapse.

- a. Translation in Hindi: पोस्टसिनेप्टिक न्यूरॉन (Postsynaptic Neuron) or पश्चसंधि न्यूरॉन (Pashchasadhi Neuron)

For example: "The postsynaptic neuron receives the neurotransmitters and converts them into an electrical signal."

"पोस्टसिनेप्टिक न्यूरॉन तंत्रिकासंचारकों को प्राप्त करता है और उन्हें एक विद्युत संकेत में परिवर्तित करता है।"

208. **Fulcrum:** The point or support on which a lever pivots or rotates.

- a. Translation in Hindi: आधार बिंदु (Aadhar Bindhu)

For example: "The seesaw pivots on its fulcrum."

"झूला अपने आधार बिंदु पर घूमता है।" (Jhula apne aadhar bindhu par ghoomta hai.)

209. **Gremlins** are mythical creatures or mischievous imps often blamed for causing problems and malfunctions in machinery, especially in aviation. The term can also be used more broadly to refer to any unseen cause of trouble or mischief.

- a. Translation in Hindi: शैतानी प्राणी (Shaitani Praani) or परेशान करने वाले जीव



210. **Homeostasis** refers to the **ability** of an organism or a system **to maintain internal stability and balance despite external changes**. It involves processes that regulate various physiological variables such as temperature, pH, and nutrient levels within a narrow range to ensure optimal functioning.

- a. Translation in Hindi: स्थिरता (Sthirata) or स्वस्थिति (Swasthitि)

211. **USP:** A unique selling point (USP), also called a unique selling proposition, is the essence of what makes your product or service better than competitors. In online marketing, communicating your USP clearly and quickly is one of the keys to getting potential customers to convert on your site.

212. **spittoon** (**थूकदान**): a metal or earthenware pot typically having a funnel-shaped top, used for spitting into.

213. **hedonic:** सुखवादी; relating to or considered in terms of pleasant sensations.
a. the pursuit of happiness (**context: BOOK: Dopamine nation**)

214. **mitts:** दस्ताने; gloves or protective coverings for the hands.

215. **anhedonia:** inability to enjoy pleasure of any kind.
216. Dysphoria: असंतोष; dissatisfaction
217. Relapse:
- पुनरावृति/फिर से गिरना; a return to a previous state
 - After years of sobriety, he faced a relapse into his old habits. (सालों के मद्यत्याग के बाद, वह अपनी पुरानी आदतों में पुनरावृति का सामना कर रहा था।)
 - स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट; deterioration in health
 - The patient showed signs of a relapse after stopping medication. (मरीज़ ने दवा बंद करने के बाद स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट के लक्षण दिखाए।)
 - दुबारा होना; recurrence
 - The relapse of the disease surprised the doctors. (बीमारी की पुनरावृति ने डॉक्टरों को हैरान कर दिया।)
 - Etymology:** The word "relapse" comes from the Latin word "relapsus," which is the past participle of "relabi," meaning "to slip back" or "to fall back." This Latin root conveys the idea of sliding or falling back into a previous state, which aligns with the modern usage of "relapse" to describe a return to an undesirable condition after a period of improvement or recovery.
218. Abstinence:
- त्याग (refraining)
 - संयम; the practice of **refraining** from indulging in certain activities, particularly from alcohol, drugs, or sexual activity.
 - Related words:
 - Refrain:** परहेज़; to hold back from doing something, especially out of caution or restraint.
 - Celibacy:** ब्रह्मचर्य; the state of abstaining from marriage and sexual relations, often for religious or personal reasons
219. Protracted: दीर्घकालिक; prolonged
220. Anticipate: प्रत्याशा; expectation
221. Impoverished: दरिद्र; poor
222. Prostrate" is an adjective and verb in English
- Adjective: साष्टांग, भूमि पर लेटा हुआ, पृथ्वी पर पड़ा हुआ (Lying stretched out on the ground with one's face downward)
 - Verb: साष्टांग प्रणाम करना, भूमि पर लेटना, नतमस्तक होना (To lay oneself flat on the ground face downward, especially in reverence or submission)
223. "Contended" and "contented" are two different words with distinct meanings:
- Contended:** This is the past tense and past participle form of the verb "to contend." It means to engage in a struggle or competition, to compete, or to assert oneself in opposition to someone or something else. For example, "The teams contended fiercely for the championship."
 - Contented:** This is an adjective that describes a state of being satisfied, at ease, or happy with one's situation or circumstances. It implies a sense of tranquility or fulfillment. For instance, "After a hearty meal, he felt contented and relaxed."

So, while "contended" involves a struggle or competition, "contented" relates to a feeling of satisfaction or happiness.

224. **Intrigue:** depending on the context
- रहस्य (Rahasya): Mystery or something enigmatic.
 - षड्यंत्र (Shadyantra): Conspiracy or secret plotting.
 - जिजासा उत्पन्न करना (Jigyasa Utpann Karna): To arouse curiosity or interest.
225. **acquaintance:**
- It generally refers to a person one knows slightly but who is not a close friend.
 - It can also refer to the knowledge or experience one has of something.
 - In Hindi, "acquaintance" can be translated in a few different ways:
 - परिचित (Parichit):** Refers to a person known slightly, someone who is not a close friend.
a. "वह मेरा एक पुराना परिचित है।" - "He is an old acquaintance of mine."
 - परिचय (Parichay):** Refers to familiarity or knowledge of something.
a. "मुझे उस विषय का थोड़ा परिचय है।" - "I have some acquaintance with that subject."
226. The word "emblazoned" means to decorate a surface richly or conspicuously, often with symbols, designs, or lettering. It can also mean to celebrate or extol something prominently.
- Hindi, "emblazoned" can be translated as:
 - सजाना (Sajana):** To decorate or adorn.
 - सुसज्जित (Susajjit):** Adorned or embellished, often in a grand or conspicuous manner.
 - उकेरा हुआ (Ukera Hua):** Engraved or emblazoned with designs or symbols.
227. Caricature artist: व्यंगचित्रकार; cartoonist
228. The word "**crescendo**" has both literal and figurative meanings:
- Literal (Musical) Definition:**
 - Meaning:** In music, "crescendo" indicates a gradual increase in loudness or intensity of a musical passage.
 - Example:** "The symphony reached a powerful crescendo before fading into a delicate melody."
 - Figurative Definition:**
 - Meaning:** Figuratively, "crescendo" can refer to a peak or climax, often used to describe a gradual increase in intensity or force of any activity or event, not necessarily musical.
 - Example:** "The argument between the two politicians reached a crescendo, with both sides shouting over each other."
 - In Hindi:** सश्रृत (Sashrut): धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते ध्वनि या तीव्रता का संकेत देने वाला संगीतीय शब्द।
 - (Musical Context) उदाहरण: "संगीत दरबार में उस राग ने एक शक्तिशाली सश्रृत तक पहुंचा, फिर एक नाजुक संगीत में बदल गया।"
 - (Figurative Context) उदाहरण: "दो राजनेताओं के बीच की वाद-विवाद एक सश्रृत पर पहुंच गया, जिसमें दोनों पक्षों ने एक दूसरे पर चिल्लाते हुए बोले।"
229. The word "**furtive**" refers to something done in a secretive or stealthy manner, typically because the person wishes to avoid being noticed or caught. It often implies a sense of guilt or suspicion.
230. The word "**indelible**" refers to something that cannot be removed, erased, or forgotten. It is often used to describe memories, marks, or impressions that are permanent and lasting.
- Example usage:

- a. "The experience left an indelible mark on her heart."
 - b. "His words made an indelible impression on the audience."
 - c. In hindi: अमिटः जो मिटाया या भूलाया नहीं जा सकता है।
 - i. वह अनुभव उसके दिल पर अमिट निशान छोड़ गया
231. Pathological: रोगजन्य; disease-related
232. Veritable: वास्तविक; genuine
233. Proliferation: प्रसार; rapid increase
234. Detour: चक्कर; alternate route
235. Tantalizing: ललचाने वाला; tempting
236. Ascribe: लिखना; to attribute (The term "ascribe" means to attribute or assign a particular quality, characteristic, or cause to someone or something)
237. Sedate: शांत; calm
238. Sedative: शांतिदायक; calming
239. Exacts: मांग करना; demands
240. Arid climate: सूखा जलवायु; dry climate
241. Denizen: निवासी; resident
242. Reward-weary: पुरस्कृति के प्रति उत्साह हार चुका
 - a. Meaning: a state of being tired or exhausted from receiving rewards or incentives
243. Shunned: टाला गया; avoided
 - a. **Shunning:**
 - i. त्यागना; deliberately avoiding or keeping away from someone or something.
 - 1. *She was shunning her old friends after the argument.* (बहस के बाद वह अपने पुराने दोस्तों से दूरी बना रही थी।)
 - ii. अवहेलना करना; rejecting or ignoring someone or something intentionally.
 - 1. *The community was shunning those who didn't follow the rules.* (समुदाय उन लोगों की अवहेलना कर रहा था जो नियमों का पालन नहीं कर रहे थे।)
244. **Millennium:**
 - a. सहस्राब्दी; a period of one thousand years.
 - i. *The year 2000 marked the beginning of a new millennium.* (साल 2000 ने एक नए सहस्राब्दी की शुरुआत को चिह्नित किया।)
 - b. दीर्घकालिक; used to denote a significant and extended period of time in historical or cultural contexts.
 - i. *The artifacts date back to the first millennium B.C.* (कलाकृतियाँ पहली सहस्राब्दी ई.पू. की हैं।)
 - c. **Millennia:**
 - i. सहस्राब्दियाँ; plural of millennium, referring to a period of one thousand years.
 - 1. *The ancient ruins have stood for millennia.* (प्राचीन खंडहर सहस्राब्दियों से खड़े हैं।)
 - ii. दीर्घकाल; a term used to describe long periods of time, often in historical or geological contexts.
 - 1. *The climate of the region has changed over several millennia.* (क्षेत्र की जलवायु कई सहस्राब्दियों में बदल गई है।)
245. Reprobates: नीच; morally unprincipled people
246. Pariahs: अवमान्य; outcasts
247. Purveyors: सप्लायर्स; suppliers

248. **Turpitude:** बुराई; depravity
249. **Sullen:** अप्रसन्न; [gloomy⁸⁹¹](#)
- a. Sullen: adjective that describes someone who is silent, morose, or ill-tempered, often indicating a mood of sulking or resentment.
250. **Wax pen:** मोमी पेन; a pen used for writing with wax ([250](#))
251. **Dizzy:** चक्कर; lightheaded
252. **Teetering:** हिचकिचाहट; unsteady
253. **Assuaging:** शांति प्रदान करना; providing relief
254. **Foraging:** चारा ढूँढना; searching for food
255. **Impassive:** भावहीन; expressionless
256. **Remission:** शमन; reduction
257. **Vivid:** जीवंत; bright
258. **Astounding:** चौंकाने वाला; astonishing
259. **Savored:** स्वाद लिया; enjoyed
260. **Nonetheless:** फिर भी; despite that
- a. Etymology: nevertheless; composed of the words "**none**," "**the**," and "**less**," which together convey the meaning of "**despite that**."
261. **Overarching:** संपूर्ण; comprehensive;
- a. Etymology: from "over" meaning above or beyond, and "arch," suggesting a unifying or encompassing structure.
262. **Propensity:** प्रवृत्ति" or "प्रवृत्तियाँ; tendency
- a. describes a person's or thing's inherent tendency to act or think in a specific manner
 - b. Example usage: Genetic propensity
263. **Attenuated:** टुबल; weakened
- a. **Long Meaning:** means to weaken or reduce in force, intensity, or value. In Hindi, "attenuated" can be translated as "कमजोर" (kamjor), "कमजोर होना" (kamjor hona), or "कमजोर करना" (kamjor karna), depending on the context in which it's used.
264. **Predispose:** पूर्वाभिनय; make someone susceptible to something
265. **Ubiquity:** सर्वव्यापकता; state of being everywhere
266. **Taxonomy:** वर्गीकरण; classification
267. **Mundane**" means something that is ordinary, commonplace, or lacking excitement or interest. In Hindi, "mundane" can be translated as:
- a. साधारण (sadharan)
 - b. दुनियावी (duniyavi)
 - c. लौकिक (laukik)
268. "Metaphysical" relates to the **branch of philosophy** that deals with abstract concepts such as being, knowing, substance, cause, identity, time, and space. *It often explores questions beyond the physical world, including the nature of reality, existence, and the relationship between mind and matter.*
- a. In Hindi, "metaphysical" can be translated as "अरूपिक" (arupik) or "अध्यात्मविद्या" (adhyatmavidya), which refers to spiritual or philosophical knowledge that goes beyond the material or physical realm.
269. **Guys:** लोग; people
- a. Guy: A guy is a dude, a boy, a man, or really anybody
 - b. Long Explanation (chatGPT):

- i. The term "guys" is often used informally in English to refer to a group of people regardless of gender. While its traditional usage specifically referred to males, it has evolved in many contexts to be more gender-neutral. For example, in casual conversation, someone might say "Hey guys!" to a group that includes both men and women.
 - ii. However, it's important to note that the acceptability and perception of this usage can vary based on the context, the group of people being addressed, and individual preferences. Some people might feel excluded or prefer more inclusive language like "everyone" or "folks."
 - iii. Being aware of and respectful towards the preferences of the people you're addressing is always a good practice. If you're unsure, you can always ask if they are comfortable with the term or opt for a more clearly inclusive alternative.
270. Throes: व्यथा; intense or violent pain or struggle
271. **Tangible:**
- a. ठोस; concrete
 - i. The evidence provided was tangible and convincing. (प्रदान किए गए सबूत ठोस और विश्वसनीय थे।)
 - b. वास्तविक; real
 - i. She received a tangible reward for her hard work. (उसे अपनी कड़ी मेहनत के लिए एक वास्तविक पुरस्कार मिला।)
 - c. स्पर्शनीय; touchable
 - i. The project needs tangible results to show progress. (परियोजना में प्रगति दिखाने के लिए स्पर्शनीय परिणामों की आवश्यकता है।)
 - d. **Etymology:** The word "tangible" originates from the Latin word "tangibilis," which is derived from the verb "tangere," meaning "to touch." Therefore, "tangible" literally means "able to be touched" or "perceptible by touch." Over time, its usage has expanded to also denote things that are real, definite, or concrete, beyond just physical touch.
272. Repurpose: पुनः उपयोग करना; to use something for a different purpose than originally intended
273. Fail-safe: निश्चित सुरक्षा उपाय; a mechanism or plan designed to prevent failure or minimize its consequences
274. Soliloquies: मंत्रमुग्ध; speeches delivered by a character in a play while alone on stage
275. Puttering: घूमना-फिरना; moving or acting aimlessly or idly
276. Rotund: गोल-मटोल; plump
277. Penchant: झुकाव; a strong or habitual liking for something
278. Contemplate: विचार करना; to think deeply or carefully about something
279. Dawned: उभरा; to become evident or understood
280. Apothecary: औषधालय; a person who prepares and sells medicines; a pharmacist
281. Endogenous: आंतरज; originating from within an organism, system, or process
282. Flatlining: a medical condition marked by the absence of electrical activity in the brain, typically resulting in a flat line on a monitor. It can also metaphorically refer to a situation where there is no activity or progress.
 - a. In Hindi: समतल रेखा पर आ जाना (in medical context)
283. Deterrent:

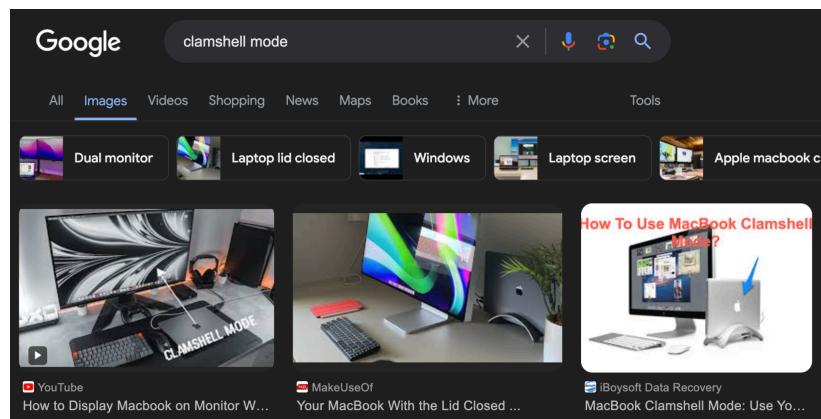
- a. निवारक; discouraging mechanism
 - i. The alarm system acts as a deterrent against theft. (चोरी के खिलाफ अलार्म सिस्टम एक निवारक के रूप में कार्य करता है।)
 - b. रुकावट डालने वाला; preventive
 - i. High fines serve as a deterrent to speeding. (उच्च जुर्माने गति सीमा का उल्लंघन करने में रुकावट डालते हैं।)
 - c. रोकने वाला; hindrance
 - i. The presence of a security guard can be a strong deterrent. (सुरक्षा गार्ड की मौजूदगी एक मजबूत रोकने वाला हो सकता है।)
284. Fallible: त्रुटिपूर्ण; capable of making mistakes
285. Reverence: श्रद्धा; deep respect
286. **Intervention** refers to the act of becoming involved in a situation to alter the outcome. This can occur in various contexts, such as:
- a. **Medical**: An action taken to improve a health condition, like surgery or medication.
 - b. **Social**: Steps taken to improve a social issue, such as community programs or policies.
 - c. **Personal**: Involvement in someone's personal matters to help or change a situation, like in the case of an addiction intervention.
 - i. **In Hindi**: Intervention का हिंदी में अनुवाद "हस्तक्षेप" है। इसका उपयोग विभिन्न संदर्भों में किया जा सकता है:
 1. चिकित्सा: जैसे किसी स्वास्थ्य स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए किया गया कार्य, जैसे सर्जरी या दवा।
 2. सामाजिक: जैसे किसी सामाजिक समस्या को सुधारने के लिए उठाए गए कदम, जैसे सामदायिक कार्यक्रम या नीतियाँ।
 3. व्यक्तिगत: जैसे किसी की व्यक्तिगत समस्याओं में सहायता या परिवर्तन के लिए किया गया हस्तक्षेप, जैसे नशे की लत के मामले में हस्तक्षेप।
287. **Linger** means to stay in a place longer than necessary because of a reluctance to leave or to persist in a state or condition. It often implies a slow or prolonged presence
288. **Perpetuating** means causing something to continue indefinitely or making something last for an extended period, often beyond its natural lifespan. It can refer to maintaining traditions, behaviors, conditions, or situations.
- a. **In Hindi**: Perpetuating का हिंदी में अनुवाद "स्थायी बनाना" या "चिरस्थायी करना" है। इसका उपयोग किसी चीज़ को अनिश्चितकाल तक बनाए रखने या लंबे समय तक जारी रखने के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। यह परंपराओं, व्यवहारों, परिस्थितियों, या स्थितियों को बनाए रखने के संदर्भ में हो सकता है।
289. **Vortex** refers to a flow of fluid (such as water, air, or gas) that spirals around a central axis, creating a whirlpool or a spinning motion. Vortices can occur naturally in phenomena like tornadoes, whirlpools, and hurricanes, or they can be created artificially.
- a. **In Hindi**: Vortex का हिंदी में अनुवाद "भंवर" या "चक्रवात" है। यह एक ऐसी प्रवाह प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है जिसमें द्रव (जैसे पानी, हवा, या गैस) एक केंद्रीय अक्ष के चारों ओर घूमता है, जिससे एक चकरी या घमावदार गति उत्पन्न होती है। भंवर प्राकृतिक घटनाओं में जैसे कि बैंडर, समुद्री भंवर, और तूफान में पाए जा सकते हैं, या कृत्रिम रूप से बनाए जा सकते हैं। उदाहरण वाक्य:
 - i. समुद्र में भवर बन गया था जिसमें नाव फंस गई।
 - ii. तूफान के समय एक विशाल चक्रवात का निर्माण हुआ।

290. **Wry:** विकृत; dryly humorous
291. **Provocative:** उत्तेजक; causing a strong reaction
292. Meaning of "Antagonism"
293. **Antagonism** refers to active hostility or opposition between conflicting groups, individuals, or forces. It describes a situation where there is ongoing conflict, resistance, or competition.
- Antagonism का हिंदी में अनुवाद "विरोध" या "विरोधाभास" है। यह शत्रुता या विपरीतता की स्थिति को दर्शाता है, जहां दो या दो से अधिक पक्ष एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ होते हैं।
 - Example Sentences:
 - English: The antagonism between the two political parties has escalated in recent months.
 - Hindi: पिछले कुछ महीनों में दो राजनीतिक दलों के बीच विरोध बढ़ गया है।
294. **Enmity** refers to a feeling or condition of hostility, hatred, ill-will, or animosity towards someone or between groups. It describes a state of active opposition or **antagonism**.
- In Hindi
 - Enmity का हिंदी में अनुवाद "द्वेष" या "शत्रुता" है। यह किसी के प्रति शत्रुता, नफरत, या विरोध की भावना या स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
 - Example Sentences:
 - English: The long-standing enmity between the two families finally came to an end.
 - Hindi: दोनों परिवारों के बीच लंबे समय से चली आ रही शत्रुता आखिरकार समाप्त हो गई।
295. **Vested** refers to having a personal stake or interest in a matter, often due to a guarantee of benefit or ownership. It can also mean that a right or privilege is fully established and guaranteed.
- In Hindi: Vested का हिंदी में अनुवाद "निहित" या "अधिकारयुक्त" है। इसका उपयोग किसी मामले में व्यक्तिगत हित या स्वार्थ होने या किसी अधिकार या विशेषाधिकार के पूरी तरह से स्थापित और सुनिश्चित होने के संदर्भ में किया जाता है।
 - Example Sentences:
 - English: He has a vested interest in the success of the company because he owns shares.
 - Hindi: कंपनी की सफलता में उसका निहित स्वार्थ है क्योंकि उसके पास शेयर हैं।
296. **incommensurably:** "Incommensurably" means in a manner that is impossible to measure or compare in a meaningful way. It is often used to describe things that are fundamentally different in nature, such that no common standard of measurement or comparison can be applied. For instance, two things might be incommensurable if they belong to completely different categories or dimensions, making any comparison between them nonsensical or meaningless.
- Example Usage: "The beauty of a sunset and the taste of a delicious meal are incommensurably different experiences, each unique in its own right."
297. **gobbledygook:** In Hindi, the term "gobbledygook," which refers to language that is meaningless or hard to understand, especially due to excessive use of technical jargon, can be translated in a few ways. Some possible translations include:
- गडबड भाषा (Garbar Bhasha)
 - बकवास (Bakwas)
 - उलझन भरी भाषा (Uljhjan Bhari Bhasha)
 - घुमावदार भाषा (Ghumavdar Bhasha)

298. Fit of joy: खुशी का दौरा; sudden burst of happiness
299. Whine: कुड़कुड़ाना; to complain in a high-pitched, irritating manner
- a. **LONG MEANING:** The term "whine" has a few different meanings depending on the context:
- i. As a verb:
 1. To make a high-pitched, complaining noise, often in a prolonged manner. For example, "The dog whined to be let outside."
 2. To complain or express dissatisfaction in a way that is seen as annoying or childish. For example, "She whined about having to do her chores."
 - ii. As a noun:
 1. A high-pitched, prolonged, and often annoying noise. For example, "The whine of the engine was irritating."
 2. A complaint or expression of dissatisfaction, often perceived as annoying or childish. For example, "His constant whines about work are getting on my nerves."
- b. *In both usages, "whine" generally conveys a sense of irritation or annoyance caused by the sound or behavior.*
300. shriek: चीख; a loud, high-pitched scream **(300)**
- a. **Long meaning:** The term "shriek" has a few related meanings depending on its usage as a noun or verb:
- i. As a verb:
 1. To make a high-pitched, piercing cry or sound, often as a result of fear, excitement, pain, or laughter. For example, "She shrieked when she saw the spider."
 - ii. As a noun:
 1. A high-pitched, piercing cry or sound. For example, "The shriek of the alarm startled everyone."
- b. *In both forms, "shriek" conveys an intense and loud noise that is often sudden and associated with strong emotions.*
301. Morph: रूपांतरित करना; to transform
302. Bradycardia: हृदय-धड़कन मन्दता; slow heart rate
303. Fetters: बेड़ियाँ; chains or restraints
304. Spun: धूंधला; past tense of "spin," meaning to rotate quickly
305. Docile: विनीत; easily managed or controlled
306. Biddable: आज्ञा-पालनशील; willing to obey or follow instructions
307. Demurred: इनकार; objected or hesitated
308. Confiding: विश्वासपूर्वक; trusting
309. Arborist: वृक्षकल्प; a professional who specializes in the care and maintenance of trees
310. Indispensable: अनिवार्य; absolutely necessary
311. Stricken: प्रभावित; affected by something unpleasant
312. Reprimanded: डांटा गया; scolded or rebuked
313. Meticulous: सूक्ष्म; extremely careful and precise
314. Euphoric: आनंदित; intensely happy or joyful
315. Jangling: झाँझलाहट; producing a harsh, discordant sound
316. Ensuing: अनुसरणीय; following afterward

317. **Forbidden:** निषिद्ध; not allowed
318. **Adornment:** सजावट; decoration
319. **Inadvertently:** अनजाने में; unintentionally
320. **Deifying:** पूजा करना; treating someone or something as a god
321. **Interspersed:** बिछाए हुए; scattered or distributed at intervals
322. **Imbue:** अद्भुति; to inspire
323. **Embodiment:** अवतरण; a tangible or visible form of an idea, quality, or feeling
324. **Reminiscent:** "Reminiscent" in English means something that reminds you of something else, especially something from the past. In Hindi, "reminiscent" can be translated as "स्मरणशील" (smaransheel) or "यादगार" (yaadgaar), both of which convey the idea of evoking memories or reminding someone of something.
325. **Metacognitive:** आत्मचिन्तनात्मक; relating to awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes
- Cognitive:**
 - संज्ञानात्मक; related to the mental processes of understanding, thinking, learning, and remembering.
 - The test measured her cognitive abilities, such as memory and reasoning.* (परीक्षा ने उसकी संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं, जैसे स्मरण और तर्कशक्ति, को मापा।)
 - बौद्धिक; involving conscious intellectual activities, such as perception, judgment, and problem-solving.
 - Cognitive development is crucial in the early years of a child's life.* (बच्चे के जीवन के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में बौद्धिक विकास महत्वपूर्ण होता है।)
326. **Sleight:** चातुर्य; skillful or cunning trick
327. **Totemic:** प्रतीकात्मक; symbolic
328. **Amnesia:** स्मृतिलोप; loss of memory
329. **Amnestic:** स्मृतिलोपजन्य; relating to or causing amnesia
330. **Pervade:** व्याप्त होना; to spread throughout
 - Pervasive:** सर्वव्यापी; spreading widely throughout an area or group
331. **Tranny:** The term "tranny" is a slang and often derogatory short form of "transgender" or "transsexual." It is important to note that the term "tranny" is considered offensive and disrespectful by many in the transgender community and should be avoided. It's more appropriate and respectful to use terms like "transgender," "trans person," or "trans individual" when referring to someone who is transgender.
332. **Noxious:** हानिकारक; harmful
333. **Despise:** घृणा करना; to feel contempt or a deep repugnance for
 - from google:** to feel a strong dislike for someone or something because you think that that person or thing is bad or has no value: The two groups despise each other.
334. **elude:** बच निकलना; to escape or avoid
335. **Hormesis:** beneficial effect from a low dose of a harmful agent (naval used this [here](#))
 - सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया;
336. **Mischiefous:** शरारती; causing or showing a fondness for causing trouble in a playful way
337. **Anarchy:** अराजकता; a state of disorder due to the absence or non-recognition of authority
338. **Hormetic:** हार्मेटिक; related to or characteristic of hormesis, a beneficial effect from a low dose of a harmful agent

339. Hormesis: सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया; beneficial effect from a low dose of a harmful agent
340. Radical: मौलिक; fundamental
341. Courting: रिझाना; seeking the affection or favor of
342. Indoctrinate: मतांतरण करना; to teach a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically
343. Uncritically: अंधभक्तिपूर्वक; without evaluating or questioning
344. Err: गलती करना; to make a mistake
345. Indifference: उदासीनता; lack of interest or concern
346. Hotchpotch: खिचड़ी; a confused mixture
347. Typically: सामान्यतः; usually
348. Prose: गद्‌य; written or spoken language in its ordinary form
349. Utilitarian: उपयोगितावादी; practical and functional rather than decorative
350. Incapacitated: अक्षम (क्षमता रहित), असमर्थ, कमजोर; unable to act or respond
- a. Incapacitated:; unable to perform normal functions or activities due to illness, injury, or other conditions
 - b. "empty of strength," "helpless," or "powerless." (350)
351. Repressive: दमनकारी; inhibiting or restraining the freedom of a person or group
352. payee: a person to whom money is paid or is to be paid, especially the person to whom a cheque is made payable.
353. Telautomatics: The integration and management of autonomous systems and networks.
Note: This term is not commonly used and might be a neologism.
354. Neologism: नवशब्द; a newly coined word or expression
355. Unfazed: निर्विकार; unperturbed
- a. Unperturbed: अप्रभावित; unaffected
356. clamshell mode:



- a.
- 357.
358. **pseudonym**: a fictitious name, especially one used by an author.
- a. Hindi Mean: Pseudonym: छटम नाम; pen name
 - b. *Sentence Example*: "I wrote under the pseudonym of Evelyn Hervey"
359. **Cutthroat** describes a situation, competition, or behavior that is intensely competitive, ruthless, and without regard for fairness or ethics. It often implies a fierce or merciless nature.
- a. In Hindi: Cutthroat का हिंदी में अनुवाद "निर्मम" या "निर्दयी" है। इसका उपयोग ऐसी स्थिति, प्रतियोगिता, या व्यवहार को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है जो अत्यंत प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक, निर्दयी, और निष्पक्षता या नैतिकता की परवाह किए बिना हो।

b. Example Sentences:

- i. English: I read your story; it was cutthroat.
 - ii. Hindi: मैंने तुम्हारी कहानी पढ़ी; यह बहुत निर्मम थी।
360. Crypt: तहखाना; underground vault
361. Neurotic: मनोविक्षिप्त; mentally disturbed
362. What is a lucrative career?
363. A **lucrative** activity, job, or business deal is very profitable.
364. Repent: पश्चाताप; regret
365. Assert: दृढ़ता से कहना; state firmly
366. **Loom**: स्पष्ट दिखाई देना; appear prominently
367. **Damning**: निंदात्मक; condemning
368. Spectre: प्रेत; ghost
369. Punitive: दंडात्मक; penal
370. Whip-smart: बेहद चतुर; extremely clever
371. Benediction: आशीर्वाद; blessing
372. Fidgety: अस्थिर; restless
373. chicklet: A small or young chick
374. Formidable: दुर्जय; intimidating
375. Bellow: गरजना; roar
376. Prosaic: साधारण; ordinary
377. Nutcase: सनकी; crazy person
 - a. Crackpot: सनकी; eccentric
378. "Cunnilingus" comes from the classical Latin *cunnus*, "vulva" or "female genitals," and *lingere*, "to lick."
379. "Personify" means to attribute human characteristics, qualities, or personality traits to something that is not human. This term is often used in literature, art, and everyday speech to describe the act of giving human attributes to animals, objects, or abstract concepts.
 - a. For example:
 - In literature, a writer might personify the wind by describing it as "whispering secrets" through the trees.
 - In everyday language, someone might say that their car "refused to start" as if the car had a will of its own.
 - In art, an artist might depict justice as a blindfolded woman holding scales.
- Personification helps to create vivid imagery and can make descriptions more relatable and engaging.
380. thesaurus: a book or electronic resource that lists words in groups of synonyms and related concepts.
 - a. *From ChatGPT*: पर्यायवाची शब्दकोश; synonym dictionary
381. Acquainted: परिचित; familiar
382. **Stirring**: "Stirring" has a few related meanings, often depending on the context in which it is used:

- a. **Emotional Context:** When something is described as "stirring," it means that it evokes strong emotions, often of excitement, inspiration, or passion. For example, "a stirring speech" is one that deeply moves and inspires the audience.
- b. **Physical Action:** In a more literal sense, "stirring" refers to the action of mixing a substance, typically in a circular motion. For example, "stirring the soup" involves mixing the ingredients in the soup with a spoon or similar utensil.
- c. **Beginning or Initiating Movement:** "Stirring" can also mean causing or beginning to cause movement. For instance, "The town was just stirring at dawn" means that the town was starting to wake up and become active.

383. Impersonal: निराकार; detached

384. A **contraction** is a shortened form of a word or group of words, created by omitting certain letters or sounds and often replacing them with an apostrophe. Contractions are commonly used in informal writing and speech to make communication more concise and to reflect natural spoken language patterns.

- a. Here are some examples of common contractions:
 - i. - can't (cannot)
 - ii. - don't (do not)
 - iii. - it's (it is or it has)
 - iv. - you're (you are)
 - v. - they're (they are)

Contractions can also occur in other languages and are often formed in similar ways, by omitting parts of words and combining them into a single, shorter form.

385. **Palpitations:** check from ChatGpt - running multiple fdisk commands.

386. **Vigilant:** alertly watchful especially to avoid danger.

387. **impede:** to obstruct, hinder, or slow down the progress or movement of something or someone. It is used to describe actions or conditions that make it difficult to achieve a goal or complete a task.

388. "**Exhaustive**" is an adjective that means **thorough and complete, covering all possible aspects or elements**. When something is described as exhaustive, it implies that nothing has been left out and every detail has been considered or included. For example, an exhaustive report on a topic would leave no stone unturned, providing all the information necessary to understand the subject fully.

389. The word "impede" means to obstruct, hinder, or slow down the progress or movement of something or someone. It is used to describe actions or conditions that make it difficult to achieve a goal or complete a task.

a. **Example Sentences**

- i. The heavy traffic **impeded** our progress to the meeting.
- ii. Construction work is **impeding** access to the main road.
- iii. Her injury **impeded** her ability to participate in the marathon.

b. **Synonyms**

- i. Obstruct
- ii. Hinder
- iii. Hamper

- iv. Block
 - v. Thwart
- c. Usage:
- i. "Impede" is often used in contexts where there is an obstacle or barrier that prevents smooth or efficient progress.
390. stanza: a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.
391. a group of four lines in some Greek and Latin metres.
- a. **From ChatGPT:** The term "stanza" has a couple of distinct meanings depending on the context in which it is used:
- i. **Poetry:** In the context of poetry, a stanza is a grouped set of lines within a poem, often set apart from other groups by a blank line or indentation. Stanzas are to poetry what paragraphs are to prose. They can follow a specific rhyme scheme and meter or be free form. Stanzas can vary in length, with common types including couplets (two lines), tercets (three lines), quatrains (four lines), and so on.
 - ii. **Music:** In music, the term "stanza" is sometimes used interchangeably with "verse" to describe a section of a song with a recurring pattern or set of lyrics that is repeated throughout the song, usually alternating with the chorus.
392. **superset:** A superset in math can be defined as a set of elements containing all of the elements of another set.
393. **reverence:** deep respect for someone or something.
394. **pioneer:** a person who is among the first to explore or settle a new country or area.
395. **sidestep:** means to avoid or evade something, often by taking an indirect route or making a detour. In a broader sense, it can also mean to avoid dealing with an issue or to dodge a question or responsibility.
396. distress (तनाव): The word "distress" generally refers to a state of extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain. It can describe both emotional suffering and physical discomfort. In different contexts, it might also refer to a situation of financial difficulty, or a legal term used to indicate a situation requiring urgent assistance. Here are a few examples of how "distress" can be used:
- a. **Emotional or Mental Distress:** Experiencing severe anxiety, sorrow, or anguish.
 - i. *She was in distress after hearing the bad news.*
 - b. **Physical Distress:** Experiencing physical pain or discomfort.
 - i. *The hiker was in distress due to dehydration and exhaustion.*
 - c. **Financial Distress:** A situation where a person or organization cannot meet financial obligations.
 - i. *The company is in financial distress and may need to declare bankruptcy.*
 - d. **Distress Signal:** A signal given by someone in danger to request help.
 - i. *The stranded boat sent out a distress signal.*

The term can be used in various fields, including psychology, law, and finance, each with slightly different nuances.

397. Subside: शांत होना; diminish
398. Recourse: उपाय; solution
399. Permeating: व्याप्त; spreading throughout

400. Vices: दुर्व्यसन; immoral behaviors (400)
a. Vice: अवगुण; immoral or wicked behavior or a bad habit
401. Inquisitive: जिजासु; curious
402. Indifferent: उदासीन; apathetic
403. **Contravene:** उल्लंघन करना; violate
a. Cambridge dictionary: to do something that a law or rule does not allow, or to break a law or rule
b. Sentence Example: *The company knew its actions contravened international law.*
404. Austerity: कठोरता; strictness
a. ChatGPT: Austerity generally refers to a state or condition characterized by simplicity, severity, or strictness. The term can be used in various contexts, including personal lifestyle, economic policies, and religious or spiritual practices. Here are some common meanings:
i. **Personal Lifestyle:** In this context, austerity refers to a simple and frugal way of living, often marked by a lack of luxury and comfort. People practicing austerity may choose to live with minimal possessions and avoid indulgences.
ii. **Economic Policies:** Austerity measures in economics refer to policies implemented by a government to reduce public expenditure and decrease budget deficits. These measures often include cutting public services, reducing social benefits, and increasing taxes. Austerity policies are typically adopted during times of economic downturn or financial crisis.
iii. **Religious or Spiritual Practices:** In a spiritual or religious context, austerity refers to self-discipline and the renunciation of worldly pleasures. It often involves practices such as fasting, celibacy, and other forms of self-denial to cultivate spiritual growth and self-control.
405. Dormant: निष्क्रिय; inactive
406. fervor: intense and passionate feeling
407. conjunction: the action or an instance of two or more events or things occurring at the same point in time or space
408. gage: It can mean based on context:
a. **Gage (noun): A pledge or deposit as a guarantee**
The blacksmith accepted a gage from the farmer as security for the payment.
b. **Gage (noun): A measuring instrument**
The engineer used a pressure gage to ensure the system was operating within safe limits.
c. **Gage (verb): To measure or estimate**
The meteorologist tried to gage the intensity of the incoming storm.
409. extroversion: the tendency to be focused predominantly on external things or social interaction rather than on internal thoughts and feelings
410. meager: lacking in quantity or quality
411. Hostile: Showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly
412. actuate: cause (a machine or device) to operate:
413. intuit or intuits: understand or work out by instinct
414. Subtle: सूक्ष्म; delicate
415. Conquest: विजय; victory

- 416. Subsist: जीवित रहना; survive
- 417. Quiescent: शान्त; inactive
- 418. Realm: क्षेत्र; domain
- 419. Clarified: स्पष्ट किया हुआ; made clear
- 420. Muddlement: गड़बड़ी; confusion
- 421. Push back: प्रतिरोध करना; resist
- 422. Curbed: नियंत्रित (रोका हुआ); restrained

a. **Curbs:**

- i. रोकना; to restrain, control, or limit something.
 - 1. *The new regulations are designed to curb pollution.* (नई विनियमों का उद्देश्य प्रदूषण को नियंत्रित करना है।)
- ii. पुल या रास्ते का किनारा; the edge of a street or sidewalk, usually raised above the **pavement**.
 - 1. *She tripped over the curb while walking down the street.* (वह सड़क पर चलने के दौरान पुल पर ठोकर खा गई।)
- iii. नियंत्रण; a restriction or limitation on something.
 - 1. *There are curbs on excessive spending in the new budget.* (नई बजट में अत्यधिक खर्च पर नियंत्रण है।)

b. **Pavement:**

- i. सड़क; a hard, smooth surface for vehicles and pedestrians, often made of asphalt or concrete.
 - 1. *The pavement was wet from the recent rain.* (सड़क हाल की बारिश से गीली थी।)
- ii. पैदल चलने का रास्ता; a path or walkway beside a street for pedestrians.
 - 1. *She walked along the pavement, enjoying the sunny weather.* (वह सड़क के किनारे चलते हुए धूप का आनंद ले रही थी।)
- iii. पक्का रास्ता; a material or surface layer used to make a road or walkway.
 - 1. *The city is repaving the old roads with new pavement.* (नगर पुराने सड़कों को नई सड़क सामग्री के साथ फिर से पक्का कर रहा है।)

- 423. Imperceptibility: अगोचरता; unnoticeability
- 424. Hereafter: भविष्य में; in the future
- 425. Benevolence: परोपकार; kindness
 - a. The philanthropist's benevolence was evident in her generous donations to various charities, which helped countless families in need.
 - b. In a gesture of benevolence, the old man anonymously paid for the young couple's groceries, brightening their day with his kindness.
 - c. The queen's benevolence towards her subjects earned her the love and respect of the entire kingdom, as she always sought to improve their lives.
- 426. Gullet: अन्नप्रणाली; esophagus
- 427. Vicinity: निकटता; proximity
- 428. Restraint: संयम; self-control
 - a. **Restraint** refers to the act of holding back, controlling, or limiting something. It can refer to physical measures used to prevent movement, or it can describe self-control or moderation in one's actions or emotions.

b. **In Hindi: Restraint** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "संयम" या "नियंत्रण" है। इसका उपयोग किसी चीज़ को रोकने, नियंत्रित करने या सीमित करने की क्रिया के संदर्भ में किया जाता है। यह शारीरिक रूप से रोकने के उपाय या किसी की क्रियाओं या भावनाओं में आत्म-नियंत्रण को भी दर्शा सकता है।

c. **Example Sentences:**

- i. **English:** She showed great restraint by not reacting to the insult.
- ii. **Hindi:** उसने अपमान का जवाब न देकर बहुत संयम दिखाया।

429. **Spectacular:**

- a. दर्शनीय; something that is visually striking or impressive.
 - i. *The fireworks display was truly spectacular.* (आतिशबाज़ी का प्रदर्शन वास्तव में दर्शनीय था।)
- b. शानदार; extremely impressive or outstanding in a way that captures attention.
 - i. *The concert was a spectacular success with a huge audience turnout.* (संगीत कार्यक्रम शानदार सफलता थी जिसमें भारी संख्या में दर्शक पहुंचे।)

430. **Slackening:** ढीलापन; loosening

431. **gross:**

- a. **gross** can have several meanings depending on the context:
 - i. **Obvious or Blatant:** Clearly wrong or unacceptable (e.g., gross negligence).
 - ii. **Total Amount:** The total amount before deductions (e.g., gross income).
 - iii. **Disgusting:** Something that is unpleasant or revolting (e.g., a gross smell).
- b. **In Hindi:**
 - i. **Gross** का हिंदी में अनुवाद विभिन्न संदर्भों में भिन्न हो सकता है:
 1. स्पष्ट: जैसे कि स्पष्ट रूप से गलत या अस्वीकार्य (उदा., घोर लापरवाही).
 2. कुल राशि: कटौतियों से पहले की कुल राशि (उदा., सकल आय).
 3. घृणित: कुछ जो अप्रिय या घिनौना हो (उदा., घिनौनी गंध).
- c. **Example Sentences:**
 - i. **English:** His behavior was grossly inappropriate. (स्पष्ट)
 1. **Hindi:** उसका व्यवहार घोर अनुचित था।
 - ii. **English:** The company reported a gross income of \$1 million. (कुल राशि)
 1. **Hindi:** कंपनी ने 1 मिलियन डॉलर की सकल आय की रिपोर्ट की।
 - iii. **English:** The food looked gross and unappetizing. (घृणित)
 1. **Hindi:** खाना घिनौना और अरुचिकर लग रहा था।

These translations and sentences reflect the different meanings of "gross" in both languages.

432. **Veils:** आवरण; coverings

- a. **Veil:** घूंघट; a piece of cloth or material used to cover the face or head, often for cultural, religious, or decorative purposes.

433. **Minuteness:** सूक्ष्मता; precision

434. **Swiftness:** तीव्रता; rapidity

435. **Impediments:** बाधाएं; obstacles

436. **Disintegration:** विघटन; breakdown

437. **Primeval:** आदिम; ancient

438. **Perpetual:** शाश्वत; everlasting

- a. In English: **lasting forever or for an indefinitely long time.** It describes something that is continuous, unending, or without interruption.
 - b. In Hindi
 - i. **Perpetual** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "सदा" या "अनंत" है। यह किसी ऐसी चीज़ को दर्शाता है जो हमेशा के लिए या अनिश्चित काल तक चलती रहती है, अर्थात् निरंतर या अबाधित रूप से।
 - c. Example Sentences:
 - i. **English:** The perpetual motion of the planets fascinates scientists.
 - 1. **Hindi:** ग्रहों की सदा चलने वाली गति वैज्ञानिकों को मंत्रमग्ध कर देती है।
 - ii. **English:** They are in a state of perpetual conflict.
 - 1. **Hindi:** वे निरंतर संघर्ष की स्थिति में हैं।
439. **Sporadic:** छिटपुट; irregular
440. **Breadcrumbs:** झूठी उम्मीद देना; leading on with false promises
 - a. **Long meaning:** Breadcrumbs refers to the act of sending sporadic, non-committal messages or signals to someone, often to keep them interested without any intention of pursuing a meaningful relationship or commitment. This term is commonly used in the context of modern dating and social interactions.
 - b. **In Hindi:** Breadcrumbs का हिंदी में अनुवाद "टुकड़े-टुकड़े में संकेत देना" या "छोटी-छोटी उम्मीदें देना" हो सकता है। इसका मतलब है कि किसी को बिना किसी वास्तविक संबंध या प्रतिबद्धता के sporadic (विखंडित) संदेश या संकेत भेजना, ताकि उनकी रुचि बनाए रखी जा सके।
 - c. Example Sentences:
 - d. **English:** He kept breadcrumbing her with occasional texts but never made any plans to meet.
 - i. **Hindi:** वह उसे कभी-कभार संदेश भेजकर छोटी-छोटी उम्मीदें देता रहा लेकिन मिलने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई।
 - e. **English:** Breadcrumbing can be very frustrating and confusing for the person on the receiving end.
 - i. **Hindi:** टुकड़े-टुकड़े में संकेत देना प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए बहुत निराशाजनक और अमित करने वाला हो सकता है।
 - f. **Breadcrumbs:** ब्रेड के टुकड़े; small pieces of bread used for coating or as a topping- 441. **Bewildered** means feeling confused, perplexed⁴⁵⁰, or completely puzzled. It describes a state of being unsure or unable to understand something.
 - a. In Hindi: **Bewildered** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "हैरान" या "भौचक्का" है। इसका मतलब है किसी स्थिति या चीज़ से अमित या उलझन में होना, जहां समझ पाना मुश्किल हो।
 - b. Example Sentences:
 - i. **English:** She looked bewildered when she heard the unexpected news.
 - 1. **Hindi:** जब उसने अप्रत्याशित खबर सुनी तो वह हैरान दिखी।
 - ii. **English:** The complex instructions left him bewildered.
 - 1. **Hindi:** जटिल निर्देशों ने उसे भौचक्का कर दिया।
- 442. **Prejudiced:** पूर्वाग्रही; biased
- 443. **Predispositions:** पूर्वाग्रह; tendencies
- 444. **Radiant:** दीप्तिमान; shining
- 445. **Auxiliary:** सहायक; supportive

- a. **Auxiliary** refers to something that provides additional help or support, often in a supplementary or backup role. It can be used to describe equipment, personnel, or functions that assist the main system or operation.
 - b. **In Hindi:** Auxiliary का हिंदी में अनुवाद "सहायक" या "अतिरिक्त" है। इसका उपयोग किसी ऐसी चीज़ या व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है जो मुख्य प्रणाली या कार्य में सहायता प्रदान करता है, या पूरक भूमिका निभाता है।
 - c. **Example Sentences:**
 - i. **English:** The hospital has an auxiliary power system in case of an outage.
 - 1. **Hindi:** अस्पताल में बिजली कटौती की स्थिति में एक सहायक पावर सिस्टम है।
 - ii. **English:** The company hired auxiliary staff to manage the busy season.
 - 1. **Hindi:** कंपनी ने व्यस्त सीजन को संभालने के लिए सहायक स्टाफ को काम पर रखा।
446. **Afflictions:** कष्ट; sufferings
447. **Wikipedia:** मुक्त ज्ञानकोश; free encyclopedia
448. **Civilian:** नागरिक; non-military person
 - a. **Combatant:** The opposite of a civilian is generally referred to as a "combatant" or "military personnel." While a civilian is a person not involved in the military, law enforcement, or other organized armed groups, a combatant is someone who is actively engaged in armed conflict or is a member of an armed force.
449. **Subsequently:** तत्पश्चात्; afterward
450. **Perplexed:** उलझन में; confused (450)
451. **Empowers:** सशक्ति बनाना; gives power
452. **Prodding:** उक्साना; prompting
453. **Harped:** बार-बार दोहराना; repeatedly emphasized
454. **dabbler:** someone who takes a slight and not very serious interest in a subject, or tries a particular activity for a short period
455. **Beeline:** सीधा मार्ग; direct path
456. **Bramble:** कंटीली झाड़ी; thorny bush
457. **Musty:** सीलन भरा; stale
458. **Spearmint:** पोदीना; a type of mint
459. **Wafting:** बहना; floating through the air
460. **Debilitating:** कमजोर करने वाला; weakening
461. **Gaunt:** पतला और सुस्त; thin and haggard
462. **Haggard:** थका हुआ; worn out
463. **Terminally ill:** अंत्यंत बीमार; suffering from a disease that is incurable
464. **Falter:** डगमगाना; hesitate or lose strength
465. **Bucolic:** ग्रामीण; pastoral
 - a. **Bucolic** describes something related to the pleasant aspects of the countryside or rural life.
466. **Dappled:** चितेदार; spotted or mottled
 - a. **Dappled** refers to something that is marked with spots or patches of different colors or shades, often creating a mottled or speckled appearance. It is commonly used to describe light or surfaces that are variegated or spotted.
 - b. **In Hindi**

- i. **Dappled** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "धब्बेदार" या "छिटकदार" है। यह शब्द उन चीज़ों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है जिनमें विभिन्न रंगों या शेड्स के धब्बे या पैच होते हैं, जो एक चित्तेदार या स्पॉटेड लुक देते हैं।

c. **Example Sentences:**

- i. **English:** The forest floor was dappled with sunlight filtering through the leaves.
- 1. **Hindi:** जंगल की ज़मीन पर सूरज की किरणें पत्तों के बीच से छिटक कर धब्बेदार हो रही थीं।
- ii. **English:** She wore a dress with a dappled pattern of blue and white.
- 1. **Hindi:** उसने नीले और सफेद रंग के धब्बेदार पैटर्न वाली ड्रेस पहनी थी।

467. Mounds: ढेर; heaps or piles

468. Coast: तट; shoreline

469. Coastal route: तटीय मार्ग; path along the shore

470. Tree stump: पेड़ की ठूंठ; the remaining part of a tree after it has been cut down

471. Dreadlocks: **matted** hair locks



a.

b. **Matted:** उलझा हआ; tangled

472. Quintessentially: मौलिक रूप से; in the most perfect or typical example

473. Strangle: गला घोटना; choke

474. Inflict: थोपना; impose or cause something undesirable

a. Self-inflicted: आत्म-निर्मित; something caused by oneself, often referring to harm or injury that a person has caused to themselves.

475. Nips: काटना; small bites or pinches

476. Chides: डांटना; scolds

477. Epiphany: आत्मज्ञान; sudden realization

478. Sweeping: व्यापक; extensive

479. Gurney: स्ट्रेचर; wheeled stretcher for transporting patients

480. Phlebotomists: रक्त लेने वाले; specialists who draw blood for tests or donations

481. Catheter: नली; flexible tube used to remove or introduce fluids (**medical term**)

482. Hose: नली; flexible tube for conveying liquids or gases (**medical term**)

483. Tingling: झनझनाहट; a slight stinging or prickling sensation

484. Huffs: गुस्से से सांस लेना; exasperated or angry breaths

a. Puffs: फूँक; short bursts of air or smoke

485. Derided: उपहास किया; mocked or ridiculed

486. Anguished: पीड़ित; deeply distressed

487. Grinding: पीसना; crushing into small particles

488. Wincing: दर्द से सिकुड़ना; flinching in pain

489. Steer clear: दूर रहना; avoid

490. Agony: अत्यधिक पीड़ा; intense pain

491. Obscure: अस्पष्ट; unclear

- a. Obscurity: अज्ञातता; state of being unknown
- 492. Endurance: सहनशीलता; ability to withstand hardships
- 493. Placebo effect: प्लेसबो प्रभाव; improvement due to belief in treatment rather than actual efficacy
- 494. Shady: संदिग्ध; questionable or dubious
- 495. Tranquility: शांति; calmness and peace
 - a.
- 496. Seeping: रिसना; slowly leaking or oozing
- 497. Chain link: जंजीर कड़ी; metal fencing made of interconnected links
- 498. Censure: निंदा; strong disapproval or criticism
- 499. Horrendous: भयानक; extremely terrible
- 500. Crippling: अपंगकारी; severely damaging (500)
- 501. Oximetry: Pulse oximetry is a test used to measure the oxygen level (oxygen saturation) of the blood.



a.

502. Capnometer: कैपनामीटर; device measuring CO₂ concentration



a.

- 503. Hyperventilate: तीव्र श्वास लेना; breathe rapidly and deeply
 - a. Hypoventilate: अल्प-श्वसन; breathing at an abnormally slow rate, resulting in an increased amount of carbon dioxide in the blood.
 - b. Also, see उत्थापन
- 504. Stray: आवारा; wandering
 - a. Wandering: भटकना; moving aimlessly or without a fixed course, often used to describe a person, mind, or path
- 505. Starve off: **Starve off** means to delay, prevent, or keep something undesirable from happening, especially by taking measures to avoid it. It often refers to avoiding hunger or warding off a negative outcome.

- a. **In Hindi**
 - b. **Starve off** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "टालना" या "रोकना" हो सकता है। इसका उपयोग किसी अवांछित स्थिति को होने से रोकने या टालने के संदर्भ में किया जाता है, विशेष रूप से भूख या अन्य नकारात्मक परिणामों को रोकने के लिए।
 - c. **Example Sentences:**
 - i. **English:** They ate a small snack to starve off hunger until dinner.
 - 1. **Hindi:** उन्होंने रात के खाने तक भूख को टालने के लिए थोड़ा सा नाश्ता किया।
 - ii. **English:** The medication helped to starve off the worst symptoms of the illness.
 - 1. **Hindi:** दवा ने बीमारी के सबसे बुरे लक्षणों को रोकने में मदद की।
506. Strain: तनाव; pressure or tension
507. Plague: विपत्ति; severe affliction or epidemic
508. sty:
 - a. **Animal Enclosure:** A **sty** is a pen or enclosure for pigs. It is typically a small, enclosed area where pigs are kept.
 - b. **Eye Infection:** A **sty** (or **stye**) is a small, painful lump that appears on the edge of the eyelid due to an infection of the eyelash follicle or oil gland.
 - c. **In Hindi**
 - i. **Animal Enclosure:** **Sty** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "सूअर का बाड़ा" है। यह सूअरों के लिए एक छोटा, बंद क्षेत्र होता है जहाँ वे रखे जाते हैं।
 - ii. **Eye Infection:** **Sty** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "पलकों पर फुंसी" है। यह पलकों के किनारे पर एक छोटा, दर्दनाक गुट्ठा होता है जो आंख के बालों के रोम या तेल ग्रंथियों के संक्रमण के कारण होता है।
 - d. **Example Sentences:**
 - i. **Animal Enclosure:** The farmer built a new sty for the pigs.
 - 1. **Hindi:** किसान ने सूअरों के लिए एक नया बाड़ा बनाया।
 - ii. **Eye Infection:** She went to the doctor because she had a sty on her eyelid.
 - 1. **Hindi:** उसने डॉक्टर के पास गई क्योंकि उसकी पलकों पर एक फुंसी थी।

509. Mounting energy: बढ़ती ऊर्जा; increasing levels of energy

510. Mashes: मसलना; crushing or grinding into a soft, pulpy state

a. Sentences:

 - i. **Food Preparation:** She made a delicious mash of potatoes and carrots.
 - 1. **Hindi:** उसने आलू और गाजर का एक स्वादिष्ट मसाला बनाया।
 - ii. **Mixtures:** The farmer used a mash of grains to feed his livestock.
 - 1. **Hindi:** किसान ने अपने मर्वेशियों को अनाज का मिश्रण खिलाया।

511. Quarries: खदानें; places where stone or other materials are extracted

512. Nether: निचला; lower or under

513. Ossuary: अस्थि घर; container or place for bones

514. Kindling: आग जलाने की सामग्री; small sticks or material used to start a fire

515. Bones:

 - a. Femur: जांघ की हड्डी; thigh bone
 - b. Humeri: ऊपरी भुजा की हड्डियाँ; upper arm bones
 - c. Sternums: उरोस्थि; breastbones
 - d. Fibula: पिंडली की हड्डी; calf bone

516. Dwellers: निवासी; inhabitants
517. Menace: खतरा; threat
518. Rampant: अनियंत्रित; uncontrolled
519. Crooked: टेढ़ा; bent or dishonest
520. Remnants: अवशेष; remains
521. Cataphiles: individuals who are fascinated by or love urban exploration of abandoned or hidden places
522. Chasm: गहरी खाई; deep gap or rift
523. Boulders: बड़े पत्थर; large rocks
524. Wormed: रेंगना; moved or worked one's way into or through something
525. Wiggle: हिलाना; move with small, quick movements
526. Yank: खींचना; pull sharply or abruptly
527. Lopsided: असंतुलित; uneven or tilted to one side
528. Shimmied: झूलना; moved with a wriggling or shimmying motion
529. Swigs: धूट; large gulps or drinks
530. Arak: अरक; a strong alcoholic drink from the Middle East, typically made from aniseed
531. Aniseed: सौंफ; aromatic seeds used in cooking and as a flavoring
532. Anthropologist: मानवविज्ञानी; a person who studies humans and their societies, cultures, and evolution
533. Long pigs: मानव मांस; a euphemism for human flesh, historically used in some cultures' cannibalistic contexts
534. Pawpaws: पपीता जैसे फल; a tropical fruit with a custard-like texture, also known as Asimina triloba in North America
535. Coconut crabs: नारियल केकड़े; large land crabs known for their ability to crack open coconuts and their habitat in tropical islands
536. Symbiosis: सहजीविता; interaction between two different organisms living in close physical proximity, often benefiting both
537. Doorstop: दरवाजा थामने वाला; an object used to keep a door open or prevent it from closing
538. Epochal: युगांतरकारी; significant or defining a particular period or era
539. Vehemently: जोरदार तरीके से; passionately or with strong feeling
540. **Bristle:**
- कठोर बाल; a stiff, coarse hair or fiber, often found on brushes or as a characteristic of certain animals.
 - The brush was made with stiff bristles for effective cleaning.* (ब्रश को प्रभावी सफाई के लिए कठोर बालों के साथ बनाया गया था।)
 - उत्तेजना या रेजिस्टेंस; to stand upright or become stiff, often used metaphorically to describe a reaction to irritation or anger.
 - His hair bristled with anger when he heard the insult.* (जब उसने अपमान सुना, तो उसका गुस्से से बाल खड़ा हो गया।)
 - लघु और कठोर बाल; referring to the short, stiff, and often stiffened hairs used in various applications.
 - The artist used a brush with fine bristles for detailed painting.* (कलाकार ने विस्तृत चित्रण के लिए महीन बालों वाले ब्रश का उपयोग किया।)
- d. **Bristling:**

- i. क्रोधित होना; becoming visibly angry or irritated, often with a tense or defensive stance.
 - 1. *He was bristling with anger when he heard the accusation.* (आरोप सुनकर वह क्रोध से तमतमा गया।)
 - ii. खड़े होना; hair or fur standing on end due to fear, anger, or agitation.
 - 1. *The cat's fur was bristling as it faced the dog.* (कुत्ते का सामना करते हुए बिल्ली के बाल खड़े हो गए।)
 - iii. सजग होना; showing readiness or alertness, often in response to a threat or challenge.
 - 1. *The soldiers were bristling with anticipation before the battle.* (युद्ध से पहले सैनिक सजग थे।)
541. Anecdotal: घटनात्मक; based on personal accounts or stories rather than scientific evidence
542. Quaint: आकर्षक; charmingly old-fashioned or unusual
543. Grimy: गंदा; covered with or characterized by **grime** or dirt
544. **Grime:** गंदगी; dirt or **soot** that accumulates on surfaces
 - a. **Soot:** कालिख; a black, powdery substance produced by incomplete combustion of fossil fuels or organic matter
545. Fetid: बदबूदार; having a strong, unpleasant odor
546. Staircase: सीढ़ी; a set of stairs and the surrounding structure
547. Scurried: भागना; moved quickly and with short steps
548. Warren: खरगोशों का बिल; a network of burrows or a densely packed area, often used for rabbit burrows
 - a. Also: खरगोश पालने का बाड़ा
549. Burrows: बिल; tunnels or holes dug by animals, usually for shelter
550. Folly: मूर्खता; foolishness or a lack of good sense
 - a. Example Sentences:
 - i. English: His decision to invest all his savings in a risky venture was an act of folly.
 - 1. Hindi: उसके सभी बचत को एक जोखिमपूर्ण परियोजना में निवेश करने का निर्णय एक मूर्खता का कार्य था।
 - ii. English: She looked back on her youthful folly with a sense of regret.
 - 1. Hindi: उसने अपनी युवा अवस्था की मूर्खताओं को पछतावे के साथ याद किया। (550)
551. Milling: पीसना; grinding or processing materials, or the act of moving around in a confused manner
552. Wheezing: घरघराहट; a high-pitched whistling sound made while breathing, often due to an **obstruction in the airways**
553. Drano: ड्रेन क्लीनर; a brand of chemical cleaner used to unclog drains and pipes
554. Confounding: भ्रमित करने वाला; causing confusion or puzzlement
555. Ushered: आमंत्रित किया; guided or led someone to a place
556. Spooked: डराया; frightened suddenly
557. Fleshy: मांसल; having a lot of flesh or being thick and soft
558. Tassel: लटकन; a decorative hanging ornament made of threads or cords



a.

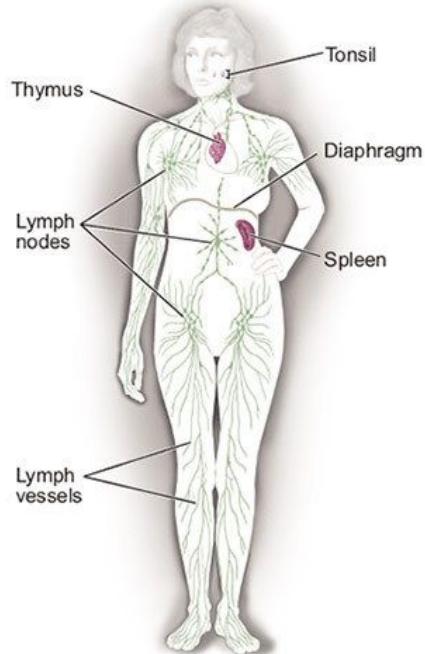
559. **Uvula:** कंठकला; the small, fleshy extension at the back of the soft palate above the throat (medical term)
560. **Susceptible:** संवेदनशील; easily affected or prone to something
561. **Scalloping** can have several meanings depending on the context:
- Cooking:** In cooking, scalloping refers to preparing a dish (often potatoes or other vegetables) by baking it with a sauce, usually creamy, and often topped with breadcrumbs or cheese. The result is a layered, tender dish known as "scalloped" potatoes, for example.
 - Design or Edges:** Scalloping can also refer to creating a decorative edge or pattern that resembles the curved, wavy shape of a scallop shell. This term is often used in sewing, crafting, or design.
 - Marine Biology:** Refers to the activity of collecting scallops, which are a type of shellfish, often found in coastal waters.
- d. **In Hindi**
- Cooking:** **Scalloping** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "स्कैलपिंग" या "पकाने की प्रक्रिया" के रूप में किया जा सकता है, जहां सब्जियों या अन्य सामग्री को परतदार तरीके से पकाया जाता है।
 - Design or Edges:** **Scalloping** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "लहरदार किनारा" या "नक्काशीदार किनारा" हो सकता है, जो एक सजावटी किनारा बनाने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है।
 - Marine Biology:** **Scalloping** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "शंख-इकट्ठा करना" हो सकता है, जो समुद्री जीवों के शंखों को इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया है।
- e. **Example Sentences:**
- Cooking:** She made a delicious scalloped potato dish for dinner.
 - Hindi:** उसने रात के खाने के लिए स्वादिष्ट स्कैलप्ड आलू की डिश बनाई।
 - Design or Edges:** The dress had a beautiful scalloping pattern along the hem.
 - Hindi:** उस ड्रेस के किनारे पर एक सुंदर लहरदार पैटर्न था।
 - Marine Biology:** They went scalloping along the coast during their vacation.
 - Hindi:** अपनी छुट्टियों के दौरान वे तट पर शंख-इकट्ठा करने गए थे।
562. **Cramp:** ऐंठन; painful muscle contraction
563. **Indiscriminate:** अंधाधुंध; done without careful judgment
- Example Sentences:**
 - English:** The indiscriminate use of pesticides can harm the environment.
 - Hindi:** कीटनाशकों का अंधाधुंध उपयोग पर्यावरण को नुकसान पहुंचा सकता है।

ii. **English:** The soldiers were criticized for their indiscriminate firing in the conflict zone.

1. **Hindi:** सैनिकों की संघर्ष क्षेत्र में अंधाधुंध गोलीबारी के लिए आलोचना की गई।

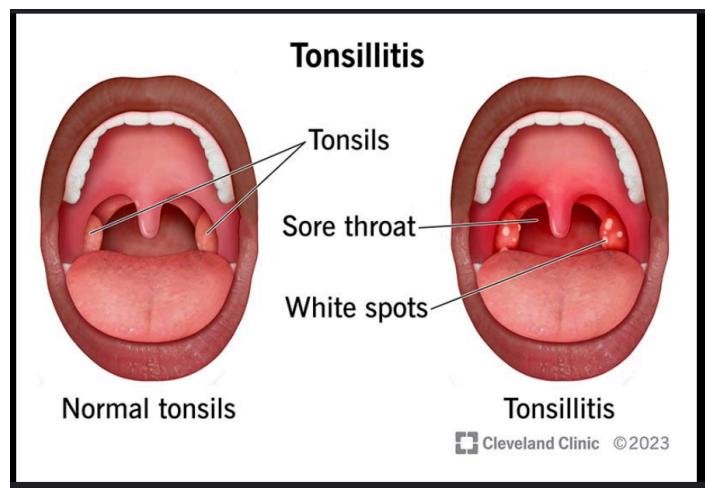
564. **Adenoids:** गंडमाला; lymphatic tissue located in the upper part of the throat behind the nose (medical)

- Lymph:** लसिका; a clear fluid that circulates through the lymphatic system, carrying cells that help fight infection (medical)
- Lymphatic system:** लसिका तंत्र; network of vessels and nodes that circulates lymph and helps the body fight infection



i.

565. **Tonsils:** गले के ग्रंथियाँ; masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat



a.

566. **Gizmos:** छोटे यंत्र; small devices or gadgets

567. **Cleft:** दरार; a split or opening, often referring to a natural indentation or split in something

- Long Meaning:** **Cleft** refers to a split, crack, or division in something, often used to describe a natural or structural fissure. It can also refer to a physical condition, such as a cleft lip, where there is a gap or split in the upper lip due to incomplete development.

- b. **In Hindi:** Cleft का हिंदी में अनुवाद "फटना" या "दरार" है। इसका उपयोग किसी चीज़ में दरार या विभाजन को वर्णित करने के लिए किया जाता है। यह एक शारीरिक स्थिति को भी दर्शा सकता है, जैसे "क्लेफ्ट लिप" (कटे होंठ), जहां होंठ में एक दरार होती है।
 - c. Example Sentences:
 1. **English:** The mountain had a deep cleft running through its side.
 a. **Hindi:** पर्वत के किनारे से एक गहरी दरार गुजर रही थी।
 2. **English:** The surgeon successfully repaired the child's cleft lip.
 a. **Hindi:** सर्जन ने बच्चे के कटे होंठ का सफलतापूर्वक इलाज किया।
568. **Owe:** To "owe" means to be under obligation to pay or repay money, a favor, or a debt to someone. It can also mean to be required to give something because of a moral or social responsibility. For example, if you borrow money from a friend, you owe them that amount until you repay it. Similarly, if you feel a strong sense of gratitude for someone's help, you might say you owe them a favor.
- a. Does saying "**I owe you a favor**" mean I wish to give them a favor?
 - i. Yes, exactly. When you say you "owe" someone a favor, it means you feel a sense of obligation to return a kindness or assistance they have given you. It's a way of acknowledging that you are indebted to them for their help or support and that you intend to reciprocate.
569. **Due:** **It can have several meanings depending on the context:**
- a. **Expected or Scheduled:** Refers to something that is **expected to happen or is scheduled to occur** at a specific time.
Hindi: "निर्धारित" या "नियत" – यह किसी ऐसी चीज़ को दर्शाता है जो अपेक्षित या निर्धारित समय पर होनी चाहिए।
 - i. **English:** The report is **due** on Monday.
 - ii. **Hindi:** रिपोर्ट सोमवार को निर्धारित है।
 - b. **Owed:** Refers to something that is owed or **required to be paid or given**.
Hindi: "उधार" या "कर्ज" – यह किसी चीज़ को चुकाने या देने की स्थिति को दर्शाता है।
 - i. **English:** She paid the rent that was **due**.
 - ii. **Hindi:** उसने जो किराया देना था, वह चुका दिया।
 - c. **Proper or Appropriate:** Refers to something that is deserved or appropriate under the circumstances.
Hindi: "उचित" या "योग्य" – यह किसी चीज़ को उसकी सही या उचित स्थिति में दर्शाता है।
 - i. **English:** He received the recognition that was **due** to him.
 - ii. **Hindi:** उसे जो मान्यता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह मिल गई।
 - d. These translations and sentences illustrate the different contexts in which "due" can be used.
 - e. **Etymology of Due:** The word "due" comes from the Latin word "debitus," which is the past participle of the verb "debere," meaning "to owe." In Old French, it became "deu," and in Middle English, it evolved into "due." The term generally relates to something owed or expected as a right or obligation.
570. **Pestle:** कूटनी; a tool used to crush or grind substances in a mortar
571. **Mortar:** Mortar can have different meanings based on the context:
1. **Building Material:** A mixture used in construction to bond bricks, stones, or other building materials together. It is usually made of cement, lime, sand, and water.

- a. **Example:** The workers used mortar to lay the bricks for the wall.
 - 2. **Weapon:** A short, portable cannon used to fire shells at high angles. It is commonly used in military applications for launching explosives over a short distance.
 - a. **Example:** The soldiers fired the mortar to hit the target behind the hill.
 - 3. **Cooking Tool:** A bowl, typically made of stone, ceramic, or wood, used with a pestle to grind or crush substances like spices, herbs, or grains.
 - a. **Example:** She used a mortar and pestle to grind the spices for the recipe.
 - 4. **In Hindi**
 - a. **Building Material: Mortar** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "मसाला" है। यह निर्माण में ईंटों, पत्थरों आदि को जोड़ने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला मिश्रण है।
 - i. **Example:** मजदूरों ने दीवार बनाने के लिए ईंटों को जोड़ने के लिए मसाले का उपयोग किया।
 - b. **Weapon: Mortar** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "तोप" या "मोर्टार" है, जो गोलों को ऊंचाई पर दागने के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला छोटा तोप है।
 - i. **Example:** सैनिकों ने पहाड़ी के पीछे के लक्ष्य को निशाना बनाने के लिए मोर्टार का इस्तेमाल किया।
 - c. **Cooking Tool: Mortar** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "ओखली" है। यह मसालों, जड़ी-बूटियों, या अनाज को पीसने या कूटने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला बर्तन है।
 - i. **Example:** उसने रेसिपी के लिए मसाले पीसने के लिए ओखली और मूसल का इस्तेमाल किया।
 - d. *These translations and sentences reflect the different meanings of "mortar" in both languages.*
572. **Retractive:** पीछे हटने वाला; capable of being drawn back or withdrawn
- a. **Retracting:**
 - i. वापस लेना; pulling something back or withdrawing it.
 - 1. *The cat was retracting its claws after the playful swipe.* (बिल्ली ने खेल-खेल में झपटा मारने के बाद अपने पंजे वापस ले लिए।)
 - ii. पीछे हटना; withdrawing a statement, accusation, or promise.
 - 1. *The politician ended up retracting his controversial statement.* (राजनेता ने अंत में अपना विवादास्पद बयान वापस ले लिया।)
573. **Virtue:** सद्गुण; a quality considered morally good or desirable
574. **Masochist:** आत्मपीड़क; a person who derives pleasure from their own pain or humiliation
575. **witch hunt:** an attempt to find and punish people whose opinions are unpopular and who are said to be a danger to society:
- a. **Sentence Example:** In America, Senator McCarthy led a witch hunt against people suspected of being communists.
576. **rationalization:** It refers to:
- a. **Justifying Behavior:** The act of explaining or justifying one's behavior or decisions in a way that makes them seem logical or reasonable, even if the underlying motives or actions were not entirely rational. This often involves creating excuses or reasons to make something more acceptable or understandable.
 - i. **Example:** He tried to rationalize his decision to skip the meeting by saying he was too busy.

- b. **Streamlining Processes:** In a business or organizational context, rationalization can refer to the process of making systems, operations, or procedures more efficient by eliminating redundancies or optimizing resources.
 - i. **Example:** The company undertook a rationalization process to reduce costs and improve efficiency.
- c. **In Hindi**
 - i. **Justifying Behavior: Rationalization** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "युक्तिकरण" या "औचित्य सिद्धि" है। इसका उपयोग तब होता है जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने व्यवहार या निर्णयों को तर्कसंगत बनाने की कोशिश करता है, भले ही वास्तविक कारण या कार्य पूरी तरह तर्कसंगत न हो।
 - 1. **Example:** उसने बैठक छोड़ने के अपने निर्णय को सही ठहराने के लिए कहा कि वह बहुत व्यस्त था।
 - ii. **Streamlining Processes: Rationalization** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "संगठनात्मक सुधार" या "सुव्यवस्थित करना" हो सकता है। यह प्रक्रिया प्रणालियों, संचालन, या प्रक्रियाओं को अधिक कुशल बनाने के लिए की जाती है।
 - 1. **Example:** कंपनी ने लागत को कम करने और दक्षता में सुधार करने के लिए संगठनात्मक सुधार की प्रक्रिया अपनाई।

These translations and sentences illustrate the different contexts in which "rationalization" can be used.

- 577. **Asserts:** दावा करना; states or declares firmly
- 578. **Clamor:** शोर; loud and confused noise, especially from people shouting or protesting
- 579. **Maladjusted** describes someone who has difficulty adapting or adjusting to social norms, expectations, or environments. This term is often used to refer to individuals who struggle with emotional or behavioral issues that affect their ability to function effectively in their personal or social lives.
 - a. **In Hindi:**
 - i. **Maladjusted** का हिंदी में अनुवाद "असंतुलित" या "असामंजस्यपूर्ण" हो सकता है। इसका उपयोग उन व्यक्तियों को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है जो सामाजिक मानदंडों, अपेक्षाओं, या वातावरण के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करने में कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं।
 - b. **Example Sentences:**
 - i. **English:** The therapist worked with the **maladjusted teenager** to help him cope with his social anxieties.
 - 1. **Hindi:** थेरेपिस्ट ने असंतुलित किशोर के साथ काम किया ताकि वह अपनी सामाजिक चिंताओं को प्रबंधित कर सके।
 - ii. **English:** **Maladjusted behavior** can often lead to difficulties in personal and professional relationships.
 - 1. **Hindi:** असामंजस्यपूर्ण व्यवहार अक्सर व्यक्तिगत और पेशेवर संबंधों में कठिनाइयों का कारण बन सकता है।
- 580. **Brooded:** चिंता में डूबा; deeply pondered or worried over something
- 581. **Divisive men:** विभाजनकारी पुरुष; men who create division or discord
- 582. **Quack:** नीम-हकीम; a person who falsely claims to have medical or other expert knowledge
- 583. **Snake oil:** नकली औषधि; a fraudulent or deceptive product, especially one sold as a cure-all

a. Example Sentences:

- i. The new weight loss supplement turned out to be nothing more than snake oil, preying on people's desperation for quick fixes.
नया वजन घटाने वाला पूरक मात्र झूठा दावा निकला, जो लोगों की जल्दबाजी का फायदा उठाने के लिए था।
- ii. Despite his promises, the politician's grand economic plan was dismissed as snake oil by his critics.
उसकी वार्तों के बावजूद, आलोचकों ने राजनेता की भव्य आर्थिक योजना को झूठा दावा कहकर खारिज कर दिया।

b. Where does the term snake oil come from?

- i. The term "snake oil" originates from the 19th-century United States, where it was used to describe a type of traditional Chinese medicine made from the oil of the Chinese water snake. Chinese laborers who worked on the **transcontinental** railroad brought this remedy with them, and they used it to treat joint pain and inflammation. The oil was rich in omega-3 acids, which did have some medicinal properties.

However, the term "snake oil" later became associated with fraudulent health products. This shift occurred when **unscrupulous** salesman in the American West began selling fake "snake oil" that had no medicinal value. These salesmen, often referred to as "snake oil salesmen," would make exaggerated claims about the benefits of their products, which were usually just a mix of various oils and sometimes harmful ingredients.

As a result, "snake oil" became synonymous with any product or practice that is marketed as a cure-all but is actually ineffective or fraudulent. The term is still used today to describe deceptive or dubious products and those who promote them.

584. **Unscrupulous:** बेईमान; having no moral principles or ethics
585. **Transcontinental:** महाद्वीप पार; spanning or crossing an entire continent
586. **Outlier:** असामान्य; something or someone that stands apart from others due to being different or unusual
587. **Orthodontics** is a branch of dentistry that focuses on diagnosing, preventing, and treating dental and facial irregularities. The primary goal is to correct misaligned teeth and jaws to improve function and aesthetics. Treatments often involve the use of braces, retainers, and other devices to gradually shift teeth into their proper positions.
588. **Bad bite:** A "bad bite," also known as a malocclusion, refers to a misalignment of the teeth or jaws that affects how the upper and lower teeth come together when the mouth is closed. This can lead to various issues, such as difficulty chewing, uneven wear on teeth, and strain on the jaw muscles.
- a. There are several types of malocclusion, including:

- i. **Overbite:** When the upper front teeth significantly overlap the lower front teeth.
 - ii. **Underbite:** When the lower front teeth extend beyond the upper front teeth.
 - iii. **Crossbite:** When some of the upper teeth bite on the inside of the lower teeth, rather than the outside.
 - iv. **Open Bite:** When there is a gap between the upper and lower teeth when the mouth is closed.
589. Canopy: छत्र; an overhead cover or shelter, often made of fabric or foliage



590. Suburb: उपनगर; a residential area situated on the outskirts of a city or town
- Example Sentences:**
 - English:** They decided to move to a suburb to enjoy a quieter and more spacious living environment.
 - Hindi:** उन्होंने एक उपनगर में जाने का निर्णय लिया ताकि वे एक शांत और अधिक विस्तृत जीवन पर्यावरण का आनंद ले सकें।
 - English:** The suburb offers good schools and parks for families with children.
591. Scraping: खुरचना; the action of removing or rubbing a surface with a hard object
592. Thicket: झाड़ी; a dense group of bushes or trees
593. Whizzed: तेजी से गुजरना; moved quickly with a buzzing or whooshing sound
594. Houndstooth: हाउड्स्टूथ; a pattern consisting of broken checks or abstract four-pointed shapes, often used in textiles



595. Rep tie: रिप टाई; a type of necktie made from rep (or repp) fabric, known for its diagonal stripes or ribbed texture



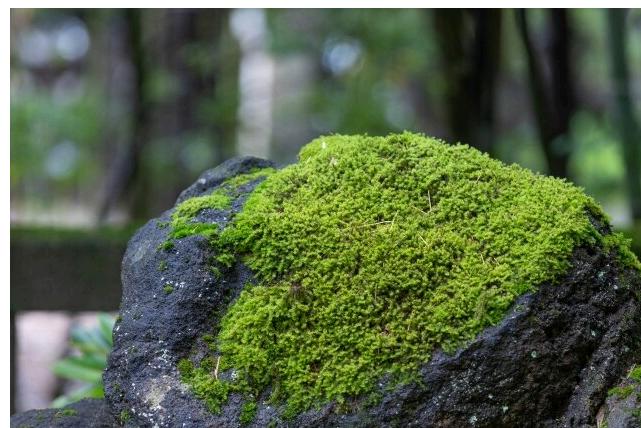
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- 596. Veered: मुड़ा; changed direction suddenly or shifted course
- 597. Gravel: कंकड़; small stones or pebbles used in construction or landscaping
- 598. Turret: गुमटी; a small tower or structure, often part of a larger building or fortification, used for defense or as a **lookout**
- 599. **Lookout:** निगरानी; a place or person used for observing or watching for potential dangers or events
- 600. **Esque:** जैसा; in the style of or resembling (600)
- 601. Vinyl: विनाइल; a synthetic plastic material used for various purposes, including flooring, records, and **upholstery**



a.

- 602. **Upholstery** is the work of providing furniture, especially seats, with padding, springs, webbing, and fabric or leather covers. The word also refers to the materials used to upholster something.
- 603. Moss: काई; a small, non-vascular plant that often grows in dense green clumps or mats, typically in damp or shady locations



a.

- 604. Moat: खाई; a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle or fort, usually filled with water, for defense

605. **Cabinets:** अलमारी; storage units with doors and shelves, used for organizing and storing items



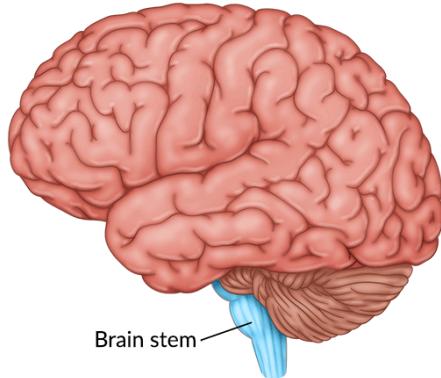
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606. **prod:** poke with a finger, foot, or pointed object.
607. **nudge:** prod (someone) gently with one's elbow in order to attract attention.
608. **Prod:** टहोका देना; a poke or push, often to encourage action
609. **Superstition:** अंधविश्वास; a belief or practice resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, or trust in magic
610. **Sibling:** भाई-बहन; a brother or sister
611. **Ultimatum:** अंतिम प्रस्ताव; a final demand or statement of terms, the rejection of which may lead to consequences
612. **Icy man:** The term "icy man" could refer to a person who is emotionally cold or distant, exhibiting a demeanor that seems unfeeling or detached. It might also evoke the idea of someone who is cool under pressure, maintaining composure in challenging situations.
613. **Rant:** चिल्लाना; a long, passionate, and loud speech or piece of writing expressing strong opinions
614. **Monobloc:** एकल ब्लॉक; made from a single piece or block of material
615. **Tanned:** धूप से सांवला हुआ; having a darker skin tone due to sun exposure
616. **Lanky:** दुबला-पतला; tall and thin, often with long limbs
617. **Piercing brown eyes:** चुभती हुई भूरी आँखें; intensely sharp or penetrating brown-colored eyes
618. **Roaring hearth:** गरजता हुआ चूल्हा; a fireplace with a loud, intense fire burning in it
619. **Hearth:** चूल्हा; the floor of a fireplace, extending into a room, often used for warmth and cooking



a.

620. **Brain stem:** मस्तिष्कस्तम्भ; the part of the brain connecting the cerebrum with the spinal cord, responsible for regulating vital functions such as heart rate and breathing



a.

621. **Hordes:** झुंड; large groups or crowds of people, often implying disorder or chaos
622. **Clumps:** गुच्छे; groups or clusters of items or things that are gathered closely together
623. **Eyelets:** small holes reinforced with metal or plastic, often used for laces or fastenings in clothing or shoes
624. **Gleaming:** चमकदार; shining brightly or reflecting light with a smooth and bright surface
625. **Borough:** नगर निगम; a district or administrative division within a city or town
626. **Bronx:** ब्रॉन्क्स; a **borough** of New York City, located to the north of Manhattan
627. **Chuckling:** मुँह दबाकर हँसना; laughing quietly or to oneself, often in amusement or mild amusement
628. **Sole:** **Sole** can have multiple meanings depending on the context:
 - a. **Only or Single:** Refers to something that is the only one or exclusive.
 - i. **Example:** He was the sole survivor of the accident.
 - ii. **Hindi:** वह हादसे का एकमात्र जीवित बचा व्यक्ति था।
 - b. **Bottom of a Foot or Shoe:** Refers to the underside of a foot or the part of a shoe that comes in contact with the ground.
 - i. **Example:** The sole of his shoe was worn out from walking.

- ii. **Hindi:** चलने से उसके जूते का तला घिस गया था।
- c. **Type of Fish:** Refers to a type of flatfish that is often used in cooking.
 - i. **Example:** She prepared grilled sole for dinner.
 - ii. **Hindi:** उसने रात के खाने के लिए ग्रिल्ड सोल मछली बनाई।

These translations and sentences cover the various meanings of "sole" in different contexts.

- 629. **Maxilla:** ऊपरी जबड़ा; the upper jawbone in the human skull, which holds the upper teeth
- 630. **Masseter:** गाल की पेशी; a facial muscle that plays a major role in the chewing of solid foods by raising the lower jaw (mandible)
- 631. **Gnaw:** कुतरना; to bite or chew something persistently
- 632. **Chomps:** चबाना; bites into or chews something with enthusiasm or force
- 633. **Chomps down:** जोर से काटना; bites down forcefully and repeatedly
- 634. **Malocclusion:** दाँतों का असामान्य सरेखण; a misalignment of the teeth or the way the teeth fit together when the mouth is closed
- 635. **Providence:** ईश्वर की कृपा; the protective care or guidance of a divine power, or a timely preparation for future needs
- 636. **Celebratory:** उत्सवपूर्ण; relating to or expressing celebration
- 637. **Concerted:** संयुक्त; planned or carried out with joint effort
- 638. Acidosis: अम्लता; a condition where there is too much acid in the body fluids
- 639. Alkalosis: क्षारीयता; a condition where there is too much base (alkali) in the body fluids
- 640. Hypocapnia: a condition characterized by low levels of carbon dioxide in the blood
- 641. Sympathetic: सहानुभूति; showing compassion or understanding towards others
- 642. **Sympathetic nervous system overload** occurs when the body's stress response is activated excessively, leading to symptoms like increased heart rate, high blood pressure, and anxiety. यह तब होता है जब शरीर की तनाव प्रतिक्रिया अत्यधिक सक्रिय हो जाती है, जिससे हृदय की दर में वृद्धि, उच्च रक्तचाप और चिंता जैसे लक्षण होते हैं।

a. **Similar Phrase: Sympathetic nervous system:**

- i. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तंत्रिका तंत्र; the part of the autonomic nervous system that prepares the body for 'fight or flight' responses during stressful situations.
 - 1. *The sympathetic nervous system increases heart rate and dilates pupils in response to danger.* (सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तंत्रिका तंत्र खतरे के जवाब में हृदय गति बढ़ाता है और पुतलियों को फैलाता है।)
- ii. तनाव प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र; the system that activates bodily functions to handle stress or emergencies by increasing alertness and energy.
 - 1. *During a stressful event, the sympathetic nervous system triggers adrenaline release.* (तनावपूर्ण घटना के दौरान, सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तंत्रिका तंत्र एड्रेनालाइन का स्राव उत्पन्न करता है।)
- iii. **(THIS IS TRIGGERED BY PACED/HEAVY BREATHING e.g., Wim Hof Method)**
- iv. **Similar Phrase: Sympathetic stress:**
 - 1. सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तनाव; the physical and psychological stress response triggered by the activation of the sympathetic nervous system, often in reaction to perceived threats or challenges.

- a. *Sympathetic stress can cause an increase in heart rate and blood pressure.* (सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तनाव हृदय गति और रक्तचाप में वृद्धि कर सकता है।)
 - 2. तंत्रिका तनाव; the stress experienced when the body prepares for 'fight or flight,' resulting in heightened alertness and energy.
 - a. *Prolonged sympathetic stress can lead to chronic health issues.* (लंबे समय तक तंत्रिका तनाव से दीर्घकालिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ हो सकती हैं।)
 - b. **Similar Phrase:** **Parasympathetic:** पैरासिंपैथेटिक; relating to the part of the autonomic nervous system that conserves energy and slows the heart rate.
 - i. Sahil: **शांत करती है शरीर को**
 - ii. **para:** beside, alongside of, beyond, aside from
 - iii. **(THIS IS TRIGGERED BY LONG EXHALES - Check "Box Breathing" method in Book Logs - "Breath")**
643. Extreme apnea: अत्यधिक श्वास रुकावट; a severe condition where breathing stops for extended periods
644. Entail: शामिल करना; involve or require as a necessary part or consequence
645. Nausea: मतली; **a feeling of sickness with an inclination to vomit**
646. Exhaustion: थकावट; extreme physical or mental fatigue
647. Gauntlet: चुनौती; a difficult or challenging test or trial
648. Bruised: चोटिल; having discolored skin due to a blow or impact



a.

649. Cots: बिस्तर; small, portable beds often used in temporary sleeping arrangements
650. Drovers: बड़े समूह; large groups or crowds of people or animals (650)
- 651. Anxiety:**
- a. **चिंता;** a feeling of unease, worry, or nervousness, often about an uncertain outcome or event.
 - i. *She experienced anxiety before the important presentation.* (महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्तुति से पहले उसे चिंता हुई।)
 - b. **उद्वेग;** a psychological condition characterized by excessive and persistent worry or fear, which can interfere with daily functioning.
 - i. *His anxiety disorder made it difficult for him to leave the house without feeling overwhelmed.* (उसका चिंता विकार उसे घर से बाहर निकलने में कठिनाई पैदा करता था क्योंकि वह अत्यधिक तनाव महसूस करता था।)
 - c. **Is anxiety and anxiety disorder the same thing?**

No, anxiety and anxiety disorder are not the same thing, though they are related.

- i. **Anxiety** is a natural emotional response to stress or worry. It's something everyone experiences at times, such as before a big exam or important event. It's usually temporary and resolves on its own when the stressor is removed or managed.
- ii. **Anxiety disorder**, on the other hand, is a mental health condition characterized by persistent, excessive, and uncontrollable anxiety that interferes with daily life. It involves more severe and long-lasting symptoms compared to typical anxiety, and it can significantly impact one's ability to function normally. Types of anxiety disorders include generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), panic disorder, social anxiety disorder, and specific phobias.

If someone experiences anxiety that is intense, persistent, and disrupts their daily activities, it's important for them to seek professional help to manage and treat an anxiety disorder.

- d. **Anxious**: चिंतित; feeling worry, unease, or nervousness, often about an imminent event or uncertain outcome

652. **Paranoia**: पागलपन; an irrational and persistent feeling of distrust or suspicion towards others, often involving the belief that one is being persecuted or conspired against

653. Sighed: आह भरी; made a long, deep breath as an **expression of relief, sadness, or tiredness**

654. Hobbling: लंगड़ाना; walking with difficulty due to pain or injury

655. Amputees: अंगविहीन; individuals who have had one or more limbs surgically removed

656. Glum: उदास; feeling or looking **dejected** or **gloomy**

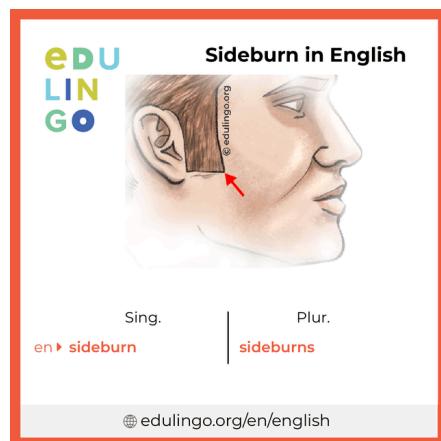
a. **Gloomy**⁸⁹¹

b. **Dejected**: निराश; feeling sad or **dispirited**

c. **Dispirited**: हतोत्साहित; lacking enthusiasm or hope

657. Lambchop: भेड़ का मांस; a cut of lamb, typically taken from the rib or loin, and often grilled or roasted

658. **Sideburns**: कान के पास के बाल; strips of facial hair that extend from the **hairline** down the sides of the face, usually to the ear



659. **Hairline**: बालों की रेखा; the boundary where the hair on the forehead meets the skin of the face

660. **Maladies:** रोग; illnesses or diseases
661. Scores: अंक; multiple points or a large number of things
662. Myriad: असीमित; a countless or extremely large number
663. **Ailment:**
- रोग; a minor illness or condition that affects the body or mind, often causing discomfort but not usually life-threatening.
 - He visited the doctor for a minor ailment that had been bothering him.* (वह एक छोटे से रोग के लिए डॉक्टर के पास गया जो उसे परेशान कर रहा था।)
 - अस्वस्थता; a general feeling of being unwell or suffering from a health issue, typically used for non-serious conditions.
 - She took a day off work to recover from her ailment.* (अपनी अस्वस्थता से उबरने के लिए उसने काम से एक दिन की छुट्टी ली।)
 - maladies vs. ailments:** "maladies" often implies *more serious conditions or issues*, while "ailments" usually refers to *less severe health problems*.
664. Vicious: क्रूर; deliberately cruel or violent
665. Diarrhea: दस्त; frequent, watery bowel movements that can lead to dehydration
666. Stooped: झुका हुआ; bent forward or downward from the waist
667. Immobilized: स्थिर; unable to move or be moved
668. Dizziness: चक्कर आना; a sensation of spinning or losing balance
669. Shooting pain: चुभन; a sudden, sharp pain that travels quickly along a part of the body
670. Abate: कम होना; to reduce in intensity or amount
671. corps: **Corps** refers to:
 - Military Unit:** A large military unit or group of soldiers that operate together, often composed of multiple divisions. In some contexts, it can refer to specialized military groups, like the Marine Corps.
 - Example:** He served in the Army Corps for several years.
 - Hindi:** उसने कई वर्षों तक सेना के कोर में सेवा की।
 - Organized Group:** A group of people working together in a specific organization, often for a common purpose. This could be a volunteer corps, a diplomatic corps, etc.
 - Example:** She joined the Peace Corps to help in community development projects.
 - Hindi:** उसने सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाओं में सहायता के लिए शांति कोर में शामिल हो गई।
672. Reams: ढेर सारे; large quantities of something, especially paper or written material
673. Splayed: फैलाया हुआ; spread out or extended, often in an awkward or wide manner
674. Parched: सूखा हुआ; extremely dry, often due to heat or dehydration
675. Lawn: लॉन; an area of grass in a yard or garden, typically kept neatly **mowed**
676. **mowed:** काटा हुआ; cut down grass or vegetation with a machine or tool
677. Squinted: आँखें सिकोड़ना; looked with partially closed eyes to see more clearly or reduce light
678. Beads: मनके; small, often round objects used in jewelry or for decoration, typically threaded on a string
679. Rigs: उपकरण; structures or equipment used for specific purposes, such as machinery for drilling or construction

680. **Redline:** अधिकतम सीमा; the point at which something reaches its maximum limit or is pushed to its extreme, often used in reference to engines or stress levels
681. **Rodent:** कृतक; a type of small mammal with sharp front teeth, such as rats, mice, and squirrels
682. **Loose:** **Loose** can refer to:
- Not Fitting Tightly:** Describes something that is not tightly secured or fastened, allowing for movement or space.
 - Example:** The screw was loose, so it needed to be tightened.
 - Hindi:** स्क्रू ढीला था, इसलिए उसे कसना पड़ा।
 - Not Strict or Rigid:** Refers to something that is not strict or formal, often in terms of rules or structure.
 - Example:** The rules were loose and allowed for a lot of flexibility.
 - Hindi:** नियम ढीले थे और इसमें बहुत सारी लचीलापन की अनुमति थी।
 - Free or Unconfined:** Describes something or someone that is not confined or restrained.
 - Example:** The dog was running loose in the park.
683. **Mellow:** शांत; pleasantly soft or ripe, often referring to flavors or moods
684. **Bowels:** आंतें; the internal organs of the digestive system, including the intestines
685. **Chilling:** **Chilling** can have multiple meanings based on context:
 - Relaxing or Enjoying Leisure:** Informally used to describe relaxing or taking it easy, often in a casual and laid-back manner.
 - Example:** We spent the afternoon chilling at the beach.
 - Hindi:** हमने समुद्र तट पर दोपहर बिताकर आराम किया।
 - Causing Cold or Shivering:** Refers to something that causes a sensation of cold or makes you shiver.
 - Example:** The chilling wind made everyone shiver.
 - Hindi:** ठंडी हवा ने सभी को कांपने पर मजबूर कर दिया।
 - Frightening or Unsettling:** Describes something that is frightening or causes an eerie feeling.
 - Example:** The horror movie had a chilling effect on the audience.
686. **Profusion:** प्रचुरता; an abundance or large quantity of something
687. **Ramping:** वृद्धि; increasing in intensity or extent, or constructing a sloped surface for ease of movement
688. **Bladder:** मूत्राशय; a hollow organ in the body that stores urine before it is excreted
689. **meaner:** **Meaner** is the comparative form of the adjective "mean." It can refer to:
 - More Unkind or Malicious:** Describes someone who is more unkind, cruel, or unpleasant than another person.
 - Example:** His comments were mean, but hers were even meaner.
 - Hindi:** उसकी टिप्पणियाँ कूर थीं, लेकिन उसकी टिप्पणियाँ और भी कूर थीं।
 - More Severe or Harsh:** Refers to something that is more severe, harsh, or difficult than something else.
 - Example:** The new rules are meaner compared to the previous ones.
 - Hindi:** नए नियम पिछले नियमों की तुलना में अधिक कठोर हैं।
690. **Leaner** is the comparative form of the adjective "lean." It can refer to:

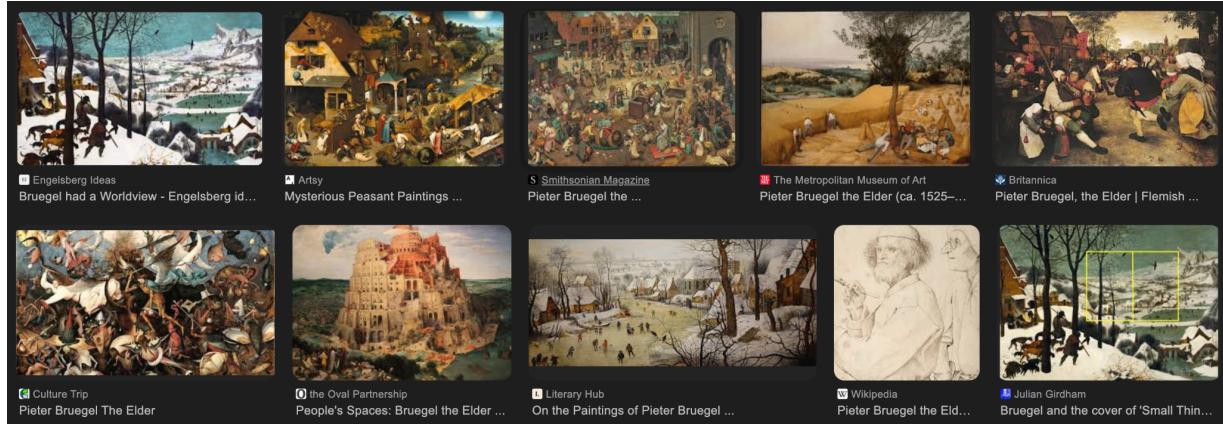
- a. **More Slim or Fit:** Describes someone or something that has less body fat or is more toned and physically fit compared to another.
 - i. **Example:** After months of training, he became leaner and stronger.
 - ii. **Hindi:** महीनों की ट्रेनिंग के बाद, वह पतला और मजबूत हो गया।
 - b. **More Efficient or Streamlined:** Refers to a system, process, or organization that is more efficient, with fewer resources or less waste compared to another.
 - i. **Example:** The company has become leaner by reducing unnecessary expenses.
 - ii. **Hindi:** कंपनी ने अनावश्यक खर्चों को कम करके अधिक कुशलता प्राप्त की है।
 - c. **Less Fatty or Greasy:** Used to describe food, particularly meat, that has less fat compared to another type.
 - i. **Example:** He prefers leaner cuts of meat for a healthier diet.
 - ii. **Hindi:** वह एक स्वस्थ आहार के लिए कम वसा वाले मांस के टुकड़े पसंद करता है।
691. **Pavilions** can refer to:
- a. **Architectural Structures:** Freestanding, often temporary or ornamental structures used for leisure, entertainment, or as part of a larger building or garden. They are usually open on the sides and can serve as a shelter or a place to relax.
 - i. **Example:** The park features several beautiful pavilions for picnicking.
 - ii. **Hindi:** पार्क में पिकनिक के लिए कई सुंदर मंडप हैं।
 - b. **Exhibition Spaces:** Temporary or semi-permanent structures used at fairs, expos, or exhibitions to house displays or booths.
 - i. **Example:** The trade fair included several pavilions showcasing different industries.
 - ii. **Hindi:** व्यापार मेले में विभिन्न उद्योगों को दर्शाने वाले कई मंडप शामिल थे।
 - c. **Garden Structures:** Decorative structures often found in gardens or parks, designed to provide shade or an attractive focal point.
 - i. **Example:** The garden's central pavilion is a popular spot for visitors.
 - ii. **Hindi:** बगीचे का केंद्रीय मंडप आगंतुकों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय स्थान है।
692. **Dazzling:** चकाचौंथ करने वाला; extremely bright or impressive, often causing admiration or amazement
693. **Holistic:** समग्र; considering the whole system rather than just individual parts, often used in reference to health or approaches that integrate all aspects of a person's well-being
694. **Monasteries:** मठ; religious communities where monks or nuns live and practice their faith, often in seclusion from the outside world
695. **Freemasonry:** फ्रीमेसनरी; a **fraternal** organization that promotes moral and ethical development through **symbolic** rituals and community service
 - a. **Fraternal:** भाईचारे से संबंधित; related to or characteristic of brotherhood or friendly association, often used to describe organizations or relationships based on mutual support and fellowship
 - b. **Symbolic:** प्रतीकात्मक; representing something else, often abstract, through symbols or signs
696. **Hermit:** एकांतवासी; individual who live in **solitude**, often for religious or personal reasons
 - a. **Solitude:** एकाकीपन; the state of being alone, often enjoyed for its peace and quiet
697. **Spectacle:** दृश्य; a visually striking or impressive display, often intended to attract attention or admiration

698. Carnage: रक्तपात; widespread and violent slaughter or destruction, especially in battle
699. Fraying: उधङ्गना; the process of fabric or material becoming worn or unraveling at the edges, often used metaphorically to describe something becoming weak or damaged
700. Shove: धक्का देना; to push (700)
701. **Vagus**: घुमंत्; referring to the wandering nature of the vagus nerve in the body, which extends from the brainstem to various organs in the chest and abdomen
- Vagus nerve**: वैगस तंत्रिका; a long, wandering nerve that extends from the brainstem to the abdomen, playing a crucial role in regulating the heart, digestive system, and other vital functions
 - wandering**: For meaning of wander see word 504.
702. Meandering: घुमावदार; winding or following a curvy, indirect path, often used to describe rivers, roads, or conversations
703. Limp: लंगड़ाना; to walk with difficulty due to an injury or weakness, or lacking firmness or strength
704. Choppy: उथल-पुथल; characterized by irregular or rough movement, often used to describe water, speech, or progress
705. **Autonomic** and **automatic** are terms that are often confused due to their similarity in spelling and pronunciation, but they have distinct meanings:
- Autonomic**:
 - English Meaning**: Refers to processes or functions that occur involuntarily and are controlled by the autonomic nervous system. This system regulates bodily functions such as heart rate, digestion, and respiratory rate without conscious effort.
 - Hindi Meaning**: स्वायत्त (Svāyatta)
 - Example**: The heart's beating is an autonomic function, meaning it continues without any conscious thought.
 - Automatic**:
 - English Meaning**: Refers to actions or processes that operate without human intervention or direct control, often involving machinery or technology that performs tasks independently once set in motion.
 - Hindi Meaning**: स्वचालित (Svachālit)
 - Example**: The doors of the shopping mall open automatically when someone approaches them.
 - In summary, **autonomic** typically refers to biological processes controlled by the nervous system, while **automatic** refers to mechanical or technological processes that function independently.
706. Frigid: अत्यंत ठंडा; extremely cold, or lacking warmth and friendliness in demeanor or behavior
707. Satchels: झोलौं; bags, often with a shoulder strap, used for carrying books or personal items



a.

708. Flabby: ढीला; lacking firmness or muscle tone, often used to describe soft, loose flesh or weak, ineffective behavior
709. Sheen: चमक; a soft, glowing light or luster on a surface
710. Credence: विश्वास; belief in or acceptance of something as true
711. bruegel paintings: referring to paintings by the Flemish painter **Pieter Bruegel the Elder**, known for his detailed landscapes and scenes of peasant life



a.

712. Mount: चढ़ना; to climb or ascend, or to fix something in place for display or use
713. **Trekking vs. Hiking:** **Trekking** and **Hiking** are both outdoor activities that involve walking in natural environments, but they differ in terms of duration, difficulty, and purpose:

a. Hiking:

- Definition:** A walk on well-marked trails or paths, typically in natural environments like forests, mountains, or parks.
- Duration:** Usually done within a day, ranging from a few hours to a full day.
- Difficulty:** Generally easier, with less challenging terrain. Hiking trails are often maintained and marked.
- Purpose:** Recreational activity for enjoying nature, exercise, or leisure.

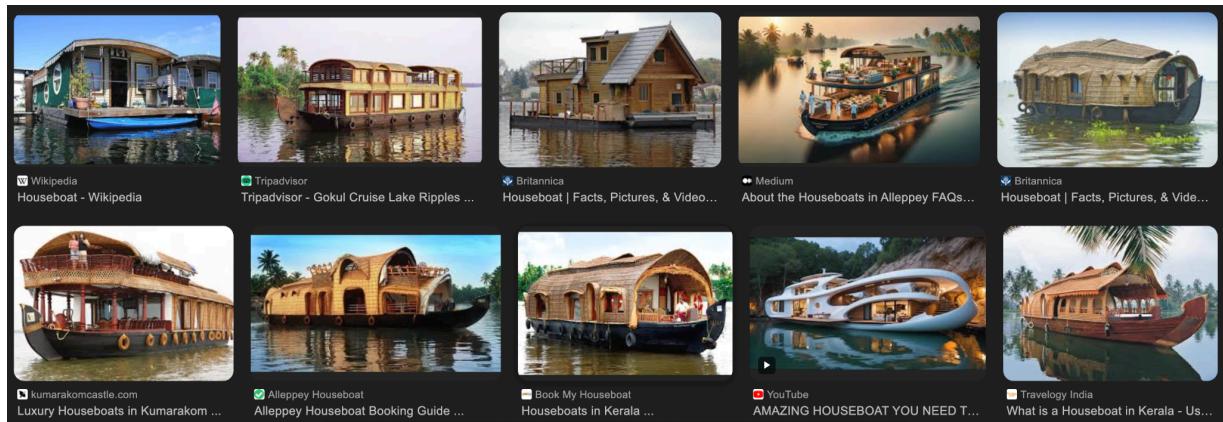
b. Trekking:

- Definition:** A long, often challenging journey on foot, typically involving multiple days and covering remote, rugged terrain.
- Duration:** Can last several days to weeks, involving overnight stays.
- Difficulty:** More demanding than hiking, with varied and difficult terrain. Treks often involve steep climbs, rough paths, and less predictable conditions.
- Purpose:** Adventure, exploration, and experiencing remote areas, often with a focus on endurance and challenge.

c. Hindi Meaning:

- i. **Hiking:** प्राकृतिक वातावरण में स्थित अच्छे रास्तों पर पैदल चलना (सामान्यतः कुछ घंटों से लेकर पूरे दिन तक)।
- ii. **Trekking:** पैदल चलने का एक लंबा और चुनौतीपूर्ण सफर, जो कई दिनों से लेकर हफ्तों तक चलता है और जिसमें दुर्गम इलाकों को पार करना शामिल होता है।

714. Houseboat: हाउसबोट; a boat designed or modified to be used as a home, often **moored** in a particular location



a.

715. **moored:** लंगर डाला हुआ; secured in place with anchors or ropes, typically referring to a boat being tied to a dock or fixed position

716. Righteous: धर्मी; morally right or justifiable, characterized by uprightness or virtuous conduct

717. **Physiology:** शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान; the branch of biology that studies the normal functions and mechanisms of living organisms and their parts

718. **Psychology:** मनोविज्ञान; the scientific study of the mind and behavior, including the processes of thoughts, emotions, and actions

719. **Psychiatry:** मनोचिकित्सा; the branch of medicine focused on diagnosing, treating, and preventing mental health disorders and emotional disturbances

720. **Psychoanalysis:** मनोविश्लेषण; a method of psychological therapy and theory developed by **Sigmund Freud**, focusing on uncovering unconscious thoughts and feelings through techniques like free association and dream analysis

721. **endotoxin** or **Bacterial endotoxin:** बैक्टीरियल एंडोटॉक्सिन; a toxic substance found within the cell wall of certain bacteria, released when the bacteria die or are broken down, often leading to severe inflammatory reactions in the host

722. **Oversee:** निगरानी करना; to supervise or manage the execution of tasks or processes to ensure they are carried out correctly

723. **Forgo:** त्याग करना; to choose not to do or have something, often voluntarily giving up a benefit or opportunity

724. **Immune system:** प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली; the body's defense network of cells, tissues, and organs that work together to protect against infections, diseases, and foreign substances

725. **Autoimmune:** ऑटोइम्यून; relating to a condition where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own tissues as if they were foreign or harmful

726. **Bizarre:** अजीब; very strange or unusual, often in a way that is hard to understand or explain

727. **Cliché:** घिसा-पिटा; an overused phrase or idea that has lost its original impact or meaning due to excessive repetition

728. Hippie: हिप्पी; a member of a social movement from the 1960s and 1970s characterized by a **countercultural** lifestyle, often advocating for peace, love, and **communal** living
729. Countercultural: प्रतिरोधी संस्कृति से संबंधित; relating to a lifestyle or set of beliefs that opposes or rejects the dominant cultural norms or values
730. Communal: सामुदायिक; shared by all members of a community or group, often referring to resources, activities, or living arrangements
731. Succumb: हार मानना; to **yield** to a superior force, pressure, or temptation, or to suffer or die from an illness or injury
732. Yield: समर्पण करना; to produce or provide, or to give way under pressure or force
733. Charlatan: ढोंगी; a person who falsely claims to have special knowledge or skills, often for personal gain or to deceive others
734. Pentecostal: पेंटेकोस्टल; relating to a Christian movement emphasizing the work of the Holy Spirit, including practices like **speaking in tongues**, prophecy, and healing, often associated with a strong emphasis on personal spiritual experiences
735. Speaking in tongues: भाषा का बोली; a practice in which individuals speak in a language unknown to them, often considered a **spiritual** gift or manifestation in certain religious contexts
736. Spiritual: आध्यात्मिक; relating to the spirit or soul, often concerning religious or **metaphysical** matters, and involving a sense of connection to something greater than oneself
737. Metaphysical: तत्त्वमीमांसा; relating to the branch of philosophy that deals with the fundamental nature of reality, existence, and the relationship between mind and matter
738. Muscle spasms: मांसपेशियों में ऐंठन; involuntary contractions or sudden tightening of muscles, often causing pain and discomfort
739. Seizure: दौरा; a sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain that can cause changes in behavior, movement, or consciousness
740. Rejoice: आनन्दित; to feel or show great joy or delight.
741. Passing phases: बीतते हुए दौर; temporary periods or stages that come and go without lasting impact.
742. Stew can refer to:
- A Type of Dish:** A dish made by simmering meat, vegetables, and sometimes other ingredients in liquid (such as water, broth, or sauce) for an extended period until everything is tender and flavors are well-blended.
 - Example:** She made a hearty beef stew for dinner.
 - Hindi:** उसने रात के खाने के लिए एक भरपेट बीफ स्टू बनाया।
 - To Cook Slowly in Liquid:** The process of cooking food slowly in liquid, allowing it to become tender and absorb flavors.
 - Example:** The vegetables were left to stew on the stove for several hours.
 - Hindi:** सब्जियों को कई घंटों तक चूल्हे पर धीरे-धीरे पकने के लिए छोड़ दिया गया था।
 - To Worry or Be Upset (Informal):** Used informally to describe a state of being worried, upset, or thinking deeply about something, often in a way that causes stress.
 - Example:** He sat there stewing over the mistake he made at work.
 - Hindi:** वह अपने काम में की गई गलती के बारे में चिंतित होकर बैठा रहा।
743. Narcissist: आत्ममुग्ध व्यक्ति; a person who has an excessive interest in or admiration of themselves.
744. Sway can refer to:

- a. **To Move Gently Back and Forth:** Describes a gentle, often rhythmic, movement from side to side.
 - i. **Example:** The trees swayed in the breeze.
 - ii. **Hindi:** पेड़ हवा में हिल रहे थे।
 - iii. **Example Usage:**
 - ▶ Nose Unblock Exercises - How To Get Rid Of A Blocked Nose ([source - james nestor videos](#))
 - b. **To Influence or Control:** Refers to having an influence over someone's decisions, opinions, or actions.
 - i. **Example:** The politician's speech swayed many voters.
 - ii. **Hindi:** राजनेता के भाषण ने कई मतदाताओं को प्रभावित किया।
 - c. **To Hold Authority or Power:** Indicates dominance or control over a group or area.
 - i. **Example:** The king swayed over a vast empire.
 - ii. **Hindi:** राजा का एक विशाल साम्राज्य पर शासन था।
745. Sheer: पूर्ण; complete, absolute, or utter.
746. Rosebush: गुलाब का पौधा; a shrub that produces roses.
747. **Benediction:** आशीर्वाद; a blessing or expression of good wishes.
748. Priori: पूर्वज्ञान; knowledge or reasoning that exists or is derived independently of experience.
749. Passive: निष्क्रिय; not actively participating or reacting, often referring to a lack of movement, response, or involvement.
750. Messiah: मसीहा; a savior or liberator, often a prophesied or expected figure in various religious traditions who is believed to bring salvation or deliverance. (750)
751. Egoistic: आत्मकेंद्रित; characterized by self-centeredness or excessive concern with one's own interests or welfare.
752. Stirred: उत्तेजित; moved or influenced emotionally, or mixed gently.
753. Retrospective: पूर्वदृष्टि; looking back on or reviewing past events or situations, often to analyze or reflect on them.
754. **Picking:** Picking can refer to:
 - a. **Selecting or Choosing:** The act of choosing or selecting items from a group or collection.
 - i. **Example:** She is picking apples from the tree.
 - ii. **Hindi:** वह पेड़ से सेब चुन रही है।
 - 1. Picking can also refer to **Harvesting:** Refers to the process of collecting crops, fruits, or flowers from where they are grown.
 - a. **Example:** The workers are busy picking strawberries.
 - b. **Hindi:** श्रमिक स्ट्रॉबेरी चुनने में व्यस्त हैं।
 - b. **Plucking or Removing:** Removing or taking out something, often by pulling or pinching.
 - i. **Example:** He was picking the strings of the guitar.
 - ii. **Hindi:** वह गिटार की तारों को छेड़ रहा था।
 - c. **Minor Injury or Scratch:** A small injury, scratch, or mark caused by picking or scraping.
 - i. **Example:** She had a small picking on her hand from the thorn.

ii. **Hindi:** उसकी उंगली पर कांटे से एक छोटा खराँच था।

755. Picking on: तंग करना; to repeatedly criticize, bully, or harass someone in a targeted or unfair manner.

756. Nagged/Nagging:

a. उक्साना; repeatedly reminding or complaining about something, often in a persistent or annoying manner.

i. *She was nagging him about fixing the leaky faucet.* (वह उसे रिस्ते नल की मरम्मत करने के लिए बार-बार उक्सा रही थी।)

b. परेशान करने वाला; causing annoyance or frustration through constant or repeated requests or criticism.

i. *The constant nagging from his boss made him feel stressed.* (उसके बॉस का लगातार उक्साना उसे तनाव महसूस कराता था।)

c. चिंता; persistent and often petty worry or concern about minor issues.

i. *His nagging worries about the upcoming exam kept him awake at night.* (आने वाली परीक्षा के बारे में उसकी लगातार चिंताओं ने उसे रात को जगाए रखा।)

757. Alchemy: रसायनशास्त्र; an ancient practice combining elements of chemistry, philosophy, and mysticism, often aimed at transforming base metals into gold or discovering a universal elixir.

758. Elixir: अमृत; a magical or medicinal potion believed to cure ailments or grant immortality, or a substance with remarkable healing or transformative properties.

759. Proportionate body: संतुलित शरीर; a body in which the various parts are sized and shaped in a balanced and harmonious manner.

760. Eros: प्रेम का देवता; in Greek mythology, the god of love and attraction, often associated with romantic and sexual desire.

761. Prestige: प्रतिष्ठा; widespread respect or admiration for someone or something based on their achievements, quality, or status.

762. Admire: सराहना; to regard with respect, approval, or pleasure, often due to someone's qualities or achievements.

763. Desire: इच्छा; a strong feeling of wanting or longing for something or someone.

764. Adore: पूजा करना; to regard with deep love, respect, or affection.

765. Orthodox: पारंपरिक; adhering to traditional or established beliefs, practices, or doctrines, often in a religious or cultural context.

766. Encroach: अतिक्रमण करना; to gradually and often subtly intrude or trespass upon someone's rights, territory, or domain.

767. Subjectivity: व्यक्तिपरकता; the quality of being based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions, rather than objective facts.

768. Bestow: प्रदान करना; to give or confer something, often a gift, honor, or favor, upon someone.

769. Confer: चर्चा करना; to grant or bestow something, such as a title or degree, or to discuss and exchange ideas or opinions.

770. Beloved: प्रिय; deeply loved or cherished, often used to describe someone who is greatly admired or held in affection.

771. Affection: स्नेह; a gentle feeling of fondness or love toward someone or something.

772. Intrinsic: अंतर्निहित; belonging naturally or essential to something, inherent or fundamental to its nature.

773. Polygamy: बहुविवाह; the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband simultaneously.
- for e.g., one man having multiple wives in muslims
774. Yatin: संयमी व्यक्ति; a person who is self-controlled or ascetic.
775. Sought: खोजा गया; something that has been searched for or desired.
776. Refuge: आश्रय; a place of safety or shelter.
777. Unearthed: उजागर; discovered or brought to light.
778. "**Voice over**" refers to a production technique where a voice that is not part of the narrative or visible in the scene is used in a radio, television production, filmmaking, theater, or other presentations. The voice is often used to provide commentary, narration, or to convey information to the audience. In Hindi, it can be described as "वॉयस ऑवर," which means "पार्श्व स्वर" or "आवाज का प्रयोग," where a narrator or speaker's voice is used without them being seen on screen.
779. Honed: तराशा; refined or perfected through practice or development.
780. **string** can refer to:
- A Thin Piece of Material:** A long, thin piece of material such as thread, cord, or rope.
 - Example:** She tied the package with a piece of string.
 - Hindi:** उसने पैकेज को एक धागे के टुकड़े से बांध दिया।
 - A Sequence of Characters:** In computing, a series of characters (letters, numbers, symbols) treated as a single data type.
 - Example:** The password should be a string of letters and numbers.
 - Hindi:** पासवर्ड को अक्षरों और अंकों की एक श्रृंखला होना चाहिए।
 - A Series of Items or Events:** A series of related items, events, or actions occurring one after another.
 - Example:** The concert was part of a string of performances throughout the summer.
 - Hindi:** संगीत कार्यक्रम ग्रीष्मकाल में विभिन्न प्रदर्शन की श्रृंखला का हिस्सा था।
 - Musical Instrument Component:** A thin wire or cord stretched over a musical instrument that produces sound when vibrated.
 - Example:** He replaced the broken string on his guitar.
 - Hindi:** उसने अपनी गिटार की टूटी हुई तार को बदल दिया।
781. **discounted** can refer to:
- Reduced Price:** Refers to a lower price offered on an item or service than the original price, often as part of a sale or promotion.
 - Example:** The store offered discounted prices on all winter clothing.
 - Hindi:** स्टोर ने सभी सर्दियों के कपड़ों पर छूट दी।
 - Considered Less Important:** To regard something as less significant or to dismiss it due to its lower importance.
 - Example:** His opinions were discounted by the committee.
 - Hindi:** उसकी राय को समिति द्वारा नजरअंदाज कर दिया गया।
782. Hypothermia: हाइपोथर्मिया; a medical condition where the body loses heat faster than it can produce it, leading to a dangerously low body temperature.
783. Frostbite: ठंड लगना; an injury caused by freezing of the skin and underlying tissues, often resulting in numbness, discoloration, and potential tissue damage.

784. Adrenaline: एड्रेनालिन; a hormone released by the adrenal glands that increases heart rate, blood pressure, and energy levels, often in response to stress or danger. (#medical)
785. Cortisol: कोर्टिसोल; a hormone produced by the adrenal glands that helps regulate metabolism, reduce inflammation, and respond to stress. (#medical)
786. Norepinephrine: नॉरएपिनेफ्रिन; a neurotransmitter and hormone that plays a role in the body's "fight or flight" response, increasing heart rate and blood pressure. (#medical)
787. Immune cells: प्रतिरक्षा कोशिकाएँ; cells in the body that are involved in the immune response to detect and fight off pathogens, such as bacteria, viruses, and other harmful agents.
788. Squirt: छीट; to eject or force a liquid out in a stream or spray, often with a quick or sudden movement.
789. Opioids: ओपिओइड; a class of drugs that include both prescription pain relievers and illegal substances, known for their effects on pain relief and potential for addiction.
790. Dopamine: डोपामाइन; a neurotransmitter that plays a key role in reward, pleasure, motivation, and motor control in the brain.
791. Serotonin: सेरोटोनिन; a neurotransmitter that contributes to feelings of well-being and happiness, and helps regulate mood, sleep, and appetite.
792. (*moved to word 92*)
793. Quietude: शांति; a state of calmness or tranquility, characterized by an absence of noise or disturbance.
794. Thump: धड़कन; a heavy, muffled sound made by a large object hitting or falling, or the sensation of a strong, rhythmic beating.
795. Baffling: चौंकाने वाला; causing confusion or puzzlement, often because it is difficult to understand or explain.
796. Rheumatoid: रुमेटाइड; relating to rheumatoid arthritis, a chronic autoimmune disorder that causes inflammation and pain in the joints.
797. Arthritis: आर्थराइटिस; a general term for conditions involving inflammation and pain in the joints, which can affect movement and cause discomfort.
798. Sclerosis: स्क्लेरोसिस; a condition characterized by the hardening or thickening of tissues, often due to the accumulation of **scar tissue** or abnormal changes in cells, commonly seen in diseases like multiple sclerosis.
799. **Scar tissue:** दाग का ऊतक; fibrous tissue that forms over a wound or damaged area as part of the healing process, often resulting in a tougher, less flexible area compared to the surrounding skin.
800. Hashimoto's disease: हाशिमोटो रोग; an autoimmune disorder where the immune system attacks the thyroid gland, leading to hypothyroidism and symptoms like fatigue, weight gain, and sensitivity to cold. (800)
801. Type 1 diabetes: टाइप 1 मधुमेह; a chronic condition where the pancreas produces little or no insulin, often diagnosed in childhood or adolescence, requiring lifelong insulin therapy.
802. Immunosuppressants: इम्यूनोसप्रेसेंट्स; medications that suppress or reduce the strength of the body's immune system, often used to prevent the body from rejecting a transplanted organ or to treat autoimmune diseases.
803. Enalapril: इनालाप्रिल; a medication used to treat high blood pressure, heart failure, and certain other heart conditions by relaxing blood vessels, allowing blood to flow more easily.
804. Ibuprofen: आइबूप्रोफेन; a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used to reduce fever, pain, and inflammation.

805. Hooked: हुक किया हुआ; having an addiction or strong dependence on something.
806. Regimen: आहार-विहार; a systematic plan or course of action, especially one designed to improve and maintain health.
807. Psoriasis: सोरायसिस; a chronic autoimmune skin condition characterized by red, scaly patches.



a.

808. Depression:

- a. अवसाद; a mental health condition characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and a lack of interest or pleasure in daily activities.
 - i. *She sought help from a therapist to manage her depression.* (उसने अपने अवसाद को नियंत्रित करने के लिए एक चिकित्सक से मदद मांगी।)
- b. उदासी; a state of severe despondency and dejection that can affect one's ability to function normally.
 - i. *Depression can lead to difficulties in concentrating and completing everyday tasks.* (अवसाद ध्यान केंद्रित करने और रोजमर्रा के कार्यों को पूरा करने में कठिनाई पैदा कर सकता है।)

c. Is depression and depression disorder the same thing?

The terms "depression" and "depression disorder" are closely related but not exactly the same.

Depression: This is a general term that refers to a range of feelings and symptoms including sadness, lack of interest in activities, fatigue, and changes in sleep and appetite. It can be a normal reaction to stress or difficult life situations and might be temporary.

Depression Disorder: This refers to a specific medical condition, also known as Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) or Clinical Depression. It is a more severe and persistent form of depression that significantly interferes with daily functioning. It's diagnosed based on criteria outlined in diagnostic manuals like the DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition).

In essence, while all depression disorders involve depression, not all experiences of depression meet the criteria for a depression disorder.

809. Pseudoscience: झूठी विज्ञान; a set of beliefs or practices mistakenly regarded as being based on the scientific method, lacking empirical evidence and rigorous methodology.

810. Pit: गड्ढ़ा; a deep hole or cavity in the ground, often used to describe a mining area or a depression in a surface.
811. Pursed: सिकुड़ा हुआ; contracted or tightened, especially referring to lips or muscles.
812. Pursed lips: सिकुड़े हुई होंठ; lips pressed together tightly, often indicating displeasure, concentration, or as a gesture of thinking.
813. Delusion: भ्रांति **or** भ्रान्ति ; a belief or impression that is not based on reality and persists despite evidence to the contrary.
814. Misconception: गलतफहमी; a view or opinion that is incorrect because it is based on faulty thinking or understanding.
815. Illusion: भ्रम; a deceptive appearance or impression that is not in line with reality.
816. Semantic: अर्थ संबंधी; relating to meaning in language or logic.
- a.
817. Vyom: व्योम; the sky or space, often referred to as the vast expanse above the Earth in Hindi.
818. swanky: भड़कीला; flashy
819. corny: घिसा-पिटा; overly sentimental or clichéd
820. foreman: सुपरवाइजर; a person in charge of a group of workers
821. Yawn: **To involuntarily open your mouth wide and take a deep breath, usually when tired or bored;** थकान या ऊब के समय अनायास मुँह खोलकर गहरी सांस लेना।
822. montage: संकलन; a series of images or clips edited together to convey a concept or narrative
823. caw: कांव-कांव; the harsh, grating sound made by crows
824. hawk: बाज; a bird of prey known for its keen vision and hunting skills
825. eliciting: It can refer to:
 - निकालना, प्रेरित करना, उत्पन्न करना; To draw out or bring forth a response, reaction, or information
 - The teacher's questions were designed to elicit detailed answers from the students.* (अध्यापक के प्रश्न छात्रों से विस्तृत उत्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए थे।)
 - The advertisement was designed to elicit excitement among potential buyers.* (विज्ञापन को संभावित खरीदारों में उत्साह उत्पन्न करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था।)
 - The survey aims to elicit opinions from the community on the new policy.* (सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य नई नीति पर समुदाय से राय प्राप्त करना है।)
826. proponents:
 - समर्थक; Individuals who advocate for or support a particular idea, cause, or proposal
 - समाज के कई सदस्य इस नई शिक्षा नीति के समर्थक हैं। (Many members of the community are proponents of the new education policy.)
 - प्रस्तावक; People who propose or argue in favor of something
 - उन्होंने जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए। (They presented proposals against climate change.)
827. Acolytes:
 - सहायक; **Assistants or attendants in a religious service**
 - The acolytes carried the candles during the church service. (संतरी ने चर्च सेवा के दौरान मोमबत्तियाँ ले जाने में सहायक भूमिका निभाई।)
 - अनुयायी; **Followers or supporters of a leader or influential person**

- i. The politician's acolytes praised his policies enthusiastically. (राजनेता के अनुयायियों ने उसकी नीतियों की उत्साहपूर्वक सराहना की।)

828. **Wobbles:**

- a. झूलना; to move unsteadily from side to side.
 - i. *The table wobbles because one of its legs is shorter than the others.* (टेबल झूल रहा है क्योंकि उसकी एक टांग बाकी से छोटी है।)
- b. अस्थिरता; an unsteady movement or fluctuation.
 - i. *The stock market wobbles due to uncertainty about the economic forecast.* (आर्थिक पूर्वानुमान के बारे में अनिश्चितता के कारण शेयर बाजार में अस्थिरता है।)

829. **Buckled:**

- a. दबना; to bend or warp under pressure or stress.
 - i. *The metal frame buckled under the weight of the heavy load.* (धातु का ढांचा भारी वजन के तहत दब गया।)
- b. बकल लगाना; to fasten or secure with a buckle.
 - i. *He buckled his seat belt before starting the car.* (उसने कार स्टार्ट करने से पहले अपनी सीट बेल्ट बकल कर दी।)

830. **Rooftops:**

- a. छतें; the upper surfaces of buildings.
 - *The children played on the rooftops of the city buildings.* (बच्चे शहर की इमारतों की छतों पर खेल रहे थे।)
- b. उच्च स्थान; high or elevated places.
- c. *From the rooftops, you could see the entire city skyline.* (छतों से, आप पूरे शहर के स्काईलाइन को देख सकते थे।)

831. **Patio:**

- a. आँगन; a paved outdoor area adjoining a house, used for dining or recreation.
 - i. *They enjoyed their meals on the patio during the warm summer evenings.* (वे गर्मी की गर्मी की शामों में आँगन पर अपने भोजन का आनंद लेते थे।)
- b. मंजिल की छोटी छत; a roofless area adjoining a house.
 - i. *The small patio was perfect for relaxing and enjoying the garden view.* (छोटी सी छत विश्राम और बगीचे के दृश्य का आनंद लेने के लिए आदर्श थी।)

832. **Menstrual cycle:**

- a. मासिक धर्म चक्र; the monthly series of changes a woman's body goes through to prepare for a possible pregnancy.
 - i. *The average menstrual cycle lasts about 28 days.* (औसत मासिक धर्म चक्र लगभग 28 दिनों का होता है।)
- b. मासिक धर्म प्रक्रिया; the regular natural change that occurs in the reproductive system.
 - i. *Tracking the menstrual cycle can help in planning for conception.* (मासिक धर्म प्रक्रिया को ट्रैक करना गर्भधारण की योजना बनाने में मदद कर सकता है।)

833. **Schizophrenic:**

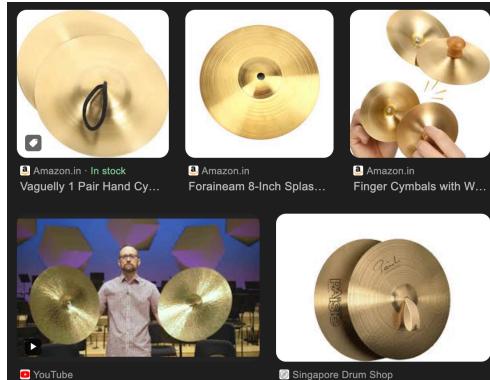
- a. स्किज़ोफ्रेनिक; relating to or suffering from schizophrenia, a mental disorder characterized by distorted thinking and perception.
 - i. *He was diagnosed as schizophrenic after showing symptoms of disorganized thinking.* (उन्हें असंगठित सोच के लक्षण दिखाने के बाद स्किज़ोफ्रेनिक के रूप में निदान किया गया।)
- b. मानसिक विकार से ग्रस्त; a person who has schizophrenia.

- i. *The support group provided assistance to individuals who were schizophrenic.*
 (सहायता समूह ने उन व्यक्तियों को सहायता प्रदान की जो स्किज़ोफ्रेनिक थे।)
834. **cranked:**
- हाथ से घुमाना; to turn a handle or lever to operate a machine or device.
 - He cranked the handle to start the old engine.* (उसने पुराने इंजन को स्टार्ट करने के लिए हैंडल को हाथ से घुमाया।)
 - ज़ोर से घुमाना; to increase or intensify, often used metaphorically.
 - They cranked up the volume on the stereo.* (उन्होंने स्टीरियो की आवाज़ को ज़ोर से बढ़ा दिया।)
835. **groovy:**
- अच्छा; stylish, cool, or excellent, often associated with the 1960s and 1970s culture.
 - The band played a groovy tune that everyone loved.* (बैंड ने एक अच्छा गाना बजाया जिसे सभी ने पसंद किया।)
 - संगीत के साथ जुड़ा हुआ; related to or reminiscent of music, especially jazz or rock.
 - The movie had a groovy soundtrack that set the perfect mood.* (फिल्म की संगीत-प्रेरित धुनों ने एक आदर्श माहौल तैयार किया।)
836. **sailed:**
- नौका चलाना; to travel by boat or ship, usually with the aid of sails.
 - They sailed across the Atlantic Ocean during their vacation.* (उन्होंने अपनी छुट्टियों के दौरान अटलांटिक महासागर को पार किया।)
 - सफलता से जाना; to move smoothly or effortlessly.
 - She sailed through the exam with ease.* (उसने परीक्षा को आसानी से पास कर लिया।)
837. **sobered:**
- होश में आना; to become serious or more restrained, especially after a period of excitement or intoxication.
 - He sobered quickly when he realized the gravity of the situation.* (जब उसने स्थिति की गंभीरता को महसूस किया, तो वह जल्दी होश में आ गया।)
 - शांत; to recover from intoxication or a state of excitement.
 - After a few hours, she had sobered up and was able to drive home safely.* (कुछ घंटों के बाद, वह शांत हो गई और सुरक्षित रूप से घर जा सकी।)
838. **Sparsely:**
- थोड़ा; with a small amount or number of something spread over a large area.
 - The region is sparsely populated, with few people living there.* (यह क्षेत्र कम जनसंख्या वाला है, यहाँ बहुत कम लोग रहते हैं।)
 - कमी; in a way that is not densely packed or filled.
 - The room was sparsely decorated, with only a few pieces of furniture.* (कमरा कम सुसज्जित था, केवल कुछ फर्नीचर के साथ।)
839. **tucked:**
- छिपाना; to place something neatly or securely in a particular spot.
 - She tucked the blanket around the baby to keep him warm.* (उसने बच्चे को गर्म रखने के लिए कंबल को उसके चारों ओर छिपा दिया।)
 - सहज तरीके से रखना; to fold or insert something in a way that makes it fit snugly.
 - He tucked his shirt into his trousers before leaving the house.* (उसने घर से बाहर निकलने से पहले अपनी शर्ट को पतलून में सहज तरीके से रखा।)
840. **yurts:**

- a. तम्बू; portable, circular domed dwellings traditionally used by nomadic people in Central Asia.
 - i. *The family stayed in traditional yurts while traveling through Mongolia.* (परिवार ने मंगोलिया के माध्यम से यात्रा करते समय पारंपरिक तम्बू में ठहराया।)
 - b. गोल तम्बू; a type of tent with a wooden frame and felt covering.
 - i. *Modern yurts can be equipped with modern amenities for comfort.* (आधुनिक तम्बू को आराम के लिए आधुनिक सुविधाओं से लैस किया जा सकता है।)
841. **turquoise:**
- a. नीला हरा; a blue-green color named after the gemstone.
 - i. *She wore a beautiful turquoise dress to the party.* (उसने पार्टी में एक सुंदर नीला हरा ड्रेस पहना।)
 - b. रत्न; a blue-green mineral used as a gemstone.
 - i. *The ring featured a large, oval turquoise in its setting.* (अंगूठी में एक बड़ा, अंडाकार नीला हरा रत्न सेट किया गया था।)
842. **apeshit:**
- a. उत्तेजित होना; to become extremely angry or excited.
 - i. *He went apeshit when he found out his plans were ruined.* (जब उसने पाया कि उसकी योजनाएँ बर्बाद हो गई हैं, तो वह अत्यंत उत्तेजित हो गया।)
 - b. अतिरिक्त उन्मादी; behaving wildly or irrationally.
 - i. *The crowd went apeshit at the concert when their favorite band came on stage.* (कनसर्ट में जब उनका पसंदीदा बैंड स्टेज पर आया, तो भीड़ ने उन्मादी व्यवहार किया।)
843. **braids:**
- a. जूँड़े; a hairstyle made by intertwining three or more strands of hair.
 - i. *She wore her hair in braids for the festival.* (उसने त्योहार के लिए अपने बालों को जूँड़े में बांध रखा था।)
 - b. बुने हुए धागे; strands of material, such as fabric or rope, that are twisted together.
 - i. *The artisan crafted beautiful braided leather belts.* (शिल्पकार ने सुंदर बुने हुए चमड़े की बेल्टें बनाई।)
844. **growled:**
- a. गुर्राया; to make a low, harsh sound, often as a sign of anger or aggression.
 - i. *The dog growled when a stranger approached the house.* (कुत्ता गुर्राया जब एक अजनबी घर के पास आया।)
 - b. गुस्से में बोलना; to speak in a low, gruff, and angry tone.
 - i. *He growled his disapproval when the decision was announced.* (जब निर्णय की घोषणा की गई, तो उसने गुस्से में अपनी असहमति जताई।)
845. **howled:**
- a. रोया; to make a long, loud, wailing sound, like that of a wolf or a dog.
 - i. *The wolf howled at the full moon.* (भैंडिया पूर्णिमा पर जोर से रोया।)
 - b. जोर से चिल्लाना; to cry out or shout loudly, often in pain, anger, or laughter.
 - i. *The children howled with laughter during the funny movie.* (बच्चे मजेदार फिल्म के दौरान जोर से हंसे।)
846. **wrestled:**
- a. कुश्ती लड़ी; to engage in a physical struggle or fight, often involving grappling or holding.
 - i. *The two athletes wrestled fiercely during the match.* (दोनों खिलाड़ियों ने मैच के दौरान जोरदार कुश्ती लड़ी।)

- b. संघर्ष किया; to struggle mentally or emotionally with a difficult problem or decision.
i. *She wrestled with the decision of whether to stay or leave.* (उसने रहने या जाने के निर्णय के साथ मानसिक संघर्ष किया।)
847. **Snuck up:**
a. चुपके से आना; to approach someone quietly and secretly, often to surprise them.
i. *He snuck up behind his friend and startled him.* (वह अपने दोस्त के पीछे चुपके से आया और उसे चौंका दिया।)
b. धोखे से पास आना; to advance unnoticed, often used figuratively.
i. *The deadline snuck up on me faster than I expected.* (समय सीमा मुँड़ा पर उम्मीद से ज्यादा जल्दी धोखे से पास आ गई।)
848. **Jabbed:**
a. चुभाया; to poke or thrust something sharply, often with a pointed object.
i. *She jabbed the needle into the fabric to start sewing.* (उसने सिलाई शुरू करने के लिए सुई को कपड़े में चुभाया।)
b. घूंसा मारा; to strike with a quick, short punch.
i. *The boxer jabbed his opponent in the face during the match.* (मुक्केबाज़ ने मैच के दौरान अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वी के चेहरे पर घूंसा मारा।)
849. **Curled:**
a. मुड़ना; to form into a curved or spiral shape.
i. *She curled her hair for the party.* (उसने पार्टी के लिए अपने बालों को घुमा लिया।)
b. लिपटना; to move or position oneself in a compact or coiled manner.
i. *The cat curled up on the couch and fell asleep.* (बिल्ली सोफे पर लिपट गई और सो गई।)
850. **dubious:**
a. संदिग्ध; feeling doubt or uncertainty.
i. *He was dubious about the accuracy of the report.* (वह रिपोर्ट की सटीकता को लेकर संदिग्ध था।)
b. संदेहास्पद; not to be relied upon, of questionable value or authenticity.
i. *The deal seemed dubious, so she decided to investigate further.* (सौदा संदिग्ध लग रहा था, इसलिए उसने और जांच करने का निर्णय लिया।) (850)
851. **tetany:**
a. तंतुशूल; a medical condition characterized by muscle spasms or cramps, often due to low calcium levels in the blood.
i. *The patient experienced tetany as a result of calcium deficiency.* (रोगी ने कैल्शियम की कमी के कारण तंतुशूल का अनुभव किया।)
b. मांसपेशियों में ऐंठन; a state of involuntary muscle contraction, typically caused by imbalances in electrolytes.
i. *Tetany can cause painful muscle contractions in the hands and feet.* (तंतुशूल हाथों और पैरों में दर्दनाक मांसपेशियों की ऐंठन का कारण बन सकता है।)
852. **cymbal:**
a. झांड़ा; a musical instrument consisting of a thin, round metal plate that produces a loud, crashing sound when struck.
i. *The drummer hit the cymbal to add emphasis to the song's rhythm.* (ड्रमर ने गीत की लय को जोर देने के लिए झांड़ा को मारा।)

- b. ताली जैसी ध्वनि उत्पन्न करने वाला वाद्य; an instrument used in various musical genres, often in pairs.
- The orchestra featured a powerful cymbal crash at the climax of the performance.* (प्रदर्शन के चरम पर ऑर्केस्ट्रा में झाँझा की जोरदार ध्वनि थी।)



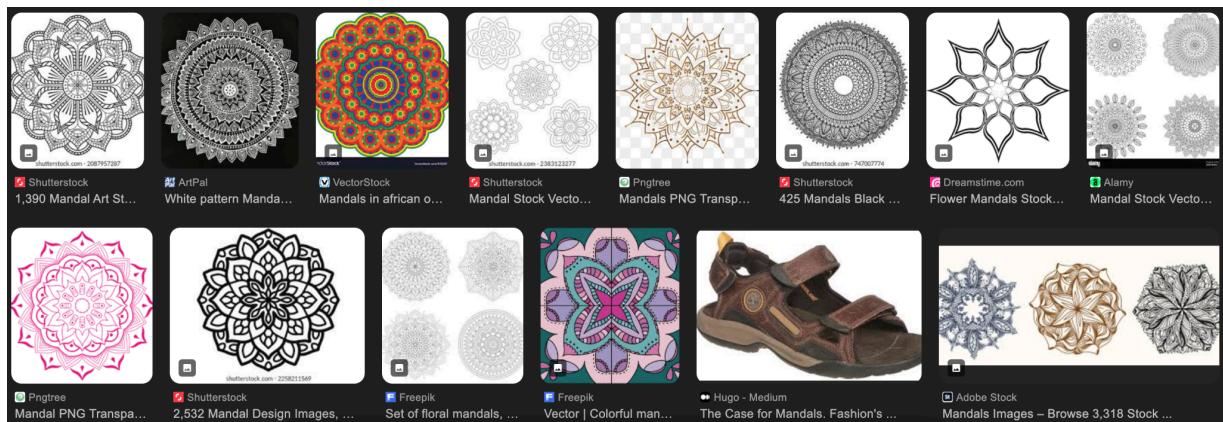
C.

853. lutes:

- a. वीणा; a plucked string instrument with a rounded body and a neck, commonly used in medieval and Renaissance music.
- The musician played a beautiful melody on the lute.* (संगीतकार ने वीणा पर एक सुंदर धुन बजाई।)

854. mandalas:

- a. मंडल; geometric designs, often circular, used in various spiritual and artistic traditions as symbols of the universe, unity, or wholeness.
- The artist created intricate mandalas for meditation and reflection.* (कलाकार ने ध्यान और आत्म-विश्लेषण के लिए जटिल मंडल बनाए।)
- b. आध्यात्मिक चित्र; elaborate and symmetrical diagrams used in Hinduism and Buddhism for rituals and meditation.
- In the temple, the monks arranged colorful mandalas on the floor as part of their ritual.* (मंदिर में, भिक्षुओं ने अपने अनुष्ठान का हिस्सा बनाते हुए रंगीन मंडल फर्श पर सजाए।)



C.

855. psychosomatic:

- a. मानसिक और शारीरिक; relating to physical symptoms that are caused or aggravated by mental or emotional factors.
- Her headaches were identified as psychosomatic, linked to her high stress levels.* (उसके सिरदर्द को मानसिक और शारीरिक कारणों से जोड़ा गया, जो उसके उच्च तनाव स्तर से संबंधित था।)

- b. मानसिक प्रभाव; describing a condition where mental or emotional issues manifest as physical symptoms.
- i. *The doctor explained that psychosomatic disorders can sometimes be as debilitating as physical illnesses.* (डॉक्टर ने बताया कि मानसिक और शारीरिक विकार कभी-कभी शारीरिक बीमारियों जितने ही कष्टदायक हो सकते हैं।)
- C.
856. **occipital:**
- a. पिछला सिर; relating to the back part of the head or the occipital lobe of the brain.
 - i. *The occipital region of the brain is responsible for visual processing.* (मस्तिष्क का पिछला सिर हिस्सा दृश्य प्रसंस्करण के लिए जिम्मेदार है।) - b. मस्तिष्क का हिस्सा; pertaining to the area at the base of the skull where the occipital bone is located.
 - i. *She felt pain in the occipital area of her head after the accident.* (दुर्घटना के बाद उसने अपने सिर के पिछला सिर हिस्से में दर्द महसूस किया।)
857. **parieto-occipital:**
- a. सिर के पीछे और ऊपर का हिस्सा; involving both the parietal lobe (top of the head) and the occipital lobe (back of the head).
 - i. *The parieto-occipital region plays a role in integrating visual and spatial information.* (पारियेटल-ऑक्सिपिटल क्षेत्र दृश्य और स्थानिक जानकारी को एकीकृत करने में भूमिका निभाता है।)
 - ii. *Damage to the parieto-occipital area can affect perception and coordination.* (पारियेटल-ऑक्सिपिटल क्षेत्र को नुकसान से धारणा और समन्वय पर असर पड़ सकता है।)
858. **cortices:**
- a. मस्तिष्क की बाहरी परतें; the outer layers of the brain, particularly the cerebral cortex, involved in various higher brain functions such as sensory perception, cognition, and motor control.
 - i. *The cerebral cortices are responsible for processing complex thoughts and actions.* (मस्तिष्क की बाहरी परतें जटिल विचारों और क्रियाओं को संसाधित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं।) - b. गोलक; the outer layers or coverings of any organ or structure, particularly in the brain and kidneys.
 - i. *The cortices of the kidneys play a vital role in filtering blood and producing urine.* (गुर्दों की बाहरी परतें रक्त को फ़िल्टर करने और मूत्र बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं।)
859. **Limbic system:**
- a. लिम्बिक प्रणाली; a complex set of structures in the brain involved in regulating emotions, memory, and behavior.
 - i. *The limbic system helps control emotions like fear and pleasure.* (लिम्बिक प्रणाली भय और आनंद जैसी भावनाओं को नियंत्रित करने में मदद करती है।) - b. मस्तिष्क की भावनात्मक प्रणाली; the part of the brain that supports functions such as emotion, motivation, and long-term memory.
 - i. *Damage to the limbic system can affect a person's ability to form new memories.* (लिम्बिक प्रणाली को नुकसान व्यक्ति की नई यादें बनाने की क्षमता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।)
860. **dollop:**

- a. चम्मच भर; a small, shapeless portion of a soft food item, often spooned or dropped onto something.
 - i. *She added a dollop of whipped cream to her dessert.* (उसने अपनी मिठाई में चम्मच भर क्रीम डाला।)
- b. थोड़ा सा; a small amount or portion of something.
 - i. *He put a dollop of ketchup on his fries.* (उसने अपनी फ्राइज़ पर थोड़ा सा केचप डाला।)

861. **wading:**

- a. पानी में चलते हुए जाना; walking through water or another substance that **impedes** movement.
 - i. *They were wading through the shallow river to reach the other side.* (वे दूसरी तरफ पहंचने के लिए उथली नदी में चलते हुए जा रहे थे।)
- b. संघर्ष करके आगे बढ़ना; to make one's way through **something that is difficult or requires effort.**
 - i. *He was wading through piles of paperwork at the office.* (वह कार्यालय में कागजी कार्य के द्वारा संघर्ष करके आगे बढ़ रहा था।)

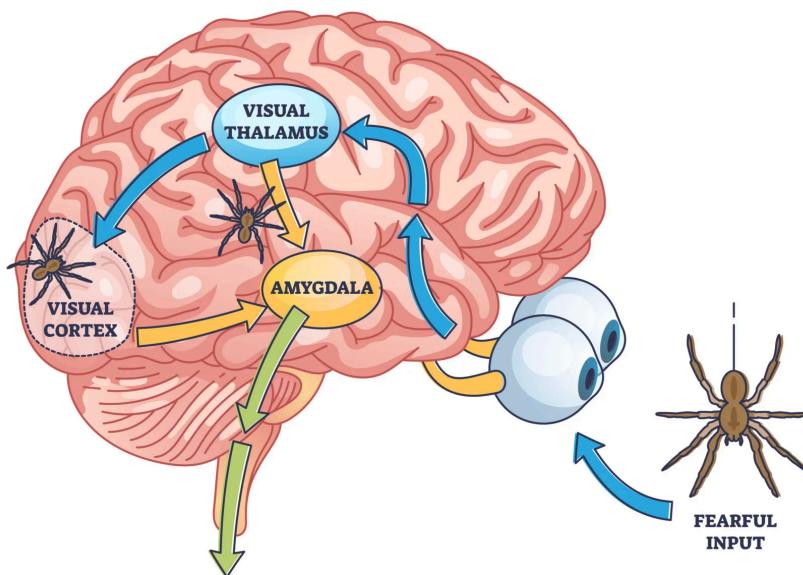
Impede:

- ii. बाधा डालना; To obstruct or slow down the progress of something.
 - 1. *Heavy traffic **impedes** the delivery of goods in the city.* (भारी ट्रैफिक शहर में सामान की डिलीवरी में बाधा डालता है।)
- iii. रोकना; To hinder or prevent from moving forward.
 - 1. *A lack of resources can **impede** the success of a project.* (संसाधनों की कमी किसी प्रोजेक्ट की सफलता को रोक सकती है।)

862. **amygdala (plural: amygdala):**

- a. अमिगडला; two almond-shaped clusters of nuclei located deep within the temporal lobes of the brain, involved in processing emotions such as fear, pleasure, and aggression.
 - i. *The amygdalae play a crucial role in the body's fight-or-flight response.* (अमिगडला शरीर की संघर्ष या पलायन प्रतिक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।)
- b. भावनात्मक मस्तिष्क केंद्र; brain structures that are key to emotional regulation and memory formation.
 - i. *Damage to the amygdalae can affect how emotions are processed and experienced.* (अमिगडला को नुकसान से भावनाओं को संसाधित और अनुभव करने की प्रक्रिया प्रभावित हो सकती है।)

AMYGDALA FUNCTION



(image source)

863. Temporal lobes:

- टैम्पोरल लोब्स; the regions of the brain located on the sides, beneath the lateral fissure, involved in processing auditory information and memory.
 - The temporal lobes are essential for understanding spoken language and remembering past events.* (टैम्पोरल लोब्स बोली गई भाषा को समझने और पूर्व की घटनाओं को याद रखने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।)
- कान की ओर का मस्तिष्क क्षेत्र; areas of the brain that are responsible for interpreting sounds and managing complex visual processing.
 - Damage to the temporal lobes can result in difficulties with hearing and memory.* (टैम्पोरल लोब्स को नुकसान सुनने और याददाश्त में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा कर सकता है।)

Lateral:

864. Foresee:

- पूर्वानुमान करना; to predict or anticipate something that will happen in the future.
 - She could foresee the challenges they would face in the new project.* (उसने नए प्रोजेक्ट में वे जो चुनौतियाँ सामना करेंगे, उसका पूर्वानुमान कर लिया था।)
- भविष्यवाणी करना; to have an awareness or sense of future events or outcomes.
 - He failed to foresee the impact of his decision on the team.* (उसने अपनी निर्णय का टीम पर प्रभाव पूर्वानुमानित नहीं किया।)

865. Precarious:

- अस्थिर; not securely held or in position, likely to fall or collapse.
 - The ladder was in a precarious position, and he was careful not to move too much.* (सीढ़ी अस्थिर स्थिति में थी, और वह बहुत अधिक हिलने से बच रहा था।)
- खतरनाक; dependent on chance or uncertain conditions, involving risk.

i. *Her financial situation was precarious due to the unstable job market.* (अस्थिर नौकरी बाजार के कारण उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति खतरनाक थी।)

866. **Battered:**

- a. पीटा हुआ; having sustained damage or wear, often from physical force or harsh conditions.
- i. *The old car was battered from years of rough driving.* (पुरानी कार वर्षों की कठोर ड्राइविंग के कारण पीटी हुई थी।)
- b. संसार से कठिनाइयों का सामना किया; experiencing repeated hardship or mistreatment.
- i. *She felt emotionally battered after the intense arguments.* (तीव्र तर्कों के बाद वह भावनात्मक रूप से पीटी हुई महसूस कर रही थी।)

867. **Debris:**

- a. मलबा; scattered fragments or remains of something that has been destroyed or broken.
- i. *The storm left debris scattered across the neighborhood.* (तूफान ने पड़ोस में मलबा बिखर दिया।)
- b. कचरा; discarded or leftover materials from construction, demolition, or natural disasters.
- i. *Workers began clearing the debris from the construction site.* (कर्मचारी निर्माण स्थल से कचरा हटाने लगे।)

868. **Dusted:**

- a. धूल झाइना; to remove dust from a surface by wiping or brushing.
- i. *She dusted the shelves to keep the house clean.* (उसने घर को साफ रखने के लिए शेल्व्स से धूल झाइ दी।)
- b. धूल से ढका हुआ; covered with a light layer of dust.
- i. *The old books were covered in a thick layer of dust.* (पुरानी किताबें एक मोटी धूल की परत से ढकी हुई थीं।)

869. **Anorexia:**

- a. एनोरेक्सिया; a serious mental health condition characterized by an **intense fear of gaining weight and a distorted body image, leading to restrictive eating and severe weight loss.**
- i. *She was diagnosed with anorexia after significant weight loss and unhealthy eating habits.* (महत्वपूर्ण वजन घटाने और अस्वस्थ खाने की आदतों के बाद उसे एनोरेक्सिया का निदान किया गया।)
- b. आंतिरूपिटि; an eating disorder where individuals **perceive themselves as overweight despite being underweight.**
- i. *Anorexia often involves compulsive behaviors around food and body image.* (एनोरेक्सिया अक्सर खाद्य और शरीर की छवि के चारों ओर मजबूरकारी व्यवहार को शामिल करता है।)

870. **Agoraphobia:**

- a. अगोराफोबिया; an anxiety disorder characterized by an intense fear of situations where escape might be difficult or help might not be available, leading to avoidance of places like open spaces or crowded areas.
- i. *She struggled with agoraphobia, making it difficult for her to leave her house.* (वह अगोराफोबिया से जूझ रही थी, जिससे उसके लिए घर छोड़ना कठिन हो गया था।)

- b. खुली जगहों का डर; fear of being in situations or places from which escape might be hard, often resulting in staying indoors or avoiding public places.
 - i. *Agoraphobia can severely limit a person's ability to engage in everyday activities.* (अगोराफोबिया एक व्यक्ति की सामान्य गतिविधियों में शामिल होने की क्षमता को गंभीर रूप से सीमित कर सकता है।)

871. Excrement:

- a. मल; waste matter discharged from the body through the digestive system.
 - i. *The garden had to be cleaned of animal excrement.* (बगीचे को जानवरों के मल से साफ करना पड़ा।)
- b. पेशाब; solid waste that is expelled from the intestines.
 - i. *Proper disposal of excrement is important for hygiene and sanitation.* (स्वच्छता और सफाई के लिए मल का सही निपटान महत्वपूर्ण है।)

872. Slithering:

- a. सरकते हुए चलना; moving smoothly and quietly, often like a snake or a similar creature.
 - i. *The snake was slithering through the grass.* (सांप घास के बीच सरकते हुए चल रहा था।)
- b. चुपके से चलना; moving in a way that is stealthy or gliding smoothly.
 - i. *The cat was slithering along the edge of the fence to avoid being seen.* (बिल्ली फेंस के किनारे चुपके से चल रही थी ताकि उसे देखा न जा सके।)

873. chemoreceptors:

- a. रासायनिक ग्रहक; specialized sensory receptors that respond to chemical stimuli in the environment or within the body, such as detecting changes in blood chemistry or sensing taste and smell.
 - i. *Chemoreceptors in the nose allow us to detect different odors.* (नाक में रासायनिक ग्रहक हमें विभिन्न गंधों को पहचानने में सक्षम बनाते हैं।)
- b. रसायनों के प्रति संवेदनशील तंत्र; receptors that sense changes in the chemical composition of blood, like oxygen and carbon dioxide levels.
 - i. *The chemoreceptors in the carotid arteries monitor blood oxygen levels and trigger breathing adjustments.* (गर्दन की धमनियों में रासायनिक ग्रहक रक्त में ऑक्सीजन स्तर की निगरानी करते हैं और श्वास में समायोजन को प्रेरित करते हैं।)

874. plastic:

- a. प्लास्टिक; a synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers that can be molded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form.
 - i. *She used plastic containers to store leftovers in the fridge.* (उसने बचे हुए खाने को फ्रिज में रखने के लिए प्लास्टिक के कंटेनरों का इस्तेमाल किया।)
- b. लचीला; something that can be easily shaped or molded.
 - i. *The artist preferred using a plastic medium for her sculptures because it was easy to manipulate.* (कलाकार अपनी मूर्तियों के लिए लचीले माध्यम का उपयोग करना पसंद करती थी क्योंकि इसे आसानी से आकार दिया जा सकता था।)
- c. बदलने योग्य; describing something that is adaptable or capable of being shaped or influenced.
 - i. *The brain is considered plastic, meaning it can reorganize itself by forming new connections.* (मस्तिष्क को लचीला माना जाता है, जिसका मतलब है कि यह नए कनेक्शन बनाकर खुद को पुनर्गठित कर सकता है।)

875. muster:

- a. इकट्ठा करना; to gather or assemble, especially for inspection, preparation, or battle.
 - i. *The soldiers were mustered in the courtyard for inspection.* (सैनिकों को निरीक्षण के लिए प्रांगण में इकट्ठा किया गया।)
- b. हिम्मत जुटाना; to summon up a particular quality, such as courage, effort, or strength.
 - i. *She mustered all her courage to confront the challenge.* (उसने चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए अपनी सारी हिम्मत जुटाई।)

876. Perspire:

- a. पसीना आना; to sweat, especially as a result of heat, physical exertion, or stress.
 - i. *He began to perspire after running in the hot sun.* (गर्म धूप में दौड़ने के बाद उसे पसीना आने लगा।)
- b. शरीर से पसीना निकालना; the process of releasing sweat from the body's sweat glands.
 - i. *She could feel herself perspire during the intense workout.* (कड़ी कसरत के दौरान वह अपने शरीर से पसीना निकलता महसूस कर सकती थी।)

877. Trance:

- a. मंत्रमुग्ध अवस्था; a state of being deeply absorbed or focused, often to the point of being unaware of the surroundings.
 - i. *He was in a trance while listening to the soothing music.* (वह मधुर संगीत सुनते समय मंत्रमुग्ध अवस्था में था।)
- b. अचेतन अवस्था; a semi-conscious state, often induced by hypnosis, meditation, or intense concentration.
 - i. *The hypnotist put her into a deep trance to help her relax.* (हिप्नोटिस्ट ने उसे आराम करने के लिए गहरी अचेतन अवस्था में डाल दिया।)

878. Adage:

- a. सूक्ति; a traditional saying or proverb that expresses a general truth or wisdom.
 - i. *"Actions speak louder than words" is a common adage.* ("कर्म शब्दों से अधिक बोलते हैं" एक सामान्य सूक्ति है।)
- b. लोकवाक्य; a short, memorable phrase that conveys an important idea or lesson.
 - i. *The old adage "practice makes perfect" is often repeated by teachers.* (पुरानी सूक्ति "अभ्यास से सिद्धि होती है" अक्सर शिक्षकों द्वारा दोहराई जाती है।)

879. Conscious:

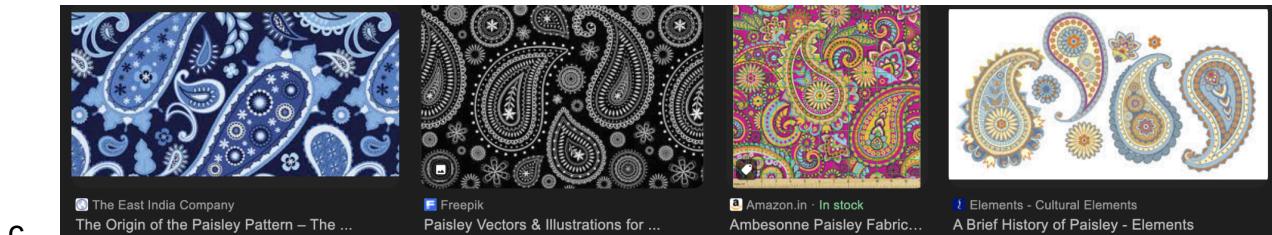
- a. सचेत; being aware of and able to perceive or respond to one's surroundings.
 - i. *She was fully conscious during the entire surgery.* (वह पूरे ऑपरेशन के दौरान पूरी तरह सचेत थी।)
- b. जागरूक; having knowledge or awareness of something, especially something important.
 - i. *He was conscious of the impact his words could have on others.* (वह अपने शब्दों का दूसरों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के प्रति जागरूक था।)

880. Rumpled:

- a. कुचला हुआ; wrinkled or creased, often in reference to clothing or fabric.
 - i. *His shirt was rumpled after a long day at work.* (काम के लंबे दिन के बाद उसकी शर्ट कुचली हुई थी।)
- b. अस्त-व्यस्त; messy or disheveled in appearance.
 - i. *She had a rumpled look as if she had just woken up.* (वह ऐसी दिख रही थी जैसे वह अभी-अभी जागी हो, अस्त-व्यस्त लग रही थी।)

881. Paisley:

- a. पैस्ले; a distinctive, intricate⁸⁸³ pattern featuring curved, teardrop-shaped figures, often used in textiles and fabrics.
 - i. *She wore a beautiful scarf with a paisley design.* (उसने पैस्ले डिजाइन वाला एक सुंदर टुपट्टा पहना था।)
- b. लहरदार डिजाइन; a decorative pattern that originated in Persia, popular in fashion and home decor.
 - i. *The curtains in the living room had a vibrant paisley pattern.* (लिविंग रूम के पर्दों में एक जीवंत पैस्ले पैटर्न था।)



882. Doublewide Desk:

- a. डबलवाइड डेस्क; a desk that is wider than a standard desk, typically providing more surface area for working, often used in home offices or workplaces that require extra space for multiple monitors, paperwork, or equipment.
 - i. *She bought a doublewide desk to accommodate her dual monitor setup and extra workspace.* (उसने अपने दोहरी मॉनिटर सेटअप और अतिरिक्त कार्यक्षेत्र के लिए एक डबलवाइड डेस्क खरीदी।)
- b. दोहरी चौड़ाई वाला डेस्क; a larger-than-normal desk designed for enhanced comfort and productivity.
 - i. *The doublewide desk was perfect for spreading out all the project materials.* (डबलवाइड डेस्क सभी प्रोजेक्ट सामग्री को फैलाने के लिए एकदम सही था।)

883. Intricate:

- a. जटिल; having many complex and detailed elements or parts, often difficult to understand or solve.
 - i. *The artist created an intricate design on the pottery.* (कलाकार ने मिट्टी के बर्तन पर जटिल डिजाइन बनाया।)
- b. सूक्ष्म; finely detailed and elaborate in structure.
 - i. *The intricate pattern of the fabric amazed everyone.* (कपड़े का सूक्ष्म पैटर्न सभी को हैरान कर गया।)

884. Neuropsychologist:

- a. न्यूरोpsychologist; a specialist who studies the relationship between brain function and behavior, focusing on how neurological conditions affect cognitive processes and mental functions.
 - i. *The neuropsychologist conducted assessments to determine how the brain injury impacted cognitive abilities.* (न्यूरोpsychologist ने यह निर्धारित करने के लिए आकलन किए कि मस्तिष्क की चोट ने संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताओं को कैसे प्रभावित किया।)
- b. मस्तिष्क और व्यवहार के बीच संबंध का विशेषज्ञ; a professional who evaluates and treats cognitive and emotional disorders resulting from brain injuries or diseases.
 - i. *Her work as a neuropsychologist involved helping patients recover cognitive functions lost due to trauma.* (एक न्यूरोpsychologist के रूप में उनका काम उन मरीजों की मदद करना था जिनकी ट्रॉमा के कारण संज्ञानात्मक क्षमताएँ खो गई थीं।)

885. — (*duplicate, refer word - 825*)

886. **Thermal:**

- a. ऊष्मीय; relating to heat or temperature, often used to describe materials or processes involving heat.
 - i. *He wore a thermal jacket to stay warm in the cold weather.* (ठंडे मौसम में गर्म रहने के लिए उसने ऊष्मीय जैकेट पहनी।)
- b. तापीय; associated with or caused by heat, especially in scientific or industrial contexts.
 - i. *The thermal energy from the sun is harnessed to produce electricity.* (सूर्य से आने वाली तापीय ऊर्जा का उपयोग बिजली उत्पादन के लिए किया जाता है।)

887. **Thermal Baths:**

- a. ऊष्मीय स्नान; natural hot springs or pools filled with mineral-rich, heated water, often used for relaxation and therapeutic purposes.
 - i. *The ancient Romans were known for their thermal baths, which they believed had healing properties.* (प्राचीन रोमन अपने ऊष्मीय स्नानों के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे, जिन्हें वे उपचारात्मक मानते थे।)
- b. तापीय स्नान स्थल; spa-like locations where people can bathe in naturally heated water, commonly found in volcanic or geothermal regions.
 - i. *They visited the thermal baths in Iceland to experience the soothing effects of the hot springs.* (उन्होंने आइसलैंड के ऊष्मीय स्नानों का अनुभव करने के लिए वहाँ की यात्रा की।)

888. **Gout:**

- a. गठिया; a type of arthritis characterized by sudden, severe attacks of pain, redness, and swelling in the joints, often caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood.
 - i. *He suffered from gout, which caused intense pain in his big toe.* (वह गठिया से पीड़ित था, जिससे उसके बड़े पैर के अंगूठे में तीव्र दर्द हुआ।)
- b. यूरिक एसिड से जुड़ी बीमारी; a condition resulting from the buildup of uric acid crystals in the joints, leading to inflammation and discomfort.
 - i. *The doctor prescribed medication to manage his gout symptoms.* (डॉक्टर ने उसकी गठिया के लक्षणों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए दवा दी।)

889. **Alps:**

- a. आल्प्स, यूरोप की प्रसिद्ध पर्वतमाला;
 - i. a major mountain range in Europe, stretching across several countries including France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Germany, known for its scenic beauty and popular as a destination for skiing, hiking, and mountaineering.
 - ii. a well-known mountain range famous for its towering peaks, including Mont Blanc, and its role in both historical and modern cultural contexts
 - iii. *Sentence Example:*
 1. *They planned a vacation in the Alps to enjoy the stunning mountain views and winter sports.* (उन्होंने आल्प्स में छुट्टियों की योजना बनाई ताकि वे खूबसूरत पहाड़ी दृश्यों और शीतकालीन खेलों का आनंद ले सकें।)
 2. *The Alps are a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts and nature lovers.* (आल्प्स बाहरी गतिविधियों के शौकीनों और प्रकृति प्रेमियों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय गंतव्य हैं।)

890. **Morbid:**

- a. रुग्ण; relating to or characterized by an unhealthy interest in disturbing or unpleasant subjects, especially death and disease.
 - i. *His fascination with crime stories was considered **morbid** by some of his friends.* (अपराध कहानियों के प्रति उसकी रुचि को उसके कुछ दोस्तों ने रुग्ण माना।)
 - b. अस्वस्थ; indicative of mental or physical illness, often suggesting a gloomy⁸⁹¹ or unhealthy state.
 - i. *She had a **morbid** fear of heights that kept her from enjoying mountain trips.* (उसके पास ऊँचाई का रुग्ण भय था, जिसने उसे पर्वतीय यात्राओं का आनंद लेने से रोका।)
891. **Gloomy:**
- a. उदास; feeling or showing sadness or depression, often due to a lack of hope or positivity.
 - i. *The cloudy weather made the day feel even more **gloomy**.* (बादल भरे मौसम ने दिन को और भी अधिक उदास बना दिया।)
 - b. अंधकारमय; dark or dim in appearance, lacking light or brightness.
 - i. *The room was **gloomy** with only a small window letting in light.* (कमरे में केवल एक छोटी खिड़की से प्रकाश आ रहा था, जिससे वह अंधकारमय लग रहा था।)
 - c. निराशाजनक; suggesting a negative or pessimistic outlook.
 - i. *The economic forecast seemed **gloomy**, with little hope for improvement.* (आर्थिक पूर्वानुमान निराशाजनक लग रहा था, जिसमें सुधार की बहुत कम उम्मीद थी।)
892. **Stateside:**
- a. अमेरिका की ओर; referring to being in or returning to the United States, particularly from overseas.
 - i. *After spending a year abroad, she was excited to be back **stateside**.* (विदेश में एक साल बिताने के बाद, वह अमेरिका लौटने के लिए उत्साहित थी।)
 - ii. *He missed the comforts of being **stateside** while stationed overseas.* (विदेश में तैनात रहते हुए, वह अमेरिका में होने की सुविधाओं को याद करता था।)
893. USA: United States of America; संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
894. **Pneumonia:**
- a. फेफड़ों का संक्रमण (निमोनिया); an infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs, which may fill with fluid or pus, causing symptoms like cough, fever, chills, and difficulty breathing. A serious lung condition often caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi, leading to breathing difficulties and other health complications.
 - i. *She was diagnosed with **pneumonia** and needed rest and antibiotics to recover.* (उसे निमोनिया का निदान हुआ और ठीक होने के लिए उसे आराम और एंटीबायोटिक्स की आवश्यकता थी।)
 - ii. *Pneumonia can be especially dangerous for the elderly and those with weakened immune systems.* (निमोनिया बुजुर्गों और कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा प्रणाली वाले लोगों के लिए विशेष रूप से खतरनाक हो सकता है।)
 - b. Etymology of Pneumonia:

The word **Pneumonia** comes from the Greek word "πνεύμον" (**pneumon**), meaning "lung." It is derived from "πνεῦμα" (**pneuma**), which means "breath" or "air." The suffix "-ia" is used in medical terminology to denote a condition or disease.

In Latin, "pneumonia" was used to describe inflammation of the lungs. The term entered the English language in the early 18th century, maintaining its medical usage to describe the inflammation or infection of the lungs that causes symptoms like cough, fever, and difficulty breathing.

895. **Asphyxia:**

- a. श्वासावरोध; a condition where the body is deprived of oxygen, leading to unconsciousness or death if not treated promptly, often caused by choking, drowning, or suffocation.
 - i. *The victim suffered from asphyxia due to smoke inhalation during the fire.* (आग के दौरान धुएं के कारण पीड़ित को श्वासावरोध हुआ।)
- b. साँस घटना; the inability to breathe properly, resulting in a lack of oxygen in the body.
 - i. *Asphyxia can occur in various situations, such as during an asthma attack or in a confined space.* (साँस घटना विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में हो सकता है, जैसे अस्थमा के दौरे के दौरान या एक संकरे स्थान में।)
- c. Etymology of Asphyxia:

The word **Asphyxia** originates from the Greek word "**ἀσφυξία**" (**asphyxía**), which means "stopping of the pulse." The term is derived from the prefix "**ἀ-**" (**a-**), meaning "without," and "**σφυγμός**" (**sphyxmos**), meaning "pulse" or "throbbing." Over time, it evolved to describe a condition where there is an insufficient supply of oxygen to the body, leading to unconsciousness or death.

The word entered the English language in the late 17th century, where it initially referred to the stopping of the pulse and later came to describe suffocation or oxygen deprivation.

This etymological background highlights the term's connection to the ancient understanding of life processes, particularly the importance of the pulse as a vital sign.

896. **Epilepsy:**

- a. मिर्गी; a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent seizures or convulsions, which result from abnormal electrical activity in the brain.
 - i. *She takes medication daily to manage her epilepsy and prevent seizures.* (वह अपनी मिर्गी को नियंत्रित करने और दौरे रोकने के लिए रोजाना दवा लेती है।)
- b. दौरे की बीमारी; a condition involving chronic, unpredictable seizures, which may vary in frequency and intensity.
 - i. *Epilepsy can be challenging to manage, but with the right treatment, many people lead normal lives.* (मिर्गी को प्रबंधित करना चुनौतीपूर्ण हो सकता है, लेकिन सही उपचार के साथ, कई लोग सामान्य जीवन जीते हैं।)
- c. **Is epilepsy and chronic epilepsy the same thing?**

Epilepsy and chronic epilepsy are related but not exactly the same.

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder characterized by recurrent, unprovoked seizures. It can be diagnosed when a person has two or more seizures that were not caused by a temporary, reversible medical condition.

Chronic epilepsy refers to a long-term or persistent form of epilepsy where seizures are ongoing and frequent. The term "chronic" emphasizes the long-lasting nature of the condition, indicating that the individual has persistent seizures despite treatment.

So, while all chronic epilepsy is epilepsy, not all cases of epilepsy are necessarily chronic. Some people may have a few isolated seizures or achieve seizure control with treatment, not reaching the point of chronicity.

897. schizophrenia: **Schizophrenia**:

- a. स्किज़ोफ्रेनिया; a severe mental disorder characterized by distorted thinking, hallucinations, delusions, and impaired functioning, which affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves.
 - i. *He was diagnosed with schizophrenia and received treatment to manage his symptoms.* (उसे स्किज़ोफ्रेनिया का निदान हुआ और उसके लक्षणों को प्रबंधित करने के लिए इलाज मिला।)
- b. मनोविकार (**Chronic Schizophrenia**); a chronic condition involving a range of symptoms such as disorganized speech, difficulty in daily functioning, and emotional flatness. NOTE: Chronic schizophrenia is a type of schizophrenia that rarely improves, while schizophrenia can also have acute periods with worsening symptoms.
 - i. *Managing schizophrenia often requires a combination of medication and therapy.* (स्किज़ोफ्रेनिया का प्रबंधन अक्सर दवा और चिकित्सा के संयोजन की आवश्यकता होती है।)

898. **psychoses**:

- a. मनोविकृति; a **mental disorder** in which a person loses contact with reality, often experiencing delusions, hallucinations, and impaired thinking.
 - i. *People suffering from psychoses may have difficulty distinguishing between what is real and what is not.* (मनोविकृति से पीड़ित लोगों को यह पहचानने में कठिनाई हो सकती है कि क्या वास्तविक है और क्या नहीं।)
- b. मनोविकार; a **condition** where normal functioning is disrupted due to severe mental disturbances, leading to altered perceptions and behaviors.
 - i. *Psychoses can be a symptom of disorders like schizophrenia and bipolar disorder.* (मनोविकार स्किज़ोफ्रेनिया और बाइपोलर डिसऑर्डर जैसे विकारों का लक्षण हो सकता है।)

899. Are **Psychoses** and **Psychosis** same?

Psychoses and psychosis are related terms but differ in number and scope.

- a. **Psychosis**: मनोविकृति; **severe mental disorder in which a person loses contact with reality.**
 - i. *The patient was diagnosed with psychosis.* (मरीज को मनोविकृति का निदान किया गया।)

- b. **Psychoses**: मनोविकार; plural form of psychosis, referring to multiple instances or types of severe mental disorders.

i. The doctor specialized in treating various psychoses.

(डॉक्टर विभिन्न मनोविकारों का इलाज करने में विशेषज्ञ थे।)

900. Is condition and disorder the same thing in medical terms?

In medical terms, "condition" and "disorder" are related but not exactly the same.

Condition: This is a broad term that refers to any state of health, whether it's a disease, illness, or a specific state of well-being. It can encompass a wide range of health issues, including both acute and chronic ailments. For example, a "heart condition" might refer to a variety of heart-related issues.

Disorder: This term is often used to describe a more specific type of condition, particularly one involving a disruption in normal function or structure. It usually implies a dysfunction in a particular organ or system. For example, "bipolar disorder" is a mental health condition characterized by significant mood swings.

In summary, while all disorders are conditions, not all conditions are necessarily referred to as disorders.

901. Hypersensitized:

- a. अधिक संवेदनशील; excessively sensitive or reactive to stimuli or emotional triggers, often leading to heightened responses or discomfort.

i. *After the traumatic event, she felt hypersensitized to loud noises and sudden movements.* (आघातकारी घटना के बाद, उसने तेज आवाजों और अचानक आंदोलनों के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील महसूस किया।)

- b. अति-संवेदनशीलता; an increased sensitivity to certain stimuli or situations, resulting in an exaggerated response.

i. *His hypersensitized state made him prone to emotional outbursts.* (उसकी अति-संवेदनशील स्थिति ने उसे भावनात्मक उफान की प्रवृत्ति दी।)

902. Labyrinth:

- a. भूलभुलैया; a complex and intricate maze or network of pathways, often designed to be confusing and difficult to navigate.

i. *The ancient labyrinth was said to be so complicated that no one could find their way out.* (प्राचीन भूलभुलैया इतनी जटिल मानी जाती थी कि कोई भी बाहर का रास्ता नहीं खोज सकता था।)

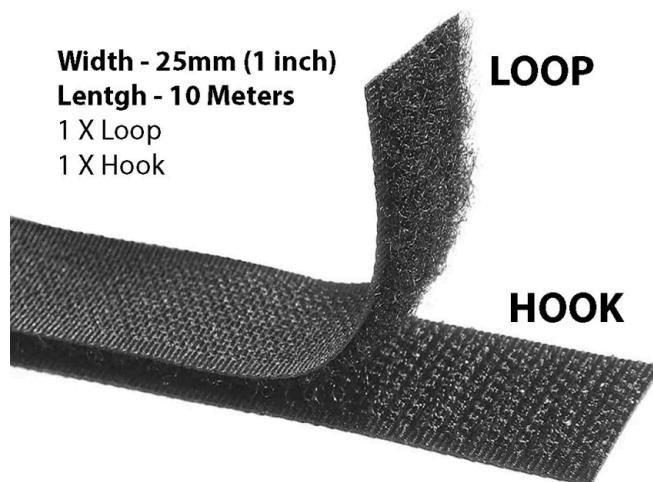
- b. जटिल प्रणाली; a confusing and intricate structure or system, often used metaphorically to describe complex situations or problems.

i. *The bureaucratic processes felt like a labyrinth to those unfamiliar with the system.* (ब्यूरोक्रेटिक प्रक्रियाएँ उन लोगों के लिए भूलभुलैया जैसी लगती थीं जो सिस्टम से अपरिचित थे।)

903. Lair:

- a. गुफा; a hidden or secluded place where a wild animal, especially a predator, lives or hides.

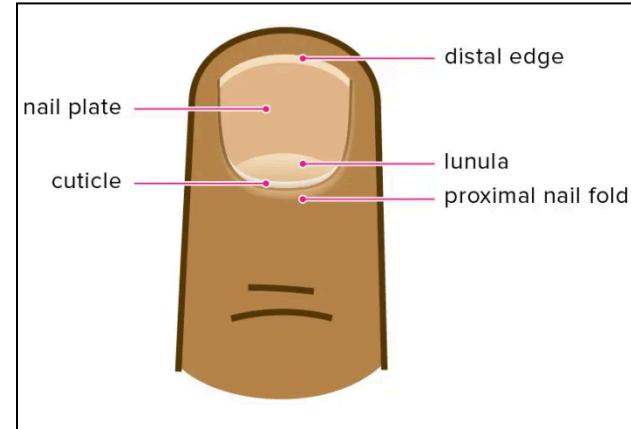
- i. *The lion retreated to its lair after a long day of hunting.* (शिकार के लंबे दिन के बाद शेर अपने गुफा में लौट गया।)
 - b. अड्डा; a secret or private place used by people, often for illicit activities or to escape from others.
 - i. *The gang used the abandoned warehouse as their lair.* (गैंग ने परित्यक्त गोदाम को अपने अड्डे के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया।)
904. **Beat-up:**
- a. चोटिल; physically damaged or worn out due to repeated use or abuse.
 - i. *He drove an old, beat-up car that had seen better days.* (उसके पास एक पुराना, चोटिल कार था जो बेहतर दिनों को देख चुका था।)
 - b. पिटा हुआ; bruised or battered, often used to describe a person who has been physically attacked or is in poor condition.
 - i. *After the fight, he looked beat-up with bruises and cuts all over his body.* (लड़ाई के बाद, वह पूरी तरह से चोटिल दिख रहा था, उसके शरीर पर खरांचें और नीले धब्बे थे।)
905. **Sans:**
- a. बिना; without or lacking something.
 - i. *The report was submitted sans the necessary attachments.* (रिपोर्ट बिना आवश्यक अटैचमेंट्स के प्रस्तुत की गई।)
 - b. रहित; used in a formal or literary context to indicate the absence of something.
 - i. *She attended the meeting sans her usual enthusiasm.* (उसने अपनी सामान्य उत्साही भावना के बिना बैठक में भाग लिया।)
906. **Serif:**
- a. शिरोविवरण; a small decorative line or stroke regularly added to the end of a letter's main strokes in a typeface.
 - i. *Serif fonts are often used in printed materials for their classic and formal appearance.* (शिरोविवरण वाले फॉन्ट अक्सर उनके क्लासिक और औपचारिक रूप के लिए मुद्रित सामग्री में उपयोग किए जाते हैं।)
907. **Velcro:** वेल्क्रो; a fastening material consisting of two strips of fabric—one with tiny hooks and the other with loops—that stick together when pressed.
- a. *She used Velcro to fasten her shoes quickly.* (उसने अपने जूतों को जल्दी से बांधने के लिए वेल्क्रो का इस्तेमाल किया।)
 - b. *The Velcro on his backpack made it easy to open and close the pockets.* (उसके बैग पर वेल्क्रो ने जेबों को खोलने और बंद करने में आसानी कर दी।)



C.

908. **Cuticles:**

- a. नखचूड़ी (नाखून के आसपास की त्वचा); the thin layer of skin at the base of a fingernail or toenail, which protects the area between the skin and the nail from infections.
- She applied oil to her cuticles to keep them moisturized.* (उसने अपनी नखचूड़ी को नमीयुक्त रखने के लिए उस पर तेल लगाया।)
 - Keeping your cuticles healthy is important for overall nail care.* (नाखूनों के आसपास की त्वचा को स्वस्थ रखना नाखूनों की देखभाल के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।)



iii.

909. **Hovel:**

- a. झुग्गी / झाँपड़ी; a small, poorly built, and often dirty or dilapidated dwelling, typically used to describe a place where people live in poverty.
- The family lived in a hovel at the edge of the town.* (परिवार शहर के किनारे एक झाँपड़ी में रहता था।)
- b. गंदा आश्रय; a run-down, miserable shelter or place of residence, often associated with squalor and discomfort.
- He spent his childhood in a hovel, dreaming of a better life.* (उसने अपनी बचपन की जिंदगी एक गंदे आश्रय में बिताई, एक बेहतर जीवन के सपने देखते हुए।)



ii.



iii.

910. Amid:

- a. के बीच; in the middle of or surrounded by something, often used to describe being in the midst of a situation or environment.
 - i. *She found herself amid a crowd of protesters.* (वह खुद को प्रदर्शनकारियों की भीड़ के बीच में पाई।)
- b. के दौरान; during or in the process of something happening, especially in a context of activity or emotion.
 - i. *Amid the chaos, he managed to stay calm.* (अराजकता के दौरान, वह शांत रहने में सफल रहा।)

911. Rubble:

- a. मलबा; broken pieces of stone, brick, or other materials left after the destruction of a building or structure.
 - i. *The earthquake reduced the buildings to rubble.* (भूकंप ने इमारतों को मलबे में बदल दिया।)
- b. धंसावशेष; debris or fragments left behind after something is destroyed, often used to describe the remains of structures after disasters.
 - i. *Rescue workers searched through the rubble for survivors.* (बचावकर्मियों ने मलबे के बीच बचे लोगों को खोजा।)

912. Spaciness:

- a. अवस्था-विमुखता; a state of being distracted, unfocused, or mentally distant, often feeling disconnected from one's surroundings.
 - i. *He couldn't concentrate during the meeting due to his spaciness.* (अपनी अवस्था-विमुखता के कारण वह बैठक के दौरान ध्यान केंद्रित नहीं कर सका।)
- b. ध्यानभंग; a feeling of being absent-minded or not fully present, sometimes associated with daydreaming or fatigue.
 - i. *Her spaciness made it difficult for her to follow the conversation.* (उसके ध्यानभंग के कारण उसे बातचीत का अनुसरण करना मुश्किल हो गया।)

913. Hissing:

- a. फुफकारना; making a sharp, sibilant sound like that of the letter "s," often associated with snakes or steam escaping under pressure.
 - i. *The snake was hissing as it slithered through the grass.* (साँप घास के बीच से सरकते हुए फुफकार रहा था।)

- b. सीटी जैसी आवाज; a continuous, low sound that can be produced by air, gas, or liquid moving through a small opening, or by people expressing disapproval.
- i. *The crowd started hissing in disapproval during the speech.* (भाषण के दौरान भीड़ ने असहमति में सीटी जैसी आवाज निकालना शुरू कर दिया।)
914. **Demeanor:**
- a. व्यवहार; a person's outward behavior, manner, or appearance, which can reflect their attitude or emotional state.
 - i. *Her calm demeanor helped soothe the anxious crowd.* (उसका शांत व्यवहार चिंतित भीड़ को शांत करने में मददगार था।) - b. आचरण; the way someone conducts themselves, including their mannerisms, gestures, and overall presence.
 - i. *His professional demeanor made a strong impression during the interview.* (उनका पेशेवर आचरण साक्षात्कार के दौरान एक मजबूत छाप छोड़ गया।)
915. **Strangulation:**
- a. गला घोंटना; the act of compressing the neck to block air and blood flow, often leading to unconsciousness or death.
 - i. *The victim showed signs of strangulation, indicating foul play.* (पीड़ित के गला घोंटने के संकेत मिले, जो किसी आपराधिक गतिविधि की ओर इशारा करते हैं।) - b. दम घुटना; a state where breathing is severely restricted, either physically or metaphorically.
 - i. *The tight collar made him feel a sense of strangulation.* (तंग कॉलर ने उसे दम घुटने जैसा महसूस कराया।)
916. **Drowning:**
- a. डूबना; the process of dying by being submerged in water or another liquid, leading to suffocation due to lack of air.
 - i. *He was rescued just in time to prevent him from drowning.* (उसे डूबने से ठीक पहले समय पर बचा लिया गया।) - b. जलमग्न होना; being overwhelmed or submerged, often used metaphorically to describe being engulfed by something.
 - i. *She felt like she was drowning in her workload.* (उसे ऐसा लगा जैसे वह अपने काम के बोझ में डूब रही थी।)
917. **Panic:**
- a. घबराहट; a sudden and overwhelming feeling of fear or anxiety, often leading to irrational behavior or actions.
 - i. *She felt panic rising as the deadline approached.* (जैसे-जैसे समय सीमा करीब आई, उसे घबराहट महसूस होने लगी।) - b. अचानक का डर; a sudden, intense fear that can cause a person to act hastily or without thinking.
 - i. *The crowd panicked when they heard the loud explosion.* (तेज धमाका सुनते ही भीड़ में अचानक का डर फैल गया।)
918. **Foil Bag:**
- a. फॉइल बैग; a bag made from layers of aluminum foil and plastic, often used for packaging food to keep it fresh and protect it from moisture, light, and air.
 - i. *She stored the leftover snacks in a foil bag to keep them crispy.* (उसने बचे हुए नाश्ते को ताजा रखने के लिए फॉइल बैग में रखा।)

- b. धातु पत्र वाला थैला; a pouch made with a metallic layer that provides insulation and preservation, commonly used for perishable items.
- The coffee was sealed in a foil bag to retain its aroma.* (कॉफी की खुशबू को बनाए रखने के लिए उसे फॉइल बैग में सील किया गया।)



c.

919. **Oozes:**

- रिसता है; to slowly seep or flow out of something, often used to describe liquids, such as blood, pus, or other substances, leaking from a surface.
 - The wound oozes blood after the injury.* (चोट के बाद घाव से खून रिसता है।)
- प्रकट होता है; to emit or exude a particular quality or emotion in a gradual or subtle manner.
 - He oozes confidence whenever he speaks.* (वह जब भी बोलता है, आत्मविश्वास प्रकट होता है।)

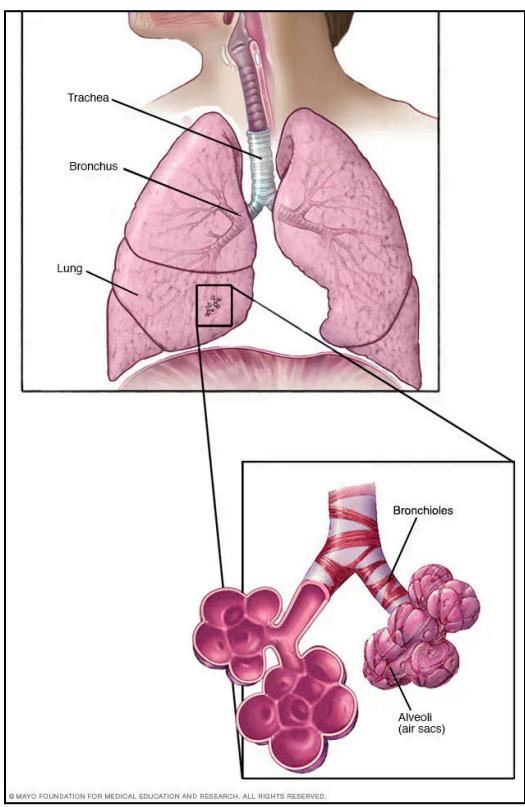
920. **Zinging:**

- तीव्र झनझनाहट; a sharp, tingling sensation, often used to describe a quick, stinging feeling, sometimes experienced in the body.
 - He felt a zinging sensation in his arm after hitting his funny bone.* (अपनी कोहनी मारने के बाद उसे अपने हाथ में तीव्र झनझनाहट महसूस हुई।)
- तेज़ आवाज़ के साथ उड़ना; moving quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound, often used to describe something that moves rapidly through the air.
 - The bee went zinging past her head.* (मधुमक्खी उसके सिर के पास से तेज आवाज़ के साथ गुज़री।)
- जोश से भरा होना; being full of energy, enthusiasm, or excitement, often describing a lively atmosphere or mood.
 - The room was zinging with lively conversation and laughter.* (कमरा जोश और हंसी से भरपूर बातचीत से गूंज रहा था।)

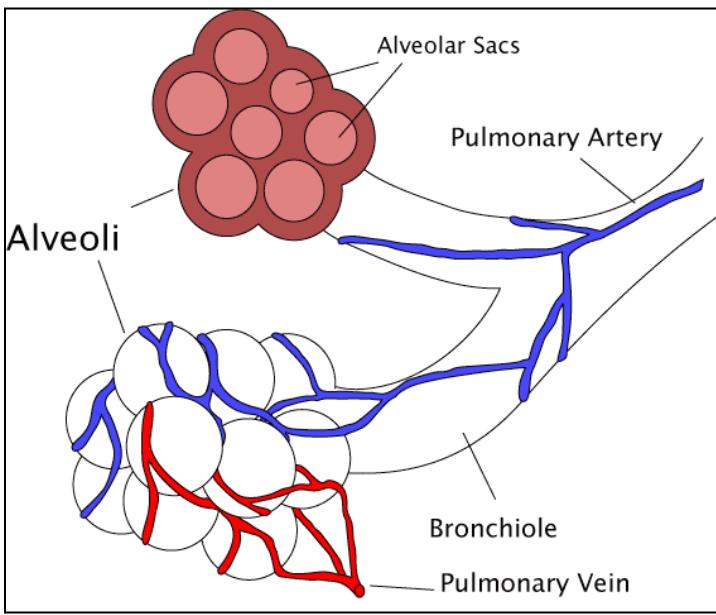
921. **Innards:**

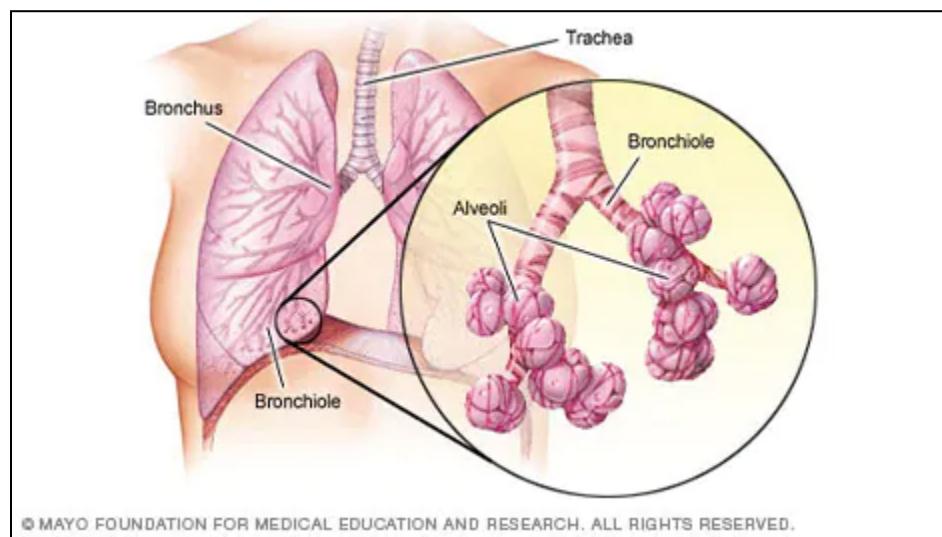
- अंतरभाग; the internal organs or parts of a person, animal, or machine, often used informally to refer to the guts or interior components.
 - The butcher cleaned out the innards of the fish before cooking it.* (कसाई ने मछली के अंतरभाग को पकाने से पहले साफ किया।)

- b. भीतरी हिस्से; the internal workings or inner parts of a mechanical device or structure.
- i. *He took apart the machine to inspect its innards.* (उसने मशीन के भीतरी हिस्सों की जांच करने के लिए उसे खोला।)
922. **Bronchioles:**
- a. ब्रॉकियोल; the small air passages in the lungs that branch off from the larger bronchi and lead to the alveoli, where gas exchange occurs.
- i. *The bronchioles are crucial for delivering air to the alveoli.* (ब्रॉकियोल्स एयल्वियोली तक हवा पहुंचाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं।)
- b. श्वासनलिकाएँ; tiny tubes in the respiratory system that help conduct air from the bronchi to the alveoli.
- i. *Inflammation of the bronchioles can lead to breathing difficulties.* (ब्रॉकियोल्स की सूजन श्वास संबंधी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा कर सकती हैं।)

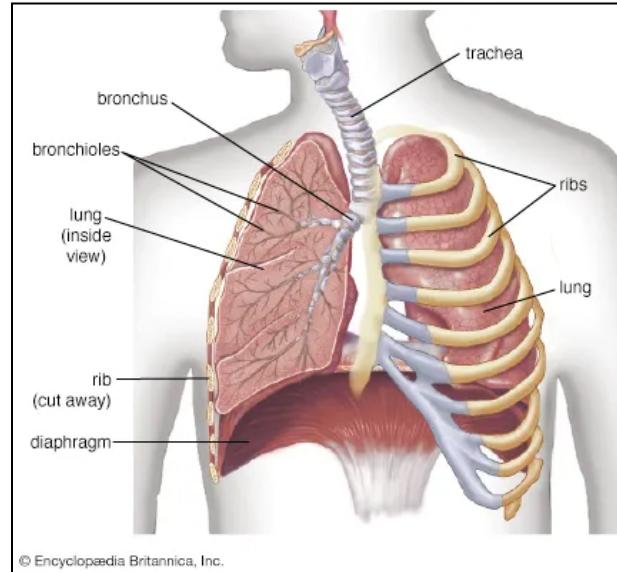


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923. Alveoli:

- एयल्वियोली; the tiny air sacs in the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged between the air and the bloodstream.
 - Oxygen diffuses through the walls of the alveoli into the blood.* (ऑक्सीजन एयल्वियोली की दीवारों के माध्यम से रक्त में प्रवेश करती है।)
- श्वसन पुटक; the small, balloon-like structures at the end of the bronchioles that facilitate gas exchange.
 - Damage to the alveoli can impair respiratory function.* (एयल्वियोली को नुकसान श्वसन कार्य को प्रभावित कर सकता है।)

924. Hypothesized:

- अनुमानित; to propose or suggest an idea or theory based on limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.
 - The scientist hypothesized that the new compound could improve energy efficiency.* (वैज्ञानिक ने अनुमानित किया कि नया यौगिक ऊर्जा दक्षता में सुधार कर सकता है।)
- सिद्धांतित; to form a hypothesis or educated guess about something that has not yet been proven or tested.

- i. *Researchers hypothesized that environmental factors contributed to the species' decline.* (शोधकर्ताओं ने सिद्धांतित किया कि पर्यावरणीय कारक प्रजातियों की कमी में योगदान देते हैं।)

925. **Tulsa:**

- a. **Tulsa;** a city located in the state of Oklahoma, USA, known for its cultural heritage, historic sites, and economic significance.
 - i. *Tulsa is famous for its art deco architecture and vibrant music scene.* (टुल्सा अपनी आर्ट डेको वास्तुकला और जीवंत संगीत वृश्य के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।)
- b. **Tulsa;** a reference to various places or entities named after the city, such as Tulsa University or Tulsa County.
 - i. *Tulsa University is known for its strong research programs.* (टुल्सा विश्वविद्यालय अपनी मजबूत अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए जाना जाता है।)

926. **Demystify:**

- a. स्पष्टीकरण करना; to make something clearer and easier to understand by removing the mystery or confusion surrounding it.
 - i. *The guide was designed to demystify complex scientific concepts for students.* (गाइड को छात्रों के लिए जटिल वैज्ञानिक अवधारणाओं को स्पष्ट करने के लिए तैयार किया गया था।)
- b. रहस्य हटाना; to simplify or explain something that was previously obscure or difficult to grasp.
 - i. *The lecture aimed to demystify the process of machine learning.* (व्याख्यान का उद्देश्य मशीन लर्निंग की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाना था।)

927. **Flex:**

- a. लचीलापन; to bend or stretch something, especially the muscles or a flexible material, often to show strength or flexibility.
 - i. *He flexed his muscles to impress his friends.* (उसने अपने दोस्तों को प्रभावित करने के लिए अपने मांसपेशियों को लचाया।)
- b. ताने देना; to show off or boast, often used informally to describe displaying something in a proud or ostentatious manner.
 - i. *She flexed her new car on social media.* (उसने सोशल मीडिया पर अपनी नई कार का प्रदर्शन किया।)
- c. संवहन; to adjust or adapt, particularly in a flexible or adjustable manner.
 - i. *The company can flex its production capacity to meet changing demands.* (कंपनी बदलती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता को समायोजित कर सकती है।)

928. **Ripples:**

- a. लहरें; small waves or undulations on the surface of water, typically caused by something disturbing the water.
 - i. *The stone created ripples on the calm pond.* (पत्थर ने शांत तालाब पर लहरें पैदा कीं।)
- b. प्रभाव; small, gradual effects or consequences that spread out from an initial event or action.
 - i. *The new policy had ripples throughout the organization, affecting many departments.* (नई नीति का संगठन में दूरगामी प्रभाव पड़ा, जिससे कई विभाग प्रभावित हुए।)

929. **Mist:**

- a. कोहरा; a collection of tiny water droplets suspended in the air, often reducing visibility and creating a hazy effect.
 - i. *The valley was covered in a thick mist in the early morning.* (सुबह के समय घाटी एक घने कोहरे से ढकी हुई थी।)
 - b. स्प्रेकल; a fine spray or light application of liquid, often used for creating a delicate or even layer.
 - i. *She used a mist of water to keep the plants hydrated.* (उसने पौधों को हाइड्रेटेड रखने के लिए पानी की एक स्प्रेकल का उपयोग किया।)
930. **Ghastly:**
- a. भयानक; causing great horror or fear, often due to something shocking, gruesome, or terrifying.
 - i. *The crime scene was a ghastly sight that left everyone in shock.* (अपराध स्थल एक भयानक दृश्य था जिसने सभी को चकित कर दिया।)
 - b. कर्कश; extremely unpleasant or dreadful, often used to describe something that is disturbingly bad.
 - i. *She had a ghastly headache after the long day.* (लंबे दिन के बाद उसे एक कर्कश सिरदर्द हुआ।)
931. **Gridlocked:**
- a. सड़क पर फंसे हुए; a situation where traffic is so congested that vehicles are unable to move, creating a standstill.
 - i. *The downtown area was gridlocked during the rush hour.* (रश घंटे के दौरान डाउनटाउन क्षेत्र ट्रैफिक जाम से फंसा हुआ था।)
 - b. अवरुद्ध; a situation in which progress is halted or obstructed, often used metaphorically to describe situations where no advancement is possible.
 - i. *The negotiations were gridlocked, with neither side willing to compromise.* (वार्तालाप अवरुद्ध हो गया, किसी भी पक्ष ने समझौता करने को तैयार नहीं था।)
932. **Rust:**
- a. जंग; a reddish-brown corrosion that forms on iron or steel when it is exposed to moisture and air over time.
 - i. *The old bike was covered in rust after being left outside for years.* (पुरानी बाइक वर्षों तक बाहर छोड़ दिए जाने के बाद जंग से ढकी हुई थी।)
 - b. क्षति या बुरा होना; a term used metaphorically to describe something that has deteriorated or become less effective due to neglect or lack of use.
 - i. *His skills had rusted from not practicing regularly.* (नियमित अभ्यास नहीं करने के कारण उसकी क्षमताएँ जंग लग गई थीं।)
933. **Canyon:**
- a. घाटी; a deep, narrow valley with steep sides, often carved by a river over millions of years.
 - i. *The Grand Canyon is one of the most famous canyons in the world.* (ग्रैंड कैन्यन दुनिया के सबसे प्रसिद्ध घाटियों में से एक है।)
 - b. दीर्घ और गहरी खाई; a significant natural feature characterized by its depth and width, often found in mountainous or rocky areas.
 - i. *The hikers carefully descended into the canyon to explore its depths.* (हाइकर्स ने घाटी में गहराई से अन्वेषण के लिए सावधानीपूर्वक प्रवेश किया।)
934. **Double digits:**

- a. दोहरे अंक; a number consisting of two digits, typically referring to values from 10 to 99.
 - i. *Sales increased by double digits this quarter.* (इस तिमाही में बिक्री दोहरे अंकों से बढ़ी।)
- b. दोहरे अंकों में; a range of numbers or figures that exceed single digits, often used to describe significant growth or statistics.
 - i. *Her test scores reached double digits, showing marked improvement.* (उसके परीक्षण के अंक दोहरे अंकों में पहुंचे, जो उल्लेखनीय सुधार को दर्शाते हैं।)

935. Surreal:

- a. अतियथार्थवादी; something that feels bizarre, dreamlike, or unreal, often creating a sense of disconnection from reality.
 - i. *The experience of walking through the deserted city felt surreal.* (निर्जन शहर में चलने का अनुभव अतियथार्थवादी लगा।)
- b. अकल्पनीय; something that is so strange or unusual that it seems impossible or difficult to believe.
 - i. *The surreal painting depicted a world where gravity didn't exist.* (अकल्पनीय चित्रकला ने एक ऐसी दुनिया को दर्शाया जहाँ गुरुत्वाकर्षण का अस्तित्व नहीं था।)

936. Hypersurreal:

- a. अत्यधिक अतियथार्थवादी; a state or quality that goes beyond typical surrealism, often used to describe something that is intensely or exaggeratedly surreal, to the point of being dreamlike or otherworldly.
 - i. *The artist's latest work is hypersurreal, blending reality with vivid, impossible scenes.* (कलाकार का नवीनतम काम अत्यधिक अतियथार्थवादी है, जिसमें वास्तविकता को जीवंत, असंभव दृश्यों के साथ मिलाया गया है।)
- b. अलौकिक और कल्पनातीत; something that feels extraordinarily unreal or fantastical, often creating a disorienting or mind-bending effect.
 - i. *The movie had a hypersurreal atmosphere that left the audience in awe.* (फिल्म में एक अलौकिक और कल्पनातीत वातावरण था जिसने दर्शकों को स्तब्ध कर दिया।)

937. Deprive:

- a. वंचित करना; to take something away from someone or prevent them from having it, often something essential or desirable.
 - i. *The lack of sleep began to deprive him of his energy.* (नींद की कमी ने उसे उसकी ऊर्जा से वंचित कर दिया।)
- b. अधिकार छीनना; to deny someone the possession or use of something they are entitled to.
 - i. *The policy could deprive many people of their basic rights.* (यह नीति कई लोगों को उनके मौलिक अधिकारों से वंचित कर सकती है।)

938. Sub-zero:

- a. शून्य से नीचे; referring to temperatures that are below zero degrees, typically in the context of freezing or extremely cold conditions.
 - i. *The forecast predicted sub-zero temperatures overnight.* (पूर्वानुमान ने रात भर शून्य से नीचे तापमान की भविष्यवाणी की थी।)
- b. अत्यधिक ठंडा; describing something that is extremely cold or conditions that are frigid.
 - i. *They ventured out in the sub-zero wind to explore the Arctic.* (वे आर्कटिक का अन्वेषण करने के लिए शून्य से नीचे की ठंडी हवा में निकले।)

939. Coaxing:

- a. मनाना; gently persuading or encouraging someone to do something, often using flattery or subtle influence.
 - i. *With a bit of coaxing, she finally agreed to join the party.* (थोड़ा मनाने पर, वह आखिरकार पार्टी में शामिल होने के लिए तैयार हो गई।)
- b. धीरे-धीरे समझाना; using soft or persistent efforts to convince or encourage someone to take action.
 - i. *The mother was coaxing her child to eat vegetables.* (माँ धीरे-धीरे अपने बच्चे को सब्जियाँ खाने के लिए समझा रही थी।)

940. Decree:

- a. आदेश; an official order or decision issued by a legal authority, often used in the context of government or judicial rulings.
 - i. *The government issued a decree to enforce the new law.* (सरकार ने नए कानून को लागू करने के लिए आदेश जारी किया।)
- b. फरमान; a formal and authoritative statement or command, often with the force of law behind it.
 - i. *The king's decree changed the rules of the land overnight.* (राजा के फरमान ने रातों-रात देश के नियमों को बदल दिया।)

941. Statespeople:

- a. राजनीतिक नेता; individuals who hold or have held significant positions of leadership and influence in government or public affairs, often involved in shaping policy and governance.
 - i. *The conference was attended by prominent statespeople from around the world.* (सम्मेलन में विश्वभर के प्रमुख राजनीतिक नेताओं ने भाग लिया।)
- b. सार्वजनिक सेवक; public figures who are known for their contributions to statecraft and public service.
 - i. *Statespeople often work to balance competing interests for the benefit of the country.* (राजनीतिक नेता अक्सर देश के लाभ के लिए विरोधी हितों को संतुलित करने का प्रयास करते हैं।)

942. Prana:

- a. जीवन शक्ति; a concept in Hindu and yogic traditions referring to the vital life force or energy that permeates all living things, often associated with breath and vitality.
 - i. *In yoga, prana is believed to flow through the body, sustaining life.* (योग में, प्राण को शरीर में प्रवाहित माना जाता है, जो जीवन को बनाए रखता है।)

943. Clanking:

- a. खड़खड़ाना; the loud, metallic noise produced when heavy objects or parts collide or move against each other.
 - i. *The old machinery made a clanking sound as it operated.* (पुरानी मशीनरी चलने के दौरान खड़खड़ाने की आवाज कर रही थी।)
- b. धातु की आवाज; a similar noise associated with the movement or handling of metal objects.
 - i. *The clanking of chains echoed through the empty warehouse.* (सुनसान गोदाम में जंजीरों की खड़खड़ाहट गूंज रही थी।)

944. Acupuncture:

- a. सूई चिकित्सा; a traditional Chinese medical practice involving the insertion of very fine needles into specific points on the body to relieve pain, improve health, and restore balance.
 - i. *Acupuncture is often used to treat chronic pain and other conditions.* (सूई चिकित्सा को अक्सर दीर्घकालिक दर्द और अन्य बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।)
- b. पारंपरिक चिकित्सा; a form of alternative medicine that focuses on stimulating certain points on the body to influence physical or mental health.
 - i. *Many people find acupuncture to be an effective complementary therapy.* (कई लोग पाते हैं कि सूई चिकित्सा एक प्रभावी सहायक चिकित्सा है।)

945. Acupressure:

- a. सुई दबाना; a therapeutic technique involving the application of pressure to specific points on the body, similar to acupuncture but without needles, to relieve pain, reduce stress, and promote healing.
 - i. *Acupressure can help alleviate tension and improve circulation.* (सूई दबाना तनाव को दूर करने और परिसंचरण में सुधार करने में मदद कर सकता है।)
- b. अंकित बिंदु पर दबाव; a method of applying physical pressure to acupoints on the body to influence health and wellness, based on traditional Chinese medicine principles.
 - i. *Practitioners of acupressure believe that it can help balance the body's energy.* (सूई दबाने के चिकित्सक मानते हैं कि यह शरीर की ऊर्जा को संतुलित करने में मदद कर सकता है।)

946. Stab:

- a. छुरा धोंपना; to pierce or wound someone or something with a pointed object, typically a knife or dagger.
 - i. *He was attacked and stabbed in the arm.* (उसे हमला किया गया और उसकी बाह में छुरा धोंपा गया।)
- b. धनुष की तीर; a sudden, sharp, or critical action or comment, often metaphorical in nature.
 - i. *Her comment was like a stab to his pride.* (उसकी टिप्पणी उसके आत्म-सम्मान के लिए एक छुरा धोंपने के समान थी।)

947. Drooped:

- a. झुकना; to bend or sag downward, often due to fatigue, weight, or lack of support.
 - i. *The flowers drooped after a long day in the heat.* (गर्म मौसम में लंबे दिन के बाद फूल झुक गए।)
- b. कमज़ोर होना; to become weaker or less vigorous, often used to describe a decrease in enthusiasm or energy.
 - i. *His spirits drooped after hearing the bad news.* (बुरी खबर सुनने के बाद उसकी आत्मा कमज़ोर हो गई।)

948. Persuasion:

- a. प्रेरणा; the act of convincing someone to believe or do something through argument, reasoning, or appeal.
 - i. *Her skill in persuasion helped her win the debate.* (उसकी प्रेरणा में निपुणता ने उसे बहस जीतने में मदद की।)
- b. उपदेश; the influence or power to sway someone's thoughts or actions, often through emotional or logical appeals.

- i. *The advertisement was designed to appeal to the viewer's sense of persuasion.*
(विज्ञापन को दर्शक की प्रेरणा की भावना को आकर्षित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था।)

949. **Luminaries:**

- a. प्रकाशमान; people who are highly influential, prominent, or distinguished in a particular field or profession, often seen as leaders or experts.
- i. *The conference was attended by several luminaries in the field of science.*
(सम्मेलन में विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में कई प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व शामिल हुए।)
- b. प्रकाश के स्रोत; objects or entities that emit light, often used metaphorically to describe notable individuals who shed light or provide guidance in their field.
- i. *The luminaries of the art world gathered for the exhibition.* (कला की दुनिया के प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व प्रदर्शनी के लिए एकत्र हुए।)

950. **Comatose:**

- a. कोमा में; in a state of deep unconsciousness where a person cannot be awakened and shows no response to stimuli, often due to severe illness or injury.
- i. *After the accident, he remained comatose for several weeks.* (दुर्घटना के बाद, वह कई हफ्तों तक कोमा में रहा।)
- b. निष्क्रिय; extremely inactive or unresponsive, metaphorically used to describe someone who is very passive or unengaged.
- i. *The meeting was so boring that he felt comatose.* (बैठक इतनी उबाऊ थी कि उसे निष्क्रिय महसूस हुआ।)

951. **Is coma and comatose the same thing? No, "coma" and "comatose" are related but not exactly the same thing.**

- a. **Coma** (कोमा): A state of prolonged unconsciousness where a person is unresponsive to external stimuli and cannot be awakened. It is a serious medical condition that can be caused by various factors such as brain injury, stroke, or illness.
- b. **Comatose** (कोमाटोज़): An adjective used to describe someone who is in a coma. For example, if a patient is in a coma, you could say they are comatose.

In summary, "coma" is the condition, while "comatose" describes the state of being in that condition.

952. **Psychophysiological:**

- a. मनोशारीरिक; relating to the interaction between psychological and physiological processes, often referring to how mental states can affect physical health and vice versa.
- i. *Psychophysiological disorders involve both mental and physical components.*
(मनोशारीरिक विकारों में मानसिक और शारीरिक दोनों घटक शामिल होते हैं।)
- b. मानसिक और शारीरिक; concerning the study of how psychological factors influence physiological responses, or how physical conditions impact mental health.
- i. *The research focused on the psychophysiological effects of stress on the body.*
(अनुसंधान ने शरीर पर तनाव के मनोशारीरिक प्रभावों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।)

953. **Homicide:**

- a. हत्या; the act of killing another person, whether intentionally or unintentionally.
- i. *The police are investigating the case as a homicide.* (पुलिस इस मामले की जांच हत्या के रूप में कर रही है।)

- b. मानव वध; the unlawful killing of a human being, often used in legal contexts to distinguish it from other forms of killing.
i. *The court charged him with homicide after the incident.* (घटना के बाद अदालत ने उस पर मानव वध का आरोप लगाया।)
954. **Killing vs. Homicide:** **Killing** is a general term for causing death, while **homicide** is a specific term that usually has legal implications, referring to the killing of one person by another.
955. **Stepped:**
- कदम रखा; to move by lifting your foot and putting it down in a new position, usually to walk.
i. *He stepped carefully over the puddle.* (उसने सावधानी से गड्ढे पर कदम रखा।)
 - आगे बढ़ा; to take action or advance in a particular situation or role.
i. *She stepped into the role of team leader when needed.* (जब ज़रूरत पड़ी, तो उसने टीम लीडर की भूमिका में कदम रखा।)
956. **Dispense:**
- वितरित करना; to distribute or provide something, especially in an organized manner.
i. *The machine can dispense both hot and cold beverages.* (मशीन गर्म और ठंडे पेय वितरित कर सकती है।)
 - बिना काम चलाना; to manage without something or to do away with a requirement or need.
i. *They decided to dispense with the formalities and get straight to the point.* (उन्होंने औपचारिकताओं के बिना काम चलाने और सीधे मुद्दे पर आने का फैसला किया।)
 - दवा देना; to prepare and give out medicine, especially by a pharmacist.
i. *The pharmacist will dispense your prescription.* (फार्मासिस्ट आपकी दवा देगा।)
957. **Dispel:**
- दूर करना; to drive away or eliminate something, such as a feeling, belief, or doubt.
i. *She tried to dispel the rumors about her resignation.* (उसने अपनी इस्तीफे की अफवाहों को दूर करने की कोशिश की।)
 - मिटाना; to cause something to disappear, often used in the context of fear, confusion, or misunderstanding.
i. *The sunshine helped dispel the morning fog.* (सूरज की रोशनी ने सुबह की धुंध को मिटाने में मदद की।)
958. **Mischief:**
- शरारत; playful or harmless behavior that is intended to cause trouble or amusement.
i. *The children were full of mischief, hiding their teacher's chalk.* (बच्चे शरारत से भरे हुए थे, उन्होंने अपने शिक्षक का चॉक छिपा दिया।)
 - उपद्रव; actions that cause minor harm or damage, often done for fun.
i. *His mischief led to a broken window during the game.* (उसकी उपद्रव से खेल के दौरान खिड़की टूट गई।)
959. **Dwelling:**
- निवास; a place where someone lives, such as a house, apartment, or other residence.
i. *The small cottage was their cozy dwelling in the countryside.* (वह छोटा सा कुटीर उनके ग्रामीण इलाके का आरामदायक निवास था।)
 - आवास; the act of living in or occupying a place.

- i. *They have been dwelling in this village for generations.* (वे पीढ़ियों से इस गाँव में आवास कर रहे हैं।)

960. **Inexhaustible:**

- a. अक्षय; something that cannot be depleted or used up, often referring to resources or energy.
 - i. *Solar energy is considered an inexhaustible resource.* (सौर ऊर्जा को अक्षय संसाधन माना जाता है।)
- b. अथक; someone who has endless energy, enthusiasm, or strength.
 - i. *She has an inexhaustible supply of ideas for the project.* (उसके पास परियोजना के लिए अथक विचारों की आपूर्ति है।)

961. **Wicked:**

- a. दुष्ट; morally wrong, evil, or mischievous behavior.
 - i. *The villain in the story was truly wicked.* (कहानी का खलनायक वास्तव में दुष्ट था।)
- b. शरारती; playfully mischievous, often used in a lighthearted or humorous way.
 - i. *He had a wicked sense of humor that always made everyone laugh.* (उसका शरारती हास्यबोध हमेशा सभी को हँसा देता था।)
- c. बेहतरीन; slang term for something excellent or impressive, often used informally.
 - i. *That new movie was wicked awesome!* (वह नई फिल्म बेहतरीन थी।)

962. **Stingy:**

- a. कंजूस; unwilling to spend or give money, often excessively so, characterized by a lack of generosity.
 - i. *He is so stingy that he never tips the waiter.* (वह इतना कंजूस है कि वह कभी भी वेटर को टिप नहीं देता।)
- b. टोटा; used informally to describe someone who is very frugal or parsimonious in their spending habits.
 - i. *Her stingy behavior often annoys her friends.* (उसका कंजूस व्यवहार अक्सर उसके दोस्तों को नाराज़ कर देता है।)

963. **Inanimate:**

- a. निरजीव; not alive or lacking life, often used to describe objects or things that do not have biological processes.
 - i. *The room was filled with inanimate objects like furniture and decorations.* (कमरा निरजीव वस्तुओं से भरा हुआ था जैसे कि फर्नीचर और सजावटी सामान।)
- b. गैर-सक्रिय; lacking energy or activity, often used metaphorically to describe something or someone that is inactive or unresponsive.
 - i. *His inanimate expression showed no sign of excitement.* (उसकी निरजीव अभिव्यक्ति में उत्तेजना का कोई संकेत नहीं था।)

964. **Animate:**

- a. सजीव; possessing life or living qualities, often used to describe living beings as opposed to inanimate objects.
 - i. *All animate creatures need water to survive.* (सभी सजीव प्राणियों को जीवित रहने के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता होती है।)
- b. प्रेरित करना; to give life or energy to something, or to make something lively or active.
 - i. *Her enthusiasm seemed to animate the entire team.* (उसके उत्साह ने पूरी टीम को प्रेरित कर दिया।)

c. चलना-फिरना; to bring something to life, especially in the context of animation or making something appear to move.

- i. *The artist worked to animate the characters in the movie.* (कलाकार ने फ़िल्म में पात्रों को चलना-फिरना बनाने के लिए काम किया।)

965. **Fuse:**

a. मिलाना; to combine or blend two or more things together into a single entity.

- i. *The two companies decided to fuse their resources for better efficiency.* (दोनों कंपनियों ने बेहतर कार्यक्षमता के लिए अपने संसाधनों को मिलाने का फैसला किया।)

b. फ्यूज; a safety device in an electrical circuit that prevents overloading by melting when the current is too high.

- i. *The fuse blew, and the lights went out during the storm.* (तूफान के दौरान फ्यूज उड़ गया और बतियां बुझ गईं।)

c. घुलाना; to cause materials to melt together by heating, often used in the context of metals or glass.

- i. *They used a torch to fuse the metal pieces together.* (उन्होंने धातु के टुकड़ों को घुलाने के लिए मशाल का उपयोग किया।)

d. नुकसान करना; metaphorically used to describe the act of ruining or sabotaging something.

- i. *His careless mistake put a fuse to the entire project.* (उसकी लापरवाही ने पूरे प्रोजेक्ट को पलीता लगा दिया।)

e. पलीता; small ignition device, typically a cord or piece of material, that is lit to start an explosion, like in a bomb or firework.

- i. *Usने पटाखे का पलीता लगा दिया, और देखते ही देखते वह फट गया।* (He lit the fuse of the firecracker, and it exploded in no time.)

966. **Muck:**

a. कीचड़; wet, sticky dirt or mud, often unpleasant or messy.

- i. *The boots were covered in muck after walking through the field.* (मैदान से गुजरने के बाद जूते कीचड़ से ढके हुए थे।)

b. गंदगी; something dirty, filthy, or disgusting, often used to describe a mess or unwanted substance.

- i. *He had to clean the muck off the kitchen floor after the spill.* (उसे रसोई के फर्श से गंदगी साफ करनी पड़ी बिखरने के बाद।)

c. घिनौना काम; used metaphorically to describe an unpleasant or morally questionable task.

- i. *He had to deal with the muck of politics in his new job.* (उसे अपनी नई नौकरी में राजनीति की घिनौनी काम से निपटना पड़ा।)

967. **Mucking:**

a. कीचड़ में चलना या काम करना; working or moving in muddy or dirty conditions, often associated with manual labor or cleaning.

- i. *They spent the afternoon mucking around in the garden after the rain.* (बारिश के बाद उन्होंने दोपहर बगीचे में कीचड़ में काम करते हुए बिताई।)

b. गंदगी साफ करना; cleaning out or removing dirt, manure, or waste from a place, often in agricultural contexts like barns or stables.

- i. *He was mucking out the stables early in the morning.* (वह सुबह-सुबह अस्तबल की गंदगी साफ कर रहा था।)

- c. फालतू या शरारत करना; informally, it can also mean to waste time, fool around, or engage in trivial activities.
- The kids were just mucking about instead of doing their homework.* (बच्चे होमवर्क करने के बजाय बस शरारत कर रहे थे।)

968. **Aerobic:**

- ऑक्सीजन की आवश्यकता; relating to processes or organisms that require oxygen to function or survive.
 - Aerobic bacteria need oxygen to grow and thrive.* (एरोबिक बैक्टीरिया को बढ़ने और पनपने के लिए ऑक्सीजन की आवश्यकता होती है।)
- वायुमार्ग पर आधारित; referring to exercises or activities that increase the body's intake of oxygen through sustained, moderate-intensity effort.
 - Running and swimming are examples of aerobic exercises.* (दौड़ना और तैराकी एरोबिक व्यायाम के उदाहरण हैं।)
- ऑक्सीजन युक्त; used to describe something involving or utilizing oxygen in biological or chemical processes.
 - Aerobic respiration is a process where cells use oxygen to produce energy.* (एरोबिक श्वसन एक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें कोशिकाएँ ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने के लिए ऑक्सीजन का उपयोग करती हैं।)

969. **Anaerobic:**

- एरोबिक की कमी; relating to processes or organisms that occur in the absence of oxygen.
 - Anaerobic bacteria thrive in environments where oxygen is limited.* (एरोबिक बैक्टीरिया ऐसे वातावरण में पनपते हैं जहां ऑक्सीजन की कमी होती है।)
- वायुमार्ग से बाहर; referring to exercises or activities that do not require oxygen intake, typically involving short bursts of intense effort.
 - Weightlifting is considered an anaerobic exercise.* (वजन उठाना एक एरोबिक व्यायाम माना जाता है।)

970. **Desaturated:**

- रंगहीन; having reduced intensity of color, often appearing more muted or less vivid.
 - The artist used desaturated colors to create a somber mood in the painting.* (कलाकार ने चित्र में एक उदासीन माहौल बनाने के लिए रंगहीन रंगों का उपयोग किया।)
- धुवहीन; having reduced saturation or concentration, often used in contexts such as chemicals or solutions.
 - The saturated solution had a lower concentration of the active ingredient.* (धुवहीन घोल में सक्रिय तत्व की कम सांदर्भता थी।)
- अधिश्वेत; in photography or design, refers to an image or design where the colors are intentionally muted or softened.
 - The photograph was edited to appear desaturated for a vintage effect.* (फोटोग्राफ को पुरानी प्रभाव देने के लिए अधिश्वेत दिखाने के लिए संपादित किया गया।)

971. **Horning:**

- सींग निकालना; the act of using or behaving in a manner similar to how animals use their horns, often used metaphorically.
 - The bull was horning the fence, trying to break through.* (सांड ने बाड़ को सींग से ठोका, तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा था।)

- b. हॉर्न का उपयोग करना; in some contexts, it can refer to making a loud sound with a horn, especially in vehicles.
 - i. *The car was honing to signal the driver ahead.* (गाड़ी हॉर्न बजा रही थी ताकि आगे के ड्राइवर को संकेत दिया जा सके।)
- c. हॉर्न की तरह व्यवहार करना; to act in a manner that is forceful or assertive, reminiscent of how horns are used by animals.
 - i. *His honing into the conversation was met with disapproval.* (उसका बातचीत में घुसना अस्वीकृति के साथ मिला।)

972. Closed-door meeting:

- a. बंद दरवाजे की बैठक; a private meeting where only specific individuals are allowed to attend, often confidential or exclusive in nature.
 - i. *The executives held a closed-door meeting to discuss the company's future strategy.* (प्रबंधकों ने कंपनी की भविष्य की रणनीति पर चर्चा करने के लिए बंद दरवाजे की बैठक की।)
- b. गोपनीय बैठक; a meeting conducted in secrecy, usually to prevent information from being disclosed to the public or outsiders.
 - i. *The politicians held a closed-door meeting to negotiate the terms of the agreement.* (नेताओं ने समझौते की शर्तों पर चर्चा करने के लिए गोपनीय बैठक की।)

973. Mistake:

- a. गलती; an action or judgment that is wrong or incorrect.
 - i. *He made a mistake in the calculation and had to redo the entire problem.* (उसने गणना में गलती की और पूरी समस्या को फिर से हल करना पड़ा।)
- b. भूल; something that is done incorrectly due to misunderstanding or error.
 - i. *Forgetting the appointment was a mistake on her part.* (नियुक्ति को भूलना उसकी ओर से एक भूल थी।)
- c. त्रुटि; a wrong decision or choice, often leading to unintended consequences.
 - i. *Buying the wrong size shoes was a mistake that caused discomfort.* (गलत साझे के जूते खरीदना एक त्रुटि थी जिसने असुविधा पैदा की।)

974. Discourse:

- a. विमर्श; formal discussion or debate on a particular topic, often in a structured or academic setting.
 - i. *The professor led a detailed discourse on the effects of globalization.* (प्रोफेसर ने वैश्वीकरण के प्रभावों पर एक विस्तृत विमर्श का नेतृत्व किया।)
- b. वार्तालाप; conversation or communication between people, often involving the exchange of ideas or opinions.
 - i. *Their discourse on social issues was enlightening.* (सामाजिक मुद्दों पर उनकी वार्तालाप शिक्षाप्रद थी।)
- c. प्रवचन; a lengthy and serious speech or writing on a specific subject.
 - i. *He gave a powerful discourse on the importance of mental health.* (उसने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के महत्व पर एक शक्तिशाली प्रवचन दिया।)

975. Sorry:

- a. क्षमाप्रार्थी; feeling or expressing regret or remorse for something wrong or hurtful done.
 - i. *He felt sorry for hurting her feelings and apologized immediately.* (उसने उसके भावनाओं को आहत करने के लिए खुद को क्षमाप्रार्थी महसूस किया और तुरंत माफी मांगी।)
- b. दुखी; feeling sadness or sympathy for someone's misfortune.

- i. *I am sorry to hear about your loss.* (तुम्हारे नुकसान के बारे में सुनकर मुझे दुख हुआ।)
- c. पछतावा; acknowledging one's mistake and wishing to make amends.
 - i. *She was truly sorry for her mistake and tried to fix it.* (वह अपनी गलती के लिए सच में पछता रही थी और उसे ठीक करने की कोशिश की।)

976. Apologize:

- a. माफी माँगना; to express regret or remorse for something one has done wrong.
 - i. *He apologized for arriving late to the meeting.* (उसने बैठक में देर से आने के लिए माफी माँगी।)
- b. क्षमा याचना करना; to seek forgiveness from someone for a mistake or offense.
 - i. *She apologized to her friend after their argument.* (उसने बहस के बाद अपनी दोस्त से क्षमा याचना की।)
- c. साँरी कहना; to say sorry as a way of acknowledging one's fault.
 - i. *You should apologize if you hurt someone's feelings.* (यदि आपने किसी की भावनाओं को आहत किया है, तो आपको साँरी कहना चाहिए।)

977. Maybe:

- a. शायद; possibly but not certainly, indicating something that could happen or be true.
 - i. *Maybe we can go to the park later.* (शायद हम बाद में पार्क जा सकते हैं।)
- b. संभवतः; used to express uncertainty or doubt about a situation.
 - i. *She might come to the party, maybe.* (वह पार्टी में आ सकती है, संभवतः।)
- c. कदाचित; implying a slight chance of something occurring.
 - i. *Maybe it will rain tomorrow.* (कदाचित कल बारिश हो सकती है।)

978. Offload:

- a. उतारना; to unload goods or materials, typically from a vehicle or vessel.
 - i. *The workers offloaded the cargo from the ship.* (मजदूरों ने जहाज से सामान उतारा।)
- b. भार मुक्त करना; to relieve oneself of a burden or responsibility by transferring it to someone else.
 - i. *She offloaded some of her work onto her colleague.* (उसने अपना कुछ काम अपने सहकर्मी पर भार मुक्त किया।)
- c. साझा करना; to express or share one's emotions or concerns to feel lighter or relieved.
 - i. *He needed to offload his worries to a friend.* (उसे अपनी चिंताओं को एक दोस्त के साथ साझा करने की आवश्यकता थी।)

979. Thrive:

- a. फलना-फूलना; to grow or develop vigorously, often in a healthy or successful manner.
 - i. *The plants thrive in the warm climate.* (गर्म मौसम में पौधे फलते-फूलते हैं।)
- b. सफल होना; to prosper or succeed, especially in challenging conditions.
 - i. *She thrived in her new job despite the challenges.* (चुनौतियों के बावजूद वह अपनी नई नौकरी में सफल रही।)
- c. प्रगति करना; to make steady progress or improvement in one's endeavors.
 - i. *The business began to thrive after the changes were implemented.* (परिवर्तनों के बाद व्यवसाय ने प्रगति करना शुरू कर दिया।)

980. Creaseless shirt:

- a. सिलवट रहित शर्ट; a shirt that is smooth and free of wrinkles or creases.
 - i. *He wore a perfectly creaseless shirt to the meeting.* (वह बैठक में एक पूरी तरह से सिलवट रहित शर्ट पहनकर आया।)
- b. झुर्री रहित कपड़ा; fabric that remains unwrinkled, often indicating neatness and care.

i. A creaseless shirt always gives a sharp and polished look. (सिलवट रहित शर्ट हमेशा एक साफ-सुथरी और शानदार छवि देती है।)

981. **Ceramists:**

- a. मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने वाले; artists or craftsmen who create objects from clay, often using a pottery wheel or by hand, and then firing them in a kiln.
 - i. *The ceramists displayed their beautiful pottery at the art fair.* (मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने वालों ने अपनी सुंदर कुम्हार कला को कला मेले में प्रदर्शित किया।)
- b. सिरेमिक कला में निपुण व्यक्ति; individuals skilled in the art of making ceramic items, such as pottery, tiles, or sculptures.
 - i. *The ceramists' attention to detail was evident in every piece they made.* (सिरेमिक कला में निपुण व्यक्तियों की हर कृति में उनकी बारीकी दिखाई देती थी।)

982. **Toes:**

- a. पैर की ऊँगलियाँ; the digits at the end of the human foot.
 - i. *He accidentally stubbed his toes on the table leg.* (उसने गलती से मेज के पाए से अपनी पैर की ऊँगलियाँ टकरा दीं।)
- b. मोटे सिरे; the front end of something, often used metaphorically to represent the edge or beginning.
 - i. *She dipped her toes into the cold water to test it.* (उसने पानी की ठंडक का आकलन करने के लिए अपने पैर की ऊँगलियाँ डुबोईं।)

983. **Excruciatingly:**

- a. अत्यधिक कष्टदायक रूप से; in a way that causes intense pain or suffering.
 - i. *The pain in his leg was excruciatingly unbearable after the injury.* (चोट के बाद उसके पैर का दर्द अत्यधिक कष्टदायक रूप से असहनीय हो गया था।)
- b. बेहद पीड़ादायक रूप से; to an extreme degree, often used to describe something that is mentally or emotionally painful.
 - i. *The wait for the results was excruciatingly long.* (परिणामों का इंतजार बेहद पीड़ादायक रूप से लंबा था।)
- c. कठिनाई से; in a manner that is extremely difficult or hard to endure.
 - i. *The movie was excruciatingly boring to sit through.* (फिल्म को देखना कठिनाई से बोरिंग था।)

984. **Waterworks:**

- a. जलसंपत्ति; a system or structure that supplies water, such as a reservoir, dam, or water treatment plant.
 - i. *The city's waterworks ensure a steady supply of clean water.* (शहर की जलसंपत्ति साफ पानी की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करती है।)
- b. आँसू या रोना; informally referring to tears or an emotional outburst, often exaggerated or intense crying.
 - i. *When she heard the sad news, the waterworks began.* (दुखद खबर सुनते ही आँसू बहने लगे।)
- c. सिंचाई या जल आपूर्ति का तंत्र; a system for distributing water to an area for irrigation or other purposes.
 - i. *The village's waterworks were essential for the crops.* (गाँव की सिंचाई व्यवस्था फसलों के लिए आवश्यक थी।)

985. **Honing:**

- a. तेज करना; to sharpen or refine something, typically a blade or tool, to improve its effectiveness.
 - i. *He spent hours honing his skills in the workshop.* (उसने कार्यशाला में अपने कौशल को तेज करने में धंटों बिताए।)
- b. सुधारना; to improve or perfect something over time through practice and refinement.
 - i. *She is honing her public speaking skills for the upcoming conference.* (वह आगामी सम्मेलन के लिए अपनी सार्वजनिक बोलने की क्षमताओं को सुधार रही है।)
- c. आकर्षण या परिशुद्धता लाना; to bring something closer to its ideal form or state through continuous effort.
 - i. *The writer is honing the manuscript before publication.* (लेखक प्रकाशन से पहले पांडुलिपि को परिशुद्ध कर रहा है।)

986. Notch:

- a. खाँचा; a small cut or indentation made on the edge or surface of something.
 - i. *He made a notch in the wood to mark the measurement.* (उसने माप को चिह्नित करने के लिए लकड़ी में एक खाँचा बनाया।)
- b. उत्कृष्टता का स्तर; a level or degree of quality or achievement.
 - i. *The new design takes the product up a notch in terms of functionality.* (नई डिज़ाइन उत्पाद की कार्यक्षमता के संदर्भ में इसे एक स्तर ऊपर ले जाती है।)
- c. उपर-नीचे करना; to create a notch or a series of notches, often used in a figurative sense to indicate improvement or progress.
 - i. *They are looking to notch up their sales figures this quarter.* (वे इस तिमाही में अपनी बिक्री के आंकड़ों को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।)

987. Soiling:

- a. गंदगी लगाना; the act of making something dirty or unclean, typically by spreading or applying dirt or stains.
 - i. *The children were scolded for soiling their clothes while playing outside.* (बच्चों को बाहर खेलते समय अपने कपड़े गंदा करने के लिए डांटा गया।)
- b. दाग-धब्बा लगाना; the process of leaving stains or marks on a surface.
 - i. *Soiling the carpet with paint is hard to clean.* (कार्पेट को पैंट से गंदा करना साफ करने में कठिन होता है।)
- c. स्वच्छता को प्रभावित करना; affecting cleanliness or hygiene, often in a broader or metaphorical sense.
 - i. *The factory's waste disposal methods were soiling the nearby river.* (फैक्ट्री के कचरा निपटान के तरीके पास की नदी को गंदा कर रहे थे।)

988. Overboard:

- a. जहाज से बाहर; falling or being thrown out of a ship or boat into the water.
 - i. *He accidentally fell overboard while trying to retrieve the fishing line.* (वह मछली पकड़ने की डोरी लाने की कोशिश करते समय गलती से जहाज से पानी में गिर गया।)
- b. अत्यधिक; excessively or beyond what is reasonable or necessary.
 - i. *The decorations were overboard for the party, making it look too extravagant.* (पार्टी के लिए सजावट अत्यधिक थी, जिससे यह बहुत भव्य लग रही थी।)
- c. सुझाव के रूप में; used figuratively to describe something done to an extreme extent.
 - i. *She went overboard with her enthusiasm for the new project.* (उसने नए प्रोजेक्ट के लिए अपने उत्साह में अत्यधिक बढ़ोत्तरी की।)

989. Bustling:

- a. व्यस्त; full of energetic and noisy activity, often referring to places or environments.
 - i. *The market was bustling with shoppers and vendors.* (बाजार खरीदारों और विक्रेताओं के साथ व्यस्त था।)
- b. हलचल भरा; characterized by lively and continuous movement or commotion.
 - i. *The city streets were bustling with people during the festival.* (त्योहार के दौरान शहर की गलियाँ लोगों से हलचल भरी थीं।)
- c. उत्साही; figuratively used to describe a place or situation that is actively engaging or busy.
 - i. *The office was bustling with new projects and deadlines.* (ऑफिस नए प्रोजेक्ट्स और डेलाइन्स के साथ व्यस्त था।)

990. Obrigados:

- a. धन्यवाद (पुरुषों के लिए); Portuguese term used to express gratitude, meaning "thank you." It's the masculine plural form of "obrigado."
 - i. *"Obrigado" for your help with the project.* (प्रोजेक्ट में आपकी मदद के लिए धन्यवाद।)
- b. धन्यवाद (महिलाओं के लिए); when addressing a group of people, the term "obrigadas" is used if the speaker is female.
 - i. *"Obrigadas" for all your support.* (आपके सभी समर्थन के लिए धन्यवाद।)

991. Glinting:

- a. चमकते हुए; reflecting light with a brief, bright flash or sparkle.
 - i. *The diamond was glinting in the sunlight.* (हीरा धूप में चमक रहा था।)
- b. चमकदार संकेत; showing a small, sharp, and bright gleam or flash.
 - i. *Her eyes were glinting with mischief.* (उसकी आँखें शरारत से चमक रही थीं।)
- c. सूक्ष्म रूप से प्रकट होना; revealing a subtle hint or suggestion, often in a figurative sense.
 - i. *There was a glinting of hope in his otherwise worried expression.* (उसकी चिंतित मुद्रा में एक उम्मीद की चमक थी।)

992. Repurposed:

- a. पुनः: उपयोग किया गया; used for a different purpose than originally intended.
 - i. *The old barn was repurposed into a cozy café.* (पुराने खलिहान को एक आरामदायक कैफे में बदल दिया गया।)
- b. नई भूमिका में डाला गया; adapted or modified to serve a new function or role.
 - i. *Repurposed materials were used to build the new playground.* (नई खेलकूद की जगह बनाने के लिए पुनः उपयोग किए गए सामग्री का उपयोग किया गया।)
- c. सामग्री का पुनः: उपयोग; changing the use of an object or resource from its original design or function.
 - i. *The company repurposed their outdated technology for educational use.* (कंपनी ने अपनी पुरानी तकनीक को शैक्षिक उपयोग के लिए पुनः उपयोग किया।)

993. Threadbare:

- a. फटे-पुराने; worn out and showing signs of heavy use, especially in fabric or clothing.
 - i. *He wore a threadbare sweater that had seen better days.* (उसने एक फटे-पुराने स्वेटर को पहना हुआ था जो अब बहुत पुराना हो गया था।)
- b. पुराना और बासी; used figuratively to describe ideas, arguments, or phrases that are overly familiar and no longer effective.
 - i. *The politician's speech was full of threadbare clichés.* (राजनीतिक नेता की स्पीच बासी क्लिचों से भरी हुई थी।)
- c. कमी; having thin or insufficient substance or support.

i. *The threadbare evidence did not convince the jury.* (कमजोर सबूत ने ज़ूरी को नहीं मनाया।)

994. **Rattles:**

- a. खड़खड़ाहट; a series of sharp, quick noises made by something shaking or vibrating.
 - i. *The loose window rattles in the wind.* (ढीली खिड़की हवा में खड़खड़ाती है।)
- b. धमाका; a loud, rapid sound often associated with machinery or mechanical devices.
 - i. *The engine rattles loudly when it's idling.* (इंजन खड़े होने पर जोर से खड़खड़ाता है।)
- c. चिंता या डर; causing a feeling of nervousness or fear, often used figuratively.
 - i. *The unexpected announcement rattles the team.* (अप्रत्याशित घोषणा ने टीम को चिंतित कर दिया।)

995. **Rumble:**

- a. गड़गड़ाहट; a continuous deep, resonant sound, often associated with distant thunder or machinery.
 - i. *The rumble of thunder could be heard in the distance.* (दूर से गड़गड़ाहट की आवाज सुनाई दे रही थी।)
- b. गड़गड़ाना; to make a low, vibrating noise, often caused by movement or machinery.
 - i. *The truck rumbled down the street.* (ट्रक सड़क पर गड़गड़ाते हुए चला गया।)
- c. कोलाहल या झगड़ा; informal term for a fight or argument, especially among groups.
 - i. *The two rival gangs were involved in a rumble after the game.* (खेल के बाद दो प्रतिकूल गैंगों के बीच झगड़ा हुआ।)

996. **Feud:**

- a. विवाद; a prolonged and bitter quarrel or conflict, often between families, groups, or individuals.
 - i. *The families had been in a feud for generations.* (परिवारों के बीच पीढ़ियों से विवाद चल रहा था।)
- b. झगड़ा; a lasting disagreement or fight, typically characterized by hostility and resentment.
 - i. *The two neighbors were engaged in a bitter feud over property lines.* (दोनों पड़ोसी संपत्ति की सीमाओं को लेकर कड़वे झगड़े में उलझे हुए थे।)
- c. कटु संघर्ष; a serious and long-lasting conflict, often leading to violence or deep animosity.
 - i. *The feud between the two companies escalated into a legal battle.* (दोनों कंपनियों के बीच का कटु संघर्ष कानूनी लड़ाई में बदल गया।)

997. **Crescent:**

- a. **अर्द्धचंद्राकार;** a shape resembling a curved, slender sliver of the moon, often seen during the moon's first or last quarter.
 - i. *The crescent moon shone brightly in the night sky.* (अर्द्धचंद्राकार चाँद रात के आसमान में चमक रहा था।)
- b. किसी चीज़ का आंशिक चाप; a curved, semi-circular shape, often used to describe objects or symbols with a similar form.
 - i. *She wore a necklace with a delicate crescent pendant.* (उसने एक सुंदर अर्द्धचंद्राकार लटकन वाला हार पहना हुआ था।)
- c. चाँद के आकार का; used to describe something that has a curved, moon-like shape.
 - i. *The crescent-shaped rolls were baked to perfection.* (अर्द्धचंद्राकार रोटियां बेहतरीन तरीके से बेक की गईं।)

998. **Demilune:**

- a. अर्धचंद्र; a shape or object that is half-moon or crescent-shaped.
 - i. *The demilune table fit perfectly against the curved wall.* (अर्धचंद्राकार मेज दीवार के घुमावदार हिस्से में पूरी तरह से फिट हो गई।)
- b. आधा चाँद; used to describe something with a semicircular or crescent-like form.
 - i. *The demilune windows added elegance to the room's architecture.* (अर्धचंद्राकार खिड़कियों ने कमरे की वास्तुकला में सुंदरता जोड़ी।)
- c. चाँद के आधे हिस्से के आकार का; often used to describe furniture or architectural features with a curved, half-moon design.
 - i. *She placed a demilune mirror above the fireplace.* (उसने चिमनी के ऊपर एक अर्धचंद्राकार आईना लगाया।)

999. **Rug:**

- a. गलीचा; a piece of thick fabric or carpet used to cover part of a floor, often for warmth or decoration.
 - i. *She placed a colorful rug in the center of the living room.* (उसने लिविंग रूम के केंद्र में एक रंगीन गलीचा रखा।)
- b. छोटा कालीन; a smaller carpet or mat that can be easily moved and is used to add comfort or style to a space.
 - i. *The bathroom had a small rug in front of the sink.* (बाथरूम में सिंक के सामने एक छोटा गलीचा था।)
- c. स्वेटर की बनावट; a term used in a figurative sense to describe something that resembles or functions like a rug, often in a pattern or texture.
 - i. *The blanket had a rug-like texture.* (कंबल में गलीचे जैसी बनावट थी।)

1000. **Chugging:**

- a. धीरे-धीरे चलना; making a repeated, low, muffled sound, often associated with the noise of an engine or machinery.
 - i. *The old train was chugging along the tracks.* (पुरानी ट्रेन पटरी पर धीरे-धीरे चल रही थी।)
- b. धीरे-धीरे पीना; drinking a liquid in large gulps or sips.
 - i. *He was chugging water after his long run.* (लंबी दौड़ के बाद वह पानी पी रहा था।)
- c. निरंतर गति; used figuratively to describe a steady, persistent movement or operation.
 - i. *The project was chugging along despite the delays.* (प्रोजेक्ट देरी के बावजूद लगातार चल रहा था।)

1001. **Unplaceable:**

- a. स्थापित करने में असमर्थ; unable to be placed or identified with certainty, often due to a lack of specific information or context.
 - i. *The strange artifact was unplaceable in the historical timeline.* (अजीब वस्तु ऐतिहासिक समयरेखा में स्थापित करने में असमर्थ थी।)
- b. अनिर्धारित; something that cannot be categorized or assigned a specific location, role, or context.
 - i. *The unusual style of the painting made it unplaceable within any particular art movement.* (पेंटिंग की अजीब शैली ने इसे किसी विशेष कला आंदोलन के भीतर स्थापित करने में असमर्थ बना दिया।)
- c. अज्ञात या अस्पष्ट; used to describe something or someone whose origins or exact nature cannot be determined.

- i. *Her accent was unplaceable, making it hard to identify her origin.* (उसका लहजा अस्पष्ट था, जिससे उसकी उत्पत्ति की पहचान करना मुश्किल हो गया।)

1002. Unfathomable:

- a. अधम्य; too deep or complex to be understood or measured.
 - i. *The depths of the ocean are unfathomable.* (महासागर की गहराई अज्ञेय है।)
- b. असामझा; difficult or impossible to comprehend due to its complexity or scale.
 - i. *The complexity of the universe is unfathomable.* (सार्वभौमिक की जटिलता अज्ञेय है।)
- c. अज्ञेय; used figuratively to describe something that is beyond human understanding or imagination.
 - i. *His motives remained unfathomable to everyone around him.* (उसके इरादे उसके चारों ओर के सभी लोगों के लिए अज्ञेय बने रहे।)

1003. Jittery:

- a. कंपकंपा; nervous, shaky, or experiencing tremors, often due to anxiety or excitement.
 - i. *She felt jittery before giving her presentation.* (प्रस्तुति देने से पहले वह कंपकंपा महसूस कर रही थी।)
- b. अस्थिर; unstable or erratic, especially in movement or behavior.
 - i. *The machine was running jittery, causing the production line to malfunction.* (मशीन अस्थिर चल रही थी, जिससे उत्पादन लाइन में खराबी आ गई।)
- c. चिंतित; experiencing a sense of unease or nervousness.
 - i. *The jittery customer kept checking the time.* (चिंतित ग्राहक बार-बार समय देख रहा था।)

1004. Embolus:

- a. थ्रोम्बस; a blood clot, fat globule, air bubble, or other substance that travels through the bloodstream and causes a blockage in a blood vessel.
 - i. *An embolus can travel from one part of the body to another and obstruct blood flow.* (एक थ्रोम्बस शरीर के एक भाग से दूसरे भाग में यात्रा कर सकता है और रक्त प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध कर सकता है।)
- b. रक्त प्रवाह में अवरोधक; a mass or particle in the blood that disrupts normal circulation by blocking a vessel.
 - i. *The doctor explained how an embolus can lead to a stroke.* (डॉक्टर ने समझाया कि एक थ्रोम्बस कैसे स्ट्रोक का कारण बन सकता है।)
- c. आणविक अवरोध; a foreign substance in the bloodstream that interferes with the normal functioning of blood vessels.
 - i. *Air emboli can occur if air enters the bloodstream during surgery.* (सर्जरी के दौरान रक्तप्रवाह में हवा के प्रवेश से वायु थ्रोम्बस हो सकते हैं।)

1005. Embolism:

- a. थ्रोम्बस; the obstruction of a blood vessel by an embolus, which is a clot or other material that has traveled from another part of the body.
 - i. *An embolism in the lung can cause serious respiratory issues.* (फेफड़ों में थ्रोम्बस गंभीर श्वसन समस्याएं उत्पन्न कर सकता है।)
- b. ब्लड वेसल में बाधा; the blockage of a blood vessel due to the presence of a foreign substance, often resulting in reduced blood flow or tissue damage.
 - i. *A fat embolism can occur after a severe bone fracture.* (एक गंभीर हड्डी की फ्रैक्चर के बाद फैट थ्रोम्बस हो सकता है।)

- c. स्वास्थ्य समस्या; a medical condition where an embolus causes a sudden interruption in blood flow to an organ or tissue.
 - i. *The patient was rushed to surgery to remove the embolism.* (मरीज को थ्रोम्बस निकालने के लिए तुरंत सर्जरी के लिए ले जाया गया।)

1006. Zap out:

- a. सक्रिय रूप से हटाना; to eliminate or remove something quickly and effectively, often with a sudden or intense action.
 - i. *He managed to zap out the error in the code with a single keystroke.* (उसने कोड में त्रुटि को एक ही कीस्ट्रोक से हटाने में सफल रहा।)
- b. उपचार या निगरानी द्वारा खत्म करना; to destroy or neutralize something, particularly with a forceful or decisive method.
 - i. *The team used special software to zap out the malware.* (टीम ने मैलवेयर को खत्म करने के लिए विशेष सॉफ्टवेयर का उपयोग किया।)
- c. विलुप्त करना; to remove or eradicate something quickly, often referring to a sudden change or elimination.
 - i. *She zapped out the negative thoughts with positive affirmations.* (उसने सकारात्मक पुष्टि के साथ नकारात्मक विचारों को समाप्त कर दिया।)

1007. Inborn:

- a. जन्मजात; existing from birth or naturally occurring, often referring to qualities or characteristics inherent from the start.
 - i. *He had an inborn talent for music.* (उसके पास संगीत के लिए जन्मजात प्रतिभा थी।)
- b. स्वाभाविक; something that is intrinsic or inherent in a person or thing from birth or origin.
 - i. *Her inborn sense of empathy made her a great counselor.* (उसका जन्मजात सहानुभूति का अहसास उसे एक शानदार सलाहकार बनाता था।)
- c. प्राकृतिक; not acquired or learned but present from the very beginning.
 - i. *The inborn instincts of animals guide their behavior.* (जानवरों के जन्मजात instincts उनके व्यवहार को मार्गदर्शित करते हैं।)

1008. Dire:

- a. गंभीर; extremely serious or urgent, often indicating a critical or dangerous situation.
 - i. *The rescue team faced dire conditions in the aftermath of the earthquake.* (भूकंप के बाद बचाव दल ने गंभीर स्थितियों का सामना किया।)
- b. भयानक; causing fear or dread due to its severity or potential consequences.
 - i. *The doctor warned of the dire consequences if the illness was left untreated.* (डॉक्टर ने बीमारी के बिना इलाज के भयानक परिणामों की चेतावनी दी।)
- c. अत्यंत गंभीर; used to describe something that is very bad or severe, often requiring immediate attention or action.
 - i. *The company is in dire financial straits.* (कंपनी अत्यंत गंभीर वित्तीय संकट में है।)

1009. Catecholamine:

- a. कैटेकोलामाइन; a type of neurotransmitter that includes hormones like adrenaline (epinephrine), noradrenaline (norepinephrine), and dopamine, which are involved in the body's response to stress and regulation of various physiological functions.
 - i. *Catecholamines play a crucial role in the body's fight-or-flight response.* (कैटेकोलामाइन शरीर की लड़ाई या भागने की प्रतिक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।)

- b. तनाव हार्मोन; substances produced by the adrenal glands that help the body respond to stress and regulate metabolism, heart rate, and blood pressure.
 - i. *An imbalance in catecholamines can affect mood and stress levels.*
(कैटेकोलामाइन का असंतुलन मूँड और तनाव स्तर को प्रभावित कर सकता है।)
- c. न्यूरोट्रांसमीटर; chemicals that transmit signals in the brain and nervous system, influencing mood, alertness, and emotional responses.
 - i. *Dopamine is one of the catecholamines that affects motivation and pleasure.*
(डोपामाइन कैटेकोलामाइन में से एक है जो प्रेरणा और आनंद को प्रभावित करता है।)

1010. Diphtheria:

- a. डिफ्थीरिया; a serious bacterial infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* that affects the mucous membranes of the throat and nose, leading to symptoms like sore throat, fever, and a characteristic thick gray or white coating in the throat.
 - i. *Diphtheria can cause severe breathing difficulties and needs prompt treatment.*
(डिफ्थीरिया गंभीर श्वास की कठिनाइयों का कारण बन सकता है और त्वरित उपचार की आवश्यकता होती है।)
- b. सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य समस्या; an infectious disease that can spread from person to person and was once a major health concern before the development of vaccines.
 - i. *Vaccination programs have significantly reduced the incidence of diphtheria.*
(टीकाकरण कार्यक्रमों ने डिफ्थीरिया की घटनाओं को काफी हद तक कम कर दिया है।)
- c. टॉक्सिन युक्त रोग; characterized by the production of a toxin by the bacteria, which can damage tissues and organs beyond the initial infection site.
 - i. *The diphtheria toxin can lead to complications in the heart and nervous system.*
(डिफ्थीरिया विषाणु हृदय और तंत्रिका तंत्र में जटिलताएँ पैदा कर सकता है।)

1011. Diphtheroid:

- a. डिफ्थेरॉयड; relating to or resembling diphtheria, particularly referring to bacteria that are similar to the one causing diphtheria but are usually less virulent.
 - i. *Diphtheroid bacteria can be found in the normal flora of the skin and mucous membranes.* (डिफ्थेरॉयड बैक्टीरिया त्वचा और श्लेष्मा डिल्ली के सामान्य फ्लोरा में पाए जा सकते हैं।)
- b. डिफ्थेरिया के समान; used to describe microorganisms or conditions that have characteristics similar to diphtheria but are not necessarily pathogenic.
 - i. *The laboratory tests identified the presence of diphtheroid organisms.*
(प्रयोगशाला परीक्षणों ने डिफ्थेरॉयड जीवाणुओं की उपस्थिति की पहचान की।)
- c. विषाणु जैसे; describing bacteria or pathogens that have a structure or appearance similar to that of the diphtheria-causing bacteria but are not typically disease-causing.
 - i. *The infection was caused by a diphtheroid species, not the diphtheria bacterium.* (संक्रमण एक डिफ्थेरॉयड प्रजाति द्वारा हुआ, न कि डिफ्थेरिया बैक्टीरिया द्वारा।)

1012. Plummeted:

- a. अचानक गिरना; to fall or drop suddenly and sharply, often referring to a significant and rapid decrease in level, quantity, or value.
 - i. *The stock prices plummeted after the company announced its financial losses.*
(कंपनी ने अपने वित्तीय नुकसानों की घोषणा के बाद स्टॉक की कीमतें अचानक गिर गईं।)
- b. तेजी से घटना; to experience a dramatic and swift decline or reduction.

- i. *Her energy levels plummeted after the long day.* (लंबे दिन के बाद उसकी ऊर्जा स्तर तेजी से घट गई।)
- c. खुद को छोड़ना; to descend rapidly from a high position or state, often used in a figurative sense to describe a steep decline.
 - i. *The plane plummeted from the sky in a terrifying nose dive.* (विमान एक ड्रावनी नोज़ डाइव में आकाश से तेजी से गिर गया।)

1013. Infested:

- a. संक्रमित; affected or overwhelmed by a large number of pests or undesirable creatures, often causing damage or harm.
 - i. *The house was infested with termites, causing significant structural damage.* (घर कीटाणुओं से संक्रमित था, जिससे महत्वपूर्ण संरचनात्मक क्षति हुई।)
- b. भरे हुए; overrun or filled with something unwanted or harmful, usually referring to a large quantity.
 - i. *The garden was infested with weeds that choked out the flowers.* (बाग घास-फूस से भरा हुआ था जिसने फूलों को घुटन में डाल दिया।)
- c. प्रभावित; having a large number of unwanted entities that negatively impact an area or situation.
 - i. *The ship was infested with rats, which spread disease among the crew.* (जहाज़ चूहों से संक्रमित था, जिन्होंने चालक दल के बीच बीमारी फैला दी।)

1014. Lactate:

- a. दूध बनाना; to produce milk, typically referring to the biological process where mammary glands secrete milk.
 - i. *Mammals lactate to nourish their young.* (स्तनधारी अपने बच्चों को पोषित करने के लिए दूध बनाते हैं.)
- b. लैक्टिक एसिड का निर्माण; to produce lactic acid, especially in muscles during intense exercise when oxygen levels are low.
 - i. *When you exercise intensely, your muscles may lactate, leading to a burning sensation.* (जब आप तीव्र व्यायाम करते हैं, आपके मांसपेशियों में लैक्टिक एसिड बन सकता है, जिससे जलन का अहसास होता है.)
- c. लैक्टेट करना; to convert pyruvate into lactate, usually in the absence of oxygen or during anaerobic conditions.
 - i. *The body lactates during anaerobic respiration to continue producing energy.* (शरीर ऐनरोबिक श्वसन के दौरान लैक्टेट करता है ताकि ऊर्जा का उत्पादन जारी रहे.)

1015. Testiness:

- a. चिड़चिड़ापन; the quality of being irritable or easily annoyed, often characterized by a short temper or sensitivity.
 - i. *Her testiness was evident when she snapped at the slightest provocation.* (उसका चिड़चिड़ापन तब स्पष्ट हुआ जब उसने सबसे छोटी उत्तेजना पर चिढ़कर प्रतिक्रिया दी।)
- b. नखरे; a state of being easily upset or impatient, often leading to quick and sharp responses.
 - i. *The testiness in his voice suggested he was having a rough day.* (उसकी आवाज में चिड़चिड़ापन ने संकेत दिया कि वह कठिन दिन बिता रहा था।)
- c. असंतोष; a sense of dissatisfaction or annoyance that can lead to abrupt or unpleasant interactions.

- i. *Testiness among team members often arises when deadlines are missed.* (टीम के सदस्यों के बीच चिड़चिड़ापन अक्सर तब उत्पन्न होता है जब समयसीमा छूकी जाती है।)

1016. Dunking:

- a. डुबोना; to immerse something quickly and briefly into a liquid, often used in the context of food or objects.
 - i. *He enjoyed dunking his cookies in milk.* (उसे अपने बिस्कुट को दूध में डुबोना पसंद था।)
- b. बास्केटबॉल में; in basketball, the act of forcefully scoring by jumping and thrusting the ball down into the hoop with one or both hands.
 - i. *The player made an impressive dunking move during the game.* (खिलाड़ी ने खेल के दौरान एक प्रभावशाली डंकिंग मूव किया।)
- c. पानी में डुबाना; a technique in cooking or other activities where an item is briefly dipped into a liquid.
 - i. *Dunking the bread in the soup made it more flavorful.* (सूप में ब्रेड को डुबोने से यह और भी स्वादिष्ट हो गया।)

1017. Shimmering:

- a. झिलमिलाना; shining with a soft, wavering light that seems to move or flicker.
 - i. *The lake was shimmering in the moonlight.* (झील चांदनी में झिलमिला रही थी।)
- b. प्रकाशित होना; reflecting light in a way that creates a sparkling or glistening effect, often with subtle, changing colors.
 - i. *The sequins on her dress were shimmering as she walked.* (जैसे ही वह चली, उसकी ड्रेस के सिक्किन्स झिलमिला रहे थे।)
- c. मंद चमक; giving off a faint or subdued glow that appears to fluctuate gently.
 - i. *The desert sands were shimmering in the heat of the sun.* (रेगिस्तान की रेत सूरज की गर्मी में मंद चमक रही थी।)

1018. Rousing:

- a. उत्तेजक; causing excitement, enthusiasm, or strong emotions.
 - i. *The team gave a rousing performance that energized the crowd.* (टीम ने एक उत्तेजक प्रदर्शन दिया जिसने भीड़ में जोश भर दिया।)
- b. जगाने वाला; awakening or stirring someone from sleep or inactivity.
 - i. *The loud music was rousing everyone from their slumber.* (तेज संगीत सभी को उनकी नींद से जगा रहा था।)
- c. प्रेरणादायक; inspiring or motivating, often in a way that stimulates action or response.
 - i. *The speech was rousing and left the audience feeling inspired.* (भाषण प्रेरणादायक था और श्रोताओं को प्रेरित कर गया।)

1019. Teary-eyed:

- a. आंसुओं से भरी आंखें; having eyes filled with tears, often due to strong emotions such as sadness, joy, or nostalgia.
 - i. *She became teary-eyed while watching the emotional movie.* (भावुक फ़िल्म देखते हुए उसकी आंखें आंसुओं से भर गईं।)
- b. भावुक; on the verge of crying or expressing deep emotions, often with visible tears.
 - i. *He gave a teary-eyed farewell speech at his retirement party.* (उसने अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति पार्टी में एक भावुक विदाई भाषण दिया।)
- c. गमगीन; showing sadness or emotional sensitivity, typically with watery eyes.
 - i. *The sight of her childhood home made her teary-eyed.* (अपने बचपन के घर को देखकर उसकी आंखें गमगीन हो गईं।)

1020. **Emphysemics:**

- a. इंफायसीमिक्स रोगी; individuals suffering from emphysema, a chronic lung condition that causes shortness of breath due to damage to the air sacs in the lungs.
 - i. *The clinic specializes in treating emphysemics with advanced respiratory therapies.* (क्लिनिक उन्नत श्वसन उपचारों के साथ इंफायसीमिक्स रोगियों का इलाज करने में विशेषज्ञ है।)
- b. फेफड़े की बीमारी से ग्रस्त लोग; people who experience difficulty breathing and other symptoms associated with emphysema, often linked to smoking or long-term exposure to air pollutants.
 - i. *Emphysemics often require oxygen therapy to assist with breathing.* (इंफायसीमिक्स रोगियों को अक्सर सांस लेने में सहायता के लिए ऑक्सीजन थेरेपी की आवश्यकता होती है।)

1021. **Seldom:**

- a. शायद ही कभी; not often; rarely.
 - i. *He seldom goes to the gym, preferring to exercise at home.* (वह शायद ही कभी जिम जाता है, बल्कि घर पर ही व्यायाम करना पसंद करता है।)
- b. कभी-कभार; occurring infrequently or not regularly.
 - i. *She seldom eats out, as she enjoys cooking at home.* (वह कभी-कभार ही बाहर खाना खाती है, क्योंकि उसे घर पर खाना बनाना पसंद है।)

1022. **Heartier:**

- a. मज़बूत और उत्साही; more robust, energetic, or enthusiastic.
 - i. *After a good night's sleep, he felt much heartier and ready to tackle the day.* (अच्छी नींद के बाद, वह अधिक मज़बूत और उत्साही महसूस कर रहा था और दिन की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए तैयार था।)
- b. स्वस्थ और पौष्टिक; more nourishing, filling, or substantial, often used to describe food.
 - i. *She prepared a heartier meal to keep everyone full during the long hike.* (उसने लंबी पैदल यात्रा के दौरान सभी को तृप्त रखने के लिए एक अधिक पौष्टिक भोजन तैयार किया।)
- c. अधिक सौहार्दपूर्ण; more warm and sincere in expression or manner.
 - i. *He gave her a heartier welcome than she had expected.* (उसने उसे उम्मीद से अधिक सौहार्दपूर्ण स्वागत दिया।)

1023. **Obituaries:**

- a. शोक समाचार; notices of a person's death, often published in newspapers, that typically include a brief biography of the deceased.
 - i. *The family published obituaries in several local newspapers to honor his memory.* (परिवार ने उसकी याद में सम्मान प्रकट करने के लिए कई स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों में शोक समाचार प्रकाशित किए।)
- b. मृत्युलेख; written statements or announcements that report someone's passing and commemorate their life.
 - i. *Her obituary highlighted her contributions to the community and her love for the arts.* (उसके मृत्युलेख में उसके समुदाय में योगदान और कला के प्रति उसके प्रेम को उजागर किया गया।)

1024. **Crushed:**

- a. कुचल दिया; physically flattened or squeezed with force, causing damage or destruction.

- i. *The car was crushed under the weight of the falling tree.* (कार गिरते पेड़ के वजन से कुचल दी गई।)
- b. मनोबल तोड़ दिया; emotionally devastated or overwhelmed, often due to disappointment or grief.
 - i. *She was crushed when she didn't get the job she had hoped for.* (जब उसे वह नौकरी नहीं मिली जिसकी उसे उम्मीद थी, तो उसका मनोबल टूट गया।)
- c. दबाव में आया; feeling intense pressure or stress, sometimes leading to a sense of being overwhelmed.
 - i. *He felt crushed by the weight of his responsibilities.* (वह अपनी ज़िम्मेदारियों के बोझ तले दबाव में आ गया।)

1025. Gooey:

- a. चिपचिपा; soft and sticky in texture, often used to describe food or substances that are thick and viscous.
 - i. *The chocolate cake had a gooey center that melted in your mouth.* (चॉकलेट केक का चिपचिपा केंद्र था जो मुँह में पिघल गया।)
- b. लसलसा; having a slimy or sticky consistency, often unpleasantly so.
 - i. *The glue was still gooey and not fully dry.* (गोंद अभी भी लसलसा था और पूरी तरह सूखा नहीं था।)
- c. भावुक; overly sentimental or emotional, sometimes to the point of being excessive.
 - i. *The movie had a gooey love story that made everyone in the theater tear up.* (फिल्म में एक भावुक प्रेम कहानी थी जिसने थिएटर में सभी की आँखों में आँसू ला दिए।)

1026. Havoc:

- a. हाहाकार; widespread destruction, chaos, or disorder.
 - i. *The storm caused havoc throughout the city, leaving homes and streets in ruins.* (तूफान ने पूरे शहर में हाहाकार मचा दिया, घरों और सड़कों को बर्बाद कर दिया।)
- b. अराजकता; a situation of great confusion and lack of order, often resulting in disruption.
 - i. *The sudden strike wreaked havoc on the company's operations.* (अचानक हुई हड़ताल ने कंपनी के कामकाज में अराजकता पैदा कर दी।)

1027. Ensues:

- a. परिणाम होना; to occur as a result of something; to follow as a consequence.
 - i. *After the announcement, a heated debate ensues.* (घोषणा के बाद, एक गर्मागर्म बहस हुई।)
- b. संगति में आना; to come about or happen in sequence or as a logical follow-up.
 - i. *A series of events ensues after the initial discovery.* (प्रारंभिक खोज के बाद एक घटनाओं की श्रृंखला होती है।)
- c. आगे बढ़ना; to take place or arise following something.
 - i. *When the power went out, a state of panic ensued.* (जब बिजली चली गई, तो एक अराजकता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई।)

1028. Unwittingly:

- a. अनजाने में; without being aware of what one is doing; unintentionally.
 - i. *She unwittingly revealed the surprise party plans during a conversation.* (उसने बातचीत के दौरान अनजाने में आश्चर्यजनक पार्टी की योजनाओं को उजागर कर दिया।)
- b. अविज्ञात; acting or speaking without knowledge or intention.
 - i. *He unwittingly offended his friend with his careless remarks.* (उसने अपनी लापरवाह टिप्पणियों से अनजाने में अपने दोस्त को ठेस पहुँचाई।)

- c. अवश्यम्भावी; occurring or happening by chance rather than by deliberate action.
 - i. *The mistake was made unwittingly by the new employee.* (गलती नए कर्मचारी द्वारा अनजाने में की गई थी।)

1029. **Rage:**

- a. क्रोध; intense, uncontrolled anger or fury.
 - i. *His rage was evident when he found out about the betrayal.* (धोखाधड़ी के बारे में पता चलने पर उसका क्रोध स्पष्ट था।)
- b. उत्साह; a widespread and intense enthusiasm or excitement, sometimes used to describe a trend or craze.
 - i. *The new fashion trend became all the rage in the city.* (नई फैशन ट्रेंड शहर में बहुत लोकप्रिय हो गई।)
- c. उग्रता; violent or intense force, often used in the context of storms or other destructive events.
 - i. *The hurricane's rage left behind extensive damage.* (हरिकेन की उग्रता ने व्यापक क्षति छोड़ दी।)

1030. **Unkinking:**

- a. सुधारना; the process of straightening or removing bends, twists, or knots, especially in flexible materials like hoses or cables.
 - i. *She was unkinking the garden hose to ensure a smooth flow of water.* (वह पानी की निर्बाध धारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गार्डन होज़ को सुधार रही थी।)
- b. फिर से सामान्य स्थिति में लाना; addressing or resolving issues that cause obstruction or problems.
 - i. *The technician was unkinking the network cables to restore connectivity.* (टेक्नीशियन नेटवर्क केबल्स को सुधार रहा था ताकि कनेक्टिविटी बहाल हो सके।)
- c. समस्या समाधान; resolving complications or difficulties in a situation or process.
 - i. *They spent hours unkinking the scheduling issues to improve efficiency.* (उन्होंने दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए शेड्यूलिंग की समस्याओं को सुधारने में घंटों बिताए।)

1031. **Fleece:**

- a. ऊन; the woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal.
 - i. *The farmer sheared the sheep to collect the fleece.* (किसान ने ऊन इकट्ठा करने के लिए भेड़ को शेयर किया।)
- b. फ्लीस वस्त्र; a type of soft, warm fabric made from polyester, commonly used for jackets and blankets.
 - i. *She wore a cozy fleece jacket to stay warm in the cold weather.* (ठंडे मौसम में गर्म रहने के लिए उसने एक आरामदायक फ्लीस जैकेट पहनी।)
- c. धोखाधड़ी; to deceive or cheat someone, especially by overcharging.
 - i. *The salesman fleeced the customers by charging them excessively.* (विक्रेता ने ग्राहकों को अत्यधिक शुल्क लेकर धोखा दिया।)

1032. **Masticatory:**

- a. चबाने से संबंधित; relating to the process of chewing or the muscles involved in chewing.
 - i. *The masticatory muscles are crucial for breaking down food.* (चबाने के मांसपेशियाँ भोजन को तोड़ने के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।)
- b. चबाने के कार्य से संबंधित; pertaining to the action of grinding or crushing food in the mouth.

- i. *Masticatory efficiency can be affected by dental issues.* (चबाने की क्षमता दंत समस्याओं से प्रभावित हो सकती है।)

1033. Elucidating:

- a. स्पष्ट करना; making something clear or easier to understand; explaining in detail.
 - i. *The professor was elucidating the complex theory with simple examples.* (प्रोफेसर जटिल सिद्धांत को सरल उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कर रहे थे।)
- b. विवरण देना; providing clarification or insight into a topic or issue.
 - i. *Her article was elucidating the recent changes in environmental policies.* (उसका लेख हालिया पर्यावरण नीतियों में परिवर्तनों की जानकारी दे रहा था।)

1034. Renegades:

- a. विद्रोही; individuals who reject conventional behavior, norms, or rules, often challenging authority or established practices.
 - i. *The group of renegades started their own movement, opposing the traditional methods.* (विद्रोहियों के समूह ने पारंपरिक तरीकों का विरोध करते हुए अपना खुद का आंदोलन शुरू किया।)
- b. नियम तोड़ने वाले; people who abandon or rebel against an allegiance, cause, or principle.
 - i. *The renegades abandoned their old alliance to form a new one.* (विद्रोही अपने पुराने गठबंधन को छोड़कर एक नया गठबंधन बनाने लगे।)

1035. Sisyphean:

- a. असाध्य और निरंतर प्रयास; describing a task that is endless and futile, similar to the labor of Sisyphus from Greek mythology, who was condemned to roll a boulder up a hill only for it to roll back down each time.
 - i. *The project felt Sisyphean, with constant revisions and no end in sight.* (परियोजना का काम असाध्य लग रहा था, लगातार संशोधनों और अंत का कोई संकेत नहीं था।)
- b. बेकार और निरंतर; characterized by effort that seems never-ending and never achieves a final result.
 - i. *Cleaning the house with children around often feels like a Sisyphean task.* (बच्चों के साथ घर साफ करना अक्सर एक निरंतर और बेकार काम लगता है।)

1036. Drudgery:

- a. कठिन और नीरस काम; tedious, monotonous, and hard work, often involving repetitive tasks.
 - i. *The office work felt like drudgery, with hours spent on monotonous data entry.* (ऑफिस का काम कठिन और नीरस लग रहा था, जिसमें समय व्यतीत हो रहा था एकरस डेटा एंट्री पर।)
- b. सतही और थकाऊ; work that is dull and lacks variety, often perceived as burdensome.
 - i. *The drudgery of daily chores can be exhausting and demotivating.* (रोज़मरा के काम की थकावट से भरी नौकरी थकाने वाली और हतोत्साहक हो सकती है।)

1037. Virtuosic:

- a. कला या कौशल में उत्कृष्ट; displaying exceptional skill or talent, especially in music or other performing arts.
 - i. *Her virtuosic piano performance left the audience in awe.* (उसकी कला में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन ने दर्शकों को प्रभावित कर दिया।)

- b. कला या तकनीक में उन्नत; characterized by technical skill and precision, often showcasing a high level of expertise.
- i. *The artist's virtuosic technique was evident in the intricate details of the painting.* (कलाकार की उत्कृष्ट तकनीक चित्रकला की जटिल विवरणों में स्पष्ट थी।)

1038. **Quagmire:**

- a. कीचड़ भरी जगह; a soft, boggy area of land that gives way underfoot, often causing difficulty in movement.
- i. *The hikers found themselves stuck in a quagmire after the heavy rain.* (भारी बारिश के बाद हाइकर्स कीचड़ भरी जगह में फंस गए।)
- b. संकटपूर्ण स्थिति; a complex or hazardous situation from which it is difficult to escape.
- i. *The company was in a financial quagmire due to poor management decisions.* (कंपनी खराब प्रबंधन निर्णयों के कारण वित्तीय संकट में थी।)
- c. जटिल समस्या; a problematic or challenging circumstance that is hard to resolve.
- i. *Negotiating the terms of the contract turned into a legal quagmire.* (अनुबंध की शर्तों पर बातचीत एक कानूनी जटिलता में बदल गई।)

1039. **Sesquipedalian:**

- a. लंबे शब्दों का उपयोग करने वाला; characterized by the use of long words; often describes someone who uses overly complex or verbose language.
- i. *His sesquipedalian speech was filled with elaborate vocabulary that few could understand.* (उसकी लंबी शब्दावली से भरी हुई भाषण को समझना मुश्किल था।)
- b. प्रसादित शब्द; relating to or given to the use of long, often pretentious words.
- i. *The academic paper was criticized for its sesquipedalian style.* (अकादमिक पत्र को उसकी लंबी शब्दावली शैली के लिए आलोचना की गई।)

1040. **Verbiage:**

- a. अधिक शब्दावली; excessive or unnecessary use of words; verbosity.
- i. *The report was criticized for its excessive verbiage, making it difficult to understand the main points.* (रिपोर्ट को उसकी अधिक शब्दावली के लिए आलोचना की गई, जिससे मुख्य बिंदुओं को समझना मुश्किल हो गया।)
- b. शब्दों का उपयोग; the way in which words are used or expressed, especially in writing or speech.
- i. *The legal document's verbiage was dense and complex.* (कानूनी दस्तावेज की शब्दावली धनी और जटिल थी।) — Todo: Continue revising from here. —

1041. **Wince:**

- a. सहनशीलता में ऐंठन; to make a slight involuntary grimace or shrinking movement due to pain or discomfort.
- i. *He winced when the doctor pressed on his sore spot.* (जब डॉक्टर ने उसकी दर्द वाली जगह पर दबाव डाला, तो वह ऐंठ गया।)
- b. असंमति; to show a reaction of discomfort or hesitation, often in response to an awkward situation.
- i. *She winced at the awkward comment made during the meeting.* (बैठक के दौरान किए गए अजीब टिप्पणी पर उसने असंमति दिखाई।)

1042. **Whittled:**

- a. छोटा करना; to carve or shape wood by cutting small slices from it with a knife.
- i. *He whittled a piece of wood into a small figurine.* (उसने लकड़ी के एक टुकड़े को एक छोटे मूर्तिकला में काटा।)

- b. कम करना; to reduce or diminish gradually by cutting away or removing portions.
- i. *They whittled down the list of candidates to just a few.* (उन्होंने उम्मीदवारों की सूची को धीरे-धीरे कम करके केवल कुछ तक सीमित कर दिया।)

1043. **Whetted:**

- a. तेज करना; to sharpen or hone a blade or tool by rubbing it against a hard surface.
- i. *He whetted the knife on the sharpening stone before using it.* (उसने चाकू का उपयोग करने से पहले उसे शार्पनिंग स्टोन पर तेज किया।)
- b. उत्साह बढ़ाना; to stimulate or increase interest or desire, often used metaphorically.
- i. *The teaser trailer whetted the audience's appetite for the upcoming movie.* (टीज़र ट्रेलर ने आगामी फिल्म के लिए दर्शकों की रुचि बढ़ा दी।)

1044. **Innumerable:**

- a. अनगिनत; too many to be counted; countless.
- i. *The night sky was filled with innumerable stars.* (रात का आकाश अनगिनत सितारों से भरा था।)
- b. बहुत अधिक; used to describe something so numerous that it is difficult to quantify.
- i. *She received innumerable compliments on her performance.* (उसे अपनी प्रस्तुति पर अनगिनत प्रशंसा प्राप्त हुई।)

1045. **Legible:**

- a. पढ़ने योग्य; clear enough to be read easily.
- i. *The handwritten note was surprisingly legible.* (हस्तलिखित नोट आश्चर्यजनक रूप से पढ़ने योग्य था।)
- b. स्पष्ट; having writing or print that is easy to distinguish and understand.
- i. *She ensured her handwriting was legible for the report.* (उसने रिपोर्ट के लिए अपनी लिखावट को स्पष्ट बनाने का ध्यान रखा।)

1046. **Pummeling:**

- a. मारना; repeatedly hitting or striking something or someone with the fists or another object.
- i. *He was pummeling the punching bag vigorously during his workout.* (वह अपनी कसरत के दौरान पंचिंग बैग को जोरदार तरीके से मार रहा था।)
- b. गहन आलोचना; subjecting someone to intense criticism or verbal attacks.
- i. *The politician faced a pummeling from the media over the scandal.* (राजनेता को स्कैंडल के बारे में मीडिया से तीव्र आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा।)

1047. **Tome:**

- a. विषय की गहराई; a large, scholarly book, often one that is considered important or academic in nature.
- i. *He spent months studying the ancient tome in the library.* (उसने लाइब्रेरी में प्राचीन ग्रंथ का अध्ययन करने में महीनों बिताए।)
- b. वृहत पुस्तक; a book that is long and detailed, often with a serious or formal tone.
- i. *The historian's latest tome provides an in-depth analysis of medieval Europe.* (इतिहासकार की नवीनतम पुस्तक मध्यकालीन यूरोप का गहन विश्लेषण प्रदान करती है।)

1048. **Crabby:**

- a. चिढ़चिढ़ा; irritable or easily annoyed, often in a way that is noticeable to others.
- i. *She was feeling crabby after a long day at work.* (लंबे काम के दिन के बाद वह चिढ़चिढ़ी महसूस कर रही थी।)
- b. असंतुष्ट; displaying a mood of dissatisfaction or displeasure.

- i. *His crabby attitude was evident during the team meeting.* (उसका चिढ़चिढ़ा रवैया टीम की बैठक के दौरान स्पष्ट था।)

1049. Scrupulous:

- a. ईमानदार और सटीक; diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details, especially in matters of ethics or accuracy.
- i. *The accountant was known for her scrupulous attention to detail.* (लेखाकार को विवरणों पर उसकी ईमानदार और सटीक निगरानी के लिए जाना जाता था।)
- b. नैतिकता का पालन करने वाला; having high moral standards and being careful to avoid doing anything wrong.
- i. *He was scrupulous about following the ethical guidelines in his research.* (वह अपनी अनुसंधान में नैतिक दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करने के प्रति बहुत सतर्क था।)

1050. Exclamatory:

- a. उत्तेजक; expressing strong emotion or excitement, often punctuated with an exclamation mark.
- i. *She made an exclamatory remark when she saw the surprise party.* (जब उसने आश्चर्यजनक पार्टी देखी, तो उसने एक उत्तेजक टिप्पणी की।)
- b. व्यक्तिगत भावनाओं को प्रकट करने वाला; related to or characterized by the use of exclamations.
- i. *The exclamatory sentences in the letter conveyed the writer's enthusiasm.* (पत्र में उत्तेजक वाक्यों ने लेखक की उत्तेजना को व्यक्त किया।)

1051. Adamant:

- a. अडिंग; unyielding or firm in one's position or opinion; not easily persuaded or swayed.
- i. *She was adamant about her decision to move to a new city.* (वह नए शहर में जाने के अपने निर्णय के प्रति अडिंग थी।)
- b. ठोस और दृढ़; refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind; steadfast.
- i. *His adamant refusal to compromise made negotiations difficult.* (संपादन पर उसकी ठोस अस्वीकृति ने वार्तालाप को कठिन बना दिया।)

1052. Scoured:

- a. धोना; to clean or scrub something thoroughly, often using a rough or abrasive material.
- i. *She scoured the pots and pans to remove the stubborn stains.* (उसने जिद्दी दार्गों को हटाने के लिए बर्तन और पैन को धोया।)
- b. खोजना; to search through or examine something carefully and thoroughly.
- i. *The detective scoured the area for any clues.* (जासूस ने किसी भी सुराग के लिए क्षेत्र की गहन खोज की।)

1053. Erythropoiesis:

- एरिथ्रोपोएसिस; the process by which red blood cells (erythrocytes) are produced in the bone marrow.
 - *Erythropoiesis increases during times of low oxygen levels in the body.* (एरिथ्रोपोएसिस शरीर में कम ऑक्सीजन स्तर के समय में बढ़ जाता है।)
- लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं का निर्माण; the formation and development of red blood cells, crucial for carrying oxygen throughout the body.
 - *The hormone erythropoietin plays a key role in regulating erythropoiesis.* (हार्मोन एरिथ्रोपोइटिन लाल रक्त कोशिकाओं के निर्माण को नियंत्रित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।)

1054. Thrombopoiesis:

- a. थ्रॉम्बोपोएसिस; the process by which platelets (thrombocytes) are produced in the bone marrow.
 - i. *Thrombopoiesis is essential for blood clotting and preventing excessive bleeding.* (थ्रॉम्बोपोएसिस रक्त का थक्का बनाने और अत्यधिक रक्तस्राव को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक है।)
- b. प्लेटलेट्स का निर्माण; the formation and development of platelets, which are critical for wound healing and maintaining normal blood circulation.
 - i. *The hormone thrombopoietin regulates thrombopoiesis in the body.* (थ्रॉम्बोपोइटिन हार्मोन शरीर में प्लेटलेट्स के निर्माण को नियंत्रित करता है।)

1055. Fastidiousness:

- a. सजगता; the quality of being very attentive to detail and concerned with precision and cleanliness.
 - i. *Her fastidiousness in organizing her workspace impressed everyone.* (अपने कार्यस्थल को व्यवस्थित करने में उसकी सजगता ने सभी को प्रभावित किया।)
- b. **चुनिंदा स्वभाव;** the tendency to be very particular, often difficult to please, and demanding high standards.
 - i. *His fastidiousness made it hard for him to enjoy meals at restaurants.* (उसके चुनिंदा स्वभाव के कारण उसे रेस्तरां में भोजन का आनंद लेना कठिन हो गया।)

1056. Pace:

- a. गति; the speed at which something moves or occurs.
 - i. *She set a brisk pace during her morning jog.* (उसने अपनी सुबह की जॉगिंग के दौरान तेज़ गति निर्धारित की।)
- b. चाल; a single step or movement, especially in walking or running.
 - i. *He took long, deliberate paces across the room.* (उसने कमरे के पार लंबे, जानबूझकर कदम उठाए।)
- c. समय प्रबंधन; the rate of progress in a task or activity.
 - i. *The project manager adjusted the pace of work to meet the deadline.* (प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर ने समय सीमा को पूरा करने के लिए काम की गति को समायोजित किया।)

1057. Coherence:

- a. सुसंगतता; the quality of being logical and consistent, making ideas or arguments easy to understand.
 - i. *The essay lacked coherence and was difficult to follow.* (निबंध में सुसंगतता की कमी थी और इसे समझना कठिन था।)
- b. समन्वय; the state of being unified or connected in a way that enhances understanding and clarity.
 - i. *Effective communication requires coherence in both speech and writing.* (प्रभावी संचार के लिए भाषण और लेखन दोनों में सुसंगतता की आवश्यकता होती है।)

1058. Arsenal:

- a. सामरिक भंडार; a collection of weapons and military equipment stored by a country, organization, or individual.
 - i. *The country's arsenal included a variety of advanced missiles and tanks.* (देश का सामरिक भंडार विभिन्न उन्नत मिसाइलों और टैंकों से भरा हुआ था।)
- b. स्रोत; a supply or collection of something useful or valuable.
 - i. *The writer's arsenal of ideas helped him craft a compelling novel.* (लेखक के विचारों का स्रोत उसे एक आकर्षक उपन्यास लिखने में मददगार साबित हुआ।)

1059. Palpable:

- a. स्पष्ट; able to be touched or felt; tangible. Often used to describe something that is so intense that it can almost be physically sensed.
 - i. *The tension in the room was palpable during the debate.* (बहस के दौरान कमरे में तनाव स्पष्ट था।)
- b. महसूस करने योग्य; easily perceptible or noticeable, typically because of its intensity or obviousness.
 - i. *There was a palpable sense of relief when the exam was over.* (परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर राहत का एक स्पष्ट एहसास था।)

1060. Palate:

- a. स्वादेंद्रिय; the roof of the mouth, or the sense of taste.
 - i. *The chef experimented with flavors to please the palate.* (शेफ ने स्वादेंद्रिय को संतुष्ट करने के लिए विभिन्न स्वादों के साथ प्रयोग किया।)
- b. स्वाद या स्वाद का चयन; an individual's ability to discern and appreciate different flavors, or their preferences for certain tastes.
 - i. *Her refined palate allowed her to detect subtle flavors in the wine.* (उसकी परिष्कृत स्वादेंद्रिय ने उसे वाइन में सूक्ष्म स्वाद पहचानने की क्षमता दी।)
- c. सामान्य स्वाद या रुचि; a person's general preference or taste for certain types of food or experiences.
 - i. *The menu was designed to cater to a wide palate of preferences.* (मेनू को विभिन्न स्वादों की प्राथमिकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था।)

1061. Palatable:

- a. स्वादिष्ट; pleasant to taste or agreeable to the palate.
 - i. *The chef's new dish was both nutritious and palatable.* (शेफ की नई डिश स्वादिष्ट और पौष्टिक दोनों थी।)
- b. सहनीय; acceptable or agreeable to one's sensibilities or preferences, especially when referring to ideas or proposals.
 - i. *The manager presented a palatable solution to the team's concerns.* (मैनेजर ने टीम की चिंताओं के लिए एक सहनीय समाधान प्रस्तुत किया।)

1062. Britons:

- a. ब्रिटिश नागरिक; people from Britain or the inhabitants of Britain, especially in historical contexts.
 - i. *The Britons faced numerous challenges during the Roman invasion.* (ब्रिटिश नागरिकों को रोमन आक्रमण के दौरान कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा।)
- b. ब्रिटेन के लोग; a term used to refer to the people of Britain collectively.
 - i. *Britons have a rich cultural heritage that spans centuries.* (ब्रिटेन के लोगों की एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत है जो सदियों तक फैली हुई है।)

1063. Collarbone:

- a. क्लैविकल या कॉलरबोन; the bone that connects the shoulder blade to the breastbone, also known as the clavicle.
 - i. *She fractured her collarbone during the fall.* (गिरने के दौरान उसकी कॉलरबोन टूट गई।)
- b. गर्दन के नीचे की हड्डी; a long, curved bone situated horizontally across the top of the chest.

- i. *He felt a sharp pain in his collarbone after lifting the heavy box.* (भारी बॉक्स उठाने के बाद उसे अपनी गर्दन के नीचे की हड्डी में तेज दर्द महसूस हुआ।)

1064. Conscience:

- a. अंतरात्मा; an inner sense that guides a person to differentiate between right and wrong.
 - i. *His conscience wouldn't let him lie about the situation.* (उसकी अंतरात्मा ने उसे स्थिति के बारे में झूठ बोलने नहीं दिया।)
- b. नीति-बुद्धि; the moral compass within an individual that influences ethical decisions.
 - i. *She followed her conscience and made the right decision.* (उसने अपनी नीति-बुद्धि का पालन किया और सही निर्णय लिया।)

1065. Descend:

- a. नीचे आना; to move from a higher position to a lower one.
 - i. *The hikers began to descend the mountain after reaching the peak.* (चढ़ाई करने वालों ने शिखर तक पहुँचने के बाद पहाड़ से नीचे आना शुरू किया।)
- b. उत्तरना; to go downwards or lower in position.
 - i. *The plane started to descend as it approached the airport.* (विमान हवाई अड्डे के पास पहुँचते ही उत्तरने लगा।)
- c. वंशज होना; to be derived or originated from a particular ancestry.
 - i. *She descends from a family of artists.* (वह कलाकारों के परिवार की वंशज है।)

1066. Exclusion:

- a. बहिष्कार; the act of deliberately keeping someone or something out.
 - i. *The club's exclusion of new members caused controversy.* (नए सदस्यों का क्लब से बहिष्कार विवाद का कारण बना।)
- b. अवरोधन; the process of preventing someone from participating or being involved.
 - i. *The exclusion of certain candidates from the competition was seen as unfair.* (कुछ उम्मीदवारों का प्रतियोगिता से अवरोधन अनुचित माना गया।)

1067. Slippery slope:

- a. खतरनाक ढलान; a situation or course of action that seems harmless at first but can lead to serious and often unintended consequences.
 - i. *Allowing one exception could lead us down a slippery slope.* (एक अपवाद की अनुमति देना हमें खतरनाक ढलान पर ले जा सकता है।)
- b. फिसलन भरी स्थिति; a scenario in which a small step in a particular direction can trigger a chain of events leading to undesirable outcomes.
 - i. *Ignoring small issues can create a slippery slope of bigger problems.* (छोटी समस्याओं की अनदेखी करना बड़ी समस्याओं की फिसलन भरी स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है।)

1068. Epidemic:

- a. महामारी; a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.
 - i. *The city was hit by an epidemic of flu that affected thousands of people.* (शहर को फ्लू की महामारी ने घेर लिया, जिससे हजारों लोग प्रभावित हुए।)
- b. सामूहिक प्रकोप; a sudden, rapid increase in the occurrence of something harmful or undesirable.
 - i. *The epidemic of misinformation on social media is a growing concern.* (सोशल मीडिया पर गलत सूचना का सामूहिक प्रकोप एक बढ़ती चिंता है।)

1069. Holy Grail:

- a. पवित्र ग्राल; a legendary and often symbolic object of great significance, often associated with a quest or ultimate goal.
 - i. *Finding the cure for cancer is considered the holy grail of medical research.*
(कैंसर का इलाज ढूँढना चिकित्सा अनुसंधान का पवित्र ग्राल माना जाता है।)
- b. उत्तम लक्ष्य; an elusive or highly sought-after objective or goal.
 - i. *Achieving world peace has long been seen as the holy grail of diplomacy.* (विश्व शांति प्राप्त करना लंबे समय से कूटनीति का पवित्र ग्राल माना गया है।)

1070. **Injunction:**

- a. निवारण आदेश; a legal order issued by a court to restrain someone from doing a specific act.
 - i. *The judge issued an injunction to prevent the company from polluting the river.*
(न्यायाधीश ने कंपनी को नदी को प्रदूषित करने से रोकने के लिए निवारण आदेश जारी किया।)
- b. आज्ञा; a directive or command given to enforce a particular action or prohibit certain conduct.
 - i. *The injunction was meant to stop the unauthorized use of the copyrighted material.* (निवारण आदेश का उद्देश्य कॉपीराइट सामग्री के बिना अनुमति के उपयोग को रोकना था।)

1071. **Conferring:**

- a. परामर्श करना; discussing or consulting with others to make a decision or reach an agreement.
 - i. *The committee was conferring about the new policy changes.* (समिति नई नीतिगत परिवर्तनों पर परामर्श कर रही थी।)
- b. सम्मान देना; granting or bestowing something, often a title or honor.
 - i. *The university is conferring honorary degrees on distinguished alumni.*
(विश्वविद्यालय विशिष्ट पूर्व छात्रों को मानद डिग्री प्रदान कर रहा है।)

1072. **Physician:**

- a. चिकित्सक; a medical doctor who diagnoses and treats illnesses and injuries.
 - i. *The physician examined the patient and prescribed medication.* (चिकित्सक ने मरीज की जांच की और दवा निर्धारित की।)
- b. वैद्य; a person who practices medicine, often focusing on general practice or specific fields.
 - i. *She decided to become a physician to help others improve their health.* (उसने दूसरों की सेहत सुधारने के लिए चिकित्सक बनने का निर्णय लिया।)

1073. **Physician vs. Doctor?**

- a. The terms "physician" and "doctor" are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings:
 - i. **Physician** (चिकित्सक): A physician is a specific type of doctor who practices medicine. Physicians are trained to diagnose and treat illnesses, prescribe medication, and provide overall medical care. They typically hold a degree in medicine, such as an MD (Doctor of Medicine) or DO (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine).
 - 1. **Contextual Meaning:** Refers specifically to medical professionals focused on diagnosing and treating diseases.
 - ii. **Doctor** (डॉक्टर): This is a broader term that refers to anyone who has earned a doctoral degree in any field, not just medicine. For example, someone with a

PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) in literature or a DBA (Doctor of Business Administration) would also be called a doctor.

1. **Contextual Meaning:** Can apply to professionals with doctoral degrees in various fields, not limited to medicine.

b. In summary, while all physicians are doctors, not all doctors are physicians.

1074. **Resentful:**

- a. कृतज्ञता रहित; feeling or expressing bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly.
 - i. *She was resentful of the way she was overlooked for the promotion.* (वह उस तरीके से नाराज थी जिस तरह उसे पदोन्नति के लिए नजरअंदाज किया गया।)
- b. द्वेषपूर्ण; holding a grudge or feeling slighted.
 - i. *He became resentful after constantly being compared to his more successful sibling.* (लगातार अपने अधिक सफल भाई से तुलना किए जाने के बाद वह द्वेषपूर्ण हो गया।)

1075. **Winnow:**

- a. **फटकना**; to blow air through grain in order to remove the **chaff** from the grain.
 - i. *Farmers winnow the wheat to separate the grain from the chaff.* (किसान गेहूं को फटकते हैं ताकि भूसी को अनाज से अलग किया जा सके।)
- b. छांटना; to separate or sift out the good or valuable parts from the bad or worthless parts.
 - i. *The editor had to winnow the best articles from hundreds of submissions.* (संपादक को सैकड़ों प्रस्तुतियों में से सबसे अच्छे लेखों को छांटना पड़ा।)
- c. चुनना; to identify and remove less important or less desirable elements from a group.
 - i. *The committee winnowed down the list of candidates to the top five.* (समिति ने उम्मीदवारों की सूची को घटाकर शीर्ष पांच तक कर दिया।)

1076. **Chaff:**

- a. **भूसी**; the husks of grains and seeds that are separated during threshing.
 - i. *After threshing the wheat, the chaff was blown away by the wind.* (गेहूं की दौनी के बाद, भूसी को हवा उड़ा ले गई।)
- b. व्यर्थ चीज़; worthless or trivial matter.
 - i. *Amidst all the chaff, there were a few good ideas in the discussion.* (सारी व्यर्थ बातें के बीच, चर्चा में कुछ अच्छे विचार भी थे।)

1077. **Covering up:**

- a. **a metaphor that means** छिपाना; concealing or hiding something, especially wrongdoing or mistakes.
 - i. *They were accused of covering up the truth about the incident.* (उन्हें घटना के बारे में सच्चाई छिपाने का आरोप लगाया गया था।)
- b. ढकना; placing something over another to protect or conceal it.
 - i. *She was covering up her plants to protect them from the cold.* (वह अपने पौधों को ठंड से बचाने के लिए ढक रही थी।)

1078. **Spiritual:**

- a. आध्यात्मिक; related to or affecting the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things.
 - i. *She found peace through spiritual practices like meditation.* (उसे ध्यान जैसी आध्यात्मिक प्रथाओं से शांति मिली।)
- b. धार्मिक; relating to religion or religious belief.

- i. *He sought spiritual guidance from his mentor.* (उसने अपने गुरु से धार्मिक मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त किया।)

c. English dogli language hai. Har cheej ke do matlab hain. ~ Sahil

1079. Generosity:

- a. उदारता; the quality of being kind and generous, often involving giving time, money, or resources to others.
- i. *Her generosity was evident in the way she donated to various charities.* (उसकी उदारता विभिन्न चैरिटी को दान देने के तरीके में स्पष्ट थी।)
- b. खुशमिजाजी; willingness to share or give more than is expected or required.
- i. *The generosity of the host made everyone feel welcome at the party.* (मेजबान की खुशमिजाजी ने पार्टी में सभी को स्वागत महसूस कराया।)

1080. Chariot:

- a. रथ; a two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle used in ancient warfare and racing.
- i. *The warrior rode his chariot into battle.* (योद्धा अपने रथ पर चढ़कर युद्ध में गया।)
- b. रथगाड़ी; a vehicle of ancient times pulled by horses, often used in ceremonies or sports.
- i. *The king arrived in a grand chariot for the parade.* (राजा परेड के लिए एक भव्य रथगाड़ी में आया।)

1081. Charioteer:

- a. सारथी; a person who drives a **chariot**, especially in ancient times.
- i. *The charioteer skillfully guided the horses through the battlefield.* (सारथी ने कुशलता से घोड़ों को युद्धभूमि के माध्यम से निर्देशित किया।)
- b. रथ चालक; someone who operates a horse-drawn vehicle in races or war.
- i. *The charioteer was praised for his bravery during the race.* (रथ चालक की दौड़ के दौरान उसकी बहादुरी के लिए सराहना की गई।)

1082. Reins:

- a. लगाम; a long, narrow strap attached to a horse's bit, used to control and direct the horse.
- i. *He pulled the reins to stop the horse.* (उसने घोड़े को रोकने के लिए लगाम खींची।)
- b. नियंत्रण; figuratively, control or guidance over someone or something.
- i. *She took the reins of the company after her father's retirement.* (अपने पिता के सेवानिवृत्त होने के बाद उसने कंपनी का नियंत्रण संभाल लिया।)

1083. Deceit:

- a. धोखा; the act of deceiving or misleading someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.
- i. *His deceit was uncovered after months of investigation.* (महीनों की जांच के बाद उसका धोखा सामने आया।)
- b. प्रवंचना; a dishonest action or trick used to manipulate or take advantage of someone.
- i. *The deceit in his words was evident when the truth came out.* (सच सामने आने पर उसके शब्दों में प्रवंचना स्पष्ट हो गई।)

1084. Unreflecting:

- a. अविवेकी; lacking careful thought or consideration, acting without reflecting on the implications.
 - i. *He made an unreflecting decision that later caused problems.* (उसने अविवेकी निर्णय लिया, जिससे बाद में समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुईं।)
- b. अचिंतनशील; not engaging in self-examination or deeper thought, often impulsive or rash.
 - i. *Her unreflecting actions hurt many people.* (उसकी अचिंतनशील क्रियाओं से कई लोगों को चोट पहुंची।)

1085. Silversmith:

- a. रजतकार; a craftsman who makes objects out of silver, such as jewelry or utensils.
 - i. *The silversmith crafted a beautiful necklace from pure silver.* (रजतकार ने शुद्ध चांदी से एक सुंदर हार तैयार किया।)
- b. चांदी का कारीगर; someone who specializes in creating items using silver, often with intricate designs.
 - i. *The village silversmith is famous for his intricate silverware designs.* (गांव का चांदी का कारीगर अपने जटिल चांदी के बर्तनों के डिजाइनों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।)

1086. Sifts:

- a. छानता है; to separate or filter something, often using a sieve or similar tool, to remove lumps or unwanted elements.
 - i. *She sifts the flour to make it smooth for baking.* (वह आठा छानती है ताकि इसे बेकिंग के लिए चिकना बनाया जा सके।)
- b. छांटता है; to carefully examine something to isolate important parts or details.
 - i. *He sifts through the documents to find the crucial information.* (वह महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी खोजने के लिए दस्तावेज़ों को छांटता है।)

1087. Mule:

- a. खच्चर; a hybrid animal, typically a cross between a male donkey and a female horse, known for its strength and endurance.
 - i. *The mule carried heavy loads up the mountain.* (खच्चर ने भारी सामान पहाड़ पर ले गए।)
- b. अड़ियल व्यक्ति; someone who is stubborn or unwilling to change their opinion or behavior.
 - i. *He can be as stubborn as a mule when it comes to his beliefs.* (अपने विश्वासों के मामले में वह खच्चर की तरह अड़ियल हो सकता है।)
- c. तस्करी करने वाला व्यक्ति; a person who illegally transports drugs or other contraband across borders.
 - i. *The police caught the drug mule at the airport.* (पुलिस ने हवाई अड़डे पर नशे की तस्करी करने वाले व्यक्ति को पकड़ा।)

1088. Untrodden:

- a. अनछुआ; a place or path that has not been walked on or explored by people.
 - i. *They ventured into the untrodden forest in search of rare plants.* (वे दुर्लभ पौधों की खोज में अनछुए जंगल में गए।)
- b. अनजाना; something that is not yet discovered or explored.
 - i. *The expedition aimed to explore untrodden territories in the Arctic.* (आभियान का उद्देश्य आर्कटिक में अनजाने क्षेत्रों की खोज करना था।)

1089. Border town:

- a. सीमावर्ती शहर; a town located near or on the border between two regions or countries.
 - i. *They stayed in a border town for the night before crossing into the neighboring country.* (वे पड़ोसी देश में प्रवेश करने से पहले रात बिताने के लिए एक सीमावर्ती शहर में रुके।)
- b. सिमा नगर; a settlement or town situated close to an international or regional border, often serving as a crossing point or trade hub.
 - i. *The border town has a vibrant market with goods from both countries.* (सीमावर्ती नगर में दोनों देशों के सामान के साथ एक जीवंत बाजार है।)

1090. Penance:

- a. प्रायश्चित्त; repentance or atonement.
 - i. *He performed penance for his past mistakes.* (उसने अपनी पिछली गलतियों के लिए प्रायश्चित्त किया।)
- b. तपस्या; spiritual discipline or self-punishment.
 - i. *The sage practiced penance in the forest for years.* (ऋषि ने वर्षों तक जंगल में तपस्या की।)

1091. Claim vs. Reimbursement:

- a. Question: Is health policy claimed or reimbursed? (*ChatGPT*)
 - b. Health policy can be both claimed and reimbursed, but these terms have different meanings:
 - i. **Claimed:** This usually refers to the act of making a request for benefits under a health insurance policy. For example, if you receive medical treatment, you might file a claim with your insurance company to get coverage for that treatment.
 - ii. **Reimbursed:** This refers to the process of receiving payment or compensation from the insurance company after the claim has been approved. Reimbursement happens when the insurance company pays you or your healthcare provider for covered expenses.
- c. So, you first file a claim, and if it's approved, you then receive reimbursement for the covered costs.

1092. Ombudsman:

- a. नागरिक शिकायत निवारक; a person appointed to investigate and address complaints by the public.
 - i. *The ombudsman reviewed the complaint and took appropriate action.* (अधिकारियों ने शिकायत की समीक्षा की और उचित कार्रवाई की।)
- b. समाधानकर्ता; a mediator or arbitrator.
 - i. *The ombudsman acted as a mediator between the parties.* (ओम्बडसमैन पक्षों के बीच मध्यस्थ के रूप में कार्य किया।)

1093. Hoarse:

- a. कर्कश; Rough or harsh-sounding voice.
 - i. *His voice became **hoarse** after shouting all day at the rally.* (रैली में पूरे दिन चिल्लाने के बाद उसकी आवाज़ कर्कश हो गई।)
- b. भारी आवाज़; Deep or raspy voice due to illness or strain.
 - i. *She spoke in a **hoarse** whisper, unable to raise her voice.* (वह भारी आवाज़ में फुसफुसाई, आवाज़ उठाने में असमर्थ।)

1094. Inoculate:

- a. टीकाकरण करना; vaccinate
 - i. The doctor will inoculate all the children against measles. (डॉक्टर सभी बच्चों को खसरे के खिलाफ टीकाकरण करेंगे।)
- b. रोगप्रतिरोधकता देना; immunize
 - i. It is essential to inoculate pets to prevent diseases. (रोगों को रोकने के लिए पालतू जानवरों को रोगप्रतिरोधकता देना आवश्यक है।)
- c. संक्रमित करना (अच्छे उद्देश्य से); introduce a virus or bacteria for immunity
 - i. Scientists inoculate bacteria into animals to study immune responses. (वैज्ञानिक प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिक्रियाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए जानवरों में बैक्टीरिया को संक्रमित करते हैं।)

1095. **Euthanasia** is the practice of intentionally ending a person's life to relieve suffering, usually for a patient who is terminally ill or in great pain. The word comes from the Greek words eu (good) and thanatos (death).

1096. Probable:

- a. संभावित; Likely.
 - i. *It is likely to rain tomorrow.* (कल बारिश होने की संभावना है।)
- b. संभव; Possible.
 - i. *A possible outcome of the situation could be peace.* (इस स्थिति का एक संभव परिणाम शांति हो सकता है।)
- c. विचारणीय; Considerable.
 - i. *The considerable chances of success made him confident.* (सफलता की विचारणीय संभावनाओं ने उसे आत्मविश्वासी बना दिया।)

1097. **Formal language** is more objective and less personal than informal language, which is more casual and spontaneous. Formal language is often used for academic or professional writing, while **informal language is used in everyday conversations.**

1098. Persona:

- a. व्यक्तित्व; personality
 - i. His public persona is quite different from his private life. (उनका सार्वजनिक व्यक्तित्व उनकी निजी जिंदगी से काफी अलग है।)
- b. छवि; image
 - i. The politician carefully crafted his image to appeal to voters. (राजनीतिज्ञ ने मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए अपनी छवि को सावधानीपूर्वक बनाया।)
- c. आभास; facade
 - i. She maintains a confident facade even when she is nervous. (वह नर्वस होने पर भी एक आत्मविश्वासी आभास बनाए रखती है।)

1099. Demarcate:

- a. सीमांकित करना; to set boundaries
 - i. The surveyor was hired to demarcate the property lines. (सोमित की गई सम्पत्ति की सीमाएँ सीमांकित करने के लिए सर्वेयर को नियुक्त किया गया था।)
- b. विभाजित करना; to separate

- i. The river demarcates the border between the two countries. (नदी दो देशों के बीच सीमा को विभाजित करती है।)
- c. स्पष्ट करना; to clarify
 - i. It is important to demarcate responsibilities within the team. (टीम के भीतर जिम्मेदारियों को स्पष्ट करना महत्वपूर्ण है।)

1100. Respite:

- a. विश्राम; a period of rest
 - i. After a long week of work, she enjoyed a brief respite over the weekend. (लंबे कार्य सप्ताह के बाद, उसने सप्ताहांत में थोड़ी विश्राम का आनंद लिया।)
- b. राहत; relief from something unpleasant
 - i. The rain provided a much-needed respite from the heat. (बारिश ने गर्मी से राहत दी।)
- c. विराम; a temporary pause
 - i. The project was put on hold for a short respite before its continuation. (परियोजना को इसकी निरंतरता से पहले थोड़े विराम के लिए रोक दिया गया था।)

1101. Regret:

- a. पछतावा/अफसोस करना; feel sorrow
 - i. She began to regret her decision to quit the job. (उसने नौकरी छोड़ने के अपने फैसले पर पछतावा शुरू कर दिया।)
- b. खेद; remorse
 - i. He expressed deep regret for his harsh words. (उसने अपने कठोर शब्दों पर गहरा खेद व्यक्त किया।)
- c. दुखी होना; feel sadness
 - i. Regret filled his heart as he remembered the missed opportunity. (वह छूटी हुई अवसर को याद कर जब दुखी हो गया।)
- d. पछतावा होना; have second thoughts
 - i. I started to regret not taking the offer sooner. (मैंने ऑफर को जल्द स्वीकार नहीं करने पर पछतावा करना शुरू कर दिया।)

1102. Misuse:

- a. दुरुपयोग/गलत उपयोग; wrong use
 - i. The misuse of company resources can lead to severe penalties. (कंपनी संसाधनों का दुरुपयोग गंभीर दंड का कारण बन सकता है।)
- b. अनुचित उपयोग; improper use
 - i. Misuse of this medicine can cause serious health issues. (इस दवा का अनुचित उपयोग गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का कारण बन सकता है।)
- c. गलत फ़ायदा उठाना; abuse
 - i. He was fired for the misuse of his position's power. (उसे अपने पद की शक्ति का गलत फ़ायदा उठाने के लिए निकाल दिया गया।)

1103. Overconsumption:

- a. अधिक उपभोग/अत्यधिक उपभोग; excessive use
 - i. Overconsumption of alcohol can lead to serious health problems. (शराब का अधिक उपभोग गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं का कारण बन सकता है।)
- b. अनावश्यक खर्च; unnecessary consumption
 - i. Overconsumption of resources has led to environmental degradation. (संसाधनों का अनावश्यक खर्च पर्यावरण के क्षरण का कारण बना है।)

c. अत्यधिक खपत; overuse

- i. Overconsumption of sugary foods can lead to obesity. (मीठे खाद्य पदार्थों की अत्यधिक खपत मोटापे का कारण बन सकती है।)

1104. Adherence:

a. पालन/अनुकरण; following

- i. The company's success is due to strict adherence to quality standards. (कंपनी की सफलता गुणवत्ता मानकों के सख्त पालन के कारण है।)

b. निष्ठा; loyalty

- i. His adherence to the principles of honesty and integrity is commendable. (ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा के सिद्धांतों के प्रति उनकी निष्ठा सराहनीय है।)

c. अनुबन्ध; commitment

- i. Adherence to the terms of the contract is crucial for both parties. (अनुबन्ध की शर्तों का पालन दोनों पक्षों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।)

1105. Sustained:

a. निरंतर/लगातार; continuous

- i. Her sustained effort led to the project's success. (उनके निरंतर प्रयास से परियोजना सफल रही।)

b. बनाए रखना; maintained

- i. The plant growth was sustained by regular watering. (पौधे की वृद्धि को नियमित पानी देने से बनाए रखा गया।)

c. सहन किया हुआ; endured

- i. He sustained severe injuries in the accident. (उन्होंने दुर्घटना में गंभीर चोटें सहन कीं।)

1106. Sobriety:

a. संयम/मद्यत्याग; abstinence from alcohol

- i. After years of addiction, he finally achieved sobriety. (वर्षों की लत के बाद, उन्होंने आखिरकार मद्यत्याग प्राप्त किया।)

b. गंभीरता; seriousness

- i. He spoke with great sobriety during the meeting. (उन्होंने बैठक के दौरान बड़ी गंभीरता से बात की।)

c. संतुलन; moderation

- i. Sobriety in opinions and actions is essential for a balanced life. (मतों और कार्यों में संतुलन एक संतुलित जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है।)

1107. Congregations:

a. मंडलियाँ; gatherings

- i. The church holds large congregations every Sunday. (गिरजा हर रविवार को बड़ी मंडलियाँ आयोजित करता है।)

b. सभा; assemblies

- i. Political congregations are common during election seasons. (चुनाव मौसम के दौरान राजनीतिक सभाएं आम होती हैं।)

c. इकट्ठा हुए लोग; groups of people

- i. The rabbi addressed the congregations during the festival. (रबी ने त्योहार के दौरान इकट्ठा हुए लोगों को संबोधित किया।)

1108. Schadenfreude:

a. परपीड़ा; satisfaction from someone else's misfortune

- i. She felt a sense of schadenfreude when her rival failed. (जब उसकी प्रतिद्वंदी विफल हुई तो उसे परपीड़ा का अनुभव हुआ।)
- b. दूःख के अनुभव से खुशी; pleasure derived from others' trouble
 - i. His schadenfreude was evident when he laughed at their difficulties. (जब उसने उनकी परेशानियों पर हंस कर अपनी खुशी दिखाई तो उसकी दूःख के अनुभव से खुशी स्पष्ट थी।)
- c. दूसरों के कष्ट से संतोष; contentment from others' discomfort
 - i. The villain's schadenfreude was clear as he watched the hero struggle. (जब खलनायक ने नायक को संघर्ष करते देखा तो उसकी दूसरों के कष्ट से संतोष स्पष्ट था।)

1109. Colloquial:

- a. बोलचाल की भाषा; informal speech
 - i. The book includes several colloquial expressions. (पुस्तक में कई बोलचाल की भाषा के मुहावरे शामिल हैं।)
- b. साधारण बोली; everyday language
 - i. He used colloquial words in his speech to connect with the audience. (उन्होंने दर्शकों से जुड़ने के लिए अपने भाषण में साधारण बोली के शब्दों का प्रयोग किया।)
- c. अनौपचारिक; not formal
 - i. Colloquial phrases are often heard in casual conversations. (अनौपचारिक वाक्यांश अक्सर रोजमरा की वार्तालापों में सुने जाते हैं।)

1110. Bennies:

- a. लाभ/फायदे; benefits
 - i. The new job comes with great bennies like health insurance. (नई नौकरी में स्वास्थ्य बीमा जैसे बड़े फायदे हैं।)
- b. सुविधाएं; perks
 - i. Employees appreciate the extra bennies provided by the company. (कर्मचारी कंपनी द्वारा प्रदान की गई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं को सराहते हैं।)
- c. भत्ते; allowances
 - i. The bennies include travel allowances and meal vouchers. (भत्तों में यात्रा भत्ता और भोजन वात्चर शामिल हैं।)

1111. Posits:

- a. प्रस्तावित करता है; suggests
 - i. The professor posits a new theory on climate change. (प्रोफेसर जलवायु परिवर्तन पर एक नई व्योरी का प्रस्तावित करता है।)
- b. धारण करता है; assumes
 - i. The study posits that all participants have an average skill level. (अध्ययन धारण करता है कि सभी प्रतिभागियों का औसत कौशल स्तर है।)
- c. स्थापित करता है; establishes
 - i. The book posits a direct relationship between diet and health. (पुस्तक आहार और स्वास्थ्य के बीच सीधे संबंध को स्थापित करता है।)

1112. Ferret:

- a. ढूँढ़ निकालना; search out
 - i. He managed to ferret out the hidden documents. (वह छिपे हुए दस्तावेजों को ढूँढ़ निकालने में सफल रहा।)
- b. टोह लेना; investigate

- i. She had to ferret through old records to find the information. (उसे जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए पुराने रिकॉर्ड्स की टोह लेनी पड़ी।)
- c. जानवर (फरेट); an animal used for hunting
 - i. The ferret is often used to hunt rabbits. (फरेट का अक्सर खरगोशों का शिकार करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।)

1113. **Gratuitous:**

- a. अनावश्यक; unnecessary
 - i. The movie had a lot of gratuitous violence. (फिल्म में बहुत सारा अनावश्यक हिंसा था।)
- b. मुफ्त का; free of charge
 - i. The hotel offered gratuitous snacks in the lobby. (होटल ने लॉबी में मुफ्त के स्नैक्स प्रदान किए।)
- c. बिन मांगे का; uncalled for
 - i. His remarks were completely gratuitous and hurtful. (उसकी टिप्पणियाँ पूरी तरह से बिन मांगे की और आहत करने वाली थीं।)

1114. **Stricture:**

- a. निषेध; restriction
 - i. The new stricture on social gatherings is to prevent the spread of the virus. (सामाजिक आयोजनों पर नया निषेध वायरस के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए है।)
- b. आलोचना; criticism
 - i. The author faced severe stricture from critics. (लेखक को आलोचकों से कड़ी आलोचना का सामना करना पड़ा।)
- c. संकीर्णता; limitation
 - i. The project was delayed due to financial strictures. (वित्तीय संकीर्णता के कारण परियोजना में देरी हुई।)

1115. **Freewheeling:**

- a. बेपरवाह; carefree
 - i. He has a freewheeling attitude towards life. (उसका जीवन के प्रति बेपरवाह रखेया है।)
- b. अनियंत्रित; uncontrolled
 - i. The freewheeling nature of the market often leads to instability. (बाजार का अनियंत्रित स्वभाव अक्सर अस्थिरता की ओर ले जाता है।)
- c. स्वतंत्र; uninhibited
 - i. The artist's freewheeling style reflects his creative freedom. (कलाकार की स्वतंत्र शैली उसकी रचनात्मक स्वतंत्रता को दर्शाती है।)

1116. **Maligned:**

- a. बदनाम; maligned
 - i. She felt wrongfully maligned by the media. (उसे लगा कि मीडिया ने उसे गलत तरीके से बदनाम किया।)
- b. निंदा की गई; criticized
 - i. The maligned politician struggled to rebuild his reputation. (निंदा किए गए राजनीतिज्ञ ने अपनी प्रतिष्ठा को पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए संघर्ष किया।)
- c. अपवादार्थी; defamed
 - i. His maligned character in the story makes him a tragic figure. (कहानी में उसकी अपवादार्थी चरित्र उसे एक दुखद पात्र बनाती है।)

1117. **Cultishness:**

- a. पंथ-सदृश व्यवहार; cult-like behavior
 - i. The group's cultishness worried many of the town's residents. (समूह के पंथ-सदृश व्यवहार ने कस्बे के कई निवासियों को चिंतित कर दिया।)
- b. चरम प्रशंसा; extreme devotion
 - i. His cultishness towards the celebrity was alarming. (उसकी सेलिब्रिटी के प्रति चरम प्रशंसा चिंताजनक थी।)
- c. अनुग्रहण भाव; followers' blind admiration
 - i. The cultishness of the members made it difficult for them to think critically. (सदस्यों का अनुग्रहण भाव उनके लिए आलोचनात्मक सोच को कठिन बना दिया।)

1118. Tearfully:

- a. आँसुओं से भरा हुआ; filled with tears
 - i. She spoke tearfully about her childhood memories. (उसने अपने बचपन की यादों के बारे में आँसुओं से भरा हुआ बोलती।)
- b. रोते हुए; crying
 - i. He tearfully apologized for his mistakes. (उसने अपनी गलतियों के लिए रोते हुए माफी मांगी।)
- c. भावुकता से; emotionally
 - i. The audience responded tearfully to the heartfelt performance. (दर्शकों ने दिल से पेश किए गए प्रदर्शन पर भावुकता से प्रतिक्रिया दी।)

1119. Nefarious:

- a. कुटिल; wicked or criminal
 - i. The villain's nefarious plans were foiled by the hero. (खलनायक की कुटिल योजनाओं को नायक ने असफल कर दिया।)
- b. दुष्ट; evil
 - i. He was involved in many nefarious activities. (वह कई दुष्ट गतिविधियों में शामिल था।)
- c. अधर्मी; immoral
 - i. The organization was known for its nefarious practices. (संगठन अपनी अधर्मी प्रथाओं के लिए जाना जाता था।)

1120. Foiled:

- a. विफल किया; thwarted
 - i. The police foiled the robbery attempt. (पुलिस ने डॉकैती के प्रयास को विफल किया।)
- b. मात दी; outsmarted
 - i. The spy foiled the enemy's plans with clever tactics. (जासूस ने चालाकी से दुश्मन की योजनाओं को मात दी।)
- c. असफल किया; prevented from succeeding
 - i. His quick thinking foiled the hacker's attack. (उसकी त्वरित सोच ने हैकर के हमले को असफल किया।)

1121. Indict:

- a. अभियोग लगाना; formally accuse
 - i. The grand jury decided to indict the suspect for fraud. (ग्रैंड जूरी ने धोखाधड़ी के लिए संदिग्ध पर अभियोग लगाने का निर्णय लिया।)
- b. दोषारोपण करना; charge with an offense
 - i. The prosecutor will indict the businessman for tax evasion. (अभियोजक व्यवसायी पर कर चोरी का दोषारोपण करेगा।)

c. मुकदमा चलाना; bring to trial

- i. They plan to indict him on several counts of bribery. (वे उस पर कई रिश्वत के मामलों पर मुकदमा चलाने की योजना बना रहे हैं।)

1122. **Trafficking:**

a. तस्करी; illegal trade

- i. Authorities are cracking down on drug trafficking. (अधिकारियों ने मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी पर नकेल कस दी है।)

b. अवैध कारोबार; unlawful commerce

- i. Human trafficking is a severe global issue. (मानव तस्करी एक गंभीर वैश्विक समस्या है।)

c. गैरकानूनी व्यापार; illicit business

- i. They were arrested for wildlife trafficking. (उन्हें वन्यजीव तस्करी के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया।)

1123. **Racketeering:**

a. धंधा; illegal business activities

- i. The authorities arrested several people involved in racketeering. (अधिकारियों ने धंधे में शामिल कई लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया।)

b. अवैध व्यापार; organized crime

- i. Racketeering often involves extortion and fraud. (धंधा अक्सर जबरन वसूली और धोखाधड़ी से जुड़ा होता है।)

c. संगठित अपराध; illegal schemes

- i. The investigation revealed a network of individuals engaged in racketeering. (जांच में अवैध योजनाओं में शामिल व्यक्तियों का एक नेटवर्क उजागर हुआ।)

1124. **Falsehoods:**

a. झूठ/असत्य; lies

- i. The politician was accused of spreading falsehoods during the campaign. (राजनीतिज्ञ पर अभियान के दौरान झूठ फैलाने का आरोप लगाया गया।)

b. मिथ्याएँ; untrue statements

- i. She was tired of the falsehoods being told about her. (वह अपने बारे में बताई जा रही मिथ्याओं से थक गई थी।)

c. गलत तथ्य; incorrect information

- i. The article was full of falsehoods that misled the readers. (लेख में गलत तथ्यों की भरपूर कमी थी जिसने पाठकों को गुमराह किया।)

1125. **Nibbled:**

a. कुतरना; to take small bites

- i. The rabbit nibbled on the carrot for lunch. (खरगोश ने दोपहर के खाने के लिए गाजर को कुतरा।)

b. चबाना; to eat away gradually

- i. She nibbled at her snack while watching the movie. (उसने फिल्म देखते समय अपने नाश्ते को चबाया।)

c. धीरे-धीरे कम करना; to diminish or chip away

- i. They nibbled away at their savings for the vacation. (उन्होंने अपनी छुट्टी के लिए अपनी बचत को धीरे-धीरे कम किया।)

1126. **Vindicate:**

a. प्रमाणित करना/बचाना; to clear from blame or suspicion

- i. The evidence served to vindicate her actions during the incident. (साबित करने वाले सबूत ने उस घटना के दौरान उसके कार्यों को प्रमाणित किया।)
- b. सही ठहराना; to justify or support
 - i. His successful project helped to vindicate his controversial decisions. (उसकी सफल परियोजना ने उसके विवादास्पद निर्णयों को सही ठहराने में मदद की।)
- c. उभारना; to uphold or defend
 - i. The lawyer worked diligently to vindicate her client's innocence. (वकील ने अपने मुवक्किल की निर्दोषता को उभारने के लिए कठोर परिश्रम किया।)

1127. Instructive:

- a. शिक्षाप्रद; informative and educational
 - i. The documentary was highly instructive about climate change. (यह वृत्तचित्र जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में बहुत शिक्षाप्रद था।)
- b. उपयोगी; useful for learning
 - i. The seminar provided instructive insights into effective communication. (सेमिनार ने प्रभावी संचार के लिए उपयोगी जानकारी प्रदान की।)
- c. मार्गदर्शक; guiding or enlightening
 - i. Her comments were instructive for the new employees. (उसकी टिप्पणियाँ नए कर्मचारियों के लिए मार्गदर्शक थीं।)

1128. Penance:

- a. प्रायशित; an act of self-punishment for repentance
 - i. He did penance for his mistakes by volunteering at the shelter. (उसने शुद्धिकरण के लिए आश्रय में स्वयंसेवी कार्य करके प्रायशित किया।)
- b. तप; a form of discipline for sin
 - i. Many cultures practice penance as a way to seek forgiveness. (कई संस्कृतियाँ क्षमा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रायशित का अभ्यास करती हैं।)
- c. पश्चात्ताप; remorse for wrongdoing
 - i. Her act of kindness was seen as a penance for her earlier actions. (उसकी दयालुता को उसके पहले के कार्यों के लिए प्रायशित के रूप में देखा गया।)

1129. Reappraisal:

- a. पुनर्मूल्यांकन; a reassessment or re-evaluation
 - i. The team conducted a reappraisal of their strategies after the project failed. (टीम ने परियोजना विफल होने के बाद अपनी रणनीतियों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया।)
- b. नया मूल्यांकन; new evaluation
 - i. A reappraisal of the budget was necessary due to unforeseen expenses. (अनपेक्षित खर्चों के कारण बजट का नया मूल्यांकन आवश्यक था।)
- c. पुनः विचार; reconsideration of a situation
 - i. His reappraisal of the situation led to better decision-making. (परिस्थितियों का पुनः विचार करने से बेहतर निर्णय लेने में मदद मिली।)

1130. Doggedly:

- a. दृढ़ता से; with perseverance and determination
 - i. She pursued her goals doggedly despite the challenges. (उसने चुनौतियों के बावजूद दृढ़ता से अपने लक्ष्यों का पीछा किया।)
- b. अडिंग रूप से; stubbornly or tenaciously
 - i. He worked doggedly on the project until it was completed. (उसने परियोजना पर अडिंग रूप से काम किया जब तक कि यह पूरी नहीं हो गई।)

- c. मेहनत से; industriously or relentlessly
 - i. The team doggedly defended their title throughout the season. (टीम ने पूरे सत्र के दौरान मेहनत से अपना खिताब बचाया।)

1131. **Utter:**

- a. पूर्ण; complete or absolute
 - i. The decision was met with utter disbelief from the audience. (निर्णय को दर्शकों की तरफ से पूर्ण अविश्वास के साथ स्वीकार किया गया।)
- b. कहना; to express verbally
 - i. She didn't utter a word during the meeting. (उसने बैठक के दौरान एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा।)
- c. उच्चारण करना; to speak or pronounce
 - i. It was difficult to utter his name correctly. (उसका नाम सही तरीके से उच्चारण करना मुश्किल था।)

1132. **Kindle:**

- a. जलाना; to ignite or light
 - i. He used dry leaves to kindle the campfire. (उसने आग बाबा के लिए सूखी पत्तियों का इस्तेमाल किया।)
- b. प्रेरित करना; to inspire or arouse
 - i. The book aims to kindle a love for nature in its readers. (यह किताब अपने पाठकों में प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम को प्रेरित करने का लक्ष्य रखती है।)
- c. उत्साह जाग्रत करना; to awaken feelings or emotions
 - i. Her speech helped to kindle hope among the community members. (उसकी भाषण ने समुदाय के सदस्यों में आशा जाग्रत करने में मदद की।)

1133. **Self-appraisal**

- a. स्वयं मूल्यांकन; the process of evaluating one's own performance or worth
 - i. She conducted a self-appraisal before her annual review to identify her strengths and weaknesses. (उसने अपनी वार्षिक समीक्षा से पहले अपने मजबूत और कमज़ोर पक्षों की पहचान करने के लिए स्वयं मूल्यांकन किया।)
- b. आत्ममूल्यांकन; personal assessment
 - i. Self-appraisal is essential for personal growth and development. (आत्ममूल्यांकन व्यक्तिगत वृद्धि और विकास के लिए आवश्यक है।)
- c. आत्मसमीक्षा; self-reflection on one's qualities
 - i. His self-appraisal revealed areas where he needed improvement. (उसके स्वयं मूल्यांकन ने उन क्षेत्रों को प्रकट किया जहाँ उसे सुधार की आवश्यकता थी।)

1134. **Preclude:**

- a. रोकना; to make impossible or prevent
 - i. Heavy snowfall may preclude us from traveling this weekend. (भारी बर्फबारी इस सप्ताहांत यात्रा को रोक सकती है।)
- b. पहले से रोकना; to prevent something from happening in advance
 - i. Strict regulations can preclude illegal activities in the area. (कड़क नियम क्षेत्र में अवैध गतिविधियों को पहले से रोक सकते हैं।)
- c. वर्जित करना; to exclude or eliminate the possibility
 - i. Lack of funds may preclude the development of new projects. (धन की कमी नए परियोजनाओं के विकास को वर्जित कर सकती है।)

1135. **Flock:**

- a. झुंड़; a group of birds or animals
 - i. A flock of geese flew overhead as we walked in the park. (जब हम पार्क में चल रहे थे, तो एक हंसों का झुंड हमारे ऊपर उड़ गया।)
- b. समूह; a gathering of people sharing a common characteristic or interest
 - i. A flock of tourists visited the historical site every summer. (हर गर्मी में एक समूह पर्यटक ऐतिहासिक स्थल पर जाते हैं।)
- c. इकट्ठा होना; to gather or move in a group
 - i. The students flocked to the auditorium for the special event. (छात्र विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिए ऑडिटोरियम में इकट्ठा हुए।)

1136. Propel:

- a. आगे बढ़ाना; to drive or push something forward
 - i. The engine is designed to propel the boat quickly through the water. (इंजन को पानी में तेज़ी से नाव को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।)
- b. प्रवाहित करना; to cause to move in a particular direction
 - i. The wind can help propel the sailboat across the lake. (हवा नौका को झील पार करने में मदद कर सकती है।)
- c. प्रेरित करना; to motivate or drive someone to act
 - i. Her passion for helping others propelled her to start a nonprofit organization. (दूसरों की मदद करने के प्रति उसकी लगन ने उसे एक गैर-लाभकारी संगठन शुरू करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।)

1137. Invidious:

- a. ईर्ष्यापूर्ण; likely to arouse resentment or anger in others
 - i. His invidious remarks about his colleague's success did not go unnoticed. (अपने सहकर्मी की सफलता के बारे में उसकी ईर्ष्यापूर्ण टिप्पणियाँ नजरअंदाज नहीं की गईं।)
- b. घृणित; causing envy
 - i. The invidious comparison between the two teams led to discord. (दो टीमों के बीच घृणित तुलना ने संघर्ष को जन्म दिया।)
- c. अनुचित; unfairly discriminating
 - i. It was an invidious situation when only a few were given promotions. (जब केवल कुछ लोगों को पदोन्नति दी गई, तो यह एक अनुचित स्थिति थी।)

1138. Reprieve:

- a. राहत; a temporary cancellation or postponement of punishment
 - i. The judge granted a reprieve to the defendant until further evidence could be presented. (न्यायाधीश ने प्रतिवादी को और सबूत प्रस्तुत होने तक राहत दी।)
- b. राहत देना; to give respite or relief from a difficult situation
 - i. The unexpected rain provided a reprieve from the scorching heat. (अनपेक्षित बारिश ने तीव्र गर्मी से राहत प्रदान की।)
- c. अस्थायी रोक; a delay in execution or enforcement
 - i. The government issued a reprieve on the new tax for small businesses. (सरकार ने छोटे व्यवसायों के लिए नए कर पर अस्थायी रोक लगाई।)

1139. Ruminations:

- a. मनन; deep thought or contemplation²⁷⁸
 - i. His rumination on life's meaning led him to change his career path. (जीवन के अर्थ पर उसके मनन ने उसे अपने करियर के रास्ते को बदलने के लिए प्रेरित किया।)
- b. पुनर्विचार; the act of thinking carefully and for a long time

- i. The scientist's ruminations on the results of the experiment took several weeks.
(वैज्ञानिक ने प्रयोग के परिणामों पर पुनर्विचार करने में कई सप्ताह बिताए।)
- c. **चिंतन**; the act of repeatedly thinking about something
 - i. After a period of rumination, she finally made a decision. (चिंतन के एक काल के बाद, उसने अंततः एक निर्णय लिया।)

1140. Cadence:

- a. **लय**; a rhythmic flow or pattern
 - i. The speaker's cadence kept the audience engaged throughout the presentation. (वक्ता की लय ने पूरे प्रस्तुति के दौरान दर्शकों को आकर्षित रखा।)
- b. स्वर परिवर्तन; a modulation or inflection of the voice
 - i. Her cadence changed as she became more excited while telling the story. (जब वह कहानी सुनाते समय अधिक उत्साहित हुई, तो उसकी स्वर परिवर्तन बदल गई।)
- c. समाप्ति; the concluding part of a phrase or statement
 - i. The cadence of his final words left a lasting impression. (उनके अंतिम शब्दों की समाप्ति ने एक स्थायी छाप छोड़ी।)

1141. Carapace:

- a. कवच; a hard protective outer shell
 - i. The turtle withdrew into its carapace when it sensed danger. (जब कछुआ खतरे का अहसास करता है, तो वह अपने कवच में समा जाता है।)
- b. बाह्य आवरण; the upper section of an exoskeleton
 - i. The carapace of the crab helps shield it from predators. (क्रैब का बाह्य आवरण इसे शिकारियों से सुरक्षित रखने में मदद करता है।)
- c. सुरक्षा; a protective covering or layer
 - i. The carapace serves as a vital defense mechanism for many marine animals. (कवच कई समुद्री जीवों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करता है।)

1142. Striate:

- a. धारियाँ बनाना; to mark with stripes or lines
 - i. The artist chose to striae the canvas with bold colors to create depth. (कलाकार ने गहराई बनाने के लिए कैनवास को धारियों के साथ जीवंत रंगों से सजाने का निर्णय लिया।)
- b. रेखांकित करना; to decorate or adorn with lines
 - i. The fabric was striated, giving it a unique texture. (कपड़ा रेखांकित था, जिसने इसे एक अद्वितीय बनावट दी।)
- c. पट्टियाँ बनाना; to form or arrange in lines
 - i. The landscape was striated with rows of trees along the path. (परिवर्ष में पथ के किनारे पेड़ों की पंक्तियाँ बनाई गई थीं।)

1143. Ferocious:

- a. बर्बर; savagely fierce or intense
 - i. The ferocious storm caused widespread damage in the coastal towns. (बर्बर तूफान ने तटवर्ती शहरों में व्यापक नुकसान पहुँचाया।)
- b. क्रूर; aggressive and violent
 - i. The ferocious predator stalked its prey in the dense forest. (क्रूर शिकारी ने घनी वन में अपने शिकार का पीछा किया।)
- c. उत्तम; extreme in intensity
 - i. She gave a ferocious performance that left the audience in awe. (उसने एक उत्तम प्रदर्शन दिया जिसने दर्शकों को स्तब्ध कर दिया।)

1144. Snare:

- a. फंदा; a trap for capturing animals
 - i. The hunter set a snare in hopes of catching rabbits. (शिकारी ने खरगोश पकड़ने की उम्मीद में एक फंदा लगाया।)
- b. फँसाना; to catch or trap someone or something
 - i. The deceitful advertisement was designed to snare unsuspecting customers. (धोखेबाज़ विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य बेखबर ग्राहकों को फँसाना था।)
- c. बाधित करना; to catch in a difficult situation
 - i. She was caught in a snare of lies that made it hard to escape. (वह झूठों के फंदे में फँस गई थी जिसने निकलना मुश्किल कर दिया।)

1145. Crosshairs:

- a. क्रॉसहैयर; the intersecting lines in the viewfinder of a scope or sight
 - i. The marksman aligned his rifle with the crosshairs for an accurate shot. (ध्यान केंद्रित करने वाले ने सटीक शॉट के लिए अपनी राइफल को क्रॉसहैयर के साथ संरेखित किया।)
- b. लक्ष्यीकरण; a point of focus or aim
 - i. The sniper waited patiently, keeping his target within the crosshairs. (स्नाइपर ने धैर्यपूर्वक इंतजार किया, अपने लक्ष्य को क्रॉसहैयर में रखते हुए।)
- c. ध्यान केन्द्रित करना; the precise point where two lines intersect
 - i. She felt like she was often in the crosshairs of criticism from her peers. (उसे ऐसा महसूस होता था कि वह अक्सर अपने साथियों की आलोचना के क्रॉसहैयर में होती है।)

1146. Alley:

- a. गली; a narrow passageway between buildings
 - i. The restaurant is located on a quaint alley behind the main street. (रेस्टोरेंट मुख्य सड़क के पीछे एक सुंदर गली में स्थित है।)
- b. पीछे का रास्ता; a route or path often used for shortcuts
 - i. They decided to walk through the alley to avoid the heavy traffic. (उन्होंने भारी ट्रैफिक से बचने के लिए गली से चलने का निर्णय लिया।)
- c. स्पोर्ट्स का एक विशेष क्षेत्र; a long, narrow area for specific games
 - i. The bowling alley was filled with families enjoying the weekend. (बोलिंग गली परिवारों से भरी थी जो सप्ताहांत का आनंद ले रहे थे।)

1147. Lampposts:

- a. लटके हुए बल्ब; tall structures that hold lights to illuminate streets or areas
 - i. The streets were lined with lampposts providing light during the night. (सड़कों के किनारे लटके हुए बल्ब थे जो रात के समय रोशनी प्रदान करते थे।)
- b. सड़क प्रकाश; poles supporting street lighting
 - i. The new lampposts were installed to improve safety in the neighborhood. (नए लटके हुए बल्बों को पड़ोस में सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए स्थापित किया गया।)
- c. प्रकाश स्रोत; structures that serve as sources of light in public spaces
 - i. Children played near the lampposts, creating a cheerful atmosphere. (बच्चे लटके हुए बल्बों के पास खेलते थे, जिससे एक खुशहाल वातावरण बनता था।)

1148. Hypermedicated:

- a. अत्यधिक चिकित्सा; receiving an excessive amount of medication
 - i. The doctor was concerned that the patient was hypermedicated and needed to reassess their treatment plan. (डॉक्टर को चिंता थी कि रोगी अत्यधिक चिकित्सा में है और उन्हें अपने उपचार योजना का पुनर्मूल्यांकन करने की आवश्यकता है।)

- b. ओवरडोज़; being prescribed too many medications
 - i. Being hypermedicated can lead to serious side effects and health complications. (अत्यधिक चिकित्सा से गंभीर दुष्प्रभाव और स्वास्थ्य जटिलताएँ हो सकती हैं।)
- c. दवा की भरमार; taking more medication than necessary
 - i. She realized she was hypermedicated when her symptoms worsened rather than improved. (उसे एहसास हुआ कि वह अत्यधिक चिकित्सा में है जब उसके लक्षण सुधारने के बजाय बिगड़ गए।)

1149. Wade:

- a. चलना; to walk through water or another liquid
 - i. He had to wade through the shallow river to reach the other side. (उसे दूसरी तरफ पहुँचने के लिए उथले नदी में चलना पड़ा।)
- b. गहराई में जाना; to proceed with difficulty or effort
 - i. The children waded in the pond, looking for fish. (बच्चे तालाब में मछलियों की तलाश करते हुए गहराई में गए।)
- c. संघर्ष करना; to move through something with difficulty
 - i. She waded through the paperwork to find the important document. (उसने महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावेज़ खोजने के लिए पेपरवर्क में संघर्ष किया।)

1150. Catatonic:

- a. कैटाटोनिक; characterized by a lack of movement or response
 - i. The patient was in a catatonic state, unresponsive to verbal stimuli. (रोगी एक कैटाटोनिक अवस्था में था, वर्बल उत्तेजनाओं के प्रति अनुत्तरदायी।)
- b. अचल; showing a state of stupor or rigidity
 - i. During the episode, he became catatonic and could not react to his surroundings. (एपिसोड के दौरान, वह अचल हो गया और अपने चारों ओर के लिए प्रतिक्रिया नहीं कर सका।)
- c. मानसिक स्थिति; relating to a mental state where one cannot move or speak
 - i. Catatonic symptoms can occur in various psychiatric disorders. (कैटाटोनिक लक्षण विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक विकारों में हो सकते हैं।)

1151. Resources:

- a. संसाधन; materials or assets used for support
 - i. The organization allocated resources to help the local community. (संस्थान ने स्थानीय समुदाय की मदद के लिए संसाधनों का आवंटन किया।)
- b. आपूर्ति; supplies or provisions
 - i. We need to manage our resources wisely to ensure sustainability. (हमें स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने आपूर्ति को समझदारी से प्रबंधित करने की आवश्यकता है।)
- c. साधन; means of support or aid
 - i. The library provides valuable resources for research and learning. (पुस्तकालय अनुसंधान और अध्ययन के लिए मूल्यवान संसाधन प्रदान करता है।)

1152. Diabolical:

- a. दुष्ट; extremely evil or wicked
 - i. The villain's diabolical plan shocked everyone in the room. (खलनायक की दुष्ट योजना ने कमरे में सभी को हैरान कर दिया।)
- b. शैतानी; relating to or like a devil

- i. His diabolical laughter echoed through the dark alley. (उसकी शैतानी हंसी अंधेरी गली में गूंज उठी।)
- c. बहुत बुरा; outrageously bad or unpleasant
 - i. The diabolical conditions of the prison were widely criticized. (जेल की बहुत बुरी स्थिति की व्यापक रूप से आलोचना की गई।)

1153. Value:

- a. अहमियत (by Sahil):
 - i. Understanding the importance of this project, everyone gave it priority. (इस परियोजना की अहमियत को समझते हुए, सभी ने इसे प्राथमिकता दी।)
- b. मूल्य; the importance or worth of something
 - i. The value of education cannot be underestimated. (शिक्षा का मूल्य कम करके नहीं आंका जा सकता।)
- c. मूल्यांकन; a principle or standard of behavior
 - i. Honesty is a core value in our organization. (ईमानदारी हमारी संस्था में एक मूल मूल्य है।)
- d. लाभ; monetary worth or financial significance
 - i. The value of the property has increased over the years. (सम्पत्ति का मूल्य वर्षों में बढ़ गया है।)

1154. **Muffled voice** का हिंदी में अर्थ होता है "दबाया हुआ" या "मद्धम"। इसे ऐसी ध्वनि के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जाता है जो स्पष्ट या जोरदार न हो, जैसे कि कोई आवाज जो किसी रुकावट या बाधा के कारण धीमी या दब सी गई हो। उदाहरण के लिए, "मफ्लड साउंड" का मतलब होगा "दबी हुई आवाज"।

1155. Marshal:

- a. गणना करना; to arrange or organize
 - i. The event coordinator will marshal all the volunteers before the festival begins. (कार्यक्रम समन्वयक त्योहार शुरू होने से पहले सभी स्वयंसेवकों को व्यवस्थित करेगा।)
- b. सहेजना; to gather or assemble
 - i. The general ordered his troops to marshal for an inspection. (जनरल ने अपने सैनिकों को निरीक्षण के लिए सहेजने का आदेश दिया।)
- c. निर्देशित करना; to guide or direct in a specific manner
 - i. The teacher tried to marshal the students' attention during the lecture. (शिक्षक ने व्याख्यान के दौरान छात्रों का ध्यान निर्देशित करने की कोशिश की।)

d. Who is marshal in a building

- i. A "marshal" in a building typically refers to a fire marshal or a safety marshal. These individuals are responsible for ensuring the safety and security of the building's occupants, especially in emergency situations. Their roles can include:
 - 1. Fire Marshal: Ensures compliance with fire safety regulations, inspects fire safety equipment, and may conduct fire drills or evacuations. They often work for government agencies or the fire department.
 - 2. Safety Marshal: Focuses on general safety, including emergency evacuations, ensuring exits are clear, and helping during drills or emergencies.
- ii. In some cases, particularly during events or in large buildings, "marshal" may refer to individuals who oversee the orderly evacuation of people during an emergency. Their specific duties depend on the context and local regulations.

1156. Comfort:

- a. आराम; a state of physical ease and freedom from pain or constraint
 - i. She found comfort in her favorite chair after a long day. (लंबे दिन के बाद उसने अपने पसंदीदा कुर्सी में आराम पाया।)
- b. सहयोग; consolation or relief
 - i. The words of encouragement provided her with comfort during tough times. (प्रोत्साहक शब्दों ने उसे कठिन समय में सहारा दिया।)
- c. संतोष; a feeling of contentment or well-being
 - i. The warmth of the blanket brought her a sense of comfort on a cold night. (रात को ठंड में कंबल की गर्मी ने उसे संतोष की अनुभूति दी।)

1157. Prosperity:

- a. समृद्धि; the state of being prosperous or successful, especially in financial or economic terms
 - i. A country's prosperity often depends on its natural resources and industrial development. (एक देश की समृद्धि अक्सर इसके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और औद्योगिक विकास पर निर्भर करती है।)
- b. विकास; growth or advancement
 - i. Education plays a crucial role in individual and community prosperity. (शिक्षा व्यक्तिगत और सामुदायिक समृद्धि में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।)
- c. लाभ; wealth or abundance
 - i. The festival celebrated the prosperity of the harvest season. (त्योहार ने फसल के मौसम की समृद्धि का जश्न मनाया।)

1158. Catharsis:

- a. मानसिक राहत; the process of releasing strong or repressed emotions
 - i. Writing in her journal provided her with a sense of catharsis after a long day. (अपने जर्नल में लिखने से उसे एक लंबे दिन के बाद मानसिक राहत मिली।)
- b. भावनिक शुद्धिकरण; emotional cleansing or purification
 - i. Many people find catharsis through art or music. (कई लोग कला या संगीत के माध्यम से भावनिक शुद्धिकरण खोजते हैं।)
- c. मनोवैज्ञानिक उपचार; a therapeutic release of emotions
 - i. The therapist encouraged her to engage in activities that would allow for catharsis. (थेरेपिस्ट ने उसे ऐसी गतिविधियों में संलग्न होने के लिए प्रेरित किया जो मानसिक राहत प्रदान करें।)

1159. Masochist:

- a. आत्म-पीड़क; a person who derives pleasure from their own pain or humiliation
 - i. He identified as a masochist, finding enjoyment in challenging and difficult situations. (वह आत्म-पीड़क के रूप में पहचाना गया, जो कठिन और चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में आनंद पाता था।)
- b. दुख सहने वाला; someone who seeks out pain as a form of pleasure
 - i. In some relationships, one partner may be a masochist who enjoys being dominated. (कुछ संबंधों में, एक साथी आत्म-पीड़क हो सकता है जो प्रभुत्व में आनंद लेता है।)
- c. मानसिकता; a mindset that finds gratification in suffering

- i. Understanding the complexities of a masochist's psychology can be quite fascinating. (एक आत्म-पीड़िक की मनोवैज्ञानिक जटिलताओं को समझना काफी रोचक हो सकता है।)

1160. **Impetus:**

- a. प्रेरणा; a driving force or motivation
 - i. The novel's success provided the impetus for the author to write a sequel. (उपन्यास की सफलता ने लेखक को एक अनुक्रम लिखने की प्रेरणा दी।)
- b. प्रेरक शक्ति; an influence that stimulates action or development
 - i. The funding boosted the research project by giving it the necessary impetus. (फंडिंग ने शोध परियोजना को आवश्यक प्रेरक शक्ति देकर बढ़ावा दिया।)
- c. गति; a force that causes something to happen or move
 - i. The recent events acted as an impetus for change in the organization. (हालिया घटनाओं ने संगठन में बदलाव के लिए गति दी।)

1161. **Family Friends**:

- a. पारिवारिक मित्र; friends who are closely associated with a family
 - i. Our family friends often join us for holiday celebrations. (हमारे पारिवारिक मित्र अक्सर छुट्टियों के उत्सवों में हमारे साथ शामिल होते हैं।)
- b. करीबी जानकार; friends who are regarded as part of the family
 - i. The children grew up considering family friends as their extended relatives. (बच्चे बड़े हुए और पारिवारिक मित्रों को अपने विस्तारित रिश्तेदारों के रूप में मानते थे।)
- c. सामाजिक समर्थन; companionship that offers social support within family dynamics
 - i. Having family friends can provide a great source of emotional support during tough times. (पारिवारिक मित्रों का होना कठिन समय में भावनात्मक समर्थन का एक बड़ा स्रोत हो सकता है।)

1162. "Speciesist" refers to the belief or practice of treating members of one species, typically humans, as superior to members of other species, leading to discrimination or unfair treatment of non-human animals.

1163. **Affright:**

- a. भय; a feeling of fear or terror
 - i. The sudden noise filled her with affright. (अचानकचे शोर ने उसे भय से भर दिया।)
- b. डराना; to frighten or alarm
 - i. The startling image was meant to affright the audience. (चौंकाने वाली छवि का उद्देश्य दर्शकों को डराना था।)
- c. आतंकित करना; to cause someone to feel extreme fear
 - i. The ghost story was designed to affright even the bravest soul. (भूत की कहानी को सबसे बहादुर आत्मा को भी आतंकित करने के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया था।)

1164. **Shabby:**

- a. जीर्ण-शीर्ण; Worn out, old or in poor condition.
 - i. *The shabby house looked like it hadn't been painted in years.* (वह जीर्ण-शीर्ण घर ऐसा लग रहा था जैसे कई सालों से रंग नहीं किया गया हो।)
- b. मलीन; Unkempt or untidy in appearance.
 - i. *His clothes were shabby and wrinkled.* (उसके कपड़े मलीन और सिकुड़े हुए थे।)
- c. निकृष्ट; Low quality or inferior.
 - i. *The shabby service left the customers unsatisfied.* (उस निकृष्ट सेवा ने ग्राहकों को असंतुष्ट कर दिया।)

1165. Venerable:

- a. आदरणीय; respected due to age or wisdom
 - i. The venerable scholar was honored with a lifetime achievement award.
(आदरणीय विद्वान को जीवन की उपलब्धियों के लिए सम्मानित किया गया।)
- b. प्रतिष्ठित; having a dignified status
 - i. His venerable position in the community made his opinions highly valued.
(समुदाय में उनकी प्रतिष्ठित स्थिति ने उनके विचारों को अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया।)
- c. वरिष्ठ; worthy of reverence or respect
 - i. The venerable traditions of the culture are preserved through generations.
(संस्कृति की वरिष्ठ परंपराएँ पीढ़ियों के माध्यम से संरक्षित की जाती हैं।)

1166. Chainsaw:

- a. श्रृंखला आरा; a power tool used for cutting wood
 - i. He used a chainsaw to quickly cut down the fallen tree. (उसने गिरे हुए पेड़ को जल्दी काटने के लिए श्रृंखला आरा का उपयोग किया।)
- b. Similar word:
 - i. **Handsaw:** हाथ से चलाया जाने वाला आरा; a manual saw used for cutting wood
 - 1. He used a handsaw to cut the wooden board into smaller pieces. (उसने लकड़ी के बोर्ड को छोटे टुकड़ों में काटने के लिए हाथ से चलाए जाने वाले आरा का उपयोग किया।)

1167. Lumber:

- a. लकड़ी; timber that has been processed into beams and planks
 - i. The carpenter purchased lumber to build the new deck. (कारीगर ने नए डेक बनाने के लिए लकड़ी खरीदी।)

1168. Shred:

- a. टुकड़े करना; to cut or tear something into very small pieces
 - i. She decided to shred the documents to protect her privacy. (उसने अपनी गोपनीयता की रक्षा के लिए दस्तावेज़ों को टुकड़े करने का निर्णय लिया।)
- b. चीरना; to rip or cut into strips
 - i. You can shred the cheese for the pizza to make it melt better. (आप पिज्जा के लिए पनीर को चीर सकते हैं ताकि यह बेहतर पिघले।)
- c. बर्बाद करना; to destroy something by cutting into pieces
 - i. The old files were shredded to ensure no sensitive information was leaked.
(पुराने फाइलों को संवेदनशील जानकारी लीक होने से बचाने के लिए नष्ट कर दिया गया था।)

1169. Summon:

- a. बुलाना; to call upon someone to be present
 - i. The manager decided to summon all the employees for an urgent meeting.
(प्रबंधक ने सभी कर्मचारियों को एक तत्काल बैठक के लिए बुलाने का निर्णय लिया।)
- b. आमंत्रित करना; to request someone's presence
 - i. She had to summon the courage to speak in front of the large audience. (उसके लिए बड़े दर्शकों के सामने बोलने के लिए साहस बुलाना पड़ा।)
- c. आदेश देना; to call forth or bring forth
 - i. The king could summon his advisors at any time for counsel. (राजा किसी भी समय अपने सलाहकारों को सलाह के लिए बुला सकता था।)

1170. Contraption:

- a. यंत्र; a machine or device that seems strange or unnecessarily complicated

- i. He built a peculiar contraption to simplify his daily chores. (उसने अपनी दैनिक कार्यों को सरल बनाने के लिए एक अजीब यंत्र बनाया।)
- b. यांत्रिक उपकरण; a mechanical device or gadget
 - i. The inventor's latest contraption sparked curiosity among the audience. (आविष्कारक के नवीनतम यांत्रिक उपकरण ने श्रोताओं में जिज्ञासा पैदा की।)
- c. असामान्य संरचना; a makeshift or unusual apparatus
 - i. The old barn was filled with various contraptions from his past projects. (पुरानी गोदाम में उसके पिछले प्रोजेक्ट्स से विभिन्न असामान्य संरचनाएँ भरी हुई थीं।)

1171. Leverage:

- a. प्रभावी मूल्य; the use of a tool or advantage to maximize outcomes
 - i. The company used its financial leverage to expand into new markets. (कंपनी ने नए बाजारों में फैलने के लिए अपने वित्तीय प्रभावी मूल्य का उपयोग किया।)
- b. बल; the power to influence a situation or people
 - i. His experience gave him leverage in negotiations. (उसका अनुभव उसे बातचीत में प्रभावी बनाया।)
- c. रणनीतिक लाभ; the strategic advantage gained in a competitive situation
 - i. By leveraging their unique skills, they secured a beneficial partnership. (अपने अद्वितीय कौशल का प्रभावी उपयोग करके, उन्होंने एक लाभकारी साझेदारी सुनिश्चित की।)

1172. Shard:

- a. एक टुकड़ा; a fragment or a small piece, often sharp-edged
 - i. She cut her finger on a shard of glass that was on the floor. (वह फर्श पर पड़े कांच के एक टुकड़े पर अपने ऊंगली काट लिया।)
- b. विभाजन; a part of a database that is divided to scale and manage data
 - i. The database is designed with multiple shards to improve performance. (डेटाबेस को प्रदर्शन सुधारने के लिए कई विभाजनों के साथ डिज़ाइन किया गया है।)
- c. खंड; a piece of a larger object, such as pottery or metal
 - i. Archaeologists found shards of ancient pottery during the excavation. (पुरातत्वज्ञों ने खुदाई के दौरान प्राचीन मिट्टी के बर्तन के टुकड़े पाए।)

1173. Sharding:

- a. विभाजन; a database architecture pattern that involves breaking data into smaller, more manageable pieces
 - i. Sharding allows for better performance and scalability in large databases. (डेटाबेस के बड़े आकार में बेहतर प्रदर्शन और स्केलेबिलिटी के लिए विभाजन करना संभव बनाता है।)
- b. डेटा वितरण; the process of distributing data across multiple servers or instances
 - i. The application uses sharding to ensure that no single server becomes a bottleneck. (ऐप्लिकेशन ऐसा विभाजन करता है ताकि कोई एकल सर्वर बाधा न बने।)
- c. चुनौतीपूर्ण; a technique to handle large datasets efficiently
 - i. By implementing sharding, we can handle millions of requests simultaneously without slowing down. (विभाजन लागू करके, हम बिना धीमे हुए लाखों अनुरोधों को एक साथ संभाल सकते हैं।)

1174. Throughput:

- a. उत्पादन क्षमता; the amount of material or items passing through a system or process
 - i. The factory increased its throughput by implementing new machinery. (कारखाने ने नई मशीनरी को लागू करके अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ा दी।)

- b. प्रदर्शन; the rate at which something is processed or completed
 - i. Network throughput is crucial for ensuring fast internet speeds. (नेटवर्क उत्पादन क्षमता तेज़ इंटरनेट गति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।)
- c. कार्य निष्पादन; the efficiency of a system in performing tasks
 - i. Improving throughput in logistics can lead to significant cost savings. (लॉजिस्टिक्स में उत्पादकता बढ़ाना महत्वपूर्ण लागत बचत कर सकता है।)

1175. Majesty:

- a. भव्यता; the quality of being majestic or grand
 - i. The majesty of the mountain range left everyone in awe. (पहाड़ी शृंखला की भव्यता ने सभी को स्तब्ध कर दिया।)
- b. समाट या समाजी का संबोधन; a title used to show respect to a king or queen
 - i. Their Majesty will attend the royal gala this evening. (उनकी भव्यता इस शाम शाही गाला में भाग लेंगी।)
- c. आभा; a sense of dignity or superiority
 - i. The painting captured the majesty of the royal palace perfectly. (चित्र ने शाही महल की आभा को पूरी तरह से दर्शाया।)

1176. Damned:

- a. शापित; condemned, often to eternal punishment
 - i. He believed that a life of wrongdoing would lead to a damned existence. (उसे विश्वास था कि wrongdoing से भरी जिंदगी शापित जीवन का नेतृत्व करेगी।)
- b. अत्यधिक नाशवान; cursed or doomed
 - i. The project was considered damned from the start due to poor planning. (इस परियोजना को खराब योजना के कारण शुरुआत से ही नाशवान माना गया।)
- c. निराशाजनक; extremely bad or unfortunate
 - i. The weather was damned miserable during their vacation. (उनकी छुट्टी के दौरान मौसम अत्यधिक निराशाजनक था।)

1177. Malignancy:

- a. गर्भ; the quality of being harmful or dangerous, often relating to cancer
 - i. The doctor diagnosed her with a malignancy that required immediate treatment. (डॉक्टर ने उसका निदान किया कि उसे गर्भ है जिससे तुरंत उपचार की आवश्यकता है।)
- b. घातकता; the state of being malignant or invasive
 - i. Early detection of malignancy can significantly improve treatment outcomes. (गर्भ का जल्द पता लगाना उपचार परिणामों में काफी सुधार कर सकता है।)
- c. नकारात्मकता; a disposition to cause harm
 - i. His malignancy towards his rivals was well-known in the community. (उनकी प्रतिस्पर्धियों के प्रति नकारात्मकता समुदाय में अच्छी तरह से जात थी।)

1178. Sarcoma:

- a. सर्कोमा; a type of cancer that arises from connective tissues
 - i. The patient was diagnosed with sarcoma, requiring specialized treatment options. (रोगी को सर्कोमा का निदान किया गया, जिससे विशेष उपचार विकल्पों की आवश्यकता हुई।)
- b. ऊतक कैंसर; cancer affecting bones, muscles, fat, and other connective tissues
 - i. There are several subtypes of sarcoma that affect different parts of the body. (सर्कोमा के कई उपप्रकार होते हैं जो शरीर के विभिन्न भागों को प्रभावित करते हैं।)
- c. घातक ट्यूमर; a malignant tumor originating in supportive or connective tissues

- i. Treatment for sarcoma often includes surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.
(सर्कोमा का उपचार अक्सर सर्जरी, विकिरण, और कीमोथेरेपी शामिल करता है।)

1179. Earnestly:

- a. गंभीरता से; in a serious and sincere manner
 - i. She spoke earnestly about her commitment to the project. (उसने परियोजना के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता के बारे में गंभीरता से बात की।)
- b. तत्परता से; with intense sincerity and determination
 - i. He earnestly pleaded for a second chance to prove himself. (उसने खुद को साबित करने के लिए एक और अवसर के लिए तत्परता से प्रार्थना की।)
- c. निष्ठा से; with deep conviction and focus
 - i. The volunteers worked earnestly to help those in need. (स्वयंसेवकों ने जरूरतमंदों की मदद करने के लिए निष्ठा से काम किया।)

1180. Antedate:

- a. पूर्व निर्धारित करना; to date something with an earlier date
 - i. The letter was antedated to make it seem more urgent. (पत्र को अधिक तत्काल दिखाने के लिए पूर्व निर्धारित किया गया था।)
- b. पहले आना; to precede in time or occurrence
 - i. They chose to antedate the contract to align with previous agreements. (उन्होंने पिछले समझौतों के साथ संरेखित करने के लिए अनुबंध को पहले आना चुना।)
- c. प्राचीनता संकेत देना; to indicate an earlier period or time
 - i. The findings antedate previous archaeological discoveries in the region. (ये निष्कर्ष क्षेत्र में पहले के पुरातात्त्विक खोजों से पहले आते हैं।)

1181. Embody:

- a. समाहित करना; to give a tangible or visible form to an idea or quality
 - i. The sculpture seemed to embody the spirit of freedom. (मूर्ति ने स्वतंत्रता की आत्मा को समाहित किया।)
- b. प्रतिनिधित्व करना; to represent or symbolize something
 - i. She aims to embody the values of integrity and honesty in her work. (वह अपने कार्य में ईमानदारी और सत्यनिष्ठा के मूल्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहती है।)
- c. रूप देना; to manifest or exhibit
 - i. His actions embody the principles he stands for. (उसके कार्य उन सिद्धांतों को रूप देते हैं जिनके लिए वह खड़ा है।)

1182. Repose:

- a. विश्राम; a state of rest or tranquility
 - i. After a long day of work, she found repose in a peaceful garden. (एक लंबे काम के दिन के बाद, उसने एक शांत बगीचे में विश्राम पाया।)
- b. शांति; calmness or peacefulness
 - i. The repose of the mountains made her feel at ease. (पहाड़ियों की शांति ने उसे आरामदायक महसूस कराया।)
- c. विश्रांति; a period of rest or relaxation
 - i. He took a moment of repose to gather his thoughts before the meeting. (बैठक से पहले अपने विचारों को एकत्र करने के लिए उसने विश्रांति का एक क्षण लिया।)

1183. Wring:

- a. निचोड़ना; to twist or squeeze to force liquid out

- i. She had to wring the water out of the wet cloth before using it. (उसे उपयोग करने से पहले गीले कपड़े से पानी निचोड़ना पड़ा।)
- b. मोड़ना; to twist or contort
 - i. He wrung his hands anxiously while waiting for the news. (खबर का इंतज़ार करते समय उसने चिंतित होकर अपने हाथ मोड़े।)
- c. दबाना; to squeeze forcibly
 - i. The farmer wrung the neck of the chicken for the meal. (किसान ने भोजन के लिए मुर्गी का गला टबाया।)

1184. Loafing:

- a. आलस्य करना; to spend time in a relaxed manner without any specific purpose
 - i. He spent the afternoon loafing around the house instead of doing his homework. (उसने अपने घर के चारों ओर आलस्य करते हुए दोपहर बिताई बजाय इसके कि वह अपना होमवर्क करे।)
- b. बेकार समय बिताना; to idle away time
 - i. The kids were loafing at the park, enjoying a carefree day. (बच्चे पार्क में बेकार समय बिता रहे थे, एक बेफिक्र दिन का आनंद ले रहे थे।)
- c. बिना किसी काम के; being inactive or unproductive
 - i. She dislikes loafing when there are so many tasks to be done. (उसे आलस्य करना पसंद नहीं है जब बहुत सारे कार्य करने के लिए हैं।)

1185. Discrepancy:

- a. असंगति; a difference or inconsistency between two or more facts or figures
 - i. The accountant noticed a discrepancy in the financial reports. (लेखाकार ने वित्तीय रिपोर्ट में एक असंगति देखी।)
- b. भिन्नता; a lack of agreement or harmony
 - i. There was a discrepancy between what she said and what was actually done. (उसने जो कहा और वास्तव में जो किया गया उसके बीच एक भिन्नता थी।)
- c. विरोधाभास; a contradiction or divergence
 - i. The discrepancy in their testimonies raised suspicion during the investigation. (उनकी गवाहियों में विरोधाभास ने जांच के दौरान संदेह उत्पन्न किया।)

1186. Impassible:

- a. बाधित; unable to be passed through or crossed
 - i. After the heavy rain, the road became impassible due to flooding. (भारी बारिश के बाद, बाढ़ के कारण सड़क बाधित हो गई।)
- b. अव्यवधान; unable to be penetrated or traversed
 - i. The dense forest was impassible for vehicles without proper equipment. (घनी जंगल उन वाहनों के लिए अव्यवधान थी जिनमें उचित उपकरण नहीं थे।)
- c. अप्रवेशीय; not allowing passage or entry
 - i. The mountain range was impassible during the harsh winter months. (कठोर सर्दी के महीनों में पर्वत शृंखला अप्रवेशीय थी।)

1187. Rifts:

- a. फटने; a crack, split, or break in something
 - i. The earthquake caused several rifts in the ground. (भूकंप ने जमीन में कई फटने पैदा किए।)
- b. विभाजन; a serious break in friendly relations

- i. There were rifts between the two families that took years to mend. (दो परिवारों के बीच विभाजन था जो ठीक करने में वर्षों लग गए।)
- c. अंतर; a gap or difference in beliefs or opinions
 - i. Rifts in the organization led to disagreements on project direction. (संस्थान में अंतरों ने परियोजना के दिशा पर असहमतियों को जन्म दिया।)

1188. Nostalgic:

- a. पुरानी यादों में खोया हुआ; feeling a sentimental longing for the past
 - i. Listening to that song made her feel nostalgic about her childhood. (वह गीत सुनकर उसे अपने बचपन की यादें ताज़ा हो गईं।)
- b. विड़ानात्मक; characterized by wistful affection for the past
 - i. The film was nostalgic, capturing the essence of the 1980s perfectly. (फिल्म पुरानी यादों में खोयी हुई थी, जिसने 1980 के दशक की आत्मा को पूरी तरह से दर्शाया।)
- c. अतीत की याद; evoking memories of a bygone era
 - i. His nostalgic trips to his hometown often left him reflecting on old times. (अपने गृहनगर के प्रति उसकी पुरानी यादों ने उसे अक्सर पुराने समय पर विचार करने पर मजबूर कर दिया।)

1189. Affectation:

- a. बनावटीपन; behavior, speech, or writing that is artificial and designed to impress
 - i. Her affectation of sophistication was obvious to everyone in the room. (उसका बनावटीपन सभी को कमरे में स्पष्ट था।)
- b. जिटलता; a deliberate pretense or exaggeration
 - i. The author's affectation in his writing style made the book difficult to read. (लेखक के लेखन शैली में जिटलता ने किताब को पढ़ना कठिन बना दिया।)
- c. दिखावा; an expression or behavior that is not genuine
 - i. He spoke with an affectation that suggested he was trying too hard to fit in. (उसने एक दिखावे के साथ बात की जो संकेत करता था कि वह खुद को समेटने के लिए बहुत प्रयास कर रहा है।)

1190. Fierce:

- a. तीव्र; having or displaying a violent or intense nature
 - i. The fierce storm caused widespread damage across the region. (तीव्र तूफान ने क्षेत्र में व्यापक नुकसान पहुँचाया।)
- b. आक्रामक; fierce in competition or aggression
 - i. She had a fierce determination to succeed in her career. (उसमें अपने करियर में सफल होने की तीव्र इच्छा थी।)
- c. शक्तिशाली; intense in strength or fervor
 - i. The fierce debate over the policy lasted for hours. (नीति के बारे में तीव्र बहस कई घंटों तक चली।)

1191. Chagrin:

- a. निराशा; a feeling of distress or embarrassment
 - i. To her chagrin, she realized she had forgotten her presentation notes. (उसकी निराशा में, उसने महसूस किया कि वह अपने प्रस्तुतीकरण के नोट्स भूल गई थी।)
- b. खेद; a feeling of disappointment or annoyance
 - i. His chagrin was evident when he missed the winning goal. (जब उसने जीतने वाला गोल चूक दिया, तो उसकी खेद स्पष्ट था।)
- c. शर्मिंदगी; a state of discomfort due to failure or humiliation

i. She felt a deep chagrin after making a mistake in front of her colleagues. (अपने सहयोगियों के सामने गलती करने के बाद उसे गहरी शर्मिंदगी महसूस हुई।)

1192. **Sneak:**

- a. चुपचाप जाना; to move quietly and furtively
 - i. He tried to sneak out of the house without waking anyone up. (उसने किसी को जगाए बिना घर से चुपचाप बाहर निकलने की कोशिश की।)
- b. चोरी-छिपे करना; to do something secretly or stealthily
 - i. They plan to sneak into the party without an invitation. (वे बिना आमंत्रण के पार्टी में चोरी-छुपे जाने की योजना बना रहे हैं।)
- c. गोपनीयता; a person who informs on others or behaves in a deceitful manner
 - i. She didn't want to be known as a sneak among her friends. (वह नहीं चाहती थी कि उसे अपनी मित्रों में चोर के रूप में जाना जाए।)

1193. **Quelling:**

- a. शांत करना; to suppress or put an end to something
 - i. The authorities took measures for quelling the disturbances in the area. (प्राधिकारियों ने क्षेत्र में हलचल को शांत करने के लिए कदम उठाए।)
- b. दमन करना; to reduce or diminish
 - i. His calm demeanor helped in quelling the fears of the children. (उसकी शांत स्वभाव ने बच्चों के डर को दमन करने में मदद की।)
- c. नियंत्रण करना; to control or bring under control
 - i. The government's swift action was effective in quelling the protests. (सरकार की त्वरित कार्रवाई प्रदर्शनों को नियंत्रित करने में प्रभावी थी।)

1194. **Amassing:**

- a. इकट्ठा करना; to gather together or accumulate
 - i. She spent years amassing a collection of rare coins. (उसने दुर्लभ सिक्कों का संग्रह इकट्ठा करने में साल बिताए।)
- b. संचय करना; to accumulate or build up, typically in large quantities
 - i. The businessman was amassing wealth through his successful ventures. (व्यापारी अपने सफल उपक्रमों के माध्यम से धन इकट्ठा कर रहा था।)
- c. जमा करना; to collect or gather over time
 - i. They are amassing evidence to support their case in court. (वे अदालत में अपने मामले का समर्थन करने के लिए सबूत इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं।)

1195. **Poise:**

- a. संतुलन; a state of equilibrium or balance
 - i. She maintained her poise even during the stressful situation. (उसने तनावपूर्ण स्थिति के दौरान भी अपना संतुलन बनाए रखा।)
- b. आत्मविश्वास; confidence and grace in bearing or movement
 - i. His calm poise made him a natural leader in the group. (उसकी शांत आत्मविश्वास ने उसे समूह में एक स्वाभाविक नेता बना दिया।)
- c. स्थिरता; composure or steadiness in the face of challenges
 - i. The dancer's poise captivated the audience throughout the performance. (नर्तकी की स्थिरता ने प्रदर्शन के दौरान दर्शकों को मोहित कर दिया।)

1196. **Unimpeachable:**

- a. असंदिग्ध; not able to be doubted or questioned

- i. The scientist presented unimpeachable evidence to support her theory.
(वैज्ञानिक ने अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए असंदिग्ध सबूत प्रस्तुत किए।)
- b. अतुलनीय; incapable of being criticized or blamed
 - i. His unimpeachable character made him a trusted leader. (उसका अतुलनीय चरित्र उसे एक विश्वसनीय नेता बनाता है।)
- c. सुरक्षित; free from fault or error
 - i. The witness provided an unimpeachable account of the events. (गवाह ने घटनाओं का एक सुरक्षित विवरण प्रदान किया।)

1197. Dominican:

- a. डोमिनिकन; relating to the Dominican Republic or the Dominican Order of the Catholic Church
 - i. The Dominican Republic is known for its beautiful beaches and vibrant culture.
(डोमिनिकन गणराज्य अपनी खूबसूरत समुद्र तटों और जीवंत संस्कृति के लिए जाना जाता है।)
- b. डोमिनियन पंथ; a member of the Order of Preachers founded by Saint Dominic
 - i. The Dominican friars are dedicated to preaching and teaching the Gospel.
(डोमिनियन फ्रीर्स का उद्देश्य सुसमाचार का प्रचार और शिक्षा देना है।)
- c. संस्कृति; referring to the customs, traditions, and lifestyle of Dominican people
 - i. The colorful festivals in the Dominican culture attract tourists from around the world. (डोमिनिकन संस्कृति के रंग-बिरंगे त्योहार दुनिया भर के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं।)

1198. Friar:

- a. फ्रीयर; a member of a religious order, typically associated with a life of preaching and community service
 - i. The friar dedicated his life to helping the poor in the community. (फ्रीयर ने समुदाय में गरीबों की मदद करने के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित किया।)
- b. भिक्षु; a member of a mendicant order who lives in a community but is distinct from monks
 - i. The Franciscan friar traveled extensively to spread his beliefs. (फ्रांसिस्कन फ्रीयर ने अपने विश्वासों को फैलाने के लिए काफी यात्रा की।)
- c. धार्मिक शिक्षाविद; a religious figure who often teaches or provides guidance
 - i. The friar organized classes for the children in the village. (फ्रीयर ने गांव के बच्चों के लिए कक्षाओं का आयोजन किया।)

1199. Stymie:

- a. बाधा डालना; to prevent or hinder the progress of
 - i. Technical issues can stymie the development of new software. (तकनीकी समस्याएँ नए सॉफ्टवेयर के विकास में बाधा डाल सकती हैं।)
- b. रोकना; to obstruct or thwart
 - i. The unexpected storm stymied their plans for an outdoor wedding. (अचानक आए तूफान ने उनके बाहरी शादी के कार्यक्रम को रोक दिया।)
- c. कठिनाई पैदा करना; to create difficulties that hinder progress
 - i. His lack of experience stymied his chances of promotion. (उसके अनुभव की कमी ने उसकी पदोन्नति की संभावनाओं में कठिनाई पैदा की।)

1200. Slathering:

- a. बड़े चाव से लगाना; to spread something thickly or liberally

- i. She was slathering peanut butter on her toast for breakfast. (वह नाश्ते के लिए अपनी टोस्ट पर मूँगफली का मक्खन बड़े चाव से लगा रही थी।)
- b. अधिक मात्रा में लगाना; to apply a large amount of a substance
 - i. He was slathering sunscreen all over to protect his skin from the sun. (वह अपनी त्वचा को धूप से बचाने के लिए पूरे शरीर पर सनस्क्रीन लगा रहा था।)
- c. बिखेरना; often used in a more informal or exaggerated context
 - i. The chef was slathering sauce over the pasta to enhance its flavor. (शेफ पास्ता पर स्वाद बढ़ाने के लिए सॉस बड़े चाव से बिखेर रहा था।)

1201. Straw-man:

- a. भ्रामक तर्क; a form of argument or debate that misrepresents an opponent's position to make it easier to attack
 - i. In the debate, he set up a straw-man argument by oversimplifying her viewpoint. (बहस में, उसने उनके दृष्टिकोण को ओवरसिप्लिफाई करके एक भ्रामक तर्क प्रस्तुत किया।)
- b. अन्वेषण; a false or exaggerated version of someone's argument
 - i. The use of a straw-man tactic can undermine a serious discussion. (भ्रामक तर्क की तकनीक का उपयोग एक गंभीर चर्चा को कमज़ोर कर सकता है।)
- c. निराधार; an argument based on a distorted or fabricated version of the original claim
 - i. Instead of addressing the real issues, they focused on a straw-man argument. (वास्तविक मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के बजाय, उन्होंने भ्रामक तर्क पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।)

1202. Dwarf:

- a. बौना; a person or being of unusually small size, often used in mythology and fantasy literature
 - i. In the story, the dwarf was known for his exceptional skills in metalwork. (कहानी में, बौना अपने अद्वितीय धातुकर्म कौशल के लिए जाना जाता था।)
- b. छोटा; something significantly smaller than typical for its kind
 - i. The gardener planted a dwarf variety of apple tree to save space. (बागवानी ने स्थान बचाने के लिए बौने प्रकार के सेब के पेड़ लगाए।)
- c. बाधित करना; to overshadow or lessen in size or importance
 - i. The new skyscraper will dwarf all the other buildings in the area. (नया गगनचुंबी भवन क्षेत्र में सभी अन्य इमारतों को छोटा कर देगा।)

1203. Serendipitous:

- a. सौभाग्यपूर्ण; **occurring by chance** in a happy or beneficial way
 - i. Their serendipitous meeting at the café led to a lifelong friendship. (कैफे में उनका सौभाग्यपूर्ण मिलन एक जीवनभर की दोस्ती का कारण बना।)
- b. आकस्मिक; characterized by unexpected good fortune
 - i. He discovered the old photo while cleaning, a serendipitous find that brought back happy memories. (उसने सफाई करते समय पुरानी तस्वीर खोजी, जो एक आकस्मिक खोज थी जिसने खुशहाल यादें ताज़ा कर दीं।)
- c. असामान्य; relating to something that happens in a fortunate and unexpected manner
 - i. The serendipitous nature of scientific discoveries often leads to breakthrough innovations. (वैज्ञानिक खोजों की असामान्य प्रकृति अक्सर महत्वपूर्ण नवाचारों की ओर ले जाती है।)

1204. Darts:

- a. डार्ट्स; a game in which small, pointed missiles are thrown at a circular target

- i. We enjoyed a fun evening playing darts at the pub. (हमने पब में डार्ट्स खेलते हुए एक मजेदार शाम बिताई।)
- b. परिश्रुत; the pointed missiles used in the game
 - i. He aimed carefully before throwing the dart at the bullseye. (उसने बुल्सआई पर डार्ट फेंकने से पहले सावधानीपूर्वक लक्ष्य बनाया।)
- c. तीव्रता से चलना; to move quickly or suddenly in a specified direction
 - i. The cat darted across the room when it heard a noise. (बिल्ली एक आवाज सुनकर कमरे के आर-पार तेज़ी से टौड़ गई।)

1205. Stipulate:

- a. स्पष्ट करना; to specify or demand as a condition for an agreement
 - i. The contract stipulates that all payments must be made in advance. (अनुबंध स्पष्ट करता है कि सभी भुगतान पहले किए जाने चाहिए।)
- b. शर्त रखना; to require something as part of an agreement
 - i. The school board stipulated that students must maintain a GPA of 3.0 or higher. (स्कूल बोर्ड ने यह शर्त रखी कि छात्रों को 3.0 या उससे अधिक का GPA बनाए रखना होगा।)
- c. निर्धारित करना; to state something in a formal or legally binding manner
 - i. The conditions of the sale were stipulated in the written agreement. (बिक्री की शर्तें लिखित समझौते में निर्धारित की गई थीं।)

1206. Hasty:

- a. जल्दबाज़; done with excessive speed or urgency
 - i. His hasty decision led to several mistakes in the project. (उसके जल्दबाज़ निर्णय ने परियोजना में कई गलतियाँ कीं।)
- b. जल्द ही; quick or hurried
 - i. She made a hasty exit from the meeting to catch her train. (उसने अपनी ट्रेन पकड़ने के लिए बैठक से जल्द ही निकासी की।)
- c. सतही; lacking careful consideration or thought
 - i. The hasty analysis resulted in overlooked details. (जल्दबाज़ विश्लेषण के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विवरणों की अनदेखी हुई।)

1207. Bloviate:

- a. लंबी-लंबी बातें करना; to speak or write at length in a verbose manner
 - i. The politician tended to bloviate during his speeches, often losing the audience's attention. (राजनीतिज्ञ अपनी भाषणों में लंबी-लंबी बातें करने के लिए जाने जाते थे, अक्सर दर्शकों का ध्यान खो देते थे।)
- b. बेमतलब बोलना; to engage in idle or pointless talk
 - i. Rather than getting to the point, he would bloviate about unrelated topics. (बात को समझाने के बजाय, वह अन関連 विषयों पर बेमतलब बोलता था।)
- c. दुरुहता; to use pompous and inflated language
 - i. She found his bloviate style of writing difficult to read. (उसे उसकी दुरुहता से भरी लेखन शैली पढ़ना कठिन लगा।)

1208. Bastion:

- a. किला; a stronghold or fortified place
 - i. The ancient fortress served as a bastion against invaders. (प्राचीन किला आक्रमणकारियों के खिलाफ एक किले के रूप में कार्य करता था।)
- b. अभेद्य स्थान; a place or system that protects or upholds a principle or value

- i. The university has long been a bastion of free speech and academic freedom. (विश्वविद्यालय ने लंबे समय तक मुक्त भाषण और शैक्षणिक स्वतंत्रता का अभेद्य स्थान बनाया है।)
- c. सुरक्षा; a strong defense or support
 - i. The organization acts as a bastion for human rights advocacy. (यह संगठन मानव حقوق की वकालत के लिए एक सुरक्षा के रूप में कार्य करता है।)

1209. Coercive:

- a. बलात्कारी; using force or threats to persuade someone to do something
 - i. The company's coercive tactics to meet sales targets raised ethical concerns. (बिक्री लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कंपनी की बलात्कारी तकनीकें नैतिक चिंताओं को जन्म देती थीं।)
- b. दबाव डालने वाला; involving pressure or intimidation
 - i. He felt overwhelmed by the coercive demands of his boss. (उसे अपने बॉस की दबाव डालने वाली मांगों से अभिभूत महसूस हुआ।)
- c. मजबूर करने वाला; causing someone to act against their will
 - i. The coercive measures implemented by the authorities were criticized by human rights advocates. (प्राधिकारियों द्वारा लागू की गई मजबूर करने वाली कार्रवाईयों की मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ताओं द्वारा निंदा की गई।)

1210. Edicts:

- a. आज्ञाएँ; official orders or proclamations issued by a person in authority
 - i. The king issued several edicts to reform the laws of the kingdom. (राजा ने राज्य के कानूनों में सुधार के लिए कई आज्ञाएँ जारी की।)
- b. विधियां; formal announcements or decrees
 - i. The government's edicts regarding public health were widely discussed. (जन स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में सरकार की विधियों पर व्यापक चर्चा की गई।)
- c. आदेश; commands or regulations that must be followed
 - i. The edicts from the council aimed to enhance community safety. (परिषद की आज्ञाएँ सामुदायिक सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से थीं।)

1211. Fad:

- a. फैशन; a temporary fashion, trend, or craze
 - i. The latest fad in fashion is oversized clothing. (फैशन में नवीनतम फैशन ओवरसाइज कपड़े हैं।)
- b. अस्थायी रुचि; a short-lived enthusiasm or practice
 - i. Collecting rubber bands became a quirky fad among kids last summer. (रबर बैंड इकट्ठा करना पिछले गर्मियों में बच्चों के बीच एक असामान्य रुचि बन गया।)
- c. उथला चलन; a brief popular trend that often lacks substance
 - i. Many fads come and go, but true hobbies last a lifetime. (कई फैशन आते हैं और चले जाते हैं, लेकिन असली शौक जीवन भर बने रहते हैं।)

1212. Arbitrary:

- a. मनमाना; based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system
 - i. The teacher's arbitrary decision to change the date of the exam frustrated the students. (शिक्षक के मनमाने निर्णय ने परीक्षा की तारीख बदलने से छात्रों को निराश कर दिया।)
- b. अनियमित; not fixed by rules or law

- i. The rules seemed arbitrary and often changed without notice. (नियम मनमाने लगते थे और अक्सर बिना नोटिस के बदल जाते थे।)
- c. निराधारित; lacking a definite or standard measure
 - i. The arbitrary deadlines made it difficult for the team to plan effectively. (मनमाने समयसीमाओं ने टीम के लिए प्रभावी योजना बनाना मुश्किल कर दिया।)

1213. **Fungible:**

- a. विनिमेय; **interchangeable** or able to be replaced by another identical item
 - i. Money is a fungible asset, meaning one dollar can easily replace another. (पैसा एक विनिमेय संपत्ति है, जिसका अर्थ है कि एक डॉलर सरलता से दूसरे को बदल सकता है।)
- b. अदला-बदली करने योग्य; capable of being exchanged
 - i. The fungible nature of commodities allows them to be traded easily on the market. (वाणिज्यिक सामग्रियों की अदला-बदली करने योग्य प्रकृति उन्हें बाजार पर सरलता से व्यापारित करने देती है।)
- c. समान मूल्य; having equal value or utility
 - i. Shares in a company are considered fungible since they can be bought and sold without concern for specific identity. (कंपनी के शेयरों को विनिमेय माना जाता है क्योंकि इन्हें विशेष पहचान की चिंता किए बिना खरीदा और बेचा जा सकता है।)

1214. **Searing:**

- a. जलती हुई; extremely hot or burning
 - i. The searing heat of the sun made it difficult to stay outside for long. (सूर्य की जलती हुई गर्मी में लंबे समय तक बाहर रहना मुश्किल हो गया।)
- b. तीव्र; intense or powerful
 - i. She felt a searing pain in her arm after the injury. (चोट के बाद उसे अपनी बांह में तीव्र दर्द महसूस हुआ।)
- c. हृदयविदारक; deeply moving or emotional
 - i. His speech had a searing impact on the audience, leaving many in tears. (उसकी भाषण का हृदयविदारक असर दर्शकों पर पड़ा, जिससे कई लोग आंसूओं में डूब गए।)

1215. **Rouge:**

- a. रंग; a red cosmetic used to color the cheeks
 - i. She applied a bright rouge to enhance her cheekbones. (उसने अपने गालों को उभारने के लिए उज्ज्वल रंग लगाया।)
- b. लालिमारूप; a reddish hue or tone
 - i. The artist chose a deep rouge for the sunset in his painting. (कलाकार ने अपनी पेंटिंग में सूर्योस्त के लिए गहरा लालिमारूप चुना।)
- c. धोखाधड़ी; a term sometimes used to refer to deceptive practices
 - i. The company was accused of using rouge tactics to mislead consumers. (कंपनी पर उपभोक्ताओं को गुमराह करने के लिए धोखाधड़ी के तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करने का आरोप लगा।)

1216. **Bedevels:**

- a. परेशान करना; to cause continual trouble or distress
 - i. The persistent rain bedevils the farmers during the harvest season. (लगातार बारिश किसानों को फसल कटाई के दौरान परेशान करती है।)
- b. उत्पीड़ित करना; to torment or harass
 - i. Her doubts about the decision often bedevil her thoughts at night. (उसके निर्णय के बारे में संदेह अक्सर रात में उसके विचारों को उत्पीड़ित करते हैं।)

c. मानसिक तनाव देना; to plague or vex

- i. He is bedeviled by financial problems that never seem to end. (वह ऐसे वित्तीय समस्याओं से परेशान हैं जो कभी खत्म नहीं होतीं।)

1217. **Berate:**

a. डांटना; to scold or criticize someone angrily

- i. The teacher had to berate the students for talking during the lecture. (शिक्षक को व्याख्यान के दौरान बात करने के लिए छात्रों को डांटना पड़ा।)

b. तिरस्कृत करना; to reprimand or rebuke harshly

- i. He was berated by his boss for missing the deadline. (उसे समय सीमा चूकने के लिए अपने मालिक द्वारा तिरस्कृत किया गया।)

c. भर्त्सना करना; to express sharp disapproval

- i. She berated herself for not preparing adequately for the interview. (उसने इंटरव्यू के लिए पर्याप्त तैयारी न करने पर अपने आपको भर्त्सना किया।)

1218. **Tirade:**

a. लंबा भाषण; a long, angry speech of criticism or accusation

- i. His tirade against the company's policies left everyone in the room uncomfortable. (कंपनी की नीतियों के खिलाफ उसका लंबा भाषण कमरे में मौजूद सभी को असहज छोड़ गया।)

b. तीव्र आलोचना; a vehement verbal attack

- i. The politician launched into a tirade about the current government. (राजनीतिक नेता ने वर्तमान सरकार के खिलाफ तीव्र आलोचना की।)

c. गुस्से भरी बात; an extended expression of anger

- i. After the incident, she delivered a tirade that expressed her frustrations. (घटना के बाद, उसने अपनी निराशाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए गुस्से भरा भाषण दिया।)

1219. **Ballistic:**

a. प्रक्षिप्त; relating to projectiles and their launch

- i. The engineers studied the ballistic trajectory of the missile. (इंजीनियरों ने मिसाइल की प्रक्षिप्त पथ का अध्ययन किया।)

b. गुस्से में; extremely angry or mad

- i. When he found out about the lie, he went ballistic. (जब उसे झूठ के बारे में पता चला, तो वह गुस्से में भड़क उठा।)

c. गतिशीलता; relating to the motion of objects in flight

- i. The ballistic tests were conducted to ensure the safety of the new design. (नए डिज़ाइन की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रक्षिप्त परीक्षण किए गए।)

1220. **Rune:**

a. प्राचीन लिपि; a character from an ancient alphabet used in Germanic languages

- i. The stones were inscribed with runes of an ancient language. (पत्थरों पर एक प्राचीन भाषा की रुनें लिखी हुई थीं।)

b. जादुई संकेत; a symbol believed to have magical significance

- i. In mythology, runes were thought to hold special powers. (नीयतम में, रुने विशेष शक्तियों का धारण करने के लिए जानी जाती थीं।)

c. रहस्य; an inscription with a mysterious or secret meaning

- i. Many historians study runes to uncover the secrets of ancient cultures. (कई इतिहासकार प्राचीन संस्कृतियों के रहस्यों को उजागर करने के लिए रुनों का अध्ययन करते हैं।)

1221. **Catchword:**

- a. सूत्र शब्द, सूचक शब्द, प्रमुख शब्द; a word or phrase that is frequently used and easily remembered
 - i. The campaign's catchword was "Change," resonating with voters. (अभियान का प्रमुख शब्द "परिवर्तन" था, जो मतदाताओं के साथ गूँजता था।)
- b. नारा; a memorable slogan or tagline
 - i. The product's catchword helped it stand out in a crowded market. (उत्पाद का नारा इसे एक प्रतिस्पर्धी बाजार में अलग दिखाने में मदद करता था।)
- c. आकर्षक शब्द; a word that captures attention or interest
 - i. In her presentation, she used a catchword to engage her audience. (अपनी प्रस्तुति में, उसने अपने दर्शकों को संलग्न करने के लिए एक आकर्षक शब्द का उपयोग किया।)

1222. **Attic:**

- a. अटारी; a space or room at the top of a building, typically just below the roof
 - i. They decided to turn the attic into a cozy reading nook. (उन्होंने अटारी को एक आरामदायक पढ़ाई की जगह में बदलने का निर्णय लिया।)
- b. ऊपरी मंजिल; the upper storage area of a house often used for storage
 - i. The attic was filled with old furniture and forgotten treasures. (अटारी पुरानी फर्नीचर और भूले हुए खजाने से भरी हुई थी।)
- c. छत के नीचे स्थान; a place under the roof, often used for various purposes
 - i. The children loved playing hide-and-seek in the attic. (बच्चों को अटारी में छिपने और खेलने में मज़ा आता था।)

1223. **Coaxing:**

- a. मनाना; persuading someone gently or persistently
 - i. She was coaxing her child to eat vegetables by promising a dessert afterward. (वह अपने बच्चे को सब्जियाँ खाने के लिए मनाने की कोशिश कर रही थी, आखिरी में डेसर्ट का वादा करते हुए।)
- b. लुभाना; trying to influence someone in a sweet or gentle manner
 - i. The puppy was coaxing its owner for a treat with its cute antics. (पिल्ला अपने मालिक को अपनी प्यारी हरकतों से एक ट्रीट के लिए लुभा रहा था।)
- c. धीरे-धीरे समझाना; encouraging someone to do something through gentle persuasion
 - i. He spent the afternoon coaxing the plant to grow by providing the right conditions. (उसने पौधे को बढ़ने के लिए सही स्थितियाँ प्रदान करके मनाने में पूरा दिन बिताया।)

1224. **Idiomatic (comes from the word idiom, [wikipedia](#)):**

- a. वाक्यात्मक; relating to or conforming to the natural way of using language.
 - i. She has an idiomatic understanding of English. (उसे अंग्रेजी का वाक्यात्मक ज्ञान है।)
- b. मुहावरेदार; consisting of or containing expressions that have a meaning different from the literal interpretation.
 - i. His speech was filled with idiomatic expressions that made it colorful. (उसकी बातचीत मुहावरेदार अभिव्यक्तियों से भरी हुई थी जिसने इसे रंगीन बना दिया।)

1225. **ingot:**

- a. धातु का टुकड़ा; a piece of metal
 - i. A silver ingot was found in the old treasure chest. (पुराने खजाने की पेटी में एक चांदी का धातु का टुकड़ा मिला।)
- b. बिलेट (धातु); a bar of metal, especially one that has been cast

- i. The factory produced ingots ready for further processing. (कारखाने ने आगे की प्रसंस्करण के लिए तैयार बिलेट बनाए।)

1226. shenanigans:

- a. शरारत; antics or mischievous acts
 - i. The kids got into all sorts of shenanigans during the school trip. (बच्चों ने स्कूल की यात्रा के दौरान हर प्रकार की शरारत की।)
- b. धूर्तता; trickery or deceit
 - i. His shenanigans in the business world eventually caught up with him. (व्यवसायिक दुनिया में उसकी धूर्तता अंततः उसके साथ आई।)

1227. cathedral:

- a. गिरजाघर; a large and important church, often the seat of a bishop
 - i. A beautiful cathedral stood in the center of the city. (एक सुंदर गिरजाघर शहर के केंद्र में खड़ा था।)
- b. धार्मिक केंद्र; a major place of worship
 - i. The cathedral served as a religious center for the entire community. (गिरजाघर पूरे समुदाय के लिए एक धार्मिक केंद्र के रूप में कार्य करता था।)

1228. Pedagogy:

- a. शिक्षाशास्त्र; the art or science of teaching and education
 - i. Effective pedagogy involves understanding the needs of students. (प्रभावी शिक्षाशास्त्र में छात्रों की आवश्यकताओं को समझना शामिल होता है।)
- b. शिक्षण विधि; methods and practices of teaching
 - i. The professor focused on innovative pedagogy to enhance student engagement. (प्राध्यापक ने छात्र सहभागिता बढ़ाने के लिए नवोन्मेषी शिक्षण विधियों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया।)
- c. शिक्षा का सिद्धांत; theories related to education
 - i. Contemporary pedagogy emphasizes critical thinking and collaboration. (आधुनिक शिक्षाशास्त्र आलोचनात्मक सोच और सहयोग पर ज़ोर देता है।)

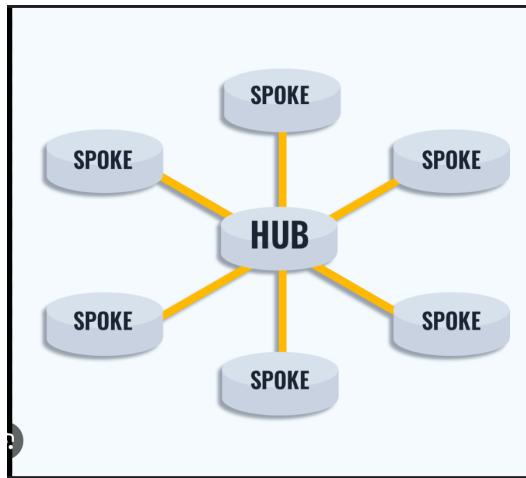
1229. Connotation:

- a. सांकेतिक अर्थ; an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning
 - i. The word "home" has a positive connotation of warmth and comfort. ("घर" का सांकेतिक अर्थ गर्माहट और comfort का सकारात्मक सुझाव देता है।)
- b. निहित अर्थ; an associated or secondary meaning
 - i. In literature, connotation can add depth and richness to the narrative. (साहित्य में, सांकेतिक अर्थ कथा में गहराई और समृद्धि जोड़ सकता है।)
- c. भावार्थ; the emotional or cultural implications connected to a word
 - i. The connotation of "childish" can be seen as both playful and immature. ("बच्चा" का भावार्थ कभी-कभी खेल-खिलौने और अपरिपक्वता दोनों के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।)

1230. Hub-and-spoke:

- a. केंद्रीय और परिधीय; a network model consisting of a central hub and connected spokes
 - i. The airline uses a hub-and-spoke system for efficient flight operations. (एयरलाइन प्रचुर उड़ान संचालन के लिए केंद्रीय और परिधीय प्रणाली का उपयोग करती है।)
- b. केंद्र-बिंदु प्रणाली; a structure where all routes lead to a central point

- i. In logistics, the hub-and-spoke design reduces transportation costs by centralizing distribution. (लॉजिस्टिक्स में, केंद्रीय और परिधीय डिज़ाइन वितरण को केंद्रीकृत करके परिवहन लागत को कम करता है।)
- c. नेटवर्किंग मॉडल; a model used in transportation and communication systems
 - i. Many bike-sharing services use a hub-and-spoke model to optimize accessibility. (कई बाइक-शेयरिंग सेवाएँ पहुंच को अनुकूलित करने के लिए केंद्रीय और परिधीय मॉडल का उपयोग करती हैं।)



d.

1231. **serendipity:**

- a. संयोग; a fortunate coincidence
 - i. Great discoveries are often the result of serendipity. (महान खोजें अक्सर संयोग का परिणाम होती हैं।)
- b. सुखद संयोग; unexpected good fortune
 - i. Finding that old photograph was pure serendipity. (वह पुरानी तस्वीर मिलना पूरी तरह से सुखद संयोग था।)
- c. आकस्मिकता; the occurrence of events by chance
 - i. The serendipity of their meeting changed their lives forever. (उनकी मुलाकात की आकस्मिकता ने उनके जीवन को हमेशा के लिए बदल दिया।)

1232. **hickeyes:**

- a. चिपके हुए निशान; marks left on the skin caused by sucking or biting.
 - i. His neck was visible with several hickeys. (उसकी गर्दन पर कई चिपके हुए निशान स्पष्ट थे।)
- b. प्रियतम का चिह्न; a mark of affection or passion.
 - i. They shared sweet hickeys during their romantic date. (उन्होंने अपनी रोमांटिक डेट के दौरान प्यार भरे चिपके निशान साझा किए।)

1233. **Transliteration** is converting text from one script to another while preserving its pronunciation, not meaning. For example, writing "नमस्ते" as "namaste."

1234. **Advent:**

- a. आगमन; arrival
 - i. The advent of winter brings cooler temperatures. (सर्दियों का आगमन ठंडी तemperatures लाता है।)
- b. प्रकट होना; becoming visible
 - i. The advent of technology has changed our lives. (प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रकट होना हमारी जिंदगी को बदल दिया है।)

Tip: Only search for word meanings after you have finished reading all the text on the two pages which are visible to you in the book because that gives enjoyment of both worlds - reading text without searching for words and the joy of finding the word meanings for a bunch of words in a batch.

Dual Meaning Sentences:

- Ruko mat jaane, do.
 - Roko mat, jaane do.
- Dusre ko galat nhi btana chaiye.
 - Two meanings are:
 - interpreting the other person is bad.
 - telling bad things to a person.

What are family friends?

"Family friends" typically refers to individuals or families who are close to you and your family but are not related by blood or marriage. These are people who share a strong bond of trust and affection with your family, often spending time together at social events, celebrations, or even during everyday activities. Over time, these friendships can feel as significant and supportive as familial relationships, hence the term "family friends."

Give examples.

Here are a few examples of family friends:

1. **Longtime Neighbors:** Families who have lived next door to each other for many years, share meals, help each other out in times of need, and attend family gatherings together.
2. **Parents' Best Friends:** Your parents' close friends who you grew up seeing at holidays, birthdays, and family outings. They may feel like an extension of your family, and you might even refer to them as "aunt" or "uncle."
3. **Work Friends Turned Family Friends:** Your parents' coworkers who become close family friends after years of working together, attending events, and forming bonds beyond the office.

4. **Close Family Friend of a Child's Friend:** When a child's best friend spends so much time with the family that their parents and your parents also become friends. This often leads to both families becoming close.
5. **Church or Community Friends:** Families that you regularly see at church, social clubs, or community events who become deeply involved in your family's lives over the years.

 Please make use of links to bookmarks for easy reference of nested difficult word.

Sentence - “they believed had healing properties” vs. “they believed has healing properties” (ChatGPT)

believed had healing properties: This phrase is in the past tense and indicates that at some point in the past, they believed something had healing properties, but it does not necessarily imply that this belief continues to the present.

- **Contextual meaning:** मानते थे कि उपचारक गुण होते थे; believed that it had healing properties

They believed that the herb had healing properties.
(वे मानते थे कि इस जड़ी-बूटी में उपचारक गुण होते थे।)

believed has healing properties: This phrase is a mix of past and present tense, suggesting that although they started believing this in the past, they continue to believe that it has healing properties even now.

- **Contextual meaning:** मानते थे कि उपचारक गुण हैं; believed that it has healing properties

They believed that the stone has healing properties.
(वे मानते थे कि इस पत्थर में उपचारक गुण हैं।)

- **Metaphor:** A metaphor occurs when a word or phrase is applied to an object or action in a way that cannot be taken literally.
- **Simile:** A simile is a comparison between two dissimilar objects that uses the word "like" or "as."
- **Personification:** Lastly, personification is when a comparison applies human attributes to something nonhuman.

Proverbs (कहावत / लोकोक्ति)

किसी विशेष स्थान पर प्रचलित हो जाने वाले कथन को लोकोक्ति कहते हैं। लोकोक्ति शब्द “लोक + उक्ति” 202 (statement) शब्दों से मिलकर बना है। लोकोक्ति को कहावत भी कहा जाता है।

1. A stitch in time saves nine is an idiom that means if you sort out a problem immediately it may save a lot of extra work later.
2. No sooner has one of us raised a wing in flight than the entire flock of us is rising into the air.

Idioms (मुहावरों)

An **idiom** is a phrase or expression with a figurative meaning that differs from its literal meaning (e.g., "break the ice").

1. **Toned down a notch or two** (थोड़ा बहुत कम किया): **Meaning:** To make something less intense, extreme, or severe. It suggests reducing the level of something, whether it's enthusiasm, volume, or another quality, to make it more moderate or appropriate.
2. "**Twin-edged knife**" (or "**double-edged sword**") is an idiom, not a proverb. It refers to something that has both positive and negative consequences, or a situation that can have both beneficial and harmful effects.
 - a. For example, social media can be a twin-edged knife: it helps connect people, but it can also lead to privacy concerns and misinformation.
3. "**Slippery slope**" is an idiom. It describes a situation where a relatively small first step or decision is believed to lead to a chain of related events with significant consequences. It often implies that once a particular action is taken, it will lead to further actions that are undesirable or difficult to stop.
 - a. For example, if someone argues that allowing a certain policy will inevitably lead to much more extreme policies, they might say that it's a "slippery slope."
4. "**once in blue moon**": very rarely

5. ❤️ "Cut corners" means to do something in the quickest, easiest, or cheapest way possible, often by skipping important steps or ignoring rules, usually resulting in a lower-quality outcome. It's often used negatively to suggest that the person or group is compromising quality or safety for convenience or cost.

Saying

1. The pen is mightier than the sword ([source](#)) ~ (Elon used)

Are Proverbs (कहावत) and Idioms (मुहावरों) the same? (ChatGPT)

Proverbs and idioms are similar but not the same:

- **Proverbs** are short, well-known sayings that express a general truth or piece of advice based on common sense or experience. For example, "A stitch in time saves nine" is a proverb suggesting that addressing a problem early can prevent bigger issues later.
- **Idioms** are phrases where the meaning isn't directly derived from the meanings of the individual words. For example, "kick the bucket" means "to die," which is not obvious from the words themselves.

So, while both proverbs and idioms are expressions with figurative meanings, proverbs tend to offer wisdom or advice, while idioms are more about using language in a non-literal way.

Acronyms / Abbreviations / Full Forms / Short Forms

1. **NSFW:** NSFW stands for "Not Safe For Work." It is an internet slang acronym used to indicate that content is not suitable for viewing in a work environment or in public due to its inappropriate nature. This can include content that is explicit, graphic, or otherwise likely to be considered offensive or distracting in a professional setting. The term is often used as a warning to prevent accidental exposure to such material.
2. **OTOH:** On the other hand.
3. **IMHO:** In my humble opinion.
4. **TIL:** Today I Learned.
5. **R.S.V.P.:** please reply (French phrase répondez s'il vous plaît)

6. **it()**: individual test ~ Fireshipio
7. **IPO**: Initial public offering

Phrase & Sentences

1. Unknown and like esteemed, and the dull swain

Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon

- This passage seems to describe someone, perhaps a common or humble person ("the dull swain"), who walks over something daily, even though it is not well-known or highly regarded ("unknown and like esteemed"). "Clouted shoon" refers to patched or worn-out shoes, further emphasizing the person's humble status. Overall, it suggests a contrast between the obscurity of the object and the steadfast routine of the person interacting with it.

2. My individuality is doomed.

"मेरी व्यक्तिगतता बर्बाद हो रही है।"

3. "**Tug on their pigtails**" is an idiomatic expression that means to tease or provoke someone, especially in a playful or mildly annoying manner. It metaphorically refers to the action of pulling on someone's pigtails, which can be seen as a mischievous or flirtatious act, often done by children to get attention or provoke a reaction.

4. "for they know not what they do."

The phrase "for they know not what they do" is a well-known quote from the Bible, specifically from the New Testament. It is found in the Gospel of Luke, chapter 23, verse 34. In this passage, Jesus Christ says, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," as he is being crucified.

The meaning of this phrase is that Jesus is asking God to forgive those who are crucifying him because they are unaware of the full significance and gravity of their actions. It highlights themes of forgiveness, compassion, and understanding, even towards those who are committing harm. The phrase suggests that sometimes people act out of ignorance or lack of understanding, and therefore, they may deserve forgiveness rather than condemnation.

5. **Every other day:** "Every other day" means something happens on alternating days, or every two days. For example, if you start on Monday, the next occurrence would be on Wednesday, then Friday, and so on.
 6. **In order to keep symptoms at bay:** लक्षणों को दूर रखने के लिए; to prevent symptoms from worsening
 7. **Where nothing was off-limits:** जहाँ कुछ भी प्रतिबंधित नहीं था; in a place where everything is allowed
 8. **Cranked up to 11:** The phrase "cranked up to 11" means taking something to the extreme or pushing it beyond the usual limits. It originated from the 1984 mockumentary *This Is Spinal Tap*, where a character talks about an amplifier that goes up to 11, rather than the standard 10, implying it's louder or more powerful. The phrase is now used metaphorically to describe anything that is made more intense, exaggerated, or extreme.
 - a. **Hindi meaning:** "Cranked up to 11" का मतलब है किसी चीज़ को चरम सीमा तक ले जाना या सामान्य सीमाओं से आगे बढ़ाना।
- 9.

Body-Reflex Words

- **Compulsive** (*The word I'm looking for sometimes*)
- Irresistible
- Urge
- Obsessive
- Impulsive
- Involuntary
- Compelling
- Uncontrollable
- Manic
- Driven
- Addictive
- Unmanageable

Plants in Hindi, English and Biological Names

पुदीना = Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*)

तुलसी = Holy Basil (*Ocimum sanctum*)

धनिया = Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

How much does it cost to rent a car versus how much would it cost to rent a car? What's the difference between would and does here?

The difference between "does" and "would" in these sentences is about certainty and possibility.

When you ask, "How much *does* it cost to rent a car?" you're asking for the actual, real-world price—what it costs right now in a specific situation.

On the other hand, "How much *would* it cost to rent a car?" implies a hypothetical situation. You're asking about the cost in a situation that hasn't happened yet or might not happen, like if you were considering renting a car.

So, "does" is for actual, present costs, while "would" is for possible or hypothetical ones.

Noun for equilibrium between thought and action in hindi?

From: ChatGPT

The Hindi word that captures the concept of equilibrium between thought and action is "संतुलन" (santulan). This term broadly means balance or equilibrium and can be used to describe a state where thought and action are in harmony.

For a more specific context that emphasizes the equilibrium between thought and action, you might use:

- "विचार और क्रिया का संतुलन" (vichar aur kriya ka santulan), which directly translates to "balance of thought and action."

Is this what you were looking for?

♥ SUGGESTION: PLEASE USE “LONG MEANING VOCAB” ChatGPT Prompt for hindi meanings too, its awesome ❤

Hindi Vocab

दशक (10 years), शताब्दी (100 years)

❤️ Hindi Vocab

1. तामसिक: "Tamsik" refers to one of the three gunas or qualities in Hindu philosophy, the other two being sattva and rajas. **Tamas** is associated with darkness, ignorance, inertia, and lethargy. It represents the quality of heaviness, dullness, and negativity. In terms of personality or behavior, someone with a predominantly tamasic nature may exhibit laziness, ignorance, and a lack of motivation.
2. प्रचुर: "बहुत सारा" या "अधिक मात्रा में"
3. किलसना : It means being annoyed.
4. नाला:
 - a. जल निकासी की नाली; Drain or sewer.
 - i. *The drain outside the house is clogged.* (घर के बाहर का नाला जाम है।)
 - b. छोटी जलधारा; A small stream or water channel.
 - i. *We crossed a small stream on our way to the village.* (हम गाँव की ओर जाते समय एक नाले को पार कर गए।)
 5. सावचेत: conscious
 6. द्वैत: duality
 - a. अद्वैत:
 - i. अभेद; non-duality or oneness.
 1. *The philosophy of Advaita emphasizes the oneness of the soul with the ultimate reality.* (अद्वैत की दर्शन आत्मा और परम सत्य की अभेदता पर जोर देती है।)
 - ii. अखंडता; indivisibility or unity.
 1. *The concept of Advaita teaches that everything in the universe is united as one.* (अद्वैत का सिद्धांत सिखाता है कि ब्रह्मांड की हर चीज अखंड रूप में एक है।)
 7. "शाश्वत" का हिंदी में अर्थ है "स्थायी" या "अनंत," और इसका अंग्रेजी में अर्थ है "eternal" या "everlasting."
 8. श्रेयस एक संस्कृत शब्द है जिसका अर्थ है "वह जो प्रकाश या खुशी लाता है और अच्छा है।"
 9. "रुग्ण" is a Hindi word that translates to "patient" or "sick person" in English. It is commonly used in medical contexts to refer to someone who is receiving medical treatment or care due to illness or injury.
 10. सतः:
 - a. असली तत्त्व, रस (जैसे—मुलेठी का सत्त, गेहूँ का सत्त)।

- b. शक्ति, बल शरीर का सत्।
11. "अंतराल" (*Antaral*) means "interval" or "gap" in Hindi. It can refer to the space or time between two events or points.
12. "Oppressed" means subjected to unjust treatment or control, often by authority or power. In Hindi, "oppressed" can be translated as "दमनित" (*damanit*) or "अत्याचारित" (*atyacharit*).
13. अहोभाव" (*ahobhāva*) is a Sanskrit term that expresses a feeling of wonder, admiration, or amazement. It combines "अहो" (*aho*), an exclamation indicating surprise or astonishment, and "भाव" (*bhāva*), which means feeling or emotion.
- a. Thus, "अहोभाव" conveys a profound emotional response, often one of wonder or amazement at something remarkable or extraordinary. It is an exclamation that captures the sense of being deeply moved or impressed by an experience or observation.
14. वर्तुल (Vartula) का संस्कृत में अर्थ "वृत्त" या "गोलाकार" होता है। इसे इंग्लिश में "circle" या "circular" कहते हैं। वर्तुल एक ऐसा आकार है जिसकी सभी बिंदु एक केंद्र बिंदु से समान दूरी पर होते हैं। इसे गणित और ज्यामिति में प्रमुखता से उपयोग किया जाता है।
15. "नशा" (Nasha) is a Hindi word that refers to "intoxication" or "intoxicated." It is commonly used to describe the state of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Beyond its literal meaning, "नशा" can also be used metaphorically to describe a strong infatuation, passion, or obsession. For instance, someone might say "मुझे तेरा नशा है" (Mujhe tera nasha hai) to express that they are deeply infatuated or captivated by someone. The word encapsulates the idea of being overwhelmed by intense and often pleasurable sensations.
16. पूर्व (Purva): "Former" or "before." It indicates something that comes earlier or is preceding.
- a. Translation in English: Presynaptic, as it refers to the neuron before the synapse.
 - b. ALSO, **sun rises in EAST** (पूर्व)
17. पश्च (Pashcha): "Latter" or "after." It indicates something that comes later or is following.
- a. Postsynaptic, as it refers to the neuron after the synapse.
 - b. Also, **sun sets in WEST** (पश्च)
18. व्युत्पत्ति: etymology
- a. स्रोत
 - b. शब्दांश विभाजन
 - c. अर्थ
19. "रीति" (pronounced "Reeti") is a Hindi word that generally means "tradition," "custom," "manner," or "method." It refers to the established way of doing things or the customary practices and conventions followed in a particular culture or society.

20. "Khara" is a Sanskrit word that means "harsh" or "rough." In some contexts, it can also refer to something that is sharp, severe, or cruel. The specific meaning can vary depending on the context in which it is used.

- a. Khara **sona**: शुद्ध सोना; pure gold
- b. Does it mean salty?
 - i. "Khara" can also mean "salty" in several Indian languages, including Hindi and Marathi. In this context, it typically refers to food that has a high salt content.

21. छद्मः नकली; fake

22. द्रष्टा = observer (*words from Patanjali yoga Sutras start from here*)

23. सारूप्य = having a form similar to the deity

From ChatGPT: सारूप्य (Sārūpya) is a Sanskrit term that comes from Hindu philosophy and spiritual traditions. It refers to a state of liberation or spiritual achievement where an individual attains a form similar to that of the deity they worship. It is one of the four types of mukti (liberation) in Vaishnavism.

- a. The four types of mukti are:
 - i. **Sālokya**: Living in the same realm as the deity.
 - ii. **Sāmīpya**: Being in close proximity to the deity.
 - iii. **Sārūpya**: Having a form similar to the deity.
 - iv. **Sāyujya**: Complete union or merging with the deity.

Sārūpya emphasizes the transformation and elevation of the devotee to a divine status, reflecting the qualities and form of their chosen deity.

24. सूत्र = वेदों और विभिन्न दर्शनशास्त्रों के गम्भीर अर्थ देने वाले वाक्य

It is an easier way of remembering complex concepts into one simple sentence or one simple line.

25. वृत्ति: वह कार्य जिसके द्वारा जीविकानिर्वाह होता हो

- a. Streams of consciousness (from vinay)
- b. Activity (Fluctuations, modifications)
- c. "जीविकानिर्वाह" (Jīvikānirvāha) is a Sanskrit-derived Hindi term. It is composed of two parts: "जीविका" (jīvikā) meaning "livelihood" or "means of subsistence," and "निर्वाह" (nirvāha) meaning "sustenance," "maintenance," or "conducting" (as in carrying out an activity). Together, "जीविकानिर्वाह" means "the act of maintaining or supporting one's livelihood" or simply "livelihood sustenance." It refers to the means and methods through which a person earns a living and sustains themselves.
- d. From Patanjali Yoga Sutras: वृत्तियाँ पाँच प्रकार की - क्लेशक्त और क्लेशरहित

- i. प्रमाण
- ii. विकल्प
- iii. विपर्यय
- iv. निद्रा
- v. स्मृति

26. निर्वाहः वहन करना, निबाहना, निष्पादन।

27. इतरत्रः otherwise

a. **Similar words:**

- i. एकत्र : at one place
- ii. अन्यत्रः elsewhere

28. प्रमाणः सच्च, direct experience

a. meaning:

- i. सबूत, प्रूफः
- ii. साक्षी, एविडेंस

b. विशेषण

- i. सिद्ध हुआ।
- ii. जो सर्वमान्य हो।

c. क्रिया विशेषण

- i. अवधि सूचक शब्द, पर्यंत, तक।
- ii. किसी के तुल्य, समान।

29. विपर्ययः false, illusion, false knowledge, misidentification of truth

30. अनुपातीः **based upon**, following, arises, proceed

- a. Also, it means "**proportional**" or "**in proportion to.**" It is **derived from the root word** "अनुपात" (anupāt), which means "ratio" or "proportion."

31. विकल्प (yoga specific meaning): imagination, fantasy, verbal misconception

32. यत्नः प्रयत्न | कोशिश | उपाय |

33. दीर्घः long

34. "संस्कारवशः" (Sanskāra-vaśa) is a compound word in Sanskrit, combining "संस्कार" (Sanskāra) and "वशः" (Vaśa).

- a. संस्कार (Sanskāra): This term has several meanings, including refinement, purification, preparation, or cultural education. It often refers to the rites and rituals performed at various stages of life in Hindu tradition, but it can also mean the mental impressions or conditioning formed by past experiences.
- b. वश (Vaśa): This means control, influence, or power. When used in compounds, it often implies being under the influence or control of something.

संस्कारवश (Sanskāra-vaśa) can be interpreted as being under the influence or control of one's past conditioning, cultural education, or mental impressions. Essentially, it denotes actions or behaviors driven by ingrained habits, traditions, or past experiences.

35. स्मृतिः: "memory" or "remembrance."

36. प्रतीतिः:

- a. प्रतीत होने की क्रिया
- b. जान हुआ, जात
- c. किसी बात या विषय के सम्बन्ध में होने वाला दृढ़ निश्चय या विश्वास, यकीन

37. प्रत्ययः: The Hindi word "प्रत्यय" (pratyaya) refers to "cognition," "concept," or "mental impression." It denotes the mental constructs or perceptions that arise in the mind and influence understanding and recognition.

- a. प्रत्यय= प्रति (साथ में पर बाद में)+ अय (चलनेवाला) शब्द का अर्थ है, पीछे चलना। जो शब्दांश शब्दों के अंत में विशेषता या परिवर्तन ला देते हैं, वे प्रत्यय कहलाते हैं। जैसे- दयालु= दया शब्द के अंत में आलु जुड़ने से अर्थ में विशेषता आ गई है। अतः यहाँ 'आलू' शब्दांश प्रत्यय है। प्रत्ययों का अपना अर्थ कछ भी नहीं होता और न ही इनका प्रयोग स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जाता है। प्रत्यय के दो भैद हैं। Source: bharatdiscovery.org

38. प्रत्यक्षः:

- a. "direct," "perceptible" (perception) or "evident."
- b. It is derived from the prefix "प्रति" (Prati) meaning "towards" or "in front of," and "अक्षः" (Akṣa) meaning "eye" or "senses."

In philosophical and logical contexts, especially in Indian philosophy, "प्रत्यक्ष" (Pratyakṣa) is used to refer to direct perception as a means of knowledge, one of the primary sources of valid knowledge or pramāṇa.

39. सदृशः समानः।

40. उपर्युक्त वृत्तियाँ पाँच प्रकार की होती हैं - क्लेशयुक्त और क्लेशशून्य भेदों वाली ।

41. तृष्णारहितः जिसे किसी प्रकार का लोभ या लालसा न हो

a. तृष्णा:

- i. From Osho: love towards materialistic things
- ii. इच्छा/वासनाएँ; a strong desire or craving
 - 1. उसे तृष्णा थी कि वह अपनी पसंदीदा किताब पढ़े। (He had a craving to read his favorite book.)
- iii. लालसा; an intense longing or yearning
 - 1. तृष्णा अक्सर हमारे मन को बेचैन कर देती है। (Yearning often makes our mind restless.)
- iv. उपभोग की लालसा; an insatiable desire for possessions or experiences
 - 1. तृष्णा के नीचे एक सच्ची खुशी पाना मुश्किल है। (It is difficult to find true happiness beneath desire.)

42. वेश्यावृत्ति: वेश्यावृत्ति या जिस्मफरोशी एक किस्म का कारोबार होता है जिसमें पैसों के लिए शारीरिक रिश्ते बनाए जाते हैं।

a. [wikipedia](#)

b. जिस्मफरोशी: वेश्यावृत्ति; prostitution (ChatGPT)

43. विभक्तः अलग किया हुआ

44. **Sādhana Pāda:** meaning? (ChatGPT)

- a. Sādhana Pāda is the second chapter of the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, an ancient text foundational to the philosophy and practice of yoga. The term "Sādhana" refers to disciplined practice or spiritual practice, while "Pāda" means chapter or section.
- b. Thus, Sādhana Pāda can be translated as the "Chapter on Practice." This chapter focuses on the methods and practices necessary for spiritual growth and the discipline required to achieve the state of yoga (union or integration).
- c. In the Sādhana Pāda, Patanjali introduces the concept of Kriya Yoga (yoga of action) and elaborates on the eight limbs of yoga, known as Ashtanga Yoga. These eight limbs provide a comprehensive path for spiritual development and self-discipline, including ethical guidelines, physical postures, breath control, sensory withdrawal, concentration, meditation, and absorption.

45. **Aniruddha**, which means "unstoppable," is also another name of Vishnu.

46. व्यापकः फैला हुआ, छाया हुआ।

47. यथार्थः:

a. वास्तविकता; reality or truth

- i. हमें यथार्थ को स्वीकार करना चाहिए, भले ही वह कठिन क्यों न हो। (We must accept the reality, no matter how difficult it may be.)

- b. सचाई; factual correctness
 - i. उसके बयान में यथार्थ का कोई ब्योरा नहीं था। (There was no factual correctness in his statement.)
 - c. वस्तुनिष्ठता; objectivity or authenticity
 - i. इस रिपोर्ट में यथार्थ और तथ्यात्मक जानकारी का समावेश होना चाहिए। (This report should include reality and factual information.)
48. भ्रांति / भ्रान्ति (Bhranti): Delusion; a false belief or impression that is maintained despite being contradicted by reality or rational argument.
- a. From **Long Meaning Vocab:** in Hindi refers to:
 - i. **Misconception:** A mistaken belief or idea that is not based on reality or truth.
 - 1. **Example:** उनकी यह भ्रांति थी कि सभी लोग उनकी मदद करेंगे।
 - 2. **Translation:** It was his misconception that everyone would help him.
 - ii. **Illusion:** A false perception or belief about something that is not accurate or real.
 - 1. **Example:** रंगीन रोशनी के कारण उसे भ्रामक दृश्य दिखाई देने लगे।
 - 2. **Translation:** Due to the colorful lights, he began to see illusory images.
 - iii. **Error in Understanding:** A misunderstanding or error in grasping the true nature of something.
 - 1. **Example:** भ्रांति के कारण उसने परीक्षा के उत्तर गलत दिए।
 - 2. **Translation:** Due to the misunderstanding, he answered the exam questions incorrectly.
49. दृष्टांतः **Example:** a representative case or instance used to illustrate a point.
50. प्रतिफलनी: **Reflection:** the return of light, heat, sound, or an image from a surface, or the consideration of something in one's mind.
51. प्रतिफलित: **Reflected:** pertaining to the return of light, heat, sound, or an image from a surface, or considered in one's mind.
52. नीलमणि: **Sapphire:** a precious gemstone, typically blue, used in jewelry and valued for its clarity and color.
53. झाँईः **Freckle:** a small, light brown spot on the skin caused by sun exposure and genetic factors.
- a. From **Long Meaning Vocab:** झाँई (Jhaai) in Hindi refers to:
 - i. **Freckle or Spot:** A small, dark spot or blemish on the skin.
 - 1. **Example:** उसके चेहरे पर झाँईयां थीं।
 - 2. **Translation:** She had freckles on her face.
 - ii. **A Mark or Stain:** A small, often dark mark or stain on a surface.
 - 1. **Example:** कपड़े पर झाँई लग गई हैं।
 - 2. **Translation:** There is a stain on the cloth.

iii. **Discoloration:** Refers to any minor discoloration or blemish on the skin or other surfaces.

1. **Example:** झाँई की वजह से त्वचा पर धब्बे दिखाई देने लगे हैं।
2. **Translation:** Due to the freckle, spots began to appear on the skin.

54. तादात्म्यः **Identification:** the state of being identified or associated with something, where one becomes closely linked or merged with the object or concept in question.

55. रासः **Rasa;** a term in Indian aesthetics referring to the essence or flavor of an artistic expression, particularly in literature, music, and dance. It represents the emotional or aesthetic experience that the audience derives from a work of art.

56. बाह्यः **External;** referring to something that is outside or on the outer side.

57. सरायः **Inn;** a place that provides lodging, food, and other services to travelers.

58. शाश्वतता: **Eternity;** the state of being timeless or infinite, lasting forever.

59. भांतिः Manner; the way in which something is done or happens.

60. **Pritam:** प्रीतम्; beloved or dear one, a term of endearment used in Hindi.

61. **Stabdhः** स्तब्धः; stunned or motionless, often used to describe a state of being frozen in shock or silence.

62. **Aahalyadit:** आहल्यादित; refers to someone or something that is inspired by or reminiscent of Ahalya, a figure from Hindu mythology, often associated with themes of purity, forgiveness, or transformation.

63. **Thithak:** थिथक; to hesitate or waver in decision or movement.

64. अवाकः **Speechless;** unable to speak due to shock or amazement.

65. संगीतज्ञः **Musician;** one who is skilled in the art of music.

66. विवशता: **Helplessness; inability to act freely;** किसी स्थिति में मजबूरी या असहायता का अनुभव करना।

67. निमित्तः **Cause; reason;** किसी घटना या कार्य का कारण या कारणिक तत्व।

68. **आकस्मिकः** **Accidental; unforeseen;** जो अप्रत्याशित रूप से या अचानक हो।

69. अप्रत्याशितः **Unexpected; unforeseen;** जो आशा या पूर्वानुमान के विपरीत हो।

70. आह्लादः **Delight; joy;** खुशी या आनंद की भावना।

71. आपूरः **Abundant; overflowing;** भरपूर या अत्यधिक मात्रा में।

72. नियोजनः Planning; organization; कार्यों और संसाधनों को व्यवस्थित करने की प्रक्रिया।

73. गोरखधंधा: **Intricate or deceitful affair; complex or shady business;** एक जटिल या धोखाधड़ी का मामला, जिसे समझना मुश्किल हो।

74. अनुकरणः **Imitation;** किसी के व्यवहार, शैली या काम को नकल करने की क्रिया।

75. मिमित्तोः purposes, intentions, or reasons behind actions or events.

- a. He acted with good mimitto in helping the community. (उसने समुदाय की मदद करने में अच्छे मिमित्तों के साथ कार्य किया।)
- b. Her decisions were driven by noble mimitto. (उसके निर्णय महान मिमित्तों से प्रेरित थे।)

76. ज्वर; बुखार; fever, a condition where the body temperature is elevated, usually as a response to an infection.

- He stayed home from work due to a high* ज्वर. (वह काम से घर पर रहा क्योंकि उसे तेज़ ज्वर था।)
- उत्साह; intense enthusiasm or passion.
 - The crowd's jwar for the concert was evident.* (कॉन्सर्ट के लिए भीड़ का ज्वर स्पष्ट था।)

77. अयासी; related to a life of luxury or pleasure, often implying indulgence in sensual or hedonistic pleasures.

- ऐशोआराम की जीवनशैली; living in comfort and luxury, often with a focus on enjoyment and pleasure.
 - His* अयासी lifestyle included extravagant parties and expensive vacations. (उसकी अयासी जीवनशैली में शानदार पार्टीयाँ और महंगे अवकाश शामिल थे।)
- शाही जीवन; a way of life that emphasizes indulgence and excess.
 - The film depicted the* अयासी habits of the royal family. (फिल्म ने शाही परिवार की अयासी आदतों को चित्रित किया।)

78. रुग्णता; illness or disease; a state of being sick or unwell.

- स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ; the condition of being affected by a disease or medical condition.
 - The doctor was concerned about her* रुग्णता *and suggested a series of tests.* (डॉक्टर उसकी रुग्णता को लेकर चिंतित थे और कई टेस्ट करने का सुझाव दिया।)
- दुर्बलता; a state of poor health or physical weakness.
 - His* रुग्णता *made it difficult for him to participate in activities.* (उसकी रुग्णता ने गतिविधियों में भाग लेना कठिन बना दिया।)

79. प्रवंचना; deception or fraud; the act of misleading or tricking someone.

- धोखा; a scheme or trick designed to deceive someone.
 - The scam involved a complex* प्रवंचना *to trick people into giving money.* (घोटाले में लोगों को पैसे देने के लिए धोखाधड़ी की एक जटिल प्रवंचना शामिल थी।)
- छल; an act of deceit or trickery intended to achieve an unfair advantage.
 - She was a victim of* प्रवंचना *in the business deal.* (वह व्यापारिक सौदे में धोखाधड़ी की शिकार थी।)

80. अधोगामी; downward or declining in nature, often referring to a process, trend, or movement that is heading toward deterioration or a lower state.

- नीचे की ओर जाता हुआ; moving or leading downward.
 - The company's profits showed an* अधोगामी *trend this quarter.* (इस तिमाही में कंपनी के मुनाफे में अधोगामी रुझान दिखा।)
- गिरावट की ओर; indicating decline or deterioration.

i. *His health took an अधोगमी turn after the illness.* (बीमारी के बाद उसकी सेहत में अधोगमी मोड़ आ गया।)

81. ऊर्ध्वर्गमन; upward movement or ascent, often referring to progress, improvement, or rising to a higher state or position.

a. ऊपर की ओर बढ़ना; moving or leading upward, symbolizing progress or elevation.

i. *The company's stock prices showed an ऊर्ध्वर्गमन trend this year.* (इस साल कंपनी के शेयर की कीमतों में ऊर्ध्वर्गमन रुझान दिखा।)

b. प्रगति की ओर; indicating improvement or advancement in a situation or condition.

i. *After the new policy was implemented, there was an ऊर्ध्वर्गमन in the overall performance.* (नई नीति लागू होने के बाद, कुल प्रदर्शन में ऊर्ध्वर्गमन हुआ।)

82. आग्नेय; related to fire or something that is fiery in nature, often used to describe volcanic or intense heat-related phenomena.

a. अग्नि से संबंधित; associated with fire, heat, or something that burns intensely.

i. *The region is known for its आग्नेय activity due to the presence of active volcanoes.* (यह क्षेत्र सक्रिय ज्वालामुखियों की उपस्थिति के कारण अपनी आग्नेय गतिविधियों के लिए जाना जाता है।)

b. उग्र; intense or passionate, resembling the fierce nature of fire.

i. *His आग्नेय temperament often made him difficult to approach during arguments.* (उसका उग्र स्वभाव बहसों के दौरान उसे करीब आने में मुश्किल बनाता था।)

83. परम; supreme or ultimate; referring to the highest degree, level, or quality of something.

a. सर्वोच्च; the highest or most excellent.

i. *He achieved the परम honor in his field.* (उन्होंने अपने क्षेत्र में परम सम्मान प्राप्त किया।)

b. अत्यधिक; extreme or utmost in nature or intensity.

i. *Her dedication to the cause was परम.* (उसका समर्पण उस उद्देश्य के प्रति अत्यधिक था।)

84. उच्छवास (उच्छवास / उच्छवास): जोर से श्वास को बाहर फेंकना

85. प्रवाहित; to flow, to be circulated or transmitted, often referring to the movement of liquids, energy, or information.

a. बहना; the act of flowing, typically used for liquids like water or rivers.

i. *The river प्रवाहित smoothly through the valley.* (नदी घाटी के बीच से आसानी से प्रवाहित हो रही थी।)

b. प्रसारित होना; to be transmitted or spread, such as energy, information, or feelings.

- i. *Positive energy* प्रवाहित throughout the room during the celebration.
(उत्सव के दौरान कमरे में सकारात्मक ऊर्जा प्रवाहित हो रही थी।)

86. चकोरी;

- a. पक्षी; a bird, also known as the "chakori" or "chakor," often associated with folklore and poetry, known for its love for the moon and its romantic symbolism.
- i. *In Indian folklore, the chakori is often depicted as being enamored with the moon.* (भारतीय लोककथाओं में, चकोरी को अक्सर चाँद से प्रेम करते हुए चित्रित किया जाता है।)
- b. संबंधित कविता; used metaphorically in poetry and literature to symbolize longing or love, especially in relation to the moon.
- i. *Her poetry often used the chakori as a metaphor for unfulfilled love.* (उसकी कविता अक्सर चकोरी का उपयोग असंतुष्ट प्रेम के रूपक के रूप में करती थी।)

87. गहन:

- a. **Profound**; very deep or intense, often used to describe something that has a significant impact or requires serious thought.
- i. *The philosopher's thoughts on existence were thought-provoking.* (दार्शनिक के गहन विचार अस्तित्व पर विचार करने योग्य थे।)
- b. **Intensive**; thorough and detailed, often describing a process that involves close attention and extensive effort.
- i. *The training program prepared the candidates for all aspects of the job.* (गहन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम ने उम्मीदवारों को नौकरी के सभी पहलुओं के लिए तैयार किया।)

88. स्खलन:

- a. **Landslide**; the sudden and fast movement of a large amount of earth, rock, or debris down a slope.
- i. *The heavy rains caused a landslide that blocked the road.* (भारी बारिशों के कारण एक स्खलन हुआ जिसने सड़क को अवरुद्ध कर दिया।)
- b. **Slip or Collapse**; a sudden and significant failure or drop, used metaphorically to describe a decline or downturn.
- i. *The company's financial landslide was attributed to poor management.* (कंपनी की वित्तीय स्खलन को खराब प्रबंधन का परिणाम माना गया।)

89. शिथिल (शिथिलता):

- a. **Loose or Slack**; not tight or firm, often describing something that is not held securely or is relaxed.
- i. *The rope was slack and needed to be tightened.* (रस्सी शिथिल थी और इसे कसने की आवश्यकता थी।)

- b. **Relaxed or Lax;** lacking in strictness or discipline, often used to describe a state of being less rigorous or diligent.
- His शिथिल attitude towards deadlines caused delays in the project.*
(समयसीमा के प्रति उसकी शिथिल प्रवृत्ति ने परियोजना में देरी कर दी।)

90. विषादः

- Despair or Dejection;** a state of deep sadness or hopelessness, often associated with a feeling of being overwhelmed by negative emotions.
 - Her विषाद was evident after receiving the disappointing news.*
(निराशजनक समाचार मिलने के बाद उसका विषाद स्पष्ट था।)
- Melancholy;** a profound and often persistent sadness or gloom, typically reflecting a significant emotional burden.
 - The film's theme of loss and grief conveyed a deep sense of विषाद.*
(फिल्म का हानि और शोक का विषय एक गहरे विषाद की भावना को व्यक्त करता है।)

91. सौमनस्य (सौमनस्यपूर्णः):

- Serenity or Calmness;** a state of being peaceful, calm, and tranquil, often associated with a positive mental and emotional state.
 - Her सौमनस्य was evident as she handled the stressful situation with grace.* (उसका सौमनस्य स्पष्ट था क्योंकि उसने तनावपूर्ण स्थिति को grace के साथ संभाला।)
- Pleasantness;** a quality of being agreeable or pleasant, often describing a gentle and soothing demeanor or environment.
 - The room's सौमनस्य made it a perfect place for relaxation.* (कमरे का सौमनस्य इसे विश्राम के लिए एक आदर्श स्थान बनाता है।)

92. उलीचतेः

- Spill or Splash;** to pour out or scatter something, often liquid, in a sudden or careless manner.
 - The children were उलीचते water everywhere during their playtime.*
(बच्चे खेलते समय हर जगह पानी उलीच रहे थे।)
- Throw or Cast;** to throw or project something with force, often used to describe an action of tossing or flicking.
 - He उलीचते the paint across the canvas with energetic strokes.* (उसने कैनवास पर ऊर्जा से रंग उलीचते हुए फेंका।)

93. संक्रमणः

- Transmission or Infection;** the process by which a disease or infection is spread from one person or place to another.
 - The virus's संक्रमण rate increased rapidly during the outbreak.*
(वायरस का संक्रमण दर प्रकोप के दौरान तेजी से बढ़ गया।)
- Transition or Change;** a shift or change from one state or condition to another, often used in a broader context beyond medical terms.

- i. *The company went through a significant संक्रमण as it adapted to new market conditions.* (कंपनी ने नई बाजार स्थितियों के अनुकूल होते हुए एक महत्वपूर्ण संक्रमण अनुभव किया।)

94. प्राणायामः

- a. **Breathing Exercise;** a practice of controlling and regulating breath through various techniques, often used in yoga to enhance physical and mental health.
- i. *She practiced प्राणायाम daily to improve her respiratory health and mental clarity.* (उसने अपनी श्वसन स्वास्थ्य और मानसिक स्पष्टता को सुधारने के लिए दैनिक प्राणायाम किया।)
- b. **Controlled Breathing;** a method of focused breathing designed to influence energy flow and balance in the body.
- i. *Pranayama helps in calming the mind and energizing the body.* (प्राणायाम मन को शांत करने और शरीर को ऊर्जा प्रदान करने में मदद करता है।)

95. सहजः

- a. **Natural or Effortless;** something that occurs naturally or is done with ease, without requiring much effort or struggle.
- i. *Her सहज talent for playing the piano was evident from a young age.* (उसकी पियानो बजाने की सहज प्रतिभा युवा अवस्था से ही स्पष्ट थी।)
- b. **Simple or Unpretentious;** straightforward and without complications, often used to describe a quality of being genuine or uncomplicated.
- i. *He had a सहज manner that made everyone feel comfortable around him.* (उसकी सहज प्रवृत्ति ने सभी को उसके आसपास सहज महसूस कराया।)

96. अनानुभूतः

- a. **अअनुभवी;** lacking experience or exposure to something, often used to describe someone who is inexperienced or naïve in a particular area.
- i. *His अनानुभूत approach to the job showed in his mistakes.* (उसकी नौकरी के प्रति अनानुभूत दृष्टिकोण उसकी गलतियों में दिखा।)
- b. **अनजाना;** not yet encountered or experienced, often used to describe something new or unfamiliar.
- i. *The new technology was still अनानुभूत to most of the staff.* (नई तकनीक अधिकांश कर्मचारियों के लिए अभी भी अनजानी थी।)

97. अननुभूतः

- a. **असंवेदनशील;** not experienced or familiar with a particular situation, feeling, or condition, often used to describe someone who lacks sensitivity or awareness.
- i. *His अननुभूत response to the crisis surprised everyone.* (संकट के प्रति उसकी असंवेदनशील प्रतिक्रिया ने सभी को चकित कर दिया।)

b. अज्ञात; not previously encountered or known, often used to describe something that is new or unfamiliar.

i. *The team was exploring* अननुभूत *territory in their research.* (टीम अपने शोध में अज्ञात क्षेत्र की खोज कर रही थी।)

98. सार्थक:

- a. **Meaningful;** having significance or value, often used to describe something that has purpose or importance.
- i. *Her speech was* सार्थक *and inspired many in the audience.* (उसका भाषण सार्थक था और उसने कई लोगों को प्रेरित किया।)
- b. उपयुक्त; relevant and fitting, often used to describe actions or contributions that are appropriate and beneficial.
- i. *The feedback was* सार्थक *and helped improve the project.* (प्रतिक्रिया उपयुक्त थी और इससे परियोजना में सुधार हुआ।)

99. नियोजन:

- a. **Planning;** the process of organizing and preparing for future actions or events, often involving the development of strategies and schedules.
- i. *Effective* नियोजन *is crucial for the success of any project.* (कोई भी परियोजना की सफलता के लिए प्रभावी नियोजन आवश्यक है।)
- b. संविधान; the act of structuring or arranging resources, tasks, or events to achieve specific goals.
- i. *The company's annual* नियोजन *involves setting goals and allocating resources.* (कंपनी की वार्षिक नियोजन में लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना और संसाधनों का आवंटन शामिल होता है।)

100. संक्षिप्त:

- a. **Brief;** short in duration, length, or extent, often used to describe something that is concise and to the point.
- i. *The meeting was* संक्षिप्त *but productive.* (बैठक संक्षिप्त थी लेकिन उत्पादक थी।)
- b. सारांश; concise or summarized, often used to refer to a condensed version of something more detailed.
- i. *He provided a* संक्षिप्त *overview of the project.* (उसने परियोजना का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत किया।)

101. असाध्य:

- a. **Incurable;** something that cannot be cured or healed, often used in medical contexts to describe diseases or conditions that are beyond treatment.
- i. *The doctor explained that the illness was* असाध्य. (डॉक्टर ने समझाया कि यह बीमारी असाध्य थी।)
- b. असाध्य; impossible to achieve or resolve, often used to describe challenges or problems that are extremely difficult or unmanageable.

- i. *The task seemed असाध्य, but they continued to work on it.* (कार्य असाध्य प्रतीत हुआ, लेकिन वे उस पर काम करते रहे।)
102. पूर्णरूपेण:
- Completely;** in a way that is total or absolute, often used to describe something that is done thoroughly or entirely.
 - He was पूर्णरूपेण dedicated to his work.* (वह अपने काम के प्रति पूर्णरूपेण समर्पित था।)
 - संपूर्ण रूप से; fully or entirely, often used to express the idea of something being done without leaving anything incomplete.
 - The project was पूर्णरूपेण finished before the deadline.* (परियोजना समय सीमा से पहले संपूर्ण रूप से पूरी हो गई थी।)
103. निराकरण:
- Resolution;** the act of solving or settling a problem, dispute, or issue, often used in contexts where a solution is found or clarity is achieved.
 - The team worked hard on the निराकरण of the technical issues.* (टीम ने तकनीकी समस्याओं के निराकरण पर कड़ी मेहनत की।)
 - खण्डन; refutation or denial, often used to describe the process of disproving or rejecting a claim or argument.
 - His निराकरण of the allegations was thorough and convincing.* (आरोपों का उसका खण्डन गहन और विश्वसनीय था।)
104. पलीता:
- बम की बत्ती;** a device or cord used to ignite explosives, such as in fireworks or bombs.
 - The soldier lit the fuse^{964-e} and quickly stepped back.* (सैनिक ने पलीता जलाया और जल्दी से पीछे हट गया।)
 - नुकसान करना; metaphorically used to describe the act of ruining or sabotaging something.
 - His careless mistake put a fuse^{964-d} to the entire project.* (उसकी लापरवाही ने पूरे प्रोजेक्ट को पलीता लगा दिया।)



C.

105. पदः
- स्थान; a position or rank, often in a job or organization.
 - He was promoted to a higher पद in the company.* (उसे कंपनी में एक उच्च स्थान पर पदोन्नत किया गया।)
 - चरण; a step or stage in a process or sequence.
 - This is the first पद in the project plan.* (यह परियोजना योजना का पहला चरण है।)
 - पदवी; a title or designation, often given as a mark of respect or achievement.
 - He earned the पद of doctor after years of study.* (वर्षों की पढ़ाई के बाद उन्होंने डॉक्टर की पदवी प्राप्त की।)
 - शब्द या वाक्यांश; a word or phrase, often used in linguistic or poetic contexts.
 - This पद is often used in traditional poetry.* (यह शब्द अक्सर पारंपरिक कविता में उपयोग किया जाता है।)
106. दरीबा:
- छोटा सा फटा; a term used for a small, often patched or worn-out piece of cloth or carpet.
 - The old दरीबा on the floor was faded and frayed.* (फर्श पर पुराना दरीबा फीका और फटा हुआ था।)
 - पुराना वस्त्र; used to describe an old or tattered piece of fabric, often in a casual or colloquial context.
 - He used a दरीबा as a makeshift mat in the garage.* (उसने गैरेज में एक अस्थायी चटाई के रूप में दरीबा का उपयोग किया।)
107. बाजार दरीबा:
- सड़क पर या बाजार में बिछाया गया कपड़ा; a term referring to a piece of cloth or mat spread out on the ground in a market or street, often used to display and sell goods.
 - The vendor set up a बाजार दरीबा to display his wares.* (विक्रेता ने अपनी वस्तुएं प्रदर्शित करने के लिए बाजार दरीबा बिछाया।)
 - साधारण बाजार वस्त्र; a simple or basic mat used in markets, often made of inexpensive materials.
 - The market was lined with बाजार दरीबा where vendors displayed their products.* (बाजार को बाजार दरीबा से ढक दिया गया था जहाँ विक्रेताओं ने अपने उत्पाद प्रदर्शित किए।)
108. नाहतः
- प्रीति या प्रेम; an older or less common term used to refer to affection or love, especially in historical or poetic contexts.
 - The letters were filled with नाहत and longing.* (पत्रों में प्रेम और तड़प भरी हुई थी।)

- b. स्नेह; a sense of care or tenderness towards someone or something.
- i. *Her actions were driven by genuine* नाहत *for her family.* (उसके कार्य उसके परिवार के प्रति सच्चे स्नेह से प्रेरित थे।)
109. बांग:
- a. आवाज; a loud, abrupt sound, often associated with a knock or bang.
 - i. *He heard a loud* बांग *at the door.* (उसने दरवाजे पर एक जोरदार बांग सुनी।) - b. ध्वनि; a term used for a sharp, sudden noise, often made by something hitting or crashing.
 - i. *The* बांग *of the firecracker startled everyone.* (पटाखे की बांग ने सभी को चौंका दिया।)
110. झीना:
- a. पतला या हल्का; thin or light, often used to describe something that is not thick or dense.
 - i. *The fabric of the dress was* झीना *and translucent.* (लिबास का कपड़ा झीना और पारदर्शी था।) - b. फीका; subtle or delicate in nature, often referring to something that is not strong or pronounced.
 - i. *He gave a* झीना *smile that barely registered.* (उसने एक फीकी मुस्कान दी जो मुश्किल से दर्ज की गई।)
111. अवधः:
- a. संविधान या समय सीमा; a **period or duration of time**, often used in historical or poetic contexts to denote a specific span or phase.
 - i. *The festival lasts for a* अवधः *of ten days.* (त्योहार दस दिनों की अवधू के लिए चलता है।) - b. पुराना या प्राचीन; refers to something that is old or of a past era, often used in a historical or cultural sense.
 - i. *The* अवधू *traditions have been preserved through generations.* (अवधू परंपराएँ पीढ़ियों के माध्यम से संरक्षित की गई हैं।) - c. **Related word:** अवधूतः
 - i. साधक; a person who has renounced worldly attachments and lives a life of asceticism
 - 1. अवधूत अपनी साधना में लीन रहता है और भौतिक जीवन से दूर रहता है। (The ascetic remains absorbed in his practices and stays away from material life.)
 - ii. तपस्वी; a hermit or ascetic devoted to spiritual practices
 - 1. अवधूत की साधना से उसकी मानसिक शांति बढ़ती है। (The hermit's spiritual practices enhance his mental peace.)
 - iii. निरंकार; a state beyond form and identity

1. अवधूत परमात्मा के साथ एकता का अनुभव करता है। (The ascetic experiences unity with the Supreme Being.)
112. यूनानी:
- ग्रीक; related to **Greece**, its people, language, or culture.
 - The ancient Greek philosophers made significant contributions to Western thought.* (प्राचीन यूनानी दार्शनिकों ने पश्चिमी विचारधारा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया।)
 - यूनानी चिकित्सा; referring to the Unani system of medicine, which is a traditional form of medicine practiced in South Asia and other parts of the world, based on the teachings of Hippocrates and Galen.
 - Unani medicine is known for its holistic approach to treating illnesses.* (यूनानी चिकित्सा बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए अपने समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए जानी जाती है।)
113. यूनानी कथा:
- ग्रीक मिथक; refers to the myths and legends originating from ancient Greece, often involving gods, heroes, and mythical creatures.
 - Greek mythology is filled with stories of gods like Zeus and heroes like Hercules.* (यूनानी कथाओं में ज़्यूस जैसे देवताओं और हरक्यूलिस जैसे नायकों की कहानियों से भरी हुई है।)
 - प्राचीन यूनानी कथाएँ; traditional stories that explain the beliefs, rituals, and history of ancient Greek civilization.
 - The tale of the Trojan War is one of the most famous Greek myths.* (ट्रोजन युद्ध की कहानी सबसे प्रसिद्ध यूनानी कथाओं में से एक है।)
114. प्रतिबिंब:
- प्रतिबिम्ब; a reflection, an image seen in a mirror or on a shiny surface.
 - She saw her प्रतिबिंब in the lake's clear water.* (उसने झील के साफ पानी में अपना प्रतिबिंब देखा।)
 - आत्मचिंतन या प्रतीक; something that represents or mirrors a concept, thought, or situation.
 - His actions are a प्रतिबिंब of his true character.* (उसके कार्य उसके वास्तविक चरित्र का प्रतिबिंब हैं।)
 - प्रतिध्वनि; a representation or indication of something that reflects back, not just physically but metaphorically as well.
 - The culture of the society is a प्रतिबिंब of its history.* (समाज की संस्कृति उसके इतिहास का प्रतिबिंब है।)
115. महापातक:
- महान पाप; a great sin or a grievous offense, often considered one of the most severe wrongdoings in religious or moral contexts.
 - In ancient texts, killing an innocent person is considered a महापातक.* (प्राचीन ग्रंथों में, निर्दोष व्यक्ति की हत्या को महापातक माना जाता है।)

- b. गंभीर अपराध; an act that is regarded as a significant crime or transgression, leading to severe consequences.
 - i. *Betraying one's country was seen as a* महापातक *in many cultures.* (अपने देश से विश्वासघात करना कई संस्कृतियों में महापातक माना गया।)
116. तिलमिलाना:
- a. क्रोधित होना; to become angry, agitated, or irritated.
 - i. *He* तिलमिला गया *when he heard the unfair criticism.* (वह अनुचित आलोचना सुनकर तिलमिला गया।)
 - b. असहज महसूस करना; to feel uncomfortable or unsettled due to a situation or remark.
 - i. *Her sudden question made him* तिलमिला. (उसके अचानक सवाल ने उसे तिलमिला दिया।)
117. प्रज्ञा:
- a. ज्ञान; **deep knowledge or wisdom, often referring to profound understanding.**
 - i. *His decisions reflect his* प्रज्ञा *and experience.* (उसके निर्णय उसकी प्रज्ञा और अनुभव को दर्शाते हैं।)
 - b. बुद्धिमत्ता; intelligence or the ability to think and understand things clearly.
 - i. *She is known for her* प्रज्ञा *and sharp mind in solving complex problems.* (वह जटिल समस्याओं को हल करने में अपनी प्रज्ञा और तेज दिमाग के लिए जानी जाती है।)
 - c. दिव्य ज्ञान; spiritual insight or enlightenment that transcends ordinary understanding.
 - i. *In meditation, one seeks to attain* प्रज्ञा. (ध्यान में, व्यक्ति प्रज्ञा प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करता है।)
118. अपेक्षा:
- a. आशा; an expectation or hope for something to happen.
 - i. *She had great* अपेक्षा *from her new job.* (उसे अपनी नई नौकरी से बड़ी अपेक्षा थी।)
 - b. तुलना; a comparison between two or more things.
 - i. *This year's performance was better in* अपेक्षा *to last year's.* (इस वर्ष का प्रदर्शन पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा बेहतर था।)
 - c. आवश्यकता; a requirement or demand from someone or something.
 - i. *The job comes with high* अपेक्षा *for quality work.* (इस नौकरी के साथ गुणवत्ता वाले काम की उच्च अपेक्षा है।)
 - ii. I need you for this work. (मुझे इस काम के लिए आपकी अपेक्षा है।)
 - iii. We need additional resources to make this project successful. (इस परियोजना को सफल बनाने के लिए हमें अतिरिक्त संसाधनों की अपेक्षा है।)
 - iv. I need a good guide for this trip. (मुझे इस यात्रा में एक अच्छे मार्गदर्शक की अपेक्षा है।)

- v. Immediate help is needed in this situation. (इस स्थिति में तुरंत मदद की अपेक्षा है।)
 - vi. A specialist is needed for the treatment of this illness. (इस बीमारी के इलाज के लिए विशेषज्ञ की अपेक्षा है।)
119. मूढ़:
- a. विवेकहीन; lacking good judgment or common sense, often in a stubborn or foolish way.
 - i. उसकी मूढ़ता के कारण वह बार-बार वही गलतियाँ करता है। (His foolishness causes him to make the same mistakes repeatedly.)
 - b. अज्ञानी या अपढ़; ignorant or uneducated.
 - i. मूढ़ता के चलते उसने शिक्षा के महत्व को नहीं समझा। (Due to ignorance, he did not understand the importance of education.)
120. प्रमादः
- a. अविवेक; negligence or carelessness in actions or decisions.
 - i. *His promad led to the failure of the project.* (उनके प्रमाद के कारण परियोजना असफल हो गई।)
 - b. लापरवाही; lack of attention or disregard for important matters.
 - i. *Driving with promad can result in accidents.* (लापरवाही से गाड़ी चलाना दुर्घटनाओं का कारण बन सकता है।)
 - c. OSHO: Es Dhammo Sanantano 09: ऐसा आदमी तो खोजना ही मशिकल है जिसको कभी न कभी यह दिखायी न पड़ता हो कि यह सब व्यर्थ है जो मैं कर रहा हूं। लेकिन फिर भी आदमी वही किए चला जाता है जो व्यर्थ दिखायी पड़ता है। प्रकाश के किन्हीं क्षणों में, ज्योतिर्मय चैतन्य की किसी अवस्था में, जब सब व्यर्थ दिखायी पड़ता है, तब फिर तुम कैसे अंधेरे में उतर आते हो बार-बार?

इसे बुद्ध प्रमाद कहते हैं। प्रमाद का अर्थ है: जानते हो, फिर भी जो जानते हो उसके विपरीत जीते हो। जानते हो आग में हाथ डालने से हाथ जलेगा, फिर-फिर डालते हो। पुराने घाव भी नहीं मिट पाते और फिर हाथ डाल देते हो। निश्चित ही तुम होश में नहीं हो सकते, बेहोश हो; कोई बड़ी गहरी तंद्रा में जी रहे हो। 'प्रमाद में मत लगे रहो।'

 - d. OSHO: ध्यान का अर्थ है, जागा हुआ चित। प्रमाद का अर्थ है, सोया हुआ चित।
 - e. OSHO: प्रमाद के दो अर्थ हो सकते हैं। ([source](#))
 - i. एक तो जैनों और बौद्धों का अर्थ है: प्रमाद यानी मूर्च्छा।
 - 1. Example: तो महावीर निरंतर अपने भिक्षुओं को, अपने संन्यासियों को कहते हैं: 'अप्रमाद में जीयो! अप्रमत्त!' बुद्ध अपने भिक्षुओं को कहते हैं: 'प्रमाद में मत रहो! जागो! मूर्च्छा तोड़ो।'
 - ii. हिंदुओं का अर्थ है प्रमाद का: प्रारब्ध कर्मों के कारण।
 - 1. 'जो स्वभाव से शून्यचित हैं, वे प्रमाद के कारण अर्थात् अपने पिछले जन्मों के कर्मों के कारण विषय-वासनाओं में उलझे रहते हैं। फिर भी सोते हुए मैं जैसे जागरण हो, ऐसे वे पुरुष संसार से मुक्त हैं।'

121. वांछितः

- a. चाहा हुआ; desired or wanted.
 - i. *She finally achieved the desired results after months of hard work.* (महीनों की कड़ी मेहनत के बाद उसने अंततः वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त किए।)
 - b. आवश्यक; required or necessary.
 - i. *The project needs the necessary resources to be completed on time.* (परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करने के लिए वांछित संसाधनों की आवश्यकता है।)
122. मूर्छा:
- a. बेहोशी; unconsciousness or fainting.
 - i. *She suddenly fell into unconsciousness due to the heat.* (गर्मी के कारण वह अचानक मूर्छा में चली गई।)
 - b. अचेतन अवस्था; a state of being unaware or insensible.
 - i. *The shock put him into a state of insensibility.* (आघात ने उसे मूर्छा की स्थिति में डाल दिया।)
123. तंद्रा:
- a. झपकी; drowsiness or light sleep.
 - i. *He was overcome by drowsiness during the meeting.* (बैठक के दौरान उसे तंद्रा ने घेर लिया।)
 - b. अर्धनिद्रा; a state between sleep and wakefulness.
 - i. *She was lost in a state of semi-consciousness after the long day.* (लंबे दिन के बाद वह तंद्रा की स्थिति में खो गई थी।)
124. प्रमोद:
- a. आनंद; joy or delight.
 - i. *He felt immense joy after winning the game.* (खेल जीतने के बाद उसने अत्यधिक प्रमोद महसूस किया।)
 - b. हर्ष; happiness or pleasure.
 - i. *The festival brought happiness to everyone.* (त्योहार ने सभी के जीवन में प्रमोद भर दिया।)
125. सहसार (or सहस्त्रार): [Check this doc for meaning and spelling difference between both words.](#)
126. घड़ियाल:
- a. पशु; एक कशेरुकी पशु।
 - b. पूजा अर्चना या आरती के समय बजने वाला वाद्य यंत्र
127. संपदा:
- a. धन-दौलत; wealth or riches.
 - i. *His family is known for their immense wealth.* (उनका परिवार अपनी विशाल संपदा के लिए जाना जाता है।)
 - b. संपत्ति; property or assets.
 - i. *She inherited a large amount of property from her ancestors.* (उसने अपने पूर्वजों से बहुत सी संपदा प्राप्त की।)

128. गंतव्यः

a. मंजिल; destination.

- i. *We finally reached our destination after a long journey.* (लंबी यात्रा के बाद हम अंततः अपनी गंतव्य पर पहुँच गए।)

b. लक्ष्य; goal.

- i. *His goal is to become a successful entrepreneur.* (उसका गंतव्य एक सफल उद्यमी बनना है।)

129. नाहकः

a. अनावश्यक; unnecessary or without reason.

- i. *The arguments were unnecessary and added no value to the discussion.* (बहसें नाहक थीं और चर्चा में कोई मूल्य नहीं जोड़ा।)

b. बेजा; without purpose or justification.

- i. *She felt that the criticism was unjustified.* (उसे लगा कि आलोचना नाहक थी।)

130. मरघटः

a. श्मशान; a cremation ground or cemetery.

- i. *The ceremony took place at the cremation ground.* (समारोह श्मशान पर हुआ।)

b. सुनसान स्थान; a desolate or lifeless place.

- i. *The abandoned house was like a ghostly desolate place.* (खाली पड़ी हवेली एक मरघट जैसी सुनसान जगह थी।)

131. अंगीकारः

a. स्वीकृति; acceptance or acknowledgment.

- i. *His proposal received formal acceptance from the committee.* (उसके प्रस्ताव को समिति से औपचारिक अंगीकार मिला।)

b. स्वीकृति की प्रक्रिया; the process of accepting or agreeing to something.

- i. *The agreement required formal acknowledgment from both parties.* (सहमति के लिए दोनों पक्षों से औपचारिक अंगीकार की आवश्यकता थी।)

132. महत्वाकांक्षा:

a. उद्देश्य; ambition or aspiration.

- i. *Her ambition is to become a leading scientist in her field.* (उसकी महत्वाकांक्षा अपने क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक बनने की है।)

b. सपना; strong desire to achieve something significant.

- i. *He pursued his dreams with great ambition and dedication.* (उसने अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा और समर्पण के साथ अपने सपनों का पीछा किया।)

133. नकारः

a. अस्वीकृति; denial or refusal.

- i. *His request was met with denial from the authorities.* (उनके अनुरोध को अधिकारियों द्वारा नकार मिला।)

b. असहमति; rejection or disagreement.

- i. *The proposal faced outright rejection from the board.* (प्रस्ताव को बोर्ड द्वारा पूर्ण नकार का सामना करना पड़ा।)
134. विधायक:
- a. कानून बनाने वाला; legislator or lawmaker.
 - i. *The legislator proposed new regulations for environmental protection.* (विधायक ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लिए नए नियमों का प्रस्ताव किया।)
 - b. निर्धारणकर्ता; one who determines or decides.
 - i. *The board member played a crucial role in decision-making.* (बोर्ड सदस्य ने निर्णय लेने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।)
135. घड़ियाल:
- a. एक प्रकार का मगरमच्छ; a type of crocodile found in India.
 - i. *The gharial is known for its long, narrow snout.* (घड़ियाल अपने लंबे, संकरे मुँह के लिए जाना जाता है।)
 - b. घड़ी के डिजाइन में इस्तेमाल होने वाला शब्द; sometimes used to refer to timepieces in certain contexts.
 - i. *The word "gharial" is rarely used in the context of timepieces.* (समय के यंत्रों के संदर्भ में "घड़ियाल" शब्द का उपयोग दुर्लभ है।)
136. अवाक:
- a. चकित; astonished or dumbfounded.
 - i. *She was left speechless and astonished by the news.* (उस खबर से वह अवाक और चकित रह गई।)
 - b. निःशब्द; unable to speak due to shock or surprise.
 - i. *The unexpected win left him in a state of disbelief.* (अप्रत्याशित जीत ने उसे अवाक की स्थिति में डाल दिया।)
137. प्रज्ञा:
- a. बुद्धि; wisdom or intelligence.
 - i. *Her wisdom in handling complex situations was commendable.* (जटिल स्थितियों को संभालने में उसकी प्रज्ञा सराहनीय थी।)
 - b. समानार्थक बुद्धि; insightful or profound understanding.
 - i. *The philosopher's insights were marked by deep understanding.* (दार्शनिक की समझ गहरी प्रज्ञा से परिपूर्ण थी।)
138. द्वंद्व:
- a. संघर्ष; conflict or struggle.
 - i. *The internal conflict within him was evident in his decisions.* (उसके निर्णयों में उसके भीतर का द्वंद्व स्पष्ट दिखाई दिया।)
 - b. विवाद; dispute or argument.
 - i. *The argument between the two groups escalated quickly.* (दोनों समूहों के बीच का द्वंद्व तेजी से बढ़ गया।)
139. प्रज्ञा:

- a. प्रज्ञा: बुद्धिमानी; Intelligence
 - i. His intellectual growth is truly remarkable. (उनकी प्रज्ञा का विकास सच में उल्लेखनीय है।)
 - b. प्रज्ञा: ज्ञान; Wisdom
 - i. The sage was known for his deep wisdom. (ऋषि अपनी गहरी प्रज्ञा के लिए जाने जाते थे।)
 - c. प्रज्ञा: समझा; Understanding
 - i. Her understanding of the subject is commendable. (विषय की उनकी प्रज्ञा सराहनीय है।)
140. विपुलः
- a. अत्यधिक; abundant.
 - i. *The farmer had a bountiful harvest this year.* (किसान की इस साल अत्यधिक फसल हुई।)
 - b. बहुतायत; plentiful.
 - i. *The library has a plentiful collection of books.* (पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों का बहुतायत संग्रह है।)
141. कृपणता:
- a. कंजूसी; stinginess.
 - i. *His stinginess prevented him from helping others in need.* (उनकी कंजूसी ने उन्हें ज़रूरतमंदों की मदद करने से रोक दिया।)
 - b. लोभ; miserliness.
 - i. *Due to his miserliness, he never shared his wealth.* (अपने लोभ के कारण, उसने कभी अपनी संपत्ति साझा नहीं की।)
142. प्रेयसीः
- a. प्रिय महिला; beloved woman.
 - i. *He wrote a heartfelt letter to his beloved woman.* (उसने अपनी प्रिय महिला को एक भावनात्मक पत्र लिखा।)
 - b. प्रेमिका; lover or girlfriend.
 - i. *He was deeply in love with his girlfriend.* (वह अपनी प्रेमिका से गहराई से प्यार करता था।)
143. निष्णातः
- a. विशारद; proficient or expert.
 - i. *She is proficient in classical music.* (वह शास्त्रीय संगीत में निष्णात है।)
 - b. अत्यंत कुशल; highly skilled.
 - i. *The chef is highly skilled in French cuisine.* (शेफ फ्रेंच भोजन में अत्यंत कुशल है।)
144. आविर्भावः
- a. आविर्भावः प्रकट होना; Emergence
 - i. The emergence of new technology has revolutionized the industry. (नई तकनीक का आविर्भाव उद्योग में क्रांति ले आया है।)

- b. आविर्भावः अवतार लेना; Manifestation
 - i. The deity's manifestation filled the devotees with awe. (देवता का आविर्भाव भक्तों को अचंभित कर गया।)
- c. आविर्भावः उपस्थिति; Appearance
 - i. His sudden appearance surprised everyone at the party. (पार्टी में उनकी अचानक आविर्भाव ने सभी को चौंका दिया।)

145. अदम्यः:

- a. अजेयः; Indomitable
 - i. She has an indomitable spirit that refuses to give up. (उनकी अदम्य आत्मा कभी हार मानने को तैयार नहीं होती।)
- b. दमन न करने योग्यः; Unquenchable
 - i. His thirst for knowledge is unquenchable. (उनकी ज्ञान की प्यास अदम्य है।)
- c. अटलः; Unyielding
 - i. With unyielding determination, he achieved his goals. (अदम्य संकल्प के साथ, उसने अपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया।)

146. अवरुद्धः:

- a. रुका हुआ; blocked or obstructed.
 - i. The road is blocked due to heavy traffic. (भारी यातायात के कारण सड़क अवरुद्ध है।)
- b. बाधितः; interrupted.
 - i. The internet connection was interrupted during the storm. (तूफान के दौरान इंटरनेट कनेक्शन अवरुद्ध हो गया।)

147. तपश्चर्या:

- a. कठोर साधना; severe penance or austerity.
 - i. The sage engaged in severe penance for many years in the mountains. (ऋषि ने पहाड़ों में कई वर्षों तक कठोर तपश्चर्या की।)
- b. आध्यात्मिक साधना; spiritual practice.
 - i. He dedicated his life to spiritual practice and self-discipline. (उन्होंने अपना जीवन आध्यात्मिक तपश्चर्या और आत्म-संयम के लिए समर्पित कर दिया।)

148. प्रज्वलितः:

- a. जलता हुआ; Burning
 - i. The bonfire was burning brightly in the night. (रात में अलाव प्रज्वलित हो रहा था।)
- b. प्रकाशितः; Illuminated
 - i. The temple was illuminated during the festival. (उत्सव के दौरान मंदिर प्रज्वलित था।)
- c. चमकता हुआ; Glowing

- i. Her face was glowing with happiness. (उसका चेहरा खुशी से प्रज्वलित था।)
149. आह्लादः:
- a. आनंद; joy or delight.
 - i. *She felt a deep sense of joy after achieving her goal.* (उसे अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के बाद गहरा आह्लाद महसूस हुआ।)
 - b. संतोष; contentment or satisfaction.
 - i. *The contentment on his face was visible after a fulfilling meal.* (भोजन के बाद उसके चेहरे पर आह्लाद स्पष्ट दिखाई दे रहा था।)
150. श्रद्धा:
- a. भक्ति; devotion or faith.
 - i. *Her devotion towards her work is inspiring.* (उसके काम के प्रति श्रद्धा प्रेरणादायक है।)
 - b. आस्था; belief or trust.
 - i. *He has deep belief in the teachings of his guru.* (उसे अपने गुरु की शिक्षाओं में गहरी श्रद्धा है।)
151. करुणा:
- a. दया; compassion or pity.
 - i. *Her compassion towards the less fortunate is truly admirable.* (कमज़ोरों के प्रति उसकी करुणा वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय है।)
 - b. सहानुभूति; empathy or sympathy.
 - i. *He showed great empathy towards the grieving family.* (उसने शोकग्रस्त परिवार के प्रति गहरी सहानुभूति दिखाई।)
152. संलग्नः
- a. जुड़ा हुआ; attached or connected.
 - i. *The document was attached to the email.* (दस्तावेज़ ईमेल के साथ संलग्न था।)
 - b. सम्बद्ध; related or associated.
 - i. *He is involved in several projects related to environmental conservation.* (वह पर्यावरण संरक्षण से संबंधित कई परियोजनाओं में संलग्न है।)
153. पंगुः
- a. लँगड़ा: जो पेर से चल न सकता हो
 - b. अक्षम; incapable or ineffective.
 - i. *The team's efforts were rendered ineffective by the lack of resources.* (संसाधनों की कमी के कारण टीम की प्रयास पंगु हो गई।)
154. चिर-नृतनः
- a. सदैव नया; ever-new or eternal.
 - i. *The concept of love remains ever-new throughout generations.* (प्रेम की धारणा पीढ़ियों के बीच चिर-नृतन बनी रहती है।)

- b. स्थायी ताजगी; perpetual freshness.
 - i. *The beauty of the mountains has a perpetual freshness.* (पहाड़ों की सुंदरता में चिर-नूतनता है।)
- 155. चिर-पुरातन:
 - a. सदैव प्राचीन; ever-ancient.
 - i. *The traditions of this land are ever-ancient.* (इस भूमि की परंपराएं चिर-पुरातन हैं।)
 - b. अनादि काल से; from time immemorial.
 - i. *The wisdom in scriptures is from time immemorial.* (शास्त्रों की ज्ञान चिर-पुरातन है।)
- 156. मनीषी:
 - a. विचारशील व्यक्ति; a thoughtful person.
 - i. *A thoughtful person always contemplates before making decisions.* (एक मनीषी व्यक्ति हमेशा निर्णय लेने से पहले विचार करता है।)
 - b. महान ज्ञानी; a great scholar.
 - i. *The great scholar was respected by everyone for his profound knowledge.* (महान मनीषी को उनके गहन ज्ञान के लिए सभी सम्मान करते थे।)
- 157. संग्रह:
 - a. संग्रहण; collection.
 - i. *He has a collection of rare coins from around the world.* (उसके पास दुनिया भर के दुर्लभ सिक्कों का संग्रह है।)
 - b. एकत्रीकरण; accumulation.
 - i. *The accumulation of knowledge over the years made him wise.* (सालों से ज्ञान का संग्रह उसे बुद्धिमान बना दिया।)
- 158. विस्मरण:
 - a. भूलना; forgetting.
 - i. *Forgetting important details can lead to mistakes.* (महत्वपूर्ण विवरणों का विस्मरण गलतियों की ओर ले जा सकता है।)
 - b. स्मृति ह्रास; memory loss.
 - i. *Memory loss is common in old age.* (बुढ़ापे में स्मृति ह्रास आम होता है।)
- 159. अपभंश:
 - a. विकृत रूप; corrupted form.
 - i. *The word has become a corrupted form of its original.* (यह शब्द अपने मूल का एक विकृत रूप बन गया है।)
 - b. विकृति; distortion.
 - i. *Distortion of language often occurs over time.* (समय के साथ भाषा की विकृति अक्सर होती है।)
- 160. सुरति:
 - a. स्मरण; remembrance.

- i. *His remembrance of the past brought tears to his eyes.* (अतीत का स्मरण उसकी आँखों में आँसू ले आया।)
 - b. ध्यान; attention.
 - i. *During meditation, focus your attention on your breath.* (ध्यान के दौरान, अपनी सुरति श्वास पर केंद्रित करें।)
- 161. **सुमिरनः:**
 - a. स्मरण; remembrance or recalling.
 - i. *She finds peace in the remembrance of her loved ones.* (वह अपने प्रियजनों के सुमिरन में शांति पाती है।)
 - b. ध्यान; meditation or reflection.
 - i. *Morning meditation includes reflection on positive thoughts.* (सुबह का ध्यान सकारात्मक विचारों का सुमिरन शामिल करता है।)
- 162. **जुगि:**
 - a. योगी; ascetic or practitioner of yoga.
 - i. *The yogi meditated for hours in silence.* (जुगि ने घंटों मौन में ध्यान किया।)
 - b. संत; saint or spiritual seeker.
 - i. *The saint was known for his wisdom and compassion.* (जुगि अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता और करुणा के लिए जाना जाता था।)
- 163. **जुगतः:**
 - a. उपाय; method or solution.
 - i. *He found a clever solution to the problem.* (उसने समस्या का एक चतुर जुगत निकाला।)
 - b. चालाकी; cleverness or trickery.
 - i. *He used trickery to get what he wanted.* (उसने अपनी जुगत से वह हासिल किया जो वह चाहता था।)
- 164. **समग्ररूपेणः:**
 - a. पूरी तरह से; completely or entirely.
 - i. *He analyzed the situation completely before making a decision.* (उसने निर्णय लेने से पहले स्थिति का समग्ररूपेण विश्लेषण किया।)
 - b. समग्र दृष्टिकोण से; from a holistic perspective.
 - i. *The problem should be addressed holistically.* (समस्या का समग्ररूपेण समाधान किया जाना चाहिए।)
- 165. **सारनाथः:**
 - a. सारनाथ (एक प्रसिद्ध बौद्ध स्थल); Sarnath (a famous Buddhist site).
 - i. *Sarnath is where Buddha gave his first sermon.* (सारनाथ वह स्थान है जहां बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश दिया था।)
 - b. धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन स्थल; Place of the turning of the wheel of Dharma.

- i. *The Dhamek Stupa in Sarnath marks the location of Buddha's first teachings.* (सारनाथ में स्थित धमेक स्तूप बुद्ध के प्रथम उपदेशों का धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तन स्थल है।)

166. रागः

a. लगाव; Attachment

- i. His deep attachment to the old house was evident. (पुराने घर के प्रति उनका गहरा राग स्पष्ट था।)

b. प्रेम; Affection

- i. She expressed her affection through small, thoughtful gestures. (उसने छोटे-छोटे सोच-समझकर किए गए कामों के जरिए अपना राग व्यक्त किया।)

c. संगीत; Melody

- i. The musician played a beautiful melody on the flute. (संगीतकार ने बांसुरी पर एक सुंदर राग बजाया।)

167. विरागः

a. उदासीनता; Indifference

- i. His indifference to material wealth was admirable. (सांसारिक संपत्ति के प्रति उनकी विराग प्रशंसनीय थी।)

b. वैराग्य; Detachment

- i. The monk practiced detachment from worldly pleasures. (साधु ने सांसारिक सुखों से विराग का अभ्यास किया।)

c. निस्संगता; Dispassion

- i. She handled the crisis with complete dispassion. (उसने संकट को पूरी विराग के साथ संभाला।)

168. अस्मिता:

a. स्वाभिमान; Self-respect.

- i. *Her asmita did not allow her to compromise on her values.* (उसकी अस्मिता ने उसे अपने मूल्यों पर समझौता नहीं करने दिया।)

b. अहम्; Ego.

- i. *His asmita often caused conflicts with others.* (उसकी अस्मिता अक्सर दूसरों के साथ टकराव का कारण बनती थी।)

169. वासना:
- a. इच्छा; Desire.
 - i. *His strong vasana for success drove him to work tirelessly.* (सफलता की प्रबल वासना ने उसे निरंतर परिश्रम करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।)
 - b. कामना; Lust.
 - i. *He struggled to control his vasana despite his efforts.* (अपनी कोशिशों के बावजूद वह अपनी वासना पर नियंत्रण नहीं रख सका।)
170. बुद्धिविलास - understanding via mind
- a. maan lete
171. अनुभूति - understanding via body feelings
- a. jaan lete
172. शोषणः
- a. शोषण; Taking unfair advantage of someone or something for one's own benefit.
 - i. *The company was accused of exploitation of its workers.* (कंपनी पर अपने श्रमिकों के शोषण का आरोप लगाया गया।)
 - b. उत्पीड़न; Using someone unfairly for personal gain.
 - i. *Child exploitation is a serious issue that needs attention.* (बाल उत्पीड़न एक गंभीर समस्या है जिस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।)
173. आत्यंतिकः
- a. परमः; Ultimate or extreme in nature.
 - i. *His decision was based on the ultimate truth.* (उसका निर्णय आत्यंतिक सत्य पर आधारित था।)
 - b. अत्यधिकः; Excessive or very intense.
 - i. *The storm caused extreme damage to the town.* (तूफान ने शहर में आत्यंतिक क्षति पहुंचाई।)
174. स्वच्छंदता:
- a. स्वतंत्रता; Freedom or liberty.
 - i. *He enjoyed the freedom to make his own choices.* (उसे अपने निर्णय लेने की स्वच्छंदता का आनंद था।)
 - b. बाधारहित व्यवहार; Unrestrained or carefree behavior.
 - i. *Her carefree attitude made her popular among her friends.* (उसका स्वच्छंद व्यवहार उसे दोस्तों में लोकप्रिय बनाता था।)
175. आत्मवानः
- a. आत्मा को जानने वाला; Self-realized or spiritually aware.
 - i. *A self-realized person is often calm and composed.* (एक आत्मवान व्यक्ति अक्सर शांत और संयमित होता है।)
 - b. स्वाधीन; Self-controlled or disciplined.
 - i. *Being self-controlled helps in overcoming challenges.* (चुनौतियों का सामना करने में आत्मवान होना मदद करता है।)

- c. Similar word: **आत्मवत्ता**:
- i. **व्यक्तित्व**; personality
 - 1. Her strong personality makes her a great leader. (उनका मजबूत व्यक्तित्व उन्हें एक महान नेता बनाता है।)
 - ii. **आत्मचेतना**; self-awareness
 - 1. Practicing mindfulness enhances one's self-awareness. (सजगता का अभ्यास किसी की आत्मचेतना को बढ़ाता है।)
 - iii. **अस्तित्व**; essence
 - 1. The essence of his teachings lies in simplicity. (उनकी शिक्षाओं का अस्तित्व सरलता में निहित है।)
176. **उच्छ्वास**:
- a. साँस छोड़ना; Exhalation or breathing out.
 - i. *He took a deep **exhalation** after finishing the work.* (काम खत्म करने के बाद उसने गहरी उच्छ्वास ली।)
 - b. दुःख या राहत की साँस; Sigh of relief or sorrow.
 - i. *She let out a **sigh of relief** after hearing the good news.* (अच्छी खबर सुनने के बाद उसने राहत की उच्छ्वास ली।)
177. **अहोभाव**:
- a. विस्मय या आश्चर्य का भाव; Feeling of wonder or amazement.
 - i. *She looked at the beautiful scenery with **amazement**.* (उसने सुंदर दृश्य को अहोभाव से देखा।)
 - b. आदर या प्रशंसा का भाव; Feeling of reverence or admiration.
 - i. *The students expressed **reverence** towards their teacher.* (छात्रों ने अपने शिक्षक के प्रति अहोभाव व्यक्त किया।)
178. **राजपथ**:
- a. मुख्य सड़क; Main road or avenue.
 - i. *The grand parade took place on the **main avenue**.* (भव्य परेड राजपथ पर आयोजित की गई।)
 - b. राजकीय मार्ग; Royal or ceremonial road.
 - i. *The historical procession used the ancient **royal road**.* (ऐतिहासिक जुलूस ने प्राचीन राजपथ का उपयोग किया।)
179. **पगड़ंडी**:
- a. कच्चा रास्ता; dirt path
 - i. *The villagers walked along the dirt path through the fields.* (गाँववाले खेतों के बीच कच्चे रास्ते पर चलते थे।)
 - b. संकरा रास्ता; narrow trail
 - i. *They followed a narrow trail up the mountain.* (उन्होंने पहाड़ की ओटी तक एक संकरे रास्ते का अनुसरण किया।)

c. छोटा मार्ग; footpath

- i. The footpath leads to a beautiful waterfall. (यह छोटा मार्ग एक सुंदर झरने की ओर ले जाता है।)

180. अराजकः

a. व्यवस्था या नियमों के बिना; Disorderly or chaotic.

- i. *The situation became disorderly after the announcement.* (घोषणा के बाद स्थिति अराजक हो गई।)

b. अनियंत्रित; Uncontrolled or lawless.

- i. *The lawless regions were known for their instability.* (अनियंत्रित क्षेत्रों को उनकी अस्थिरता के लिए जाना जाता था।)

181. भगवत्ता:

a. दिव्यता; divinity

- i. The temple radiates a sense of divinity and peace. (मंदिर दिव्यता और शांति की भावना बिखेरता है।)

b. ईश्वरत्व; godliness

- i. His actions reflect his godliness and compassion. (उनके कर्म उनके ईश्वरत्व और करुणा को दर्शाते हैं।)

c. पवित्रता; holiness

- i. The holiness of the place attracts many pilgrims. (इस स्थान की पवित्रता कई तीर्थयात्रियों को आकर्षित करती है।)

182. मौलिकः

a. आधारभूत; Fundamental or essential.

- i. *Understanding basic principles is fundamental to mastering a subject.* (मूलभूत सिद्धांतों को समझना किसी विषय को सिद्ध करने के लिए मौलिक है।)

b. असाधारण; Original or unique.

- i. *Her art has a unique and innovative style.* (उसकी कला में एक मौलिक और नवीन शैली है।)

183. क्षिणः

a. क्षति; Harm or damage.

- i. *The damage caused by the storm was extensive.* (तूफान से हुई क्षिण बहुत बड़ी थी।)

b. अवशिष्ट; Residual effect or impact.

- i. *The residual effects of the policy were evident in the long term.* (नीति के क्षिण दीर्घकालिक रूप से स्पष्ट थे।)

184. प्रलोभनः:

- a. लालच; Temptation or lure.
 - i. *He struggled to resist the **temptation** of buying the expensive watch.* (उसने महंगी घड़ी खरीदने के प्रलोभन का विरोध करने के लिए संघर्ष किया।)
- b. आकर्षण; Enticement or attraction.
 - i. *The **enticement** of easy money can lead to poor decisions.* (आसान पैसे का प्रलोभन खराब निर्णयों की ओर ले जा सकता है।)

185. अनुकरणः:

- a. नकल; Imitation or copying.
 - i. *The artist's **imitation** of classical styles was impressive.* (कलाकार की शास्त्रीय शैलियों की अनुकरण प्रभावशाली थी।)
- b. मूल का पालन; Following or adhering to an original.
 - i. *The new policy is a **following** of the successful strategies used previously.* (नई नीति पूर्व में इस्तेमाल की गई सफल रणनीतियों की अनुकरण है।)

186. अनुसरणः:

- a. पालन; Following or adhering to a rule, guide, or example.
 - i. *The company's success is due to strict **adherence** to safety regulations.* (कंपनी की सफलता का कारण सुरक्षा नियमों का कड़ा अनुसरण है।)
- b. अनुकरण; Imitation or replication of behavior or practices.
 - i. *The student's **imitation** of his mentor's methods was meticulous.* (छात्र का अपने मार्गदर्शक की विधियों का अनुसरण बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक था।)

187. मधुशाला:

- a. शराब का घर; Tavern or place where alcoholic beverages are served.
 - i. *The old **tavern** was known for its lively atmosphere.* (पुराना मधुशाला अपनी जीवंत माहौल के लिए जाना जाता था।)
- b. काव्यात्मक रूप में; Poetic metaphor for a place of enjoyment or revelry.
 - i. *The poet used the **tavern** as a metaphor for the joys of life.* (कवि ने जीवन की खुशियों के रूपक के रूप में मधुशाला का उपयोग किया।)

188. बामुशिकिलः

- a. कठिनाई से; With difficulty or barely.
 - i. *He **barely** managed to finish the task on time.* (वह बामुशिकिल समय पर कार्य पूरा कर पाया।)
- b. मुशिकिल से; Hardly or scarcely.
 - i. *The car **scarcely** made it up the steep hill.* (गाड़ी बामुशिकिल खड़ी चढ़ाई पर चढ़ पाई।)

189. वस्तुतः:

- a. वास्तव में; actually

- i. The plan is actually more feasible than it seems. (यह योजना वास्तव में जितनी दिखाई देती है उससे अधिक संभव लगती है।)
 - b. सच्चाई में; in reality
 - i. In reality, the project was completed ahead of schedule. (सच्चाई में, परियोजना समय से पहले पूरी हो गई थी।)
 - c. तथ्य के अनुसार; factually
 - i. Factually, his claims were not supported by the evidence. (तथ्य के अनुसार, उसके दावों का समर्थन प्रमाण द्वारा नहीं किया गया था।)
190. समृद्धः
- a. धनी; Wealthy or affluent.
 - i. *He lives in a wealthy neighborhood.* (वह एक समृद्ध इलाके में रहता है।)
 - b. विकसित; Developed or flourishing.
 - i. *The city has become developed over the years.* (शहर वर्षों में समृद्ध हो गया है।)
 - c. परिपूर्ण; Full or abundant.
 - i. *The garden is full of beautiful flowers.* (बगीचा खूबसूरत फूलों से समृद्ध है।)
191. सम्यकः
- a. सही; Correct or proper.
 - i. *It is important to have a correct understanding of the situation.* (स्थिति की सम्यक समझ होना महत्वपूर्ण है।)
 - b. समग्र; Comprehensive or complete.
 - i. *She provided a comprehensive explanation of the topic.* (उसने विषय का सम्यक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया।)
 - c. उचित; Appropriate or justified.
 - i. *We should take appropriate action in this matter.* (हमें इस मामले में सम्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।)
192. पुनरुक्तिः
- a. दोहराव; Repetition.
 - i. *Avoid repetition of the same mistakes.* (एक ही गलतियों की पुनरुक्ति से बचें।)
 - b. पुनरावृत्ति; Redundancy.
 - i. *His speech had too much redundancy in it.* (उसके भाषण में बहुत अधिक पुनरुक्ति थी।)
193. सृजनः
- a. रचना; Creation.
 - i. *The creation of the artwork took months of effort.* (कला की सृजन में महीनों की मेहनत लगी।)
 - b. उत्पत्ति; Genesis.

- i. *The genesis of the idea was revolutionary.* (विचार की सृजन क्रांतिकारी थी।)
194. प्राणघातकः
- a. जानलेवा; Deadly.
 - i. *The snake's bite is **deadly** and can be fatal.* (साँप का काटना प्राणघातक होता है और जानलेवा हो सकता है।)
 - b. मृत्युदायकः Fatal.
 - i. *The accident was **fatal**, claiming several lives.* (दुर्घटना प्राणघातक थी, जिसमें कई लोगों की जान चली गई।)
195. मौजूः
- a. संबंधित; Relevant.
 - i. *Please provide information that is **relevant** to the topic.* (कृपया ऐसा जानकारी प्रदान करें जो विषय से मौजू़ हो।)
 - b. उपयुक्त; Appropriate.
 - i. *The dress she wore was very **appropriate** for the occasion.* (उसने जो पहनावा पहना था, वह अवसर के लिए बहुत मौजू़ था।)
196. कृपणः
- a. कंजूस; Miserly.
 - i. *He is too **miserly** to donate even a small amount.* (वह इतना कृपण है कि थोड़ी-सी रकम भी दान नहीं करता।)
 - b. संकीर्ण; Stingy.
 - i. *The **stingy** landlord refused to repair the broken window.* (वह कृपण मकान मालिक टूटी खिड़की की मरम्मत कराने से मना कर दिया।)
197. रूपेणः
- a. स्वरूप में; In the form of.
 - i. *The idea took **form** as a beautiful sculpture.* (विचार ने एक सुंदर मूर्ति रूपेण लिया।)
 - b. प्रकार से; By way of.
 - i. *The message was conveyed **by way of** a letter.* (संदेश को एक पत्र रूपेण पहुंचाया गया।)
198. विरहः
- a. विछोहः Separation.
 - i. *The lovers endured the pain of **separation** for years.* (प्रेमियों ने वर्षों तक विरह का दुख सहा।)
 - b. अनुपस्थितिः Absence.
 - i. *His **absence** left a void in her life.* (उसकी विरह ने उसके जीवन में एक खालीपन छोड़ दिया।)
199. अहर्निशः
- a. दिन-रातः Day and night.

- i. *He worked **day and night** to complete the project.* (उन्होंने परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए अहर्निश मेहनत की।)
 - b. सतत; Continuous.
 - i. *Her **continuous** efforts finally paid off.* (उनके अहर्निश प्रयास आखिरकार सफल हुए।)
200. भेद:
- a. अंतर; Difference.
 - i. *There is a significant **difference** between the two plans.* (दोनों योजनाओं में महत्वपूर्ण भेद हैं।)
 - b. गुप्त जानकारी; Secret.
 - i. *He shared a **secret** with his best friend.* (उन्होंने अपने सबसे अच्छे दोस्त के साथ भेद साझा किया।)
 - c. विभाजन; Division.
 - i. *The **division** of the land caused a lot of disputes.* (भूमि के भेद ने कई विवाद पैदा कर दिए।)
201. अग्नि:
- a. आग; Fire.
 - i. *The **fire** in the forest spread quickly.* (जंगल में अग्नि तेजी से फैल गई।)
 - b. तेज; Bright.
 - i. *The **bright** sun shone in the clear sky.* (स्पष्ट आकाश में अग्नि सूर्य चमक रहा था।)
 - c. ऊर्जा; Energy.
 - i. *The project needed a lot of **energy** to complete.* (इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत सारी अग्नि की आवश्यकता थी।)
202. उक्ति:
- a. कथन; Statement.
 - i. *Her **statement** was clear and concise.* (उसका उक्ति स्पष्ट और संक्षिप्त था।)
 - b. वचन; Saying.
 - i. *This is an old **saying** from ancient times.* (यह प्राचीन काल की एक पुरानी उक्ति है।)
 - c. बोली; Phrase.
 - i. *He used a **catchy phrase** to make his point.* (उसने अपनी बात समझाने के लिए एक आकर्षक उक्ति का प्रयोग किया।)
203. सैन:
- a. सेना का; pertaining to the army
 - i. *The town hosts an annual military parade.* (शहर में वार्षिक सेना परेड आयोजित होती है।)
 - b. सैनिक/सैनिक परिवार का; related to soldiers or military families
 - i. *She comes from a military family.* (वह एक सैनिक परिवार से हैं।)

- c. सैन्य संचालन; military operations
i. The region is under military control. (क्षेत्र सेना के नियंत्रण में है।)
- 204.** अकारण:
a. बिना किसी कारण; without reason
i. He got angry at me without any reason. (वह मुझसे **अकारण** ही नाराज हो गया।)
b. अनुचित; unjustified
i. Her fear seemed unjustified and baseless. (उसका डर **अकारण** और आधारहीन लग रहा था।)
- 205.** कंचन:
a. सोने जैसा; resembling gold
i. The fabric had a kankan sheen that made it look luxurious. (वस्त्र में कंचन की चमक थी, जो इसे भव्य बनाती थी।)
b. मूल्यवान; precious
i. The jeweler crafted a kankan ornament for the bride. (रत्नकार ने दुल्हन के लिए एक कंचन आभूषण बनाया।)
c. सुंदर; beautiful
i. The garden was filled with kankan flowers in full bloom. (बाग में कंचन फूलों की भरपूर खिलने की भरमार थी।)
- 206.** बानी:
a. बोली; speech or manner of speaking
i. Her baani was soft and soothing, which calmed everyone down. (उसकी बानी नरम और सुखदायक थी, जिसने सभी को शांत कर दिया।)
b. शब्द; words or expressions
i. The poet's baani touched the hearts of many. (कविजी की बानी ने कई दिलों को छू लिया।)
c. शैली; style or manner
i. The artist's baani reflects her unique perspective. (कलाकार की बानी उसकी अनोखी दृष्टिकोण को दर्शाती है।)
- 207.** आषाढ़:
a. भारतीय पंचांग का एक महीना; a month in the Indian calendar
i. The festivals in the month of Aashadh are celebrated with great enthusiasm. (आषाढ़ के महीने में त्योहारों को बहुत उत्साह के साथ मनाया जाता है।)
b. वर्षाकाल का प्रारंभ; beginning of the monsoon season
i. Aashadh marks the onset of the monsoon in many regions. (आषाढ़ कई क्षेत्रों में वर्षा का प्रारंभ करता है।)
c. खेती का समय; time for sowing crops

- i. Farmers prepare their fields in Aashadh for the upcoming planting season. (किसान आगामी बुवाई के समय के लिए आषाढ़ में अपने खेतों को तैयार करते हैं।)
208. गोरख धंधा:
- पेचीदा मामल/उलजुलूल; complicated matter
 - The new tax policy is such a gorakh dhandha. (नई कर नीति एक पेचीदा मामला है।)
 - उलझन; puzzle
 - Understanding quantum physics is a real gorakh dhandha for many. (क्वांटम भौतिकी को समझना कई लोगों के लिए एक वास्तविक उलझन है।)
 - रहस्य/गुप्त; mystery
 - The motives behind his actions remain a gorakh dhandha. (उसके कार्यों के पीछे के उद्देश्य एक रहस्य बने हुए हैं।)
209. समुचित:
- उचित; appropriate or suitable
 - हमें इस कार्य के लिए एक समुचित समाधान की आवश्यकता है। (We need an appropriate solution for this task.)
 - सही; correct or fitting
 - उसका उत्तर हमें स्थिति के लिए समुचित लगा। (His answer seemed correct for the situation.)
 - सुसंगत; coherent or harmonious
 - यह रिपोर्ट के आंकड़ों का समुचित विश्लेषण है। (This is a suitable analysis of the data in the report.)
210. दंश:
- काटना; a bite or sting
 - उसे सांप के एक दंश का सामना करना पड़ा। (He faced a snake bite.)
 - चोट; an injury inflicted by a sharp object
 - दंश के कारण उसके पैर में सूजन आ गई है। (The sting has caused swelling in his leg.)
 - पीड़ा; pain caused by a bite
 - दंश के बाद उसे काफी दर्द महसूस हुआ। (He felt a lot of pain after the sting.)
211. निर्मित:
- बनाया गया; constructed or created
 - यह भवन नवीनतम तकनीक से निर्मित है। (This building is constructed with the latest technology.)
 - उत्पादित; produced or manufactured
 - वे उच्च गुणवत्ता के उत्पाद निर्मित करते हैं। (They produce high-quality products.)
 - सृजित; made or devised

- i. उसका नया गीत विभिन्न धुनों से निर्मित है। (Her new song is created from various melodies.)
212. योनि:
- स्त्री का जननांग; the female reproductive organ
 - योनि स्वास्थ्य महिलाओं के समग्र स्वास्थ्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। (Vaginal health is crucial for women's overall health.)
 - प्राकृतिक मार्ग; the passage through which childbirth occurs
 - प्रसव के दौरान, योनि एक प्राकृतिक मार्ग प्रदान करती है। (During childbirth, the vagina provides a natural passage.)
 - यौन अंग; the organ involved in sexual reproduction
 - योनि यौन संबंधों में भी भूमिका निभाती है। (The vagina also plays a role in sexual relations.)
213. गाफिल:
- लापरवाह; careless or neglectful
 - उसने अपने काम में गाफिल रहकर कई गलतियाँ की। (He made several mistakes by being careless in his work.)
 - अनजान; unaware or oblivious
 - गाफिल लोग अक्सर अपने चारों ओर की घटनाओं का ध्यान नहीं रखते। (Oblivious people often do not pay attention to events around them.)
 - बेपरवाह; indifferent or unconcerned
 - गाफिल रहना कभी-कभी खतरनाक हो सकता है। (Being indifferent can sometimes be dangerous.)
214. उत्पत्तता:
- गर्मी; the state of being hot
 - मौसम में उत्पत्तता के कारण बाहर रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। (The heat has made it difficult to stay outside in the weather.)
 - उष्णता; intense heat or warmth
 - उत्पत्तता से बचने के लिए हमें चलने के समय का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। (We should be mindful of the timing while walking to avoid intense heat.)
 - तापन; the condition of being heated up
 - उत्पत्तता की स्थिति में पानी जल्दी उबलने लगता है। (Water starts boiling quickly in a state of heating.)
215. अंतस्तल:
- आंतरिक अंग; internal cavity or organ
 - शरीर के अंतस्तल में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण अंग होते हैं। (The body's internal cavities contain various important organs.)
 - आंतरिक स्थान; inner space or area
 - अंतस्तल की संरचना में परिवर्तन से बीमारी उत्पन्न हो सकती है। (Changes in the structure of internal areas can lead to diseases.)

- c. शरीर की अंतरिक प्रणाली; the internal system of the body
i. चिकित्सा परीक्षण से अंतस्तल की स्थिति का पता चला। (Medical tests revealed the condition of the internal organs.)

216. **सूक्ष्मः**

- a. छोटा; tiny or minuscule
i. सूक्ष्म जीवाणु इसे देखने के लिए एक माइक्रोस्कोप की आवश्यकता है। (Microscopic bacteria require a microscope to be seen.)
- b. अमूर्तः; subtle or fine
i. उसकी सूक्ष्म टिप्पणियाँ उसके लेखन में गहराई लाती हैं। (His subtle comments add depth to his writing.)
- c. अत्यंत नाजुकः; delicate or intricate
i. सूक्ष्म कला को बनाने में कई घंटों की मेहनत लगती है। (Creating micro art takes many hours of effort.)

217. **विद्युतः**

- a. इलेक्ट्रिसिटी; electrical energy or power
i. विद्युत लागू होने पर उपकरण काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं। (Devices begin to function when electricity is applied.)
- b. बिजली; the flow of electric charge
i. तेज़ आंधी के कारण विद्युत सेवा बाधित हो गई। (The electricity service was interrupted due to a strong storm.)
- c. विद्युतीयः; relating to electrical energy
i. विद्युत यंत्र हमें हमारे दैनिक कार्यों में बहुत मदद करते हैं। (Electrical devices greatly assist us in our daily tasks.)

218. **सुनियोजितः**

- a. योजनाबद्धः; planned or organized
i. परियोजना का काम सुनियोजित तरीके से पूरा किया गया। (The project was completed in a planned manner.)
- b. पूर्वनिर्धारितः; predetermined or prearranged
i. सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम को सभी ने सराहा। (The prearranged program was appreciated by everyone.)
- c. सुव्यवस्थितः; systematically arranged
i. सुनियोजित दृष्टिकोण से काम करने से बेहतर परिणाम मिलते हैं। (Working in a systematically arranged manner yields better results.)

219. **जीवंतः**

- a. सक्रियः; lively or full of life
i. उसका व्यक्तित्व बहुत जीवंत है, जो सबका ध्यान खींचता है। (Her personality is very lively, attracting everyone's attention.)
- b. जीवितः; living or alive
i. जीवंत प्राणी अपनी विविधता के लिए जाने जाते हैं। (Living organisms are known for their diversity.)

c. ऊर्जावान्; energetic or vigorous

- i. यह उत्सव वातावरण को जीवंत बना देता है। (This festival makes the atmosphere energetic.)

220. कनकः

a. सोना; gold

- i. उसके गहनों में कनक की शुद्धता उच्चतम स्तर पर है। (The purity of gold in her jewelry is of the highest level.)

b. सुनहरी; golden in color

- i. सुबह की धूप कनक की किरणों की तरह चमक रही थी। (The morning sunlight was shining like golden rays.)

c. बहमूल्य; precious or valuable

- i. कनक का उपयोग कई सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक आयोजनों में किया जाता है। (Gold is used in many cultural and religious events.)

221. अंतर्तमः

a. आंतरिक; inner or internal

- i. उसका अंतर्तम विश्वास उसकी कठिनाईयों में भी उसे प्रेरित करता है। (His inner faith inspires him even in difficult times.)

b. गहरे; profound or deep within

- i. अंतर्तम चिंतन ने उसे अपने जीवन के उद्देश्य को समझने में मदद की। (Profound reflection helped him understand the purpose of his life.)

c. छिपा हुआ; concealed or latent

- i. उसके अंतर्तम विचारों ने उसकी रचनात्मकता को जगाया। (Her concealed thoughts ignited her creativity.)

222. कुंजीः

a. चाबी; a device used to open or close a lock

- i. मैंने अपनी कुंजी को कार के अंदर ही छोड़ दिया। (I left my key inside the car.)

b. महत्वपूर्ण तत्व; a crucial factor or element

- i. सफलता की कुंजी मेहनत और समर्पण है। (The key to success is hard work and dedication.)

c. समाधान; a solution or means to solve a problem

- i. इस पहेली का समाधान ढूँढने के लिए सही कुंजी की आवश्यकता है। (To solve this puzzle, the right key is needed.)

223. उघड़तः

a. प्रकट होना; to be exposed or revealed

- i. सच्चाई उघड़त हुई तो लोग हैरान रह गए। (When the truth was revealed, people were astonished.)

b. खुलना; to open up or become visible

- i. जैसे जैसे उसकी भावनाएँ उघड़त होती गईं, वह अधिक ईमानदार हो गई। (As her feelings were exposed, she became more honest.)

- c. उजागर होना; to become evident or apparent
 i. उसकी मेहनत से उघड़त परिणाम सबके सामने आ गया। (The results became evident due to his hard work.)
- 224. आबद्धः:**
- बंधित; bound or tied
 i. वह एक आबद्ध परिस्थितियों में फंसी हुई थी। (She was caught in bound circumstances.)
 - सीमित; constrained or limited
 i. उसके द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों ने उनकी सोच को आबद्ध कर दिया। (The rules set by him constrained their thinking.)
 - अनुबंधित; contracted or obligated
 i. वह एक आबद्ध समझौते के तहत काम कर रही थी। (She was working under a contracted agreement.)

- 225. अनुस्यूतः:**
- अनुबंधित; stitched or sewn
 i. यह कपड़ा अनुस्यूत कढाई के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त है। (This fabric is very suitable for embroidered stitching.)
 - जोड़कर बनाया गया; joined or joined together
 i. अनुस्यूत टुकड़ों से बना यह वस्त्र बहुत खूबसूरत है। (This garment made from joined pieces is very beautiful.)
 - जुड़े हुए; interconnected or linked
 i. अनुस्यूत तत्वों का समुच्चय एक अद्वितीय डिजाइन बनाता है। (The collection of interconnected elements creates a unique design.)

- 226. अंतर्यात्रा:**
- आंतरिक यात्रा; an inner journey or exploration
 i. ध्यान के माध्यम से अंतर्यात्रा करना मानसिक शांति प्रदान करता है। (Meditating allows for an inner journey that provides mental peace.)
 - आत्म-प्रतिबिंब; self-reflection or introspection
 i. अंतर्यात्रा के दौरान उसने अपनी इच्छाओं और सपनों को समझा। (During her inner journey, she understood her desires and dreams.)
 - व्यक्तिगत विकास; personal growth experienced through self-discovery
 i. अंतर्यात्रा ने उसकी पहचान को स्थापित करने में मदद की। (The inner journey helped her establish her identity.)

- 227. अहंकारः:**
- गर्व; excessive pride or arrogance
 i. अहंकार के कारण कई रिश्ते टूट जाते हैं। (Excessive pride often leads to broken relationships.)
 - आत्ममुग्धता; self-absorption or egotism
 i. उसने अपने अहंकार को नियंत्रण में रखने की कोशिश की। (He tried to keep his self-absorption in check.)

- c. अपनी क्षमता से अधिक महत्व; overestimation of one's own worth
i. अहंकार के कारण व्यक्ति सही सलाह को सुनने से इंकार कर देता है। (Due to arrogance, a person often refuses to listen to good advice.)
228. अभीप्सा:
a. इच्छा; desire or aspiration
i. उसकी अभीप्सा उसे नए क्षेत्रों की ओर ले जा रही थी। (Her desire was leading her towards new horizons.)
b. आकांक्षा; longing or ambition
i. हर व्यक्ति की अभीप्सा उसे अपने लक्ष्यों की ओर प्रेरित करती है। (Everyone's aspiration drives them towards their goals.)
c. प्रेरणा; motivation
i. उसकी अभीप्सा ने उसे कठिनाइयों का सामना करने के लिए प्रेरित किया। (Her desire motivated her to face the challenges.)
229. निराकार:
a. अमूर्त; without form or shape
i. उसका विचार निराकार था, लेकिन उसमें गहराई थी। (His idea was formless, yet it had depth.)
b. अज्ञेय; unmanifested or intangible
i. निराकार अनुभवों को समझ पाना मुश्किल होता है। (Understanding intangible experiences can be difficult.)
c. अमूर्तता; abstract or non-physical
i. कला में निराकार तत्वों को प्रकट करने का प्रयास किया गया है। (In art, an effort has been made to express abstract elements.)
230. सोईः
a. सोई हुईः; asleep or in a state of rest
i. वह थकावट के कारण गहरी सोई थी। (She was deeply asleep due to exhaustion.)
b. अप्राकृतिक; in a dormant or inactive state
i. बाजार में कई प्रतिभाएँ सोई हुई हैं जिन्हें पहचानने की आवश्यकता है। (There are many talents in the market that need to be recognized as dormant.)
c. निस्पंद; inactive or unresponsive
i. उसकी आत्मा सोई हुई लगती थी जब वह दुख का सामना कर रहा था। (His spirit seemed unresponsive when he was facing sorrow.)
231. कुलफ़ी:
a. कुल्फ़ी; a traditional Indian ice cream made from flavored milk
i. गरमी के मौसम में कुल्फ़ी खाना सभी को पसंद है। (Everyone loves to eat kulfi during the summer season.)
b. मिठाई; a sweet or dessert

- i. उन्होंने शादी में विभिन्न प्रकार की कुल्फी परोसी। (They served various types of kulfi at the wedding.)
- c. ताजगी; a refreshing treat
 - i. गर्मियों की धूप में ठंडी कुल्फी एक ताजगी भरा अनुभव देती है। (Cold kulfi in the summer sun provides a refreshing experience.)

232. भावः

- a. भावना; feeling, emotion
 - i. उदाहरण: मुझे उस फिल्म ने बहुत भावुक कर दिया। (The movie made me very emotional.)
- b. भावः अर्थः meaning, sense
 - i. उदाहरण: इस कविता का भाव बहुत गहरा है। (The meaning of this poem is very deep.)
- c. भावः भावनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति; expression, sentiment
 - i. उदाहरण: उसकी आँखों में दुःख का भाव साफ दिख रहा था। (The sorrow in his eyes was evident.)
- d. भावः मूल्यः price, value
 - i. उदाहरण: इस वस्तु का भाव बहुत कम है। (The price of this item is very low.)
- e. भावः दृष्टिकोणः viewpoint, perspective
 - i. उदाहरण: मेरे विचार से, उसका भाव सही नहीं है। (In my opinion, his viewpoint is incorrect.)

233. अड़ियलः

- a. जिददी; stubborn or obstinate
 - i. वह एक अड़ियल व्यक्ति है जो अपनी बात पर कायम रहता है। (He is a stubborn person who stands firm on his point.)
- b. कठोरः inflexible or unyielding
 - i. उसके अड़ियल दृष्टिकोण ने समस्या को और बढ़ा दिया। (His inflexible attitude aggravated the problem.)
- c. रिसहालः obstinate or difficult to manage
 - i. बच्चे में अड़ियल स्वभाव को समझने में समय लगता है। (It takes time to understand the obstinate nature in children.)

234. मोहः

- a. attachment; an emotional attachment or affection
 - i. उसका मोह अपने परिवार के प्रति गहरा था। (His attachment towards his family was profound.)
- b. आकर्षणः attraction or fascination
 - i. उस शहर की मोहक सुंदरता ने उसे वहां बसने के लिए प्रेरित किया। (The city's captivating beauty inspired him to settle there.)
- c. आसक्ति; infatuation or obsession

- i. मोह की भावना कभी-कभी व्यक्ति को सही निर्णय लेने से रोक सकती है। (The feeling of infatuation can sometimes prevent a person from making the right decisions.)

235. माया:

- a. आंति; illusion or delusion
 - i. माया की दुनिया में सत्य को समझना कठिन होता है। (In the world of illusion, understanding the truth becomes difficult.)
- b. मायाजाल; deceptive appearance or trickery
 - i. उसकी बातों में माया थी, जिसने सभी को भ्रमित कर दिया। (There was trickery in her words, which confused everyone.)
- c. मोह; attachment or enchantment
 - i. भौतिक वस्तुओं के प्रति माया हमें असली सुख से दूर ले जा सकती है। (Attachment to material things can take us away from true happiness.)

236. दूभरः

- a. कठिन; difficult or hard to manage
 - i. यह समस्या हल करना वास्तव में दूभर साबित हुआ। (Solving this problem turned out to be truly difficult.)
- b. चुनौतीपूर्ण; challenging or demanding
 - i. उसका कार्य समय प्रबंधन में दूभर था। (Her task was challenging in terms of time management.)
- c. परेशानी; troublesome or causing discomfort
 - i. यह स्थिति बहुत दूभर है और इसे तुरंत हल करने की आवश्यकता है। (This situation is very troublesome and needs to be resolved immediately.)

237. तत्वमसि:

- a. तुम वही हो; a Sanskrit phrase meaning "You are that"
 - i. यह वाक्य गहन व्यक्तिगत पहचान और चेतना की अनुभूति को दर्शाता है। (This phrase signifies a profound sense of personal identity and consciousness.)
- b. अद्वितीयता; uniqueness or oneness
 - i. तत्वमसि हमें यह बताता है कि हम ब्रह्माण्ड के साथ गहरे जुड़े हुए हैं। (Tat Tvam Asi tells us that we are deeply connected to the universe.)
- c. आत्मा की सच्चाई; the truth of the self
 - i. तत्वमसि ज्ञान की ओर ले जाता है, जो आत्मा के सत्य को स्पष्ट करता है। (Tat Tvam Asi leads to knowledge that clarifies the truth of the self.)

238. संप्रदायः

- a. संप्रदाय; a sect or religious denomination
 - i. Buddhism is one of the major संप्रदाय in Asia. (बौद्ध धर्म एशिया के प्रमुख संप्रदायों में से एक है।)

- b. समुदाय; a community of individuals sharing the same beliefs or practices
 - i. इस संप्रदाय के अनुयायी विभिन्न संस्कृतियों से आते हैं। (The members of this sect come from various cultures.)
 - c. विचारधारा; an ideology or school of thought
 - i. कई संप्रदाय अपने-अपने सिद्धांतों और विश्वासों के लिए जाने जाते हैं। (Many sects are known for their own principles and beliefs.)
239. संकुचितः
- a. संकीर्ण; constricted or narrowed
 - i. उसके विचार संकुचित हैं और वह नई योजनाओं के लिए तैयार नहीं है। (His thoughts are narrow and he is not open to new ideas.)
 - b. सीमित; limited or restricted
 - i. संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से समस्या का समाधान खोजना कठिन हो जाता है। (Finding a solution to the problem becomes difficult with a limited perspective.)
 - c. तंग; tight or cramped
 - i. कमरों की संकुचित व्यवस्थाएँ आरामदायक रहने में बाधा डालती हैं। (The cramped arrangements of the rooms hinder comfortable living.)
240. त्राहि:
- a. सहायता की पुकार; a cry for help
 - i. संकट के समय में उसने त्राहि कहकर सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। (In times of crisis, she called out for help to grab everyone's attention.)
 - b. बचाओ!; an expression of distress or alarm
 - i. जब नाव डूबी, तो लोगों ने त्राहि मर्चाई। (When the boat sank, the people cried out for help.)
 - c. विपत्ति; distress or calamity
 - i. त्राहि की स्थिति में, हमें एक-दूसरे की मदद करनी चाहिए। (In times of distress, we must help each other.)
241. झीनीः
- a. बारीक; fine or delicate
 - i. झीनी धूप के साथ फूलों की महक और भी बढ़ जाती है। (The delicate sunlight enhances the fragrance of the flowers.)
 - b. सूक्ष्म; subtle or faint
 - i. उसकी झीनी मुस्कान ने सबका ध्यान खींचा। (Her subtle smile caught everyone's attention.)
 - c. हल्की; light or airy
 - i. झीनी चादरें गर्मियों में आरामदायक होती हैं। (Light sheets are comfortable in the summers.)
242. मत्सरः
- a. ईर्ष्या; jealousy or envy

- i. उसके दोस्तों की सफलता के प्रति मत्सर उसे परेशान कर रही थी। (Jealousy towards her friends' success was bothering her.)
 - b. द्वेष; animosity or resentment
 - i. ऐसे मत्सर भरे विचारों से व्यक्ति का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित हो सकता है। (Such envious thoughts can affect a person's mental health.)
 - c. इच्छा; a desire to possess what others have
 - i. मत्सर से बचना चाहिए और अपनी सफलताओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए। (One should avoid envy and focus on their own achievements.)
243. मूढ़ता:
- a. अज्ञानता; ignorance or stupidity
 - i. उसकी मूढ़ता के कारण उसने गलत निर्णय लिया। (His ignorance led him to make a wrong decision.)
 - b. असमर्थता; inability or foolishness
 - i. मूढ़ता कभी-कभी लोगों को महत्वपूर्ण अवसरों से वंचित कर देती है। (Foolishness can sometimes deprive people of important opportunities.)
 - c. अविवेक; lack of wisdom or discernment
 - i. निर्णय लेने में मूढ़ता सभी को नुकसान पहुंचा सकती है। (Lack of wisdom in decision-making can harm everyone.)
244. काहिल:
- a. आलसी; lazy or indolent
 - i. उसका काहिल व्यवहार उसे उसके लक्ष्यों से दूर ले जा रहा था। (His lazy behavior was taking him away from his goals.)
 - b. निष्क्रिय; inactive or lethargic
 - i. काहिल व्यक्ति अक्सर अवसर खो देते हैं। (Lazy individuals often miss out on opportunities.)
 - c. उदासीन; indifferent or apathetic
 - i. काहिल प्रवृत्ति से काम में जुटने में कठिनाई होती है। (Apathy towards work makes it difficult to engage in tasks.)
245. तामसी:
- a. अज्ञानता से भरा; associated with darkness, ignorance, or lethargy
 - i. तामसी प्रवृत्तियाँ व्यक्ति को उसकी प्रगति से दूर ले जाती हैं। (Tamasik tendencies take a person away from their progress.)
 - b. शांत; heavy or dull
 - i. तामसी भोजन से मन में जड़ता आती है। (Tamasic food induces inertia in the mind.)
 - c. अनुत्साही; lacking enthusiasm or energy
 - i. तामसी विचारों से व्यक्ति का विकास रुक सकता है। (Tamasik thoughts can halt a person's growth.)
246. ख्यातिनामः:

- a. प्रसिद्ध या प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति; a renowned or famous person
 - i. वह एक ख्यातिनाम लेखक हैं, जिन्होंने कई पुस्तकें लिखी हैं। (He is a renowned author who has written several books.)
 - b. सम्मानित; honored or celebrated
 - i. ख्यातिनाम वैज्ञानिक ने अपने शोध के लिए कई पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए हैं। (The celebrated scientist has received numerous awards for his research.)
 - c. लोकप्रिय; well-known or widely recognized
 - i. ख्यातिनाम कलाकार की प्रदर्शनी में बड़ी भीड़ जुटी। (The exhibition of the well-known artist attracted a large crowd.)
247. संभ्रांतः
- a. प्रतिष्ठित; distinguished or esteemed
 - i. वह एक संभ्रांत परिवार से ताल्लुक रखता है। (He comes from a distinguished family.)
 - b. उच्च वर्ग; belonging to the upper class
 - i. संभ्रांत समाज में अनेक प्रकार के रीति-रिवाज होते हैं। (The upper class society has many types of customs.)
 - c. आदर्श; exemplary or noble
 - i. उसके कार्यों से वह एक संभ्रांत नागरिक के रूप में जाना जाता है। (His actions make him known as an exemplary citizen.)
248. कपोलः
- a. कल्पना; an imaginative concept or idea
 - i. उसकी कपोल परिकल्पनाएँ उसे अद्भुत कहानियों के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। (His imaginative concepts inspire him to create wonderful stories.)
 - b. असत्य; untrue or false
 - i. कपोल विषयों पर आधारित बातों को गंभीरता से नहीं लेना चाहिए। (One should not take discussions based on false subjects seriously.)
 - c. अभिव्यक्ति; expression or exaggeration
 - i. उसने अपनी कपोल अभिव्यक्तियों से दर्शकों को मोहित कर दिया। (He captivated the audience with his exaggerated expressions.)
249. बोधः
- a. जागरूकता; awareness or realization
 - i. ध्यान से बोध प्राप्त करना मन की शांति के लिए आवश्यक है। (Gaining awareness through meditation is essential for mental peace.)
 - b. ज्ञान; understanding or knowledge
 - i. इस पुस्तक में जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं का बोध दिया गया है। (This book provides an understanding of various aspects of life.)
 - c. चेतना; consciousness or perception
 - i. बोध से व्यक्ति अपने अस्तित्व और उद्देश्य को पहचानता है। (Through consciousness, a person recognizes their existence and purpose.)

250. अनलहकः
- परिभाषित न होने वाला; undefined or indeterminate
 - इस समस्या का समाधान अनलहक था, जिसे स्पष्ट करना आवश्यक था। (The solution to this problem was undefined, which needed clarification.)
 - निरंतर; persistent or ongoing
 - अनलहक प्रयासों के बावजूद, परिणाम हासिल नहीं हुआ। (Despite ongoing efforts, results were not achieved.)
 - अस्पष्ट; unclear or vague
 - उसके अनलहक विचारों ने बातचीत को कठिन बना दिया। (His vague thoughts made the conversation difficult.)
251. क्षयरोगः
- तपेदिक; tuberculosis, an infectious disease
 - क्षयरोग एक गंभीर बीमारी है जो फेफड़ों को प्रभावित करती है। (Tuberculosis is a serious disease that affects the lungs.)
 - संक्रामक बीमारी; a contagious disease
 - क्षयरोग का इलाज समय पर किया जाना चाहिए। (Tuberculosis should be treated promptly.)
 - रोग; a condition or ailment
 - क्षयरोग के लक्षणों में खांसी, बुखार और वजन कम होना शामिल हैं। (Symptoms of tuberculosis include cough, fever, and weight loss.)
252. वैमनस्यः
- शत्रुता; animosity or hostility
 - उनके बीच का वैमनस्य वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। (The animosity between them has been ongoing for years.)
 - द्वेष; hatred or ill will
 - वैमनस्य के कारण संबंधों में तनाव आ सकता है। (Hostility can create tension in relationships.)
 - संघर्ष; conflict or contention
 - वैमनस्य की भावना से किसी परिस्थिति को सुधारना कठिन हो जाता है। (The feeling of animosity makes it difficult to improve a situation.)
253. दीक्षा:
- initiation; the formal process of receiving knowledge or authority
 - उन्होंने एक विशेष समारोह में विद्या की दीक्षा ली। (He received initiation into the knowledge during a special ceremony.)
 - शिक्षा; enlightenment or imparting of knowledge
 - दीक्षा के माध्यम से गुरु ने शिष्य को उच्चतम ज्ञान दिया। (Through initiation, the guru imparted supreme knowledge to the disciple.)
 - संकल्प; a vow or commitment

- i. दीक्षा लेने के बाद, उन्होंने अपने जीवन में साधना और प्रतिबद्धता को अपनाया। (After taking initiation, he adopted discipline and commitment in his life.)
- 254. इति:**
- a. समाप्ति; an indication of completion or end
 - i. इस लेख का समापन इति के साथ होता है। (This article concludes with the term "Iti.")
 - b. इस प्रकार; thus or in this manner
 - i. सभी ने कार्य को पूरी तत्परता से किया, इति। (Everyone completed the task with full eagerness, thus.)
 - c. निबंधन; a term often used to signify the conclusion of a text
 - i. पुस्तक के अंत में इति का उल्लेख किया गया है। (The conclusion "Iti" is mentioned at the end of the book.)
- 255. व्यक्तिवाची:**
- a. व्यक्ति विशेष को संदर्भित करने वाला; referring to a specific individual
 - i. "राम" नाम व्यक्तिवाची संज्ञा है। (The name "Ram" is a proper noun referring to a specific individual.)
 - b. व्यक्तिगत; personal or individual
 - i. व्यक्तिवाची शब्द किसी विशेष व्यक्ति की पहचान करता है। (A proper noun identifies a particular person's individuality.)
 - c. विशेष; particular or distinct
 - i. व्यक्तिवाची शब्दों का उपयोग किसी भी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति या स्थान को दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है। (Proper nouns are used to indicate any specific person or place.)
- 256. निर्वाणः**
- a. मुक्ति; liberation or release from the cycle of birth and death
 - i. बौद्ध धर्म में, निर्वाण मुक्ति की अंतिम अवस्था मानी जाती है। (In Buddhism, Nirvana is considered the ultimate state of liberation.)
 - b. शांति; a state of perfect peace and happiness
 - i. व्यक्ति अपने दुखों से मुक्ति पाकर निर्वाण की अनुभूति करता है। (A person experiences Nirvana by achieving freedom from suffering.)
 - c. शांति की अवस्था; a state of tranquility or bliss
 - i. ध्यान और साधना द्वारा निर्वाण की प्राप्ति संभव है। (Nirvana can be attained through meditation and spiritual practice.)
- 257. सुषुम्ना:**
- a. एक प्रमुख नाड़ी; a primary energy channel in yoga and tantra
 - i. सुषुम्ना नाड़ी के माध्यम से ऊर्जा का प्रवाह होता है। (The flow of energy occurs through the Sushumna channel.)
 - b. चक्रों का केंद्र; the central channel that aligns with the body's chakras

- i. सुषम्ना नाड़ी में तीन प्रमुख चक्र स्थित होते हैं। (The Sushumna channel contains three primary chakras.)
- c. आध्यात्मिक जागरूकता; a pathway associated with spiritual awakening
 - i. ध्यान के द्वारा व्यक्ति सुषम्ना नाड़ी को सक्रिय कर सकता है। (Through meditation, an individual can activate the Sushumna channel.)

258. झरने:

- a. जलप्रपात; waterfalls or cascades of water
 - i. उस जगह पर कई झरने हैं जो पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं। (There are several waterfalls in that area that attract tourists.)
- b. पानी का गिरना; the act of water falling from a height
 - i. झरने के पास बैठकर जल की मीठी ध्वनि सुनना सुखद होता है। (Sitting near the waterfall and listening to the sweet sound of water is pleasant.)
- c. प्राकृतिक सुंदरता; natural beauty associated with flowing water
 - i. झरने की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता से सभी मंत्रमुग्ध हो गए। (Everyone was mesmerized by the natural beauty of the waterfall.)

259. सरिता:

- a. नदी; a river or stream
 - i. सरिता का पानी साफ और निर्मल है। (The river's water is clear and pure.)
- b. बहाव; the flow of water
 - i. सरिता के किनारे पर बैठकर हमें शांति मिलती है। (Sitting by the river gives us peace.)
- c. जीवनदायिनी; life-giving, often referring to the importance of rivers
 - i. सरिता का जल खेतों के लिए जीवनदायिनी होता है। (The water of the river is life-giving for the fields.)

260. आह्लादित:

- a. आनंदित; delighted or joyful
 - i. उसे अपने दोस्तों के साथ समय बिताकर आह्लादित महसूस हुआ। (He felt delighted spending time with his friends.)
- b. खुश; happy or pleased
 - i. उनकी सफलता से परिवार आह्लादित था। (The family was pleased with their success.)
- c. उत्साहित; excited or elated
 - i. आह्लादित मनोदशा से वह नए कार्यों में लग गया। (In a delighted mood, he started engaging in new tasks.)

261. ज्वर:

- a. बुखार; fever or elevated body temperature
 - i. अक्सर ज्वर से शरीर में अन्य लक्षण भी उत्पन्न होते हैं। (Often, fever is accompanied by other symptoms in the body.)
- b. रोग; a disease or illness characterized by fever

- i. ज्वर का इलाज करने के लिए अधिकतर आराम और दवा की आवश्यकता होती है। (Treating fever usually requires plenty of rest and medication.)
- c. अस्वस्थता; an indication of unhealthiness
 - i. उसे ज्वर हो गया था, इसलिए उसे डॉक्टर के पास जाना पड़ा। (He developed a fever, which is why he had to visit the doctor.)

262. सार्थकता:

- a. अर्थपूर्णता; significance or meaningfulness
 - i. जीवन में सार्थकता पाने के लिए हमें अपने लक्ष्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए। (To find meaningfulness in life, we should focus on our goals.)
- b. मूल्य; value or worth
 - i. शिक्षण में सार्थकता बच्चों के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। (The value of meaningfulness in teaching is crucial for children's development.)
- c. उद्देश्य; purpose or intent
 - i. किसी कार्य की सार्थकता उसके उद्देश्य पर निर्भर करती है। (The purpose of a task depends on its intent.)

263. उत्फुल्ल:

- a. खुश; cheerful or joyful
 - i. उसकी उत्फुल्ल मुस्कान ने सभी का दिन बना दिया। (Her cheerful smile brightened everyone's day.)
- b. उत्साहित; excited or elated
 - i. बच्चों की उत्फुल्लता खेल के समय बढ़ जाती है। (The children's excitement increases during playtime.)
- c. प्रसन्न; delighted or happy
 - i. उत्फुल्ल मनोदश में रहते हुए, उसने अपनी पुरानी यादों को साझा किया। (In a delighted mood, he shared his old memories.)

264. आप्लावित:

- a. जल से भरा हुआ या बहा हुआ; inundated or flooded
 - i. भारी बारिश के कारण क्षेत्र आप्लावित हो गया। (The area was inundated due to heavy rainfall.)
- b. विपुल; overflowing or abundant
 - i. बाढ़ में आप्लावित जलाशय ने आसपास की भूमि को प्रभावित किया। (The flooded reservoir affected the surrounding land.)
- c. प्रचुरता; abundance or surplus
 - i. फसल कटाई के बाद का मौसम आपको आप्लावित फसल देता है। (The post-harvest season gives you an abundant yield.)

265. निस्सृत:

- a. बाहर निकलना; to emerge or flow out
 - i. नदी का जल निस्सृत होकर निचली भूमि की ओर बह गया। (The river's water flowed out into the lower lands.)

- b. प्रदीप्त; to be expressed or revealed
 - i. उनके चेहरे पर खुशी के भाव निस्सृत हो रहे थे। (Expressions of joy were emerging on their faces.)
 - c. प्रवाहित; to pour out or stream
 - i. प्राचीन ग्रंथों से ज्ञान निस्सृत होता है। (Knowledge flows out from ancient texts.)
266. तरन्नुमः
- a. सुर या राग; melody or tune
 - i. उसका गाना सुनकर तरन्नुम ने सबको मंत्रमुग्ध कर दिया। (Her singing enchanted everyone with its melody.)
 - b. संगीत की लहर; a wave of music
 - i. तरन्नुम में कई भावनाएँ छिपी होती हैं। (Many emotions are hidden in the melody.)
 - c. सुरात्मकता; musicality or rhythmic quality
 - i. संगीतकार ने अपनी कृतियों में तरन्नुम की विशेषता दिखाई। (The musician showcased the quality of melody in his compositions.)
267. आविर्भूतः
- a. प्रकट; manifested or emerged
 - i. वह अचानक आविर्भूत हुआ और सबको हैरान कर दिया। (He suddenly appeared and astonished everyone.)
 - b. प्रकट होना; to come into view or become visible
 - i. समस्याएँ आविर्भूत होती हैं जब हम समाधान की खोज करते हैं। (Problems become apparent when we seek solutions.)
 - c. प्रगट; revealed or disclosed
 - i. उनके विचार अप्रत्याशित रूप से आविर्भूत हुए। (Their thoughts were unexpectedly revealed.)
268. अभिव्यक्तिः
- a. प्रदर्शनी; expression or manifestation
 - i. कला में अभिव्यक्ति विभिन्न भावनाओं को दर्शाती है। (Expression in art reflects various emotions.)
 - b. संवाद; communication of thoughts or feelings
 - i. उसकी अभिव्यक्ति से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि वह खुश है। (Her expression clearly indicates that she is happy.)
 - c. संकेत; signal or representation
 - i. अभिव्यक्ति कई तरीकों से की जा सकती है, जैसे कि शब्दों, चित्रों या मिमिक्री के माध्यम से। (Expression can be conveyed in many ways, such as through words, images, or mimicry.)
269. अभिव्यंजनाः
- a. व्यक्तिकरण; the act of expressing or conveying

- i. उसकी अभिव्यंजना ने उसके विचारों को स्पष्ट किया। (Her expression clarified her thoughts.)
- b. संकेत; representation or indication
 - i. अभिव्यंजना कला में भावनाओं का संकेत देती है। (Expression in art indicates emotions.)
- c. स्पष्टता; clarity in communication
 - i. अभिव्यंजना की शक्ति एक अच्छी संवाद शैली का हिस्सा है। (The power of expression is a part of effective communication.)

270. अभिव्यक्ति vs. अभिव्यंजना

- a. अभिव्यक्ति विचारों या भावों को स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकट करने की प्रक्रिया है, जबकि अभिव्यंजना सूक्ष्म या गहरे भावों का अप्रत्यक्ष या कलात्मक रूप से प्रदर्शन है।
- 271. संयुक्त:
 - a. मिलाकर; combined or united
 - i. यह परियोजना कई देशों के संयुक्त प्रयास का परिणाम है। (This project is the result of a combined effort from several countries.)
 - b. सहबद्ध; associated or linked
 - i. संयुक्त परिवार में सभी सदस्य एक-दूसरे का समर्थन करते हैं। (In a joint family, all members support each other.)
 - c. एकत्रित; gathered or assembled
 - i. संयुक्त बैठक में सभी सदस्यों को अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर मिला। (In the joint meeting, all members had the opportunity to present their views.)

272. विश्लेषण:

- a. अध्ययन; analysis or examination
 - i. डेटा का विश्लेषण करके हमें महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी मिली। (By analyzing the data, we obtained important insights.)
- b. टूटना; breaking down into components for understanding
 - i. समस्या का विश्लेषण करने के लिए हमें उसके विभिन्न पहलुओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। (To analyze the problem, we should pay attention to its various aspects.)
- c. मूल्यांकन; evaluation or assessment
 - i. वैज्ञानिकों ने इस नए यौगिक का गहरा विश्लेषण किया। (The scientists conducted a thorough analysis of this new compound.)

273. ग्रामीण:

- a. गाँव का; rural or pertaining to the countryside
 - i. ग्रामीण जीवन में शांति और सरलता होती है। (Rural life is characterized by peace and simplicity.)
- b. देहाती; rustic or village-like
 - i. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जीवन यापन की अपनी विशेषताएँ होती हैं। (Living in a rural area has its own characteristics.)

- c. गाँव का निवासी; a person living in the village
 i. ग्रामीण लोगों की संस्कृति और परंपराएँ अद्वितीय होती हैं। (The culture and traditions of rural people are unique.)
274. उन्मुक्तः
 a. स्वतंत्रः; free or unbound
 i. वह एक उन्मुक्त व्यक्ति है जो अपने विचारों के स्वतंत्रता का मूल्य जानता है। (He is a free person who values the freedom of his thoughts.)
- b. खुला; open or unrestricted
 i. उन्मुक्त वातावरण में बच्चों का विकास बेहतर होता है। (Children's development is better in an open environment.)
- c. निर्बधः; unconditional or without constraints
 i. उन्मुक्त प्रेम में दो लोगों का आपस में गहरा सम्बन्ध होता है। (In unconditional love, there is a deep connection between two people.)
275. विस्तारः
 a. फैलावः; expansion or increase in size
 i. परियोजना का विस्तार कई नए पहलुओं को शामिल करता है। (The expansion of the project includes many new aspects.)
- b. विवरणः; elaboration or detailed explanation
 i. नवीनतम रिपोर्ट में विषय का विस्तार से विश्लेषण किया गया है। (The latest report analyzes the subject in detail.)
- c. क्षेत्रः; area or scope
 i. इस क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान का विस्तार होना आवश्यक है। (It is essential to expand research in this area.)
276. अनाहदः
 a. बिना किसी ध्वनि के; unstruck or soundless
 i. अनाहद नाद ध्यान के दौरान आत्मा की गहराई से संबंधित है। (Anahad sound is related to the depth of the soul during meditation.)
- b. अदृश्यः; invisible or intangible
 i. अनाहद शक्ति का अनुभव करना एक आध्यात्मिक यात्रा का हिस्सा है। (Experiencing anahad energy is part of a spiritual journey.)
- c. निरंतरः; continuous or perpetual
 i. अनाहद ध्वनि का अनुभव करते समय मन की शांति मिलती है। (One finds peace of mind while experiencing the continuous sound of anahad.)
277. अतिशयः
 a. अत्यधिकः; excessive or extreme
 i. उसकी अतिशय चिंता ने उसे निराश कर दिया। (His excessive worry led to disappointment.)
- b. अधिकः; more than necessary or required

- i. अतिशय मांग के कारण कीमतें बढ़ गईं। (Prices rose due to excessive demand.)
- c. प्रचुरता; abundance or plenty
 - i. अतिशय त्योहारों में मिठाइयों की प्रचुरता होती है। (There is an abundance of sweets during festivals.)

278. मृणमयः

- a. मिट्टी से बना; made of clay or earth
 - i. मृणमय बर्तन विशेष रूप से कुम्हार द्वारा बनाए जाते हैं। (Clay pots are especially made by potters.)
- b. प्राकृत; natural or earthly
 - i. मृणमय वस्त्रों का उपयोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पारंपरिक तरीके से किया जाता है। (Natural clothing made of clay is traditionally used in rural areas.)
- c. संवेदनशील; referring to something fragile or delicate
 - i. मृणमय मूर्तियों को सही तरीके से संभालना चाहिए। (Clay sculptures should be handled with care.)

279. चिन्मयः

- a. पूर्ण चेतना; the essence of consciousness or awareness
 - i. वह व्यक्ति चिन्मय है, जिसमें उच्चतम आत्मज्ञान की प्राप्ति हुई है। (He is a person who has attained the highest self-realization and is full of consciousness.)
- b. आध्यात्मिक; spiritual or relating to the divine
 - i. चिन्मय अवस्था में व्यक्ति अपने अस्तित्व की गहराई को समझता है। (In the state of being aware, a person understands the depth of their existence.)
- c. सुशोभित; radiant or luminous, often in a spiritual context
 - i. चिन्मय अनुभव से व्यक्ति के भीतर की रोशनी प्रकट होती है। (The experience of consciousness reveals the inner light of the individual.)

280. परिसमाप्तिः

- a. समाप्ति; completion or conclusion
 - i. इस प्रोजेक्ट की परिसमाप्ति अगले महीने होगी। (The completion of this project will be next month.)
- b. समाप्त होना; the act of finishing or terminating
 - i. समारोह की परिसमाप्ति पर सभी ने अपने अनुभव साझा किए। (At the conclusion of the ceremony, everyone shared their experiences.)
- c. अंतिम चरण; the final stage or phase
 - i. परिसमाप्ति के बाद हमें नए प्रोजेक्ट पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी। (After completion, we will need to focus on the new project.)

281. अचेतनः

- a. बेहोशी; unconsciousness or a state of unawareness

- i. वह एक दुर्घटना के बाद अचेतना में चला गया। (He fell into unconsciousness after an accident.)
 - b. चेतना की कमी; lack of awareness or consciousness
 - i. अचेतना की स्थिति में व्यक्ति अपने चारों ओर की घटनाओं का अनुभव नहीं कर पाता। (In a state of unconsciousness, a person cannot perceive the events around them.)
 - c. मानसिक स्थिति; a psychological state of being unaware
 - i. लंबे समय तक अचेतना में रहने के बाद, उसे धीरे-धीरे होश आया। (After being unconscious for a long time, he gradually regained consciousness.)
282. **क्षुद्रः**
- a. तुच्छः; trivial or insignificant
 - i. क्षुद्र कारणों से झगड़ा करना समझदारी नहीं है। (It's not wise to fight over trivial reasons.)
 - b. छोटे; small or minor
 - i. उन्हें क्षुद्र मुद्दों पर समय बर्बाद नहीं करना चाहिए। (They should not waste time on minor issues.)
 - c. महत्वहीनः; of little importance or worth
 - i. उसकी क्षुद्र बातों की अपेक्षा गंभीर विषयों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। (We should focus on serious matters rather than his insignificant remarks.)
283. **तथाकथितः**
- a. स्वयं को कहा जाने वाला; so-called or alleged
 - i. तथाकथित विशेषज्ञों ने इस विषय पर गलत जानकारी दी। (The so-called experts provided incorrect information on this subject.)
 - b. नाममात्रः; nominal or by name only
 - i. तथाकथित सुधारों का असली प्रभाव अब तक स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ है। (The nominal reforms have yet to show their real impact.)
 - c. अनुमानितः; reputed or presumed
 - i. उसके तथाकथित मित्रों ने उसे धोखा दिया। (His reputed friends betrayed him.)
284. **सामंजस्य (सांमजस्यः)**
- a. संतुलनः; harmony or equilibrium
 - i. घर में सामंजस्य बनाए रखना आवश्यक है। (Maintaining harmony in the household is essential.)
 - b. मेलः; agreement or reconciliation
 - i. दोनों पक्षों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। (There is a need to establish an agreement between both parties.)
 - c. समसामयिकता; compatibility or coherence
 - i. उनकी विचारधाराओं में सामंजस्य है, जो उन्हें एक साथ काम करने में मदद करता है। (There is compatibility in their ideologies, which helps them work together.)

285. रेशमः

- a. सिल्क; silk, a fine, soft fabric produced by silkworms
 - i. उसके कपड़े शुद्ध रेशम के बने हुए थे। (Her clothes were made of pure silk.)
- b. मुलायमः soft or smooth
 - i. रेशम का उपयोग अक्सर महंगे परिधानों और दुल्हन के कपड़ों में किया जाता है। (Silk is often used in expensive garments and bridal attire.)
- c. उच्च गुणवत्ता; high quality or luxurious
 - i. रेशम की गुणवत्ता हमेशा फीकी नहीं पड़ती, इसकी चमक बरकरार रहती है। (The quality of silk does not fade; its sheen remains intact.)

286. अतिक्रमणः

- a. अतिक्रमण; encroachment or infringement
 - i. भूमि का अतिक्रमण कानूनी समस्याओं का कारण बन सकता है। (Land encroachment can lead to legal issues.)
- b. अधिकार का उल्लंघन; violation of rights or boundaries
 - i. किसी के संपत्ति पर अतिक्रमण करना गंभीर अपराध है। (Encroaching on someone's property is a serious offense.)
- c. अतिक्रमण करने की प्रक्रिया; the act of trespassing or intruding
 - i. अतिक्रमण की स्थिति में, संबंधित प्राधिकरण से सलाह लेना आवश्यक है। (In cases of encroachment, it is necessary to consult the relevant authorities.)

287. कलात्मकः

- a. Artistic; relating to art or creativity
 - i. उसकी कलात्मक दृष्टि ने चित्रकला में नई युग की शुरुआत की। (His artistic vision initiated a new era in painting.)
- b. सृजनात्मकः creative or imaginative
 - i. कलात्मक रचनाएँ अक्सर मनुष्य की भावनाओं को व्यक्त करती हैं। (Artistic creations often express human emotions.)
- c. सौंदर्यात्मकः aesthetic or visually appealing
 - i. इस स्थान की कलात्मक डिज़ाइन ने सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। (The artistic design of this place attracted everyone's attention.)

288. आयामः

- a. Dimension; a measurable extent of some kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height
 - i. इस कमरे के आयाम 10 फीट x 12 फीट हैं। (The dimensions of this room are 10 feet by 12 feet.)
- b. पहलूः aspect or feature
 - i. इस समस्या के विभिन्न आयामों पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। (It is important to consider the various aspects of this problem.)
- c. गहराईः depth or richness

i. कहानी का आयाम उसके पात्रों के विकास में प्रकट होता है। (The depth of the story is revealed in the development of its characters.)

289. गुरः

- a. गुरु; a teacher or mentor, especially in a spiritual sense
 - i. संत ने अपने शिष्यों को ज्ञान देने के लिए गुरु की भूमिका निभाई। (The saint acted as a guru to impart knowledge to his disciples.)
- b. मार्गदर्शक; one who guides or leads
 - i. हमारे जीवन में गुरु का होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। (Having a guru in our lives is very important.)
- c. शक्ति; a powerful or influential figure
 - i. किसी भी धार्मिक परंपरा में गुरु का विशेष स्थान होता है। (In any religious tradition, a guru holds a special place.)

290. पुलकः

- a. आनंद; a feeling of delight or joy
 - i. उसके चेहरे पर पुलक के भाव थे जब उसने अच्छी खबर सुनी। (There was a look of delight on his face when he heard the good news.)
- b. उत्साह; excitement or exhilaration
 - i. त्योहारों के दौरान पुलक हर तरफ महसूस किया जाता है। (Excitement is felt everywhere during festivals.)
- c. खुशी; happiness or elation
 - i. पुलकपूर्ण अनुभव अक्सर जीवन को खुशियों से भर देते हैं। (Delightful experiences often fill life with joy.)

291. अपूर्वः

- a. अद्वितीय; unique or unprecedented
 - i. वह एक अपूर्व प्रतिभा है, जिसने सभी को प्रभावित किया। (He is a unique talent who has impressed everyone.)
- b. असाधारण; extraordinary or remarkable
 - i. उनकी अपूर्व उपलब्धियाँ उन्हें अन्य लोगों से अलग करती हैं। (His extraordinary achievements set him apart from others.)
- c. अनोखा; one-of-a-kind or singular
 - i. यह अपूर्व अनुभव हमेशा मेरी यादों में रहेगा। (This one-of-a-kind experience will always remain in my memories.)

292. सुवासः

- a. मीठी सुगंध; pleasant fragrance or aroma
 - i. गुलाब के फूलों का सुवास पूरे बगीचे में फैल गया। (The fragrant aroma of the roses spread throughout the garden.)
- b. आनंददायक; delightful smell
 - i. यह इत्र बहुत सुखद सुवास देता है। (This perfume gives a very delightful fragrance.)
- c. खुशबूः scent or perfume

- i. सुवासित कार्यालय वातावरण कर्मचारियों के मनोबल को बढ़ाता है। (A fragrant office environment boosts the morale of the employees.)
293. जड़:
- रूट; root, the part of a plant that attaches it to the ground
 - पेड़ की जड़ें उसे स्थिरता और पोषण प्रदान करती हैं। (The roots of the tree provide it stability and nourishment.)
 - आधार; basis or foundation
 - ज्ञान का जड़ शिक्षा में है। (The root of knowledge lies in education.)
 - निष्क्रिय; inert or inactive**
 - जड़ अवस्था में वस्तुओं में कोई गति नहीं होती। (In a dormant state, objects have no movement.)
294. पर्याप्त:
- पर्याप्त; sufficient or adequate
 - उसे परीक्षा के लिए अध्ययन के लिए पर्याप्त समय मिला। (He had sufficient time to study for the exam.)
 - संतोषजनक; satisfactory or enough
 - पर्याप्त संसाधनों के साथ वह परियोजना को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर सका। (With adequate resources, he was able to complete the project successfully.)
 - पूरी मात्रा में; in full measure or quantity
 - इस जगह पर काम करने के लिए जल, भोजन और चिकित्सा ध्यान देने योग्य हैं, ताकि सभी को पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ मिल सकें। (It is important to ensure that there is enough water, food, and medical care available for everyone working at this place.)
295. स्वभावतः:
- स्वाभाविक रूप से; by nature or inherently
 - वह स्वभावतः दयालु और सहायक है। (He is inherently kind and helpful.)
 - स्वभाविक रूप से; naturally or inherently
 - स्वभावतः वफादार होने के कारण, उसने अंतिम क्षण तक अपने मित्र का साथ दिया। (By nature, being loyal, he stood by his friend until the very end.)
 - न्यूनीकरण; naturally occurring attribute or quality
 - स्वभावतः शर्मीले लोग सामाजिक समारोहों में कम दिखाई देते हैं। (Naturally shy people are less visible at social gatherings.)
296. अखंडः:
- निरंतर; unbroken or continuous
 - उसकी अखंड मेहनत ने उसे सफलता दिलाई। (His unbroken hard work brought him success.)
 - सम्पूर्ण; whole or entire

- i. यह पुस्तक अखंड ज्ञान के स्रोत के रूप में जानी जाती है। (This book is known as a source of whole knowledge.)
 - c. अचल; immovable or intact
 - i. अखंडता से विचार करना महत्वपूर्ण है, ताकि सही निर्णय लिया जा सके। (It is important to think intactly so that the right decisions can be made.)
297. स्थूलः
- a. मोटा; coarse or gross
 - i. स्थूल वस्त्रों का उपयोग ठंड के मौसम में किया जाता है। (Thick fabrics are used in cold weather.)
 - b. भौतिक; physical or tangible
 - i. स्थूल जीवन में भौतिक चीजों का अधिक महत्व होता है। (In physical life, tangible things hold more importance.)
 - c. स्पष्ट; clear or evident
 - i. स्थूल विचार करने से कई बार महत्वपूर्ण बातें छूट जाती हैं। (Thinking in a gross manner often leads to missing important details.)
298. अंतःकरणः
- a. अंतरात्मा; the inner self or soul
 - i. अंतःकरण की आवाज सुनना सही निर्णय लेने में मदद करता है। (Listening to the voice of the inner self helps in making the right decisions.)
 - b. मन की गहराई; depth of the mind or consciousness
 - i. अंतःकरण में पलने वाले विचार अक्सर हमारे कार्यों को प्रभावित करते हैं। (The thoughts residing in the inner self often influence our actions.)
 - c. नैतिकता; morality or conscience
 - i. अंतःकरण की शांति से जीवन में सुख की अनुभूति होती है। (Peace of the inner self leads to a feeling of happiness in life.)
299. संदिग्धः
- a. शक्पूर्ण; doubtful or suspect
 - i. उसकी बातों में संदिग्धता थी, जिससे विश्वास करना मुश्किल हो गया। (There was doubtfulness in his words, making it hard to believe him.)
 - b. अस्पष्ट; unclear or ambiguous
 - i. उसकी योजनाएँ संदिग्ध प्रतीत होती हैं। (His plans seem ambiguous.)
 - c. प्रश्नात्मक; questionable or uncertain
 - i. संदिग्ध व्यवहार को नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। (Questionable behavior should not be overlooked.)
300. तत्परः
- a. तत्पर; eager or ready
 - i. वह अपनी परीक्षा के लिए तत्पर है और अच्छे परिणाम की उम्मीद कर रहा है। (He is eager for his exams and is hoping for good results.)
 - b. सजग; alert or attentive

- i. संकट के समय सभी को तत्पर रहना चाहिए। (Everyone should be alert during times of crisis.)
- c. सक्रिय; active or proactive
 - i. तत्पर रहने से हम अवसरों का सही समय पर उपयोग कर सकते हैं। (Being proactive allows us to seize opportunities at the right time.)

301. प्रख्यातः

- a. प्रसिद्धः; renowned or famous
 - i. वह एक प्रख्यात लेखक हैं, जिनकी कई किताबें अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रसिद्ध हैं। (He is a renowned author whose many books are famous internationally.)
- b. सम्मानितः; respected or esteemed
 - i. प्रख्यात वैज्ञानिक ने अपने शोध के लिए कई पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए हैं। (The esteemed scientist has received numerous awards for his research.)
- c. प्रसिद्धिः; well-known or acknowledged
 - i. उनकी कला में प्रख्यातता है, और वह एक आइकन माने जाते हैं। (There is renown in her art, and she is considered an icon.)

302. दीनः

- a. गरीबः; poor or needy
 - i. वह एक दीन व्यक्ति हैं जो सहायता के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर है। (He is a poor person who relies on others for assistance.)
- b. विवशः; helpless or desolate
 - i. दीन अवस्था में लोगों की मदद करना मानवता का धर्म है। (Helping people in a helpless state is a duty of humanity.)
- c. सरलः; simple or humble
 - i. उसकी दीनता ने उसे सभी का प्रिय बना दिया। (His humility made him beloved by everyone.)

303. उद्दामः

- a. बेतरतीबः; wild or uncontrolled
 - i. उसके उद्दाम विचारों ने उसे कई खतरनाक परिस्थितियों में डाल दिया। (His wild thoughts landed him in many dangerous situations.)
- b. अनियंत्रितः; unrestrained or impulsive
 - i. उद्दाम स्वभाव से वह व्यक्ति अक्सर समस्याओं में फँस जाता है। (Due to his unrestrained nature, he often gets into trouble.)
- c. ज़बरदस्तः; intense or overwhelming
 - i. गंभीरता से उद्दाम जगहों पर जाना कभी-कभी जोखिम भरा हो सकता है। (Visiting intense places can sometimes be risky.)

304. वेगः

- a. गतिः; speed or velocity

- i. गाड़ी का वेग बहुत तेज़ था, जिससे ड्राइवर को समस्या हुई। (The vehicle's speed was very high, causing issues for the driver.)
 - b. तीव्रता; intensity or force
 - i. नदी के वेग ने तट को नुकसान पहुँचाया। (The river's force damaged the bank.)
 - c. आवेग; impulse or momentum
 - i. समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए सही वेग बनाए रखना जरूरी है। (It is essential to maintain the right momentum to solve problems.)
- 305. उत्तुंगः
 - a. ऊँचा; tall or elevated
 - i. पहाड़ की उत्तुंग चोटी से दृश्य breathtaking था। (The view from the tall peak of the mountain was breathtaking.)
 - b. महान्; great or exalted
 - i. उन्होंने उत्तुंग विचार रखे हैं जो समाज को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। (They have great thoughts that can impact society.)
 - c. उत्कृष्ट; excellent or superior
 - i. उसकी उत्तुंग उपलब्धियों ने उसे समाज में एक खास स्थान दिलाया। (His excellent achievements earned him a special place in society.)
- 306. ओजपूर्णः
 - a. शक्तिशाली; vigorous or energetic
 - i. उसका ओजपूर्ण भाषण सबको प्रेरित कर गया। (His energetic speech inspired everyone.)
 - b. उत्साही; enthusiastic or spirited
 - i. ओजपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व वाले लोग अक्सर दूसरों को प्रभावित करते हैं। (People with a spirited personality often influence others.)
 - c. जीवंत; vibrant or lively
 - i. उत्सव में ओजपूर्ण रंगों से सजावट की गई थी। (The festival was decorated with vibrant colors.)
- 307. परिपूर्णः
 - a. संपूर्ण; complete or perfect
 - i. उसके परिपूर्ण कार्य ने सभी को प्रभावित किया। (His complete work impressed everyone.)
 - b. समृद्ध; rich or abundant
 - i. फल-फूलों से भरा बाग परिपूर्ण है। (The garden filled with fruits and flowers is abundant.)
 - c. संतोषजनक; satisfying or fulfilling
 - i. जीवन में परिपूर्णता पाने के लिए संतुलन बनाए रखना आवश्यक है। (Maintaining balance is essential to achieve fulfillment in life.)
- 308. सुगमता:
 - a. सुविधा; ease or convenience

- i. इस नए सॉफ्टवेयर ने काम करने में सुगमता प्रदान की है। (This new software has provided ease in working.)
 - b. सरलता; simplicity or accessibility
 - i. पुस्तकालय में सुगमता से किताबें उपलब्ध हैं। (Books are easily accessible in the library.)
 - c. सहजता; smoothness or fluidity
 - i. संचार में सुगमता से विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है। (The fluidity in communication allows for the exchange of ideas.)
309. सततः:
- a. निरंतर; continuous or ongoing
 - i. सतत विकास के लिए हमें संसाधनों का सही उपयोग करना चाहिए। (We must use resources wisely for sustainable development.)
 - b. अनवरत; unbroken or incessant
 - i. उसकी मेहनत सतत और लगातार चलती रहती है। (His efforts are continuous and unwavering.)
 - c. स्थायी; permanent or lasting
 - i. सतत परिवर्तन जीवन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। (Continuous change is an essential part of life.)
310. स्फुरणः:
- a. प्रेरणा; inspiration or impulse
 - i. उसकी कला में स्फुरण की गहराई उसे अनोखा बनाती है। (The depth of inspiration in her art makes her unique.)
 - b. उत्साह; enthusiasm or vivacity
 - i. कार्यक्रम के दौरान उपस्थित लोगों में स्फुरण देखा जा सकता था। (There was visible enthusiasm among the attendees during the event.)
 - c. जागृति; awakening or stimulation
 - i. स्फुरण के क्षण हमें नए विचारों और दृष्टिकोणों की ओर ले जाते हैं। (Moments of inspiration lead us to new ideas and perspectives.)
311. साधनीः:
- a. साधना; the act of practice or spiritual discipline
 - i. योग साधनी के माध्यम से आत्मा की शांति प्राप्त होती है। (Spiritual peace is achieved through the practice of yoga.)
 - b. साधक; practitioner or devotee
 - i. वह एक साधनी है जो ध्यान और साधना में नियमित रूप से लिप्त रहती है। (She is a practitioner who regularly engages in meditation and spiritual practice.)
 - c. साधना करने की विधि; a method or process of achieving spiritual goals
 - i. साधनी की उचित विधि से व्यक्ति अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सकता है। (By following the proper method of practice, one can achieve their goals.)

312. अनाहतः:
- a. बिना किसी ध्वनि के; unstruck or soundless
 - i. अनाहत नाद ध्यान के दौरान गहरी शांति का अनुभव कराता है। (Anahad sound brings a deep sense of peace during meditation.)
 - b. अदृश्य; invisible or intangible
 - i. अनाहत ऊर्जा को महसूस करना एक आध्यात्मिक अनुभव हो सकता है। (Feeling anahad energy can be a spiritual experience.)
 - c. निरंतर; continuous or perpetual
 - i. अनाहत का अनुभव करने के लिए मन को शांत करना आवश्यक है। (To experience the unstruck sound, it is necessary to calm the mind.)
313. नादः:
- a. ध्वनि; sound or vibration
 - i. ध्यान में नाद का अनुभव करने से मन की शांति मिलती है। (Experiencing sound in meditation brings peace of mind.)
 - b. संगीत; music or melody
 - i. उसकी नाद सुनकर सभी लोग मंत्रमुग्ध हो गए। (Everyone was enchanted by the melody of her voice.)
 - c. ऊर्जा; energy or resonance
 - i. नाद का उपयोग अनेक संस्कृतियों में उपचार के लिए किया जाता है। (Sound is used in many cultures for healing purposes.)
314. आहतः:
- a. घायल; injured or harmed
 - i. वह एक सड़क दुर्घटना में आहत हुआ। (He was injured in a road accident.)
 - b. प्रभावित; affected or impacted
 - i. उसके शब्दों से आहत होकर उसने बोलना बंद कर दिया। (She stopped speaking, feeling affected by his words.)
 - c. भावनात्मक चोट; emotional hurt or pain
 - i. आहत भावनाओं को ठीक करने के लिए समय की आवश्यकता होती है। (Healing emotional wounds requires time.)
315. नियुक्तियाः:
- a. नियुक्तियाँ; appointments or assignments
 - i. कई महत्वपूर्ण नियुक्तियाँ इस महीने की गई हैं। (Several important appointments have been made this month.)
 - b. पद; positions or roles
 - i. संगठन में नई नियुक्तियाँ कार्यक्षेत्र को मजबूत करेंगी। (New appointments in the organization will strengthen the workforce.)
 - c. प्रतिक्रियाएँ; responses or actions taken regarding roles
 - i. नियुक्तियाँ हमेशा संगठन के लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए। (Appointments should always align with the goals of the organization.)

316. विधिवतः:

- a. औपचारिक रूप से; officially or ceremonially
 - i. समारोह को विधिवत ढंग से आयोजित किया गया था। (The event was conducted in an official manner.)
- b. नियमों के अनुसार; according to rules
 - i. सभी कार्य विधिवत तरीके से करने चाहिए। (All tasks should be carried out according to the rules.)
- c. उपयुक्त; appropriately or suitably
 - i. विधिवत कागजात भरने के बाद ही आवेदन किया जा सकता है। (Applications can only be submitted after appropriately filling out the necessary documents.)

317. आघातः:

- a. चोट; injury or trauma
 - i. उसका आघात गंभीर था, जिससे उसे अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया। (His injury was serious, requiring him to be admitted to the hospital.)
- b. मानसिक आघात; psychological trauma
 - i. मनोवैज्ञानिक आघात से उबरने में समय लगता है। (Recovering from psychological trauma takes time.)
- c. प्रभाव; impact or blow
 - i. आघात के कारण उसकी मानसिक स्थिति बिगड़ गई। (The impact caused a deterioration in his mental state.)

318. परिधिः

- a. सीमा; the boundary or outer edge of a shape
 - i. वृत्त की परिधि उसकी गोलाई को निर्धारित करती है। (The circumference defines the roundness of a circle.)
- b. क्षेत्र; area or region
 - i. इस क्षेत्र की परिधि में कई सुंदर पार्क हैं। (There are several beautiful parks in the vicinity of this area.)
- c. विस्तार; extent or range
 - i. परियोजना की परिधि को स्पष्ट करना महत्वपूर्ण है। (It is important to clarify the scope of the project.)

319. नतमस्तकः

- a. श्रद्धापूर्वक झुकना; bowing down or showing deep respect
 - i. उसने गुरु के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धा के कारण नतमस्तक होकर प्रणाम किया। (He bowed down in respect to his guru.)
- b. सम्मान; reverence or honor
 - i. नतमस्तक होना एक शिष्टाचार है जब किसी महान व्यक्ति का सामना करते हैं। (Bowing in respect is a courtesy when facing a great person.)
- c. विनम्रता; humility or submissiveness

- i. नतमस्तक होकर लोगों ने उनकी सेवा का आदान-प्रदान किया। (Bowing humbly, people exchanged their services with him.)
320. व्यक्तित्व:
- a. व्यक्तित्व; personality or character
 - i. उसका व्यक्तित्व सभी को आकर्षित करता है। (His personality attracts everyone.)
 - b. स्वभाव; nature or temperament
 - i. व्यक्तित्व का विकास जीवन के अनुभवों से होता है। (Personality develops from life experiences.)
 - c. अनूठाई; uniqueness or individuality
 - i. प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व उसे अद्वितीय बनाता है। (Each person's personality makes them unique.)
321. असंयमी:
- a. असंयमित; uncontrolled or undisciplined
 - i. उसकी असंयमी आदतों ने उसके स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित किया। (His undisciplined habits affected his health.)
 - b. बेताब; impulsive or reckless
 - i. असंयमी व्यवहार कभी-कभी गंभीर परिणाम ला सकता है। (Impulsive behavior can sometimes lead to serious consequences.)
 - c. अव्यवस्थित; unrestrained or chaotic
 - i. असंयमी व्यक्ति अपने कार्यों में जल्दी और असावधानी से निर्णय लेते हैं। (An undisciplined person often makes quick and careless decisions in their actions.)
322. वरन:
- a. विकल्प; choice or option
 - i. इस प्रस्ताव में कई वरन दिए गए हैं। (Several options are given in this proposal.)
 - b. चयन; selection or decision
 - i. हमें सबसे बेहतर वरन करना चाहिए। (We should make the best selection.)
 - c. विकल्प का प्रस्ताव; an offering of a choice
 - i. उसने अपनी पसंद का वरन करने के लिए सभी को आमंत्रित किया। (She invited everyone to make their choice.)
323. निरति:
- a. निष्क्रियता; inactivity or non-functionality
 - i. निरति की स्थिति में, किसी प्रणाली का काम करना बंद हो जाता है। (In a state of inactivity, a system ceases to function.)
 - b. अव्यवस्था; disorder or chaos
 - i. निरति में स्थितियों को संभालना मुश्किल होता है। (It is difficult to manage situations in a state of disorder.)

- c. ठहराव; stagnation or lack of progress
 i. निरति के कारण विकास में रुकावट आती है। (Stagnation causes a hindrance to progress.)
324. सिंहः
 a. राजा; lion, often referred to as the king of the jungle
 i. सिंह को जंगल का राजा माना जाता है। (The lion is regarded as the king of the jungle.)
 b. साहस; bravery or courage
 i. सिंह की तरह साहस दिखाना हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण है। (It is always important to show courage like a lion.)
 c. शक्ति; strength or dominance
 i. सिंह की शक्ति उसके सामर्थ्य का प्रतीक है। (The strength of the lion is a symbol of its prowess.)
325. खाद्यः
 a. भोजन; food or edibles
 i. संतुलित खाद्य पदार्थों का सेवन स्वास्थ्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। (Consuming balanced food items is important for health.)
 b. आहार; diet or nutrition
 i. खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना प्रत्येक समाज की जिम्मेदारी है। (Ensuring food security is the responsibility of every society.)
 c. पोषण; nourishment or sustenance
 i. खाद्य पदार्थों में पोषण तत्वों की मात्रा स्वास्थ्य में सुधार करती है। (The nutritional content in food items improves health.)
326. अखाद्यः
 a. खाने योग्य न होना; inedible or unfit for consumption
 i. कुछ जंगली मशरूम अखाद्य होते हैं और इन्हें नहीं खाना चाहिए। (Some wild mushrooms are inedible and should not be consumed.)
 b. विषेला; poisonous or toxic
 i. अखाद्य पदार्थों के सेवन से स्वास्थ्य पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। (Consumption of toxic substances can have serious effects on health.)
 c. अनुपयुक्त; unsuitable for eating
 i. यह फल अभी भी कच्चा है और अखाद्य है। (This fruit is still raw and is not suitable for eating.)
327. हांकः
 a. चिल्लाना; to shout or call out
 i. उसने अपने दोस्त को हांकते हुए बुलाया। (He shouted out to call his friend.)
 b. आवाज़ देना; to cry out or beckon

- i. हाँकने से कुछ लोग उसकी ओर मुड़ गए। (Some people turned towards him when he called out.)
- c. तीव्रता से बुलाना; to urgently summon or shout for attention
 - i. उसने हाँककर लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। (He shouted to attract people's attention.)

328. उरली:

- a. उरली; a type of traditional container or vessel, often used in rural settings, typically for storing or carrying items
 - i. गांव में, उरली का उपयोग पानी लाने के लिए किया जाता है। (In the village, the urli is used for fetching water.)
- b. समारंभ; traditionally used during religious or cultural ceremonies
 - i. पूजन के समय उरली में फूल और मिठाइयाँ रखी जाती हैं। (During worship, flowers and sweets are placed in the urli.)
- c. सजावट; used as a decorative item
 - i. उरली को सजाने से घर का माहौल खुशनुमा हो जाता है। (Decorating the urli enhances the ambiance of the home.)



329. कांचन:

- a. सोना; gold, often used in poetry and literature
 - i. उसके आभूषणों में कांचन की चमक थी। (Her jewelry had the luster of gold.)
- b. मूल्यवान; precious or valuable
 - i. कांचन का उपयोग अनेक सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक परंपराओं में होता है। (Gold is used in various cultural and religious traditions.)
- c. ऊर्जावान; radiant or gleaming
 - i. त्योहारों के दौरान कांचन की वस्तुएँ अक्सर सजावट के लिए उपयोग की जाती हैं। (During festivals, golden items are often used for decoration.)

330. वाष्प:

- a. भाप; vapor or steam
 - i. गर्म पानी से वाष्प निकलती है। (Steam rises from hot water.)
- b. गैस; gas or mist
 - i. वाष्प संयंत्र में ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए उपयोगी होती है। (Vapor is useful for energy production in plants.)
- c. अव्यवस्थित; dispersed or spread out

- i. कांच पर बनी वाष्प ने उसकी दृष्टि को बाधित किया। (The vapor on the glass obstructed his vision.)
331. प्रविष्टः
- प्रवेश किया हुआ; entered or admitted
 - वह कमरे में प्रविष्ट हुआ और सभी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। (He entered the room and attracted everyone's attention.)
 - समाविष्ट; included or incorporated
 - इस दस्तावेज़ में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण प्रविष्टियाँ हैं। (There are some important entries in this document.)
 - दाखिल होना; to register or log in
 - वेबसाइट पर प्रविष्ट करने के लिए उपयोगकर्ताओं को अपना पासवर्ड डालना होगा। (Users need to enter their password to log in to the website.)
332. नाड़ियाँ:
- नाड़ियाँ; nerves or channels in the body
 - शरीर में नाड़ियाँ संवेदी जानकारी को मस्तिष्क तक पहुंचाने का कार्य करती हैं। (Nerves in the body carry sensory information to the brain.)
 - वाहिकाएँ; vessels or conduits
 - रक्त वाहिकाओं के समान, नाड़ियाँ भी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करती हैं। (Similar to blood vessels, nerves also perform important functions.)
 - प्रणाली; system or network
 - नाड़ी तंत्र हमारे शरीर की संवेधना प्रणाली का एक हिस्सा है। (The nerve system is a part of our body's sensory system.)
333. मरुस्थलः
- रेगिस्तान; desert or arid region
 - मरुस्थल की गर्मी और सूखापन वहाँ के जीवन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बनाता है। (The heat and dryness of the desert make life challenging there.)
 - बंजर भूमि; barren land
 - मरुस्थल में पौधों की कमी होती है, लेकिन वहाँ काफी जीव-जंतु पाए जाते हैं। (The desert has a scarcity of plants, but many animals can be found there.)
 - भूमि की विशेषता; characteristic of the land
 - मरुस्थल की विशेषता उसकी रेत के टीलों और गर्म जलवायु में है। (The characteristic of the desert lies in its sand dunes and hot climate.)
334. छितरे:
- बिखरे हुए; scattered or dispersed
 - उसके कपड़े चारों ओर छितरे पड़े थे। (His clothes were scattered all around.)
 - फैलाव; spread out or strewn
 - बारिश के बाद के पेड़ के पत्ते छितरे हुए दिखाई दे रहे थे। (The leaves of the tree looked scattered after the rain.)

- c. अनियमितता; irregular or chaotic arrangement
 - i. छितरे सामान को व्यवस्थित करना आवश्यक है। (It is necessary to organize the scattered items.)
335. Experience:
- a. अनुभव; the knowledge or skill acquired through direct observation or participation
 - i. Traveling to different countries can provide valuable experience.
(विभिन्न देशों की यात्रा करने से मूल्यवान अनुभव मिलता है।)
 - b. वास्तविकता; the practical contact with and observation of facts or events
 - i. Her experience in the field helped her succeed in the project. (क्षेत्र में उसका अनुभव उसे परियोजना में सफल होने में मदद करता है।)
 - c. अनुभूतियाँ; encounters or events that contribute to a person's development
 - i. Each experience shapes our perspectives and makes us who we are. (प्रत्येक अनुभव हमारे इष्टिकोण को आकार देता है और हमें वह बनाता है जो हम हैं।)
336. त्रिकुटी:
- a. from Guru:
 - i. 'त्रिकुटी' योगियों का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण शब्द है। त्रिकुटी का अर्थ होता है: द्रष्टा, दृश्य और दर्शन--इन तीन धाराओं का मिल जाना।
 - b. त्रिकुटी; a geographical term often referring to a three-headed figure or a confluence of three rivers or mountains
 - i. त्रिकुटी पर्वत के चारों ओर सुंदर दृश्य हैं। (The scenery around the Trikuti mountain is beautiful.)
 - c. धार्मिक संदर्भ में; a term associated with Hinduism, often referring to a sacred place or confluence
 - i. त्रिकुटी तीर्थ यात्रा के लिए एक लोकप्रिय स्थान है। (Trikuti is a popular destination for pilgrimage.)
 - d. सांस्कृतिक महत्व; also used in various cultural contexts
 - i. त्रिकुटी की महिमा और महत्व को समझने के लिए स्थानीय लोगों से बातचीत करें। (Talk to the locals to understand the glory and significance of Trikuti.)
337. कुल:
- a. कुल; total or aggregate
 - i. इस साल कुल बिक्री में वृद्धि हुई है। (This year, there has been an increase in total sales.)
 - b. जाति या परिवार; lineage or clan
 - i. वह एक प्रतिष्ठित कुल से संबंध रखता है। (He belongs to a prestigious lineage.)
 - c. कुल संख्या; overall number

- i. कुल लोगों की संख्या इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए बढ़ गई है। (The overall number of people participating in this event has increased.)
338. निश्चलः
- स्थिरः stable or motionless
 - उसका निश्चल चेहरा उसकी चिंता को छिपा गया था। (His motionless face concealed his worries.)
 - अचलः immovable or unchanging
 - निश्चल जल में कोई हलचल नहीं थी। (The still water had no ripples.)
 - निश्चितः determined or resolute
 - वह अपने लक्ष्य के प्रति निश्चल था और किसी भी स्थिति में नहीं हटा। (He was resolute about his goal and did not waver in any situation.)
339. उथलेः
- कम गहरा; shallow or not deep
 - उथले पानी में तैरना आसान होता है। (Swimming in shallow water is easier.)
 - सतहीः superficial or lacking depth
 - उथले विचार अक्सर मामलों की गंभीरता को नहीं समझ पाते। (Superficial thoughts often fail to grasp the seriousness of issues.)
 - अस्थायीः transient or fleeting
 - उथले संबंध लंबे समय तक नहीं टिकते। (Shallow relationships do not last long.)
340. उलटबांसीः
- विपरीत स्थिति; contradiction or reversal
 - उसकी उलटबांसी में कई बातें स्पष्ट हो जाती हैं। (Many things become clear in her contradiction.)
 - उलटफेरः turmoil or upheaval
 - जन विरोध के कारण राजनीतिक उलटबांसी हुई। (Due to public protests, there was a political upheaval.)
 - बेतुकी बातें; nonsensical or absurd statements
 - उसकी उलटबांसी से सब लोग चौंक गए। (Everyone was surprised by his absurd statements.)
341. आक्रांतः
- प्रभावितः affected or troubled
 - वह मानसिक तनाव के कारण आक्रांत महसूस कर रहा था। (He was feeling troubled due to mental stress.)
 - घेर लिया गया; besieged or surrounded
 - नगर आक्रांत हो गया जब शत्रु ने हमला किया। (The city was besieged when the enemy attacked.)
 - विक्षिप्तः disturbed or agitated

- i. आक्रांत मनस्थिति में निर्णय लेना कठिन होता है। (It is difficult to make decisions in a disturbed state of mind.)
342. सुस्पष्टः
- स्पष्ट; clear or distinct
 - उसके भाषण में सुस्पष्टता ने सभी को प्रभावित किया। (The clarity in her speech impressed everyone.)
 - निर्विवाद; undeniable or unequivocal
 - तथ्य सुस्पष्ट थे, इसलिए किसी प्रकार की गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। (The facts were clear, so there should be no misunderstanding.)
 - स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्त; expressed in a clear manner
 - उसने अपनी बात को सुस्पष्ट तरीके से रखा। (He stated his point in a clear manner.)
343. कोलाहलः
- शोर-गुल; noise or commotion
 - बाजार में कोलाहल हो रहा था, जिससे बात करना मुश्किल हो गया। (There was a lot of noise in the market, making it difficult to talk.)
 - हलचल; uproar or turmoil
 - घटना के बारे में सुनकर लोगों में कोलाहल मच गया। (Upon hearing about the incident, there was an uproar among the people.)
 - अराजकता; chaos or disorder
 - कोलाहल की स्थिति में निर्णय लेना कठिन होता है। (It is difficult to make decisions in a chaotic situation.)
344. उपद्रवः
- समस्या; disturbance or trouble
 - छात्र ने कक्षा में उपद्रव डाला, जिससे शिक्षक को उसे चेतावनी देनी पड़ी। (The student caused a disturbance in the class, prompting the teacher to warn him.)
 - अशांति; unrest or turmoil
 - उपद्रव के कारण क्षेत्र में सुरक्षा बढ़ा दी गई। (Security was heightened in the area due to unrest.)
 - अव्यवस्था; disorder or disruption
 - समारोह में उपद्रव ने माहौल को खराब कर दिया। (The disruption at the event spoiled the atmosphere.)
345. च्युतः
- गिरना; fallen or dislodged
 - वह च्युत हुआ और जमीन पर गिर गया। (He fell and landed on the ground.)
 - निकालना; expelled or cast off
 - च्युत कारक तत्वों को निकालने से स्वास्थ्य में सुधार होता है। (Expelling harmful elements leads to improvements in health.)

- c. हटा हुआ; removed or displaced
 - i. च्युत वस्तुएँ कभी-कभी अप्रयुक्त स्थान बनाती हैं। (Dislodged items sometimes create unused space.)
346. सर्वोदयी:
- a. सभी के लिए लाभकारी; beneficial to all or universal upliftment
 - i. सर्वोदयी नीतियाँ समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग के लिए सहायक होती हैं। (Universal policies are supportive for every class of society.)
 - b. समृद्धि; prosperity for everyone
 - i. सर्वोदयी विकास का लक्ष्य है कि सभी लोग आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से उन्नति करें। (The objective of universal development is for all people to progress economically and socially.)
 - c. समानता; equality and inclusiveness
 - i. सर्वोदयी दृष्टिकोण से समाज में समानता और न्याय को बढ़ावा मिलता है। (A universal approach promotes equality and justice in society.)
347. लोकनायक:
- a. जनता का नेता; a leader of the people, often used to refer to someone who is revered and looked up to in a public or social context
 - i. महात्मा गांधी को भारत में लोकनायक माना जाता है। (Mahatma Gandhi is regarded as a people's leader in India.)
 - b. प्रेरक व्यक्ति; an inspiring figure who leads and motivates others
 - i. लोकनायक अपने कार्यों और विचारों से समाज में बदलाव लाते हैं। (People's leaders bring change to society through their actions and ideas.)
 - c. सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा; a person holding significant respect and influence in the community
 - i. लोकनायक की भूमिका समाज में नैतिकता और न्याय को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण होती है। (The role of a people's leader is crucial in maintaining ethics and justice in society.)
348. लोकनेता:
- a. जनता का नेता; a leader of the people, typically in a political or social capacity
 - i. लोकनेता ने अपने विचारों से जनसमर्थन प्राप्त किया। (The people's leader gained public support through his ideas.)
 - b. लोकप्रिय नेता; a popular leader who is well-respected by the community
 - i. लोकनेता सामाजिक बदलाव के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत होते हैं। (People's leaders are sources of inspiration for social change.)
 - c. सामुदायिक प्रतिनिधि; a representative of the community who advocates for their needs
 - i. लोकनेता नागरिक अधिकारों के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं। (People's leaders fight for civil rights.)
349. शील:

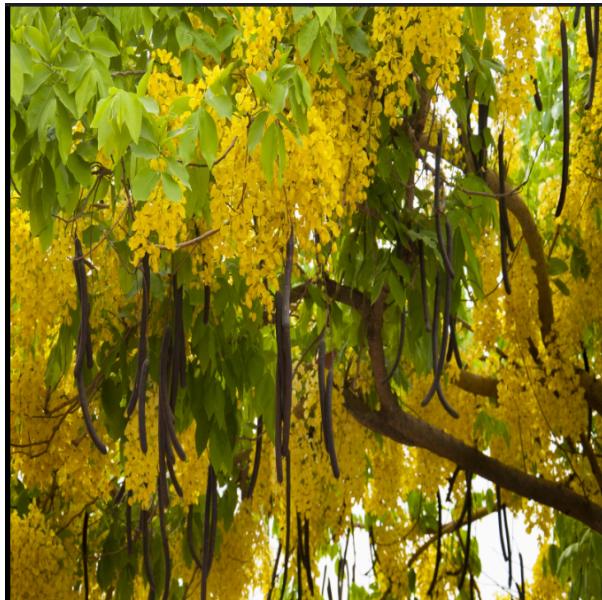
- a. नैतिकता; moral character or virtue
 - i. व्यक्ति का शील उसके चरित्र को परिभाषित करता है। (A person's character is defined by their moral virtue.)
 - b. स्वभाव; demeanor or disposition
 - i. उसके शील ने उसे समाज में सम्मानित बना दिया। (His demeanor has made him respected in society.)
 - c. संयम; restraint or self-control
 - i. शील के साथ जीवन जीने से व्यक्ति में आंतरिक संतुलन बना रहता है। (Living with virtue maintains internal balance in a person.)
350. विशिष्टता:
- a. विशेषता; uniqueness or distinctiveness
 - i. किसी उत्पाद की विशिष्टता उसे बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाती है। (The uniqueness of a product makes it competitive in the market.)
 - b. विशेषता; characteristic or feature
 - i. उसकी विशिष्टता उसे अन्य व्यक्तियों से अलग बनाती है। (His distinctiveness sets him apart from others.)
 - c. विशिष्ट गुण; specific quality or attribute
 - i. इस आविष्कार की विशिष्टता इसकी नवीन तकनीक में है। (The distinctiveness of this invention lies in its innovative technology.)
351. गौरी-शंकर:
- a. भगवान शिव और देवी पार्वती का एक रूप; often referring to the divine couple symbolizing harmony and love
 - i. गौरीशंकर पर्वत हिंदू धर्म में बहुत पवित्र माना जाता है। (The Gaurishankar mountain is considered very sacred in Hinduism.)
 - b. धार्मिक प्रतीक; a symbol of devotion and togetherness
 - i. गौरीशंकर की पूजा से परिवार में प्रेम और एकता बनी रहती है। (Worshipping Gaurishankar maintains love and unity in the family.)
 - c. कला और संस्कृति; sometimes used in literature and art, representing devotion
 - i. शास्त्रीय संगीत में गौरीशंकर का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण है। (In classical music, Gaurishankar holds an important position.)
352. प्रेम-पात्र:
- a. प्रिय व्यक्ति; a beloved person or object of affection
 - i. वह उसके लिए हमेशा एक प्रेम-पात्र रहेगी। (She will always remain a beloved person to him.)
 - b. प्रेम में समर्पित; someone worthy of love
 - i. प्रेम-पात्र होना एक विशेष अनुभव है। (Being a beloved person is a special experience.)
 - c. भावुक मूल्य; something or someone cherished emotionally

- i. उसने अपनी दादी को अपने जीवन का प्रेम-पात्र माना। (He considered his grandmother the beloved person of his life.)
353. वैधव्यः
- विधवा; the state of being a widow
 - उसके वैधव्य के कारण वह अकेलापन महसूस कर रही थी। (Her widowhood made her feel loneliness.)
 - पत्नी की मृत्यु; the condition following the death of a spouse
 - वैधव्य के बाद, उसने अपने जीवन को फिर से दिशा देने का निर्णय लिया। (After becoming a widow, she decided to redefine her life.)
 - विधवा का जीवन; the life and challenges faced by a widow
 - समाज में वैधव्य का जीवन कई बार अत्यंत कठिन होता है। (The life of a widow in society can sometimes be very challenging.)
354. प्रविष्टः
- प्रवेश किया हआ; that which has entered or been admitted
 - उसने कमरे में प्रविष्ट होते ही सबका ध्यान आकर्षित किया। (He captured everyone's attention as he entered the room.)
 - लाई गई; introduced or brought in
 - नए नियमों को सभी सदस्यों में प्रविष्ट किया गया है। (The new rules have been introduced to all members.)
 - समाविष्ट; included or incorporated
 - इस पुस्तक में अनेक प्रविष्ट तथ्य दिए गए हैं। (This book contains many included facts.)
355. तटस्थता:
- निष्पक्षता; neutrality or impartiality
 - तटस्थता का पालन करके, उसे दोनों पक्षों की स्थिति समझने में मदद मिली। (By maintaining neutrality, he was able to understand the position of both sides.)
 - गैर-पक्षपाती स्थिति; a state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict
 - इस चर्चित मुद्दे पर तटस्थता से बात करना कठिन है। (It is difficult to discuss this controversial issue with neutrality.)
 - असंलग्नता; the quality of being disengaged or uninvolved
 - तटस्थता से कई बार बेहतर निर्णय लेने में मदद मिलती है। (Neutrality often helps in making better decisions.)
356. उद्घोषः
- उद्घोषणा; proclamation or announcement
 - उसने समारोह में एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्घोष दिया। (He made an important announcement at the ceremony.)
 - घोषणा; a formal or official statement

- i. सरकार की ओर से उद्घोष में नए नीतियों का उल्लेख किया गया। (The proclamation from the government mentioned new policies.)
 - c. सूचना; communication of information
 - i. उद्घोष के माध्यम से लोगों को नई योजनाओं के बारे में बताया गया। (The announcement informed people about the new schemes.)
357. चेष्टाएँ:
- a. प्रयास; attempts or efforts
 - i. उसकी चेष्टाएँ लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में महत्वपूर्ण थीं। (His attempts were crucial in achieving the goal.)
 - b. क्रियाएँ; actions or movements
 - i. उनके छोटे-छोटे चेष्टाएँ समझाने में मददगार थीं। (Her small actions were helpful in the explanation.)
 - c. प्रयत्न; endeavors or undertakings
 - i. उन्होंने अपनी चेष्टाओं के द्वारा समस्या को हल किया। (They solved the problem through their endeavors.)
358. आश्वस्तः:
- a. आश्वस्त होना; to be assured or confident
 - i. उसने मुझे आश्वस्त किया कि सब कुछ सही होगा। (He assured me that everything would be fine.)
 - b. सुरक्षित; feeling secure or safe
 - i. उसके शब्दों ने मुझे बहुत आश्वस्त किया। (His words gave me a lot of reassurance.)
 - c. विश्वास प्रदान करना; to provide comfort or reassurance
 - i. डॉक्टर ने मरीज को स्वस्थ होने के लिए आश्वस्त किया। (The doctor reassured the patient about recovery.)
359. समष्टि
- a. (from [wiktionary](#)): सब का समूह, कुल एक साथ
 - i. **SAHIL: srishti + thoughts**
 - b. समग्र; a collective or totality
 - i. समाज की समष्टि में सभी वर्गों का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण है। (The collective contribution of all classes is important in society.)
 - c. समूह; a group or assemblage
 - i. इस परियोजना में सबकी समष्टि पर विचार किया जाएगा। (Consideration will be given to the assemblage of everyone in this project.)
 - d. कुल; the entirety or whole
 - i. समष्टि में विभिन्न पहलुओं का समावेश होता है। (The totality includes various aspects.)
360. प्रीति:
- a. प्रेम; love or affection
 - i. उनकी मित्रता में गहरी प्रीति है। (There is a deep love in their friendship.)

- b. लगाव; attachment or fondness
 - i. बच्चों के प्रति उसकी प्रीति सभी को आकर्षित करती है। (Her affection for children attracts everyone.)
 - c. भक्ति; devotion or deep emotional connection
 - i. प्रीति से किए गए कार्य हमेशा विशेष होते हैं। (Tasks done with love are always special.)
- 361. संस्मरण:
 - a. स्मृति; a memory or recollection
 - i. उसके संस्मरण ने बचपन की यादों को ताजा कर दिया। (Her recollections brought back memories of childhood.)
 - b. वृष्टान्त; an account or narrative of past experiences
 - i. पुस्तक में लेखक ने अपने जीवन के संस्मरण साझा किए हैं। (The book contains the author's accounts of his life experiences.)
 - c. आत्मकथा; a memoir or autobiographical narrative
 - i. उसकी संस्मरण में उसने अपनी यात्रा और संघर्षों के बारे में लिखा है। (In her memoir, she wrote about her journey and struggles.)
- 362. सार्वभौमः:
 - a. वैश्विक; universal or worldwide
 - i. नया पर्यावरण नियम सार्वभौम समस्याओं को हल करने की दिशा में एक कदम है। (The new environmental regulation is a step toward addressing universal issues.)
 - b. सर्वत्र; present in all places
 - i. यह प्रौद्योगिकी सार्वभौम उपयोग के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई है। (This technology is designed for universal use.)
 - c. सभी के लिए; applicable to everyone
 - i. सार्वभौम अधिकार सभी मानवों के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। (Universal rights are essential for all humans.)
- 363. विकारः:
 - a. विकृति; a deviation from the normal or healthy state
 - i. मानसिक स्वास्थ्य विकारों को समय पर पहचानना महत्वपूर्ण है। (Identifying mental health disorders in a timely manner is important.)
 - b. दोष; an imperfection or flaw
 - i. यह विकार उसकी कला में स्पष्ट था। (This flaw was evident in his artwork.)
 - c. असामान्य स्थिति; an abnormal condition or state
 - i. विकार कई तरह के हो सकते हैं, जैसे शारीरिक, मानसिक या भावनात्मक। (Disorders can be of many types, such as physical, mental, or emotional.)
- 364. झुड़ीः
 - a. विजय ध्वजा; a flag or banner, often used to signify victory or achievement

- i. प्रतियोगिता जीतने के बाद, टीम ने अपनी डुंडी फहरा दी। (After winning the competition, the team waved their victory flag.)
 - b. संकेत या प्रतीक; a sign or symbol of success
 - i. उन्होंने अपने शहर में डुंडी लेकर परेड निकाली। (They held a parade in their city with the victory banner.)
 - c. उत्सव का प्रतीक; a symbol of celebration
 - i. हर साल, त्योहार के दौरान लोग डुंडी उठाते हैं। (Every year, during the festival, people raise victory flags.)
365. अमलताश:
- a. टेरेबिंथ; a flowering tree known for its beautiful yellow flowers
 - i. अमलताश के पेड़ अपनी बहार में अद्भुत होते हैं। (The amaltas tree is magnificent when it flowers.)
 - b. आम फलों का पेड़; a tree that bears pods used in traditional medicine
 - i. अमलताश की फलियाँ औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर होती हैं। (The pods of the amaltas are rich in medicinal properties.)
 - c. छायादार पेड़; a shade tree often planted in parks and gardens
 - i. अमलताश का पेड़ पार्क में लोगों को छाया प्रदान करता है। (The amaltas tree provides shade to people in the park.)



- d.
366. परितोष:
- a. संतोष; contentment or satisfaction
 - i. उसके चेहरे पर परितोष का भाव था जब उसने पुरस्कार जीता। (There was a look of contentment on his face when he won the award.)
 - b. खुशी; joy or happiness
 - i. जीवन में सरल चीजों से परितोष प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। (Contentment can be achieved from the simple things in life.)
 - c. पूर्णता; a sense of completeness

- i. परितोष ने उसे अपने काम में उत्साह दिया। (Contentment gave her enthusiasm in her work.)
367. लोचः:
- लचीलापन; flexibility or elasticity
 - इस सामग्री में लोच होने के कारण यह दबाव सहन कर सकती है। (The material can withstand pressure due to its elasticity.)
 - समायोजन; ability to adjust or adapt
 - इस प्रक्रिया में लोच से काम लेने की आवश्यकता होती है। (This process requires the ability to adapt flexibly.)
 - कुशलता; agility or nimbleness
 - खेलों में अच्छे प्रदर्शन के लिए खिलाड़ियों को लोच बरकरार रखने की आवश्यकता होती है। (Athletes need to maintain flexibility for good performance in sports.)
368. प्रातःः
- सुबह; morning
 - मैं हर दिन प्रातः जल्दी उठता हूँ। (I wake up early every morning.)
 - भोर; dawn or daybreak
 - प्रातः के समय का वातावरण बहुत शांति भरा होता है। (The atmosphere during the morning is very peaceful.)
 - आरंभ; the beginning of the day
 - प्रातः का सूर्योदय एक नई शुरुआत का प्रतीक है। (The sunrise in the morning symbolizes a new beginning.)
369. अम्लता:
- acidity; the quality of being acidic
 - अम्लता का स्तर औसत से अधिक होने पर स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। (When the level of acidity is higher than average, it can affect health.)
 - खट्टापन; sourness or sharpness in taste
 - इस फल की अम्लता इसे और भी स्वादिष्ट बनाती है। (The acidity of this fruit makes it even more delicious.)
 - रासायनिक गुण; a chemical property associated with acids
 - अम्लता पानी में pH को कम करती है। (Acidity decreases the pH in water.)
370. उषणता:
- गर्मी; the quality of being hot or heated
 - ग्रीष्मऋतु में उषणता से बचने के लिए ठंडे पेय पसंद किए जाते हैं। (Cold drinks are preferred to avoid heat during the summer season.)
 - ताप; temperature or warmth
 - उषणता के कारण लोग आमतौर पर व्यायाम करने से बचते हैं। (People usually avoid exercising due to the temperature.)

- c. तीव्रता; intensity of heat
 - i. उषणता की तीव्रता में बदलाव से फसलों पर असर पड़ सकता है। (Changes in the intensity of heat can affect the crops.)
371. वृत्ताकारः
 - a. गोल; circular or round in shape
 - i. तालाब की आकृति वृत्ताकार है। (The shape of the pond is circular.)
 - b. रेखीय; relating to a circular path
 - i. वृत्ताकार बाग में घुमावदार रास्ते होते हैं। (The circular garden has winding paths.)
 - c. चापाकार; arching or curved in a circular manner
 - i. वृत्ताकार संरचना ने भवन को एक अद्वितीय रूप दिया। (The circular structure provided the building with a unique appearance.)
372. नितम्भः
 - a. नितंब; the hips or buttocks
 - i. उसने सही मुद्रा बनाए रखने के लिए अपने नितम्भों पर ध्यान दिया। (She paid attention to her hips to maintain the correct posture.)
 - b. शारीरिक भाग; a part of the body
 - i. नितम्भों का आकार विभिन्न प्रकार के कपड़ों पर निर्भर करता है। (The shape of the hips depends on various types of clothing.)
 - c. सौंदर्य; aesthetics related to body shape
 - i. नितम्भों को एक सुंदर आकृति के रूप में देखा जाता है। (The hips are viewed as a symbol of beauty.)
373. प्रकारान्तरः
 - a. भिन्नता; a variation or difference in type
 - i. इस वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन में विभिन्न प्रकारान्तरों का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। (This scientific study pays special attention to various variations.)
 - b. रूपांतरण; transformation or change in form
 - i. प्रकारान्तर अक्सर जीवन के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। (Variations are often significant in the evolution of life.)
 - c. श्रेणी में विभाजन; classification into different categories
 - i. इस संग्रह में सभी प्रकारान्तरों को समाहित किया गया है। (All types of variations have been included in this collection.)
374. वंशिका:
 - a. वंश; a lineage or family line
 - i. प्रत्येक वंशिका में अपने पूर्वजों की कहानी होती है। (Each lineage has its own story of ancestors.)
 - b. वंश का परिचायक; a representation of heritage
 - i. उसने अपनी वंशिका को संजोने के लिए एक परिवार वृक्ष बनाया। (He created a family tree to preserve his lineage.)
 - c. जीन संबंधी; related to genetics or heredity

- i. वंशिका अध्ययन में जीनों का स्थान महत्वपूर्ण होता है। (The study of lineage holds significant importance in genetics.)
375. मेरुदण्डः
- रीढ़; the backbone or spine
 - मेरुदण्ड हमारे शरीर की संरचना के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। (The backbone is crucial for the structure of our body.)
 - सहारा; a support structure
 - मेरुदण्ड शरीर को सही मुद्रा बनाए रखने में मदद करता है। (The spine helps the body maintain the correct posture.)
 - शारीरिक संरचना; the structure of bones and cartilage
 - मेरुदण्ड में किसी भी प्रकार की चोट गंभीर स्वास्थ्य समस्याएँ उत्पन्न कर सकती हैं। (Any injury to the spine can cause serious health problems.)
376. आवृत्ति:
- पुनरावृत्ति; repetition or recurrence
 - इस गीत की आवृत्ति ने उसे बचपन की यादों में पहुँचा दिया। (The repetition of this song transported him back to childhood memories.)
 - घात; frequency or regularity of an event
 - आँकड़ों में आवृत्ति का विश्लेषण महत्वपूर्ण होता है। (Analyzing the frequency in data is important.)
 - पुनःप्रस्तुति; reiteration or restatement
 - शिक्षक ने कठिन विषय को समझाने के लिए आवृत्ति का सहारा लिया। (The teacher used repetition to explain the difficult topic.)
 - exercise context: single exercise or specific movement in a set
377. क्रमशः
- क्रम में; in sequence or order
 - पुस्तकों को क्रमशः रखा गया है ताकि उन्हें आसानी से ढूँढा जा सके। (The books were arranged in order so they could be easily found.)
 - लगातार; continuously or consecutively
 - उन्होंने तीन सप्ताह तक क्रमशः काम किया। (They worked continuously for three weeks.)
 - एक के बाद एक; one after another
 - उसने क्रमशः समाधान प्रस्तुत किया जिसकी सभी ने सराहना की। (He presented solutions one after another, which everyone appreciated.)
378. वर्तुलः
- गोल; circular or round
 - सूर्य एक वर्तुल आकार में होता है। (The sun is in a circular shape.)
 - वृत्त के समान; resembling or shaped like a circle

- i. यह तालाब वर्तुल है और इसके चारों ओर बाग हैं। (This pond is circular, and there are gardens all around it.)
- c. संपूर्ण; encompassing or complete in a circular manner
 - i. वर्तुल गति के दौरान, वस्तुएँ एक केंद्र के चारों ओर घूमती हैं। (During circular motion, objects revolve around a center.)

379. तटस्थः

- a. निष्पक्षः neutral or impartial
 - i. उसने विवाद में तटस्थ रहने का निर्णय लिया। (He decided to remain neutral in the dispute.)
- b. अप्रभावित; not supporting or favoring either side
 - i. तटस्थ देश युद्ध में किसी भी पक्ष का समर्थन नहीं करते। (Neutral countries do not support either side in a war.)
- c. असंबंधित; not involved in a particular issue
 - i. तटस्थ दृष्टिकोण से स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करना महत्वपूर्ण है। (It is important to assess the situation from a neutral perspective.)

380. प्रथकः

- a. अलगः separate or distinct
 - i. उन्होंने प्रथक कमरे में काम करने का निर्णय लिया। (They decided to work in a separate room.)
- b. भिन्नः different or various
 - i. यह प्रथक समस्या को हल करने के लिए एक नया दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। (This distinct problem requires a new approach to solve it.)
- c. विशेषः specific or unique
 - i. इस प्रथक स्थिति में, विशेष उपायों की आवश्यकता है। (In this specific situation, special measures are needed.)

381. तृष्णा:

- a. इच्छा; a strong desire or craving
 - i. उसकी तृष्णा उसे अधिक से अधिक सफलता पाने के लिए प्रेरित करती है। (His craving drives him to achieve more and more success.)
- b. लालसा; an intense yearning or longing
 - i. तृष्णा कभी-कभी हमारी खुशी को प्रभावित कर सकती है। (Desire can sometimes affect our happiness.)
- c. उपभोग की लालसा; an insatiable longing for possessions or experiences
 - i. तृष्णा के पीछे छिपी असंतोष की भावना अक्सर हमें परेशान करती है। (The dissatisfaction behind craving often troubles us.)

382. दमनः

- a. नियंत्रणः suppression or control
 - i. सरकार ने विरोध प्रदर्शनों का दमन किया। (The government suppressed the protests.)
- b. दबावः the act of stifling or restraining

- i. दमन के कारण लोगों ने अपनी आवाज उठानी बंद कर दी। (Due to suppression, people stopped raising their voices.)
- c. निरंकुशता; oppression or tyranny
 - i. दमन के खिलाफ लोगों ने एकजूट होकर संघर्ष किया। (People united to fight against oppression.)

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384. श्रम:

- a. मेहनत; hard work or labor
 - i. किसानों का श्रम फसल उगाने में महत्वपूर्ण है। (The farmers' labor is essential for growing crops.)
- b. कार्य; the effort put into a task or job
 - i. श्रम के बिना सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती। (Success cannot be achieved without effort.)
- c. कठिनाई; the toil or exertion involved in doing work
 - i. श्रम करना केवल शारीरिक नहीं, बल्कि मानसिक भी हो सकता है। (Labor can be both physical and mental.)

385. कृतिम:

- a. कृत्रिम; artificial or man-made
 - i. कृतिम उपग्रह पृथ्वी के चारों ओर घूमते हैं। (Artificial satellites orbit around the Earth.)
- b. मानव निर्मित; created by humans rather than occurring naturally
 - i. कृतिम आवरण का उपयोग भवनों में ऊर्जा की बचत के लिए किया जाता है। (Artificial insulation is used in buildings for energy conservation.)
- c. बनावटी; not genuine or real
 - i. बाजार में कई कृतिम उत्पाद उपलब्ध हैं। (Many artificial products are available in the market.)

386. जलाशय:

- a. जल संग्रह; a reservoir or body of water
 - i. जलाशय में वर्षा के पानी को संग्रहित किया जाता है। (Rainwater is collected in the reservoir.)
- b. पानी का भंडार; a storage area for water

- i. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलाशय स्थानीय जल की आपूर्ति का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत हैं। (In rural areas, reservoirs are an important source of local water supply.)
- c. तालाब; a pond or lake
 - i. वह जलाशय के किनारे बैठकर किताब पढ़ रही थी। (She was sitting by the reservoir reading a book.)

387. अकारण:

- a. बिना कारण; without reason
 - i. उसने अकारण ही अपनी बात का विरोध किया। (He opposed his point without reason.)
- b. अनायास; unexpectedly or without justification
 - i. अकारण आलोचना करना उचित नहीं है। (It is not appropriate to criticize without justification.)
- c. निराधार; baseless or unfounded
 - i. अकारण भय से लोगों को डरा नहीं जाना चाहिए। (People should not be frightened without any baseless fear.)

388. अवधान:

- a. ध्यान; attention or focus
 - i. परीक्षा के दौरान सभी छात्रों का अवधान आवश्यक है। (All students' attention is necessary during the exam.)
- b. सतर्कता; alertness
 - i. अवधान रखने से कार्य में त्रुटियाँ कम होती हैं। (Being attentive reduces errors in work.)
- c. पूर्वाग्रह; mindfulness or consideration
 - i. अवधान से कोई भी निर्णय बेहतर तरीके से लिया जा सकता है। (Any decision can be made better with mindfulness.)

389. दीन:

- a. गरीब; poor or destitute
 - i. दीन व्यक्ति को सहायता की आवश्यकता है। (The poor person is in need of assistance.)
- b. दीन-हीन; helpless or humble
 - i. उसकी दीन स्थिति देखकर सभी लोग सहानुभूति व्यक्त करने लगे। (Seeing his humble condition, everyone began to express sympathy.)
- c. निस्सहाय; defenseless or vulnerable
 - i. दीन लोग अक्सर समाज में उपेक्षित होते हैं। (The vulnerable are often neglected in society.)

390. दरिद्रः

- a. गरीब; impoverished or lacking in resources
 - i. दरिद्र परिवारों को कई प्रकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है। (Impoverished families often need various types of assistance.)

- b. अभावग्रस्त; in a state of poverty or hardship
 - i. समाज में दरिद्र लोगों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। (The number of impoverished individuals in society is increasing.)
 - c. आर्थिक कठिनाई; financial struggle or deprivation
 - i. दरिद्रता के कारण बच्चों की शिक्षा में बाधा आती है। (Poverty hampers children's education.)
391. **देशस्थ:**
- a. स्थानीय; native or belonging to a particular country or region
 - i. देशस्थ लोगों की संस्कृति की अपनी विशेषताएँ होती हैं। (The local people's culture has its own distinct characteristics.)
 - b. राष्ट्रीय; relating to or characteristic of the nation
 - i. देशस्थ भाषाएँ विभिन्न स्थानीय बोलियों में विभाजित होती हैं। (National languages are divided into various local dialects.)
 - c. स्थानिक; pertaining to a specific place
 - i. देशस्थ मुद्दे अक्सर उन समुदायों पर अधिक प्रभाव डालते हैं। (Regional issues often have a greater impact on those communities.)
392. **विचरना:**
- a. सोचना; to think or ponder
 - i. उसे अपने निर्णय पर विचारना पड़ रहा था। (He had to think about his decision.)
 - b. भ्रमण करना; to roam or wander
 - i. वे पार्क में शाम को विचारने के लिए घूमने निकले। (They went for a walk in the park to wander in the evening.)
 - c. विचार करना; to contemplate or consider
 - i. हमें मामले के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करना चाहिए। (We should consider all aspects of the matter.)
393. **अहोभाग्य:**
- a. भाग्यशाली; fortunate or blessed
 - i. अहोभाग्य से उसे एक अच्छी नौकरी मिल गई। (Fortunately, he got a good job.)
 - b. सौभाग्य; good fortune or luck
 - i. उसे अहोभाग्य के कारण ऐसे महान मित्र मिले। (He made great friends due to his good fortune.)
 - c. आभार; a term expressing gratitude or wonder at one's luck
 - i. अहोभाग्य का अनुभव करते हुए, उसने अपने जीवन में सकारात्मकता की सराहना की। (Experiencing good fortune, he appreciated the positivity in his life.)
394. **सूरह:**
- a. अध्याय; a chapter or section of the Quran

- i. हर सूरह में विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा की गई है। (Each surah discusses various topics.)
 - b. श्लोक; a verse or stanza within a chapter
 - i. सूरह अल-फातेहा इस्लाम में एक महत्वपूर्ण सूरह मानी जाती है। (Surah Al-Fatiha is considered an important surah in Islam.)
 - c. धार्मिक पाठ; a portion of religious scripture
 - i. वह सूरह को याद करने की कोशिश कर रहा था। (He was trying to memorize the surah.)
395. बोधगम्यः:
- a. समझने योग्य; understandable or comprehensible
 - i. उसकी व्याख्या इतनी बोधगम्य थी कि सभी ने आसानी से समझ लिया। (His explanation was so understandable that everyone grasped it easily.)
 - b. स्पष्ट; clear and easy to perceive
 - i. इस विषय पर बोधगम्य ग्रंथों का अध्ययन करना मददगार है। (Studying comprehensible texts on this subject is helpful.)
 - c. ज्ञानवर्धक; enlightening or informative
 - i. बोधगम्य जानकारी हमेशा सीखने में सहायक होती है। (Comprehensible information is always helpful in learning.)
396. नित्यः:
- a. दैनिक; daily or habitual
 - i. उसने नित्य व्यायाम करने की आदत बना ली है। (He has made a habit of exercising daily.)
 - b. नियमित; regular and consistent
 - i. नित्य पूजा से उन्हें मानसिक शांति मिलती है। (Regular worship gives them mental peace.)
 - c. सतत; continuous or perpetual
 - i. नित्य जीवन में परिवर्तन अनिवार्य है। (Change is inevitable in daily life.)
397. पृथकः:
- a. अलग; separate or distinct
 - i. यह प्रश्न पृथक मुद्दों पर आधारित है। (This question is based on separate issues.)
 - b. भिन्न; different or diverse
 - i. दोनों पृथक विचारधाराएँ हैं, लेकिन एक समान लक्ष्य के लिए काम करती हैं। (Both are different ideologies but work for a common goal.)
 - c. विशेष; unique or individual
 - i. उसके पृथक दृष्टिकोण ने उसे दूसरों से अलग पहचान दिलाई। (Her unique perspective gave her a distinct identity from others.)
398. परिशिष्टः ADDENDUM
- a. उदाहरण : पुस्तक के अंत में लिखा गया परिशिष्ट बहुत प्रभावित करने वाला है।

- b. Usage : The addendum written at the end of the book is very impressive.
399. पतितः corrupt
400. अध्यायः chapter
401. नखक्षतः
- a. वह दाग या चिह्न जो नाखून के गड़ने के कारण बना हो
 - b. स्त्री के शरीर पर का विशेषतः स्तन आदि पर का, वह चिह्न जो पुरुष के मर्दन आदि के कारण उसके नाखुनों से बन जाता है
402. ओष्ठः हौंठ या औंठ
403. सांप्रयोगिकः
- a. प्रयोग प्रारंभः pertaining to application or usage
 - i. इस विषय के समुपयोगिका पहलुओं को समझना महत्वपूर्ण है। (Understanding the applicative aspects of this subject is important.)
 - b. व्यावहारिकः practical implementation or use
 - i. समुपयोगिका वृष्टिकोण से, इस तकनीक के लाभ प्रकट हैं। (From a practical standpoint, the benefits of this technique are evident.)
 - c. उपयोगात्मकः relating to practical usage
 - i. शिक्षण में समुपयोगिका विधियों को शामिल करना बेहतर परिणाम देता है। (In teaching, incorporating applicative methods yields better results.)
404. अधिकरणः
- a. अधिकार का क्षेत्रः jurisdiction
 - i. The court has jurisdiction over this matter. (इस मामले में अदालत का अधिकार क्षेत्र है।)
 - b. अधिकृत करने की प्रक्रिया; authorization
 - i. The project requires authorization from the government. (इस परियोजना को सरकार से अधिकृत करने की आवश्यकता है।)
405. प्रहणनः
- a. आक्रमणः attack
 - i. The strategy involved a sudden prahanan on the enemy. (योजना में दुश्मन पर अचानक प्रहणन करना शामिल था।)
 - b. प्रहारः strike
 - i. The boxer delivered a powerful prahanan to his opponent. (बॉक्सिंग में मुक्केबाज ने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वी पर एक जोरदार प्रहारण किया।)
 - c. नाशः annihilation
 - i. The prahanan of the ancient civilization was a significant event in history. (प्राचीन सभ्यता का प्रहणन इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना थी।)
406. सीत्कारः
- a. ([source](#)) वह आवाज़ जो पीड़ा या आनंद के समय मुँह से निकलती है; सी-सी की ध्वनि; सिसकारी।
407. आलिंगनः embrace, clasp, hug
408. संवेशनः
- a. बैठना
 - b. लेटना, पड़ रहना, सोना
 - c. घुसना, प्रवेश करना
409. अनुरक्तः

- a. मोहित
 - b. अनुरागयुक्त, प्रेमयुक्त, प्रेमी, जो प्रेम में आसक्त हो
 - c. आसक्त, लीन
 - d. प्रसन्न, खुश, संतुष्ठ
410. भार्या: पत्नी
411. पतितः
- a. बदज्ञात
 - b. पतित आदमी
 - c. हीन आदमी
 - d. विकृत व्यक्ति
412. परियोजना:
- a. प्रोजेक्ट (project); a planned undertaking or initiative
 - i. इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य सामुदायिक विकास को बढ़ावा देना है। (The objective of this **project** is to promote community development.)
 - b. योजना; an organized effort with specific goals
 - i. उन्होंने नई दीवारों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक परियोजना तैयार की। (They prepared a project to construct new walls.)
 - c. कार्यशीलता; an endeavor often involving various stages
 - i. परियोजना के विभिन्न चरणों के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। (Timelines have been set for different stages of the endeavor.)
413. आकस्मिकः
- a. अप्रत्याशित; unexpected or accidental
 - i. उनकी आकस्मिक मुलाकात ने पुरानी यादें ताजा कर दीं। (Their unexpected meeting brought back old memories.)
 - b. संयोगिक; occurring by chance
 - i. आकस्मिक घटनाओं के कारण योजना में बदलाव करना पड़ा। (Changes had to be made to the plan due to chance occurrences.)
 - c. आकस्मिकता; the quality of being unplanned or unforeseen
 - i. आकस्मिकता अक्सर जीवन में नई दिशाएँ खोला करती है। (Unexpected events often open new avenues in life.)
414. निदानः
- a. समस्या का समाधान; solution to a problem
 - i. The diagnosis provided a clear solution to the issue. (निदान ने समस्या का स्पष्ट समाधान प्रदान किया।)
 - b. चिकित्सा में स्थिति की पहचान; identification of a condition in medicine
 - i. The doctor performed several tests for an accurate diagnosis. (डॉक्टर ने सटीक निदान के लिए कई परीक्षण किए।)
415. ऊहापोहः
- a. दुविधा; uncertainty
 - i. There was a sense of ऊहापोह among the students regarding the exam results. (परीक्षा परिणामों को लेकर छात्रों में ऊहापोह की स्थिति थी.)
 - b. सोच-विचार; deliberation
 - i. After much ऊहापोह, they finally made a decision to move forward. (बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद, उन्होंने अंततः आगे बढ़ने का निर्णय लिया.)

416. अशेषः

- a. (from wiktionary): पुरा | समुचा | सब | तमाम
- b. अनंतः; endless
 - i. The universe is filled with अशेष possibilities waiting to be explored.
(ब्रह्मांड अनंत संभावनाओं से भरा है जो खोजे जाने की प्रतीक्षा कर रही हैं।)
- c. शेष न रहने वाला; remainder
 - i. After the event, there was अशेष food left that we decided to donate.
(कार्यक्रम के बाद, हमारे पास शेष भोजन बचा जिसे हमने दान करने का निर्णय लिया।)

417. पद्धतिः

- a. विधि; method
 - i. The researcher used a new methodology for the experiment.
(अनुसंधानकर्ता ने प्रयोग के लिए एक नई पद्धति का उपयोग किया।)
- b. प्रणाली; system
 - i. The organization adopted a new organizational structure and system.
(संगठन ने एक नई संगठनात्मक संरचना और पद्धति को अपनाया।)
- c. तरीका; way
 - i. She found an effective way to solve the problem.
(उसे समस्या को सुलझाने का एक प्रभावी तरीका मिला।)

418. चैतन्यः

- a. जागरूकता; consciousness
 - i. Meditation helps in enhancing self-awareness and consciousness.
(ध्यान आत्म-साक्षात्कार और चैतन्य को बढ़ाने में मदद करता है।)
- b. जीवन शक्ति; vitality
 - i. A balanced diet contributes to overall vitality and well-being.
(संतुलित आहार समग्र चैतन्य और कल्याण में योगदान देता है।)
- c. सक्रियता; activity
 - i. Physical exercise boosts mental activity and overall energy.
(शारीरिक व्यायाम मानसिक चैतन्य और समग्र ऊर्जा को बढ़ाता है।)

419. अघटः

- a. अनहोनी; misfortune
 - i. It was an unfortunate incident that caused distress to many.
(यह एक अघट घटना थी जिसने बहुतों को दुखी किया।)
- b. असंभव; impossible
 - i. Climbing that mountain without proper gear seems impossible.
(बिना उचित उपकरण के उस पहाड़ पर चढ़ना असंभव लगता है।)
- c. अनुपस्थित; absent
- d. He was absent from the meeting due to personal reasons.
(वह व्यक्तिगत कारणों से बैठक में अघट था।)

420. स्त्रैणः

- a. महिला; feminine
 - i. The dress she wore was very feminine and elegant. (जिस ड्रेस को उसने पहना था, वह बहुत स्ट्रैण और सुरुचिपूर्ण थी।)
- b. नाजुक; delicate
 - i. The flowers in the garden have a delicate beauty. (बगीचे में फूलों की सुंदरता स्ट्रैण है।)
- c. स्त्रीलिंग; female
 - i. In many languages, certain nouns are classified as female gender. (कई भाषाओं में, कुछ संजाएँ स्ट्रैण रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाती हैं।)

421. कैवल्यः

- a. From osho: Jahan keval tum reh gye, dhyaan ki param avastha.
- b. मुक्ति; liberation
 - i. Meditation is often considered a path to ultimate liberation. (ध्यान को अक्सर अंतिम कैवल्य का मार्ग माना जाता है।)
- c. स्वतंत्रता; independence
 - i. The struggle for independence was a significant chapter in our history. (स्वतंत्रता की लिए संघर्ष हमारे इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्याय था।)
- d. निर्वाण; enlightenment
 - i. He sought enlightenment through years of dedicated practice. (उसने वर्षों की समर्पित साधना के माध्यम से कैवल्य की खोज की।)

422. सोहताः

- a. सुंदरता; beauty
 - i. The garden looks beautiful in spring when all the flowers bloom. (बगीचा वसंत में बहुत सोहता लगता है जब सारे फूल खिलते हैं।)
- b. उपयुक्तता; suitability
 - i. This dress is quite suitable for the occasion we are attending. (यह ड्रेस उस अवसर के लिए बहुत सोहता है जिसमें हम जा रहे हैं।)
- c. सामंजस्य; harmony
 - i. Their voices blend together in perfect harmony during the performance. (उनकी आवाजें प्रदर्शन के दौरान पूर्ण सोहता में मिलती हैं।)

423. अपात्रः

- a. योग्य नहीं; unqualified
 - i. He was deemed unqualified for the position due to lack of experience. (उसे अनुभव की कमी के कारण पद के लिए अपात्र माना गया।)
- b. असमर्थ; incapable
 - i. She felt incapable of managing the project alone. (उसे लगा कि वह अकेले परियोजना को संभालने के लिए अपात्र है।)
- c. अनधिकृत; unauthorized

- i. Unauthorized access to the system can lead to data breaches.
(प्रणाली में अनधिकृत प्रवेश डेटा उल्लंघनों का कारण बन सकता है।)
424. प्रतिबद्धता:
- a. समर्पण; dedication
 - i. Her dedication to her work is truly inspiring. (अपने काम के प्रति उसकी प्रतिबद्धता वास्तव में प्रेरणादायक है।)
 - b. वचनबद्धता; commitment
 - i. He expressed his commitment to the project during the meeting.
(उसने बैठक के दौरान परियोजना के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त की।)
 - c. निष्ठा; loyalty
 - i. The team showed great loyalty to their leader. (टीम ने अपने नेता के प्रति महान प्रतिबद्धता दिखायी।)
- 425.

Bottom of Hindi words (bookmark)

भांति vs. भान्ति?

"भांति" और "भान्ति" दोनों ही हिंदी में सही शब्द हैं और उनका अर्थ एक ही है। यह एक संस्कृत से आया हुआ शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ होता है श्रम, गलतफहमी, या मिथ्या धारणा। दोनों शब्दों का प्रयोग एक ही सदर्भ में किया जा सकता है।
व्याकरण की दृष्टि से "भांति" अधिक आधुनिक हिंदी में उपयोग होता है, जबकि "भान्ति" संस्कृतनिष्ठ रूप है, जिसका प्रयोग साहित्यिक और आधिकारिक हिंदी में होता है।

कूटनीति (kootniti) means "diplomacy" in English. It refers to the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations, organizations, or individuals to manage relationships, resolve conflicts, and achieve mutual goals.

औपचारिक in english

The word "औपचारिक" (aupcharik) translates to "formal" in English. It refers to something that adheres to established conventions or protocols, often used in contexts such as formal events, language, or procedures.

Varta vs. Vartalap meaning difference in Hindi?

"वार्ता" और "वार्तालाप" दोनों शब्दों का मतलब "बातचीत" से है, लेकिन इनके उपयोग में थोड़ा अंतर है:

- वार्ता: यह शब्द अक्सर औपचारिक या महत्वपूर्ण बातचीत के लिए प्रयोग होता है, जैसे कि राजनैतिक या कृतनीतिक संदर्भ में। उदाहरण के लिए, "दो देशों के बीच शांति वार्ता हुई।"
- वार्तालाप: यह सामान्य बातचीत या संवाद को संदर्भित करता है। इसका इस्तेमाल अनौपचारिक या रोजमरा की बातचीत के लिए किया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, "हमारे बीच काफी देर तक वार्तालाप हुआ।"

इस तरह, "वार्ता" अधिक औपचारिक संदर्भ में और "वार्तालाप" अनौपचारिक संदर्भ में अधिक इस्तेमाल होता है।

Abhyas vs. Prayatna difference?

अभ्यास: किसी कार्य या कौशल को बार-बार करने की प्रक्रिया, जिससे उसमें निपुणता या दक्षता प्राप्त हो। यह लगातार की जाने वाली क्रिया होती है।

प्रयत्न: किसी उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए किया गया प्रयास या कोशिश। यह किसी विशेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली मेहनत होती है।

संक्षेप में:

- अभ्यास निरंतर दोहराने की प्रक्रिया है।
- प्रयत्न किसी लक्ष्य को पाने के लिए किया गया प्रयास है।

Ch-5 - Kahe Kabir Diwana (already noted to Dashboard)

- मेरा स्वभाव
- मेरा स्वरूप

Does Ved mean the past?

Yes, in certain contexts, the word "Ved" can be related to the past, particularly in languages like Hindi or Sanskrit. For example, in Hindi, "वेद" (Ved) refers to ancient scriptures or texts, which are indeed from the past.

मुहावरे

1. "कोल्हू का बैल" मुहावरा एक व्यक्ति को संदर्भित करता है जो लगातार मेहनत करता रहता है, लेकिन उसे उसकी मेहनत का उचित फल या आनंद नहीं मिलता। जैसे कोल्हू का बैल दिन भर कोल्हू में धूमता रहता है, लेकिन उसकी मेहनत का कोई सीधा लाभ उसे नहीं मिलता, उसी प्रकार यह मुहावरा उन लोगों पर लागू होता है जो लगातार कड़ी मेहनत करते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं आता।



- 2.

1 2
3 4



Hindi Counting

To learn hindi counting you can write 1 to 100 on a page and keep practicing for a few days.

० - शून्य १ - एक २ - दो ३ - तीन ४ - चार
५ - पाँच ६ - छः ७ - सात ८ - आठ ९ - नौ
१० - दस

To learn hindi counting names you can write 1 to 100 on a page and keep practicing for a few days.

Note: It takes literally 1 minute to read counting from 1 to 100.

1 - एक (ek)	11 - ग्यारह (gyāraha)	21 - इक्कीस (ikkīsa)	31 - इक्टीस (ikatīsa)	41 - इक्तालीस (ikatālīsa)
2 - दो (do)	12 - बारह (bāraha)	22 - बाईस (bāisa)	32 - बतीस (batīsa)	42 - बयालीस (bayālīsa)
3 - तीन (teen)	13 - तेरह (tēraha)	23 - तेईस (tēisa)	33 - तैंतीस (taimtīsa)	43 - तैंतालीस (taimtālīsa)
4 - चार (cāra)	14 - चौदह (caudaha)	24 - चौबीस (chaubīsa)	34 - चौंतीस (caumtīsa)	44 - चवालीस (chavalis)
5 - पांच (pāmcā)	15 - पंद्रह (pamdraha)	25 - पच्चीस (paccīsa)	35 - पैंतीस (paimtīsa)	45 - पैंतालीस (paimtālīsa)
6 - छः (chah)	16 - सोलह (solaha)	26 - छब्बीस (chabbīsa)	36 - छतीस (chattīsa)	46 - छियालीस (chiyālīsa)
7 - सात (sāta)	17 - सत्रह (satraha)	27 - सताईस (sattāisa)	37 - सैंतीस (saimtīsa)	47 - सैंतालीस (saimtālīsa)
8 - आठ (āṭha)	18 - अट्ठारह (āṭṭhāraha)	28 - अट्ठाईस (āṭṭhāisa)	38 - अड्डीस (arātīsa)	48 - अड्डालीस (arātālīsa)
9 - नौ (nau)	19 - उन्निस (unnisa)	29 - उनतीस (unatīsa)	39 - उनतालीस (unatālīsa)	49 - उनचास (unacāsa)
10 - दस (dasa)	20 - बीस (bīsa)	30 - तीस (tīsa)	40 - चालीस (cālīsa)	50 - पचास (pacāsa)
51 - इक्यावन (ikyāvana)	61 - इक्सठ (iksaṭha)	71 - इकहत्तर (ikahattara)	81 - इक्यासी (ikyāstī)	91 - इक्यानवे (ikyānavē)
52 - बावन (bāvana)	62 - बासठ (bāsaṭha)	72 - बहत्तर (bahattara)	82 - बयासी (bayāstī)	92 - बानवे (bānavē)

53 - तिरेपन (tirēpana)	63 - तिरसठ (tirasat̄ha)	73 - तिहत्तर (tihattara)	83 - तिरासी (tirāstī)	93 - तिरानवे (tirānavē)
54 - चौवन (chauvana)	64 - चौंसठ (cauṁsaṭha)	74 - चौहत्तर (cauhattara)	84 - चौरासी (caurāstī)	94 - चौरानवे (caurānavē)
55 - पचपन (pacapana)	65 - पैंसठ (paimṣaṭha)	75 - पचहत्तर (pacahattara)	85 - पचासी (pacāstī)	95 - पचानवे (pacānavē)
56 - छप्पन (chappana)	66 - छियासठ (chiyāsaṭha)	76 - छिहत्तर (chihattara)	86 - छियासी (chiyāstī)	96 - छियानवे (chiyānavē)
57 - सत्तावन (sattāvana)	67 - सङ्सठ (sarasaṭha)	77 - सतहत्तर (satahattara)	87 - सतासी (satāstī)	97 - सत्तानवे (sattānavē)
58 - अट्ठावन (atṭhāvana)	68 - अडसठ (arasaṭha)	78 - अठहत्तर (aṭhahattara)	88 - अठासी (athāstī)	98 - अट्ठानवे (atṭhānavē)
59 - उनसठ (unasaṭha)	69 - उनहत्तर (unahattara)	79 - उनासी (unāstī)	89 - नवासी (navāstī)	99 - निन्यानवे (ninyānavē)
60 - साठ (sāṭha)	70 - सत्तर (sattara)	80 - अस्सी (assī)	90 - नब्बे (nabbē)	100 - (एक) सौ (ēka) sau

Some Wikipedia Pages About Hindi Languages

Note: Below list is not exhaustive i.e., not complete.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hindustani_language

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_with_legal_status_in_India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_states_by_most_spoken_scheduled_languages

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindi>

❤️ Learn Hindi Typing 😊

[!\[\]\(307c48f9afa96802c5965d0ec6e86047_img.jpg\) Learn Hindi Typing](#)

Directly go to this site and start practicing:

<https://sarkariselection.com/Typing/HindiMangalTyping>

Miscellaneous

What is that material for crackers which we light up?

(Sahil: In hindi it is called **पत्तीता**, learned from “*Kahe Kabir Diwana*” book by Osho).

The material used in firecrackers that you light up is typically a mixture of chemicals that produce a desired effect when ignited. Commonly, this includes:

1. **Black Powder:** Also known as gunpowder, it consists of potassium nitrate (saltpeter), charcoal, and sulfur. This mixture is used in many types of fireworks for its explosive properties.
2. **Flash Powder:** A combination of potassium perchlorate and aluminum powder. It's used in more powerful firecrackers and produces a bright flash and loud bang.
3. **Stars:** These are small pellets or balls of pyrotechnic compositions that create colors and effects when ignited. They often contain various metal salts for different colors.
4. **Percussion Caps:** These are small explosive devices used to ignite the main charge in some types of firecrackers.

Each of these materials is carefully combined and packed into the firecracker to produce the desired visual or auditory effect when ignited.

> i mean the wire? - Sahil

The wire used in firecrackers is typically made from a thin metallic material, often **steel** or **aluminum**. This wire is used to connect the ignition system to the firecracker's main charge.

- **Steel Wire:** Often used for its strength and durability, ensuring the firecracker remains intact until ignited.
- **Aluminum Wire:** Sometimes used for its lightweight properties, which can help in specific designs of firecrackers.

The wire might also be coated with a layer of insulating material to prevent premature ignition and ensure safe handling before lighting.



English - Word origins

- **English language - Wikipedia:** [Click here](#)
- **Foreign-language influences in English - Wikipedia:** [Click here](#)
 - A computerized survey of about 80,000 words in the third edition of the [Shorter Oxford Dictionary](#), published by Finkenstaedt and Wolff in 1973 estimated the origin of English words to be as follows:
 1. [French](#): 28.30%;
 2. [Latin, including modern scientific and technical Latin](#): 28.24%;
 3. [Germanic languages](#), as inherited from [Old English](#), from Proto-Germanic, or a more recent borrowing from a Germanic language such as [Old Norse](#), excluding [Germanic words borrowed from a Romance language](#): 25%;^[a]
 4. Greek: 5.32%;
 5. no etymology given: 4.04%;
 6. derived from proper names: 3.28%; and
 7. all other languages: less than 1%.

Object vs. Subject in English Grammar

From ChatGPT:

In English grammar, "subject" and "object" are key components of sentence structure, each playing distinct roles.

Subject

The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that performs the action of the verb or is described by it. The subject usually appears

before the verb in a sentence and answers the questions "who?" or "what?" in relation to the verb.

Examples:

She runs every morning. (Who runs? She is the subject performing the action.)

The cat is sleeping. (What is sleeping? The cat is the subject.)

Object

The object of a sentence is the person, place, thing, or idea that receives the action of the verb. Objects usually follow the verb and can be direct or indirect.

Direct Object

- A direct object receives the action of the verb directly. It answers the questions "whom?" or "what?" in relation to the verb.

Examples:

- **She reads a book.** (Reads what? **A book** is the **direct object**.)
- **They built a house.** (Built what? **A house** is the **direct object**.)

Indirect Object

- An indirect object indirectly receives the action of the verb. It usually comes before the direct object and answers the questions "to whom?", "for whom?", "to what?", or "for what?".

Examples:

- She gave him a gift. (Gave a gift to whom? Him is the indirect object, and a gift is the direct object.)

They sent her a letter. (Sent a letter to whom? Her is the indirect object, and a letter is the direct object.)

Summary

Subject: The doer of the action or the topic described (e.g., "The cat" in "The cat is sleeping").

Direct Object: The receiver of the action (e.g., "a book" in "She reads a book").

Indirect Object: The entity indirectly affected by the action (e.g., "him" in "She gave him a gift").

Understanding the roles of subjects and objects helps in constructing clear and grammatically correct sentences.

Knowledge

- Language spoken in kerala: **Malayalam**
-

Learn common mistakes in English

1. Gramarly.com: [Click here](#)
 2. blog.hubspot.com [Click here](#)
 3. oxfordinternationalenglish: [Click here](#)
 4. cnbc.com: [Click here](#)
 5. writer.com: [Click here](#)
-

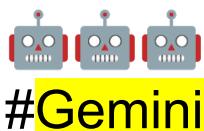
Proper Noun vs. Common Noun

Should a name like chalni (sieve) start with a capital letter?

The decision to capitalize the word "chalni" (sieve) depends on the context in which it is used:

1. **At the Beginning of a Sentence:** If "chalni" is the first word in a sentence, it should be capitalized.
 - Example: "Chalni is a useful kitchen tool."
2. **Proper Noun:** If "chalni" is being used as a proper noun (e.g., a brand name or a unique name of an entity), it should be capitalized.
 - Example: "I bought a Chalni sieve from the store."
3. **General Usage:** If "chalni" is used as a common noun (referring to any sieve), it should not be capitalized.
 - Example: "I need a chalni to strain the pasta."

In summary, capitalize "chalni" only if it starts a sentence or is used as a proper noun.



Custom Instructions #prompt #chatGPT
#Gemini

[Sample Prompt](#)

I want to be addressed as Sáhil, and always say my name first and also at the end of the response to make it sound more personal unless I'm asking for word meaning for a word.

Please be concise as much as possible with easy words used but if you use complex words please define meanings of them at the end of the response.

If you are writing in points and each point has a heading then please keep the heading and the text on the same line.

Prompt - “Vocab 7 November, 2024”:

Provide a response containing the word followed by colon and its Hindi and English meanings separated by semicolon for each contextual meaning and do not specify noun, verb, adjective, etc.

Please make hindi meaning appear before english meaning.

Please provide one example sentence in english and hindi indented next to each contextual meaning, and make english sentence appear first, and hindi sentence in round brackets and do not make use of keywords उदाहरण and example.

Please only make the first word bold and the rest of the text without any styling.

What is the meaning of my name “Sahil”?

Sahil (साहिल):

- **किनारा**; the shore or coast (तट), typically of a sea, lake, or river.
 - *They walked along the साहिल, enjoying the view of the ocean.* (वे साहिल के किनारे चले, समुद्र का नज़ारा देखते हुए।)
- **सुरक्षित स्थान**; a metaphorical or literal safe place or refuge.
 - *After a long journey, they finally reached the साहिल of their destination.* (लंबी यात्रा के बाद, वे अंततः अपनी मंजिल के साहिल पर पहुंचे।)

Is my name Sahil phonetically correct?

No, to be phonetically accurate it should be **Sáhil**

What does a á à â ã ä å å ä å mean?

From Quora:

That depends on the language. For example:

- á and à indicate tone (**rising** and falling, respectively) in the Pinyin transcription of Chinese.
- In Italian, à indicates irregular stress; in French, it merely distinguishes homonyms in writing (e.g. à 'to' from a 'has') but has no influence on pronunciation.
- ã could be a short vowel when writing Latin; it's an obscure, shwa-like vowel when writing Romanian.
- å is a nasal vowel in Polish; a formerly nasalised (now usually simply long) vowel in Lithuanian.
- â is often a long vowel in French, typically where a historical -s- was dropped; in Romanian, it's a centralised vowel.

And so on.

Basically, these diacritics are a way to extend the alphabet for languages that have more sounds than the 26 in the alphabet we inherited from the Romans.

From ChatGPT:

These are variations of the letter "a" with different diacritical marks, used in various languages and phonetic transcription systems to represent different sounds. In Hindi, they don't have specific meanings, but in English, they can represent different vowel sounds or modifications.

- **diacritical:** Diacritical means विस्तारक / व्याकरणिक चिन्ह in Hindi, indicating marks or symbols added to letters to give them a particular phonetic value or to distinguish them from other similar-looking letters.
- **प्रत्यय:** प्रत्यय का मतलब है "वर्णों का समूह जो किसी शब्द का अर्थ बदलते हैं, या जो किसी शब्द के अर्थ में जोड़ते हैं।" यह ध्वनि या अर्थ में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। (Meaning: A morpheme that alters or adds meaning to a word.)
- **वर्ण:** वर्ण का मतलब है "अक्षर"। यह भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई होती है, जो ध्वनि को प्रकट करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होती है। (Meaning: "Letter" or "character," the smallest unit of a language used to represent sounds.)

Please define the most common meaning of all of those.

Certainly! Here are the most common meanings:

- á (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a long vowel sound, as in "father."
- à (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a short vowel sound, as in "cat."
- â (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a circumflex accent, often used to denote a longer vowel sound or a different pronunciation, as in "crêpe."
- ã (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a nasalized vowel sound, as in "banana" (in some accents).
- ä (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a sound similar to the "a" in "cat" or "father," depending on the language or context.
- å (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a distinct sound depending on the language, often a variation of the "a" sound.
- ā (Hindi: एक तरह का प्रत्यय) - Represents a short vowel sound, similar to the "a" in "cat" or "father."

Difference between á and ā? (ChatGPT)

The characters á and ā are both modified versions of the letter "a," but they represent different sounds and usages in various languages. Here's a brief overview of the differences:

1. á (Acute Accent):

- The acute accent (') placed over the letter "a" creates "á."
- In many languages, including Spanish, Portuguese, and Icelandic, the acute accent indicates a stressed syllable or a change in pronunciation.
- In some languages, such as Czech and Slovak, "á" represents a long vowel sound.
- In tonal languages like Vietnamese, the acute accent denotes a high rising tone.

2. ā (Macron):

- The macron (̄) placed over the letter "a" creates "ā."
- In languages like Latin, Maori, and Latvian, the macron indicates a long vowel sound, meaning the vowel is held longer than its short counterpart.
- In the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), a macron over a vowel can denote a long vowel sound.

- In Romanized Sanskrit, "ā" represents a long "a" sound, as opposed to the short "a" sound in "a."

In summary, the acute accent (á) often indicates stress or a specific tone, while the macron (ā) generally signifies a longer vowel sound. The exact pronunciation and usage can vary depending on the language.

Write some latin language

ChatGPT: Sure! Here are a few phrases and sentences in Latin, along with their English translations:

1. **Salve!**
 - **English:** Hello!
2. **Quid agis?**
 - **English:** How are you?
3. **Amor vincit omnia.**
 - **English:** Love conquers all.
4. **Carpe diem.**
 - **English:** Seize the day.
5. **Veni, vidi, vici.**
 - **English:** I came, I saw, I conquered.
6. **Et tu, Brutus?**
 - **English:** And you, Brutus? (Famous quote from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar")
7. **Tempus fugit.**
 - **English:** Time flies.
8. **Alea iacta est.**
 - **English:** The die is cast.
9. **In vino veritas.**
 - **English:** In wine, there is truth.
10. **Per aspera ad astra.**
 - **English:** Through hardships to the stars.
11. **E pluribus unum.**
 - **English:** Out of many, one.

12. **Ad astra per aspera.**

- **English:** To the stars through difficulties.

These are common Latin phrases that are still frequently used in various contexts today.

American Education System

From ChatGPT: In the American education system, schools are typically categorized as follows:

1. **Elementary School:** Also known as grade school or grammar school, it generally includes kindergarten through 5th or 6th grade, depending on the local school district.
2. **Middle School:** Sometimes referred to as junior high school, it typically covers grades 6 through 8 or 7 through 8, depending on the local educational structure.
3. **Junior High School:** Historically, this term was used more commonly before the adoption of middle schools. It typically included grades 7 through 9.
4. **High School:** Covers grades 9 through 12, where students graduate and receive a high school diploma upon completion.
5. **Secondary School:** An overarching term that encompasses both middle and high schools.
6. **Primary School:** Occasionally used to refer collectively to elementary and middle schools.

These terms may vary slightly depending on the region or district within the United States, but they generally describe the stages of primary and secondary education.

Middle east countries

- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Iraq
- Yemen
- Israel
- Kuwait
- Jordan

- United Arab Emirates
- Lebanon
- Egypt
- Qatar
- Bahrain
- Oman
- Syria
- Türkiye
- Cyprus
- Palestine

How to read a book

From Sahil:

There are books which require a lot of domain specific vocabulary thus the first thing is that you need to get that vocab sorted somehow. To solve this there are two ways. One way is to keep looking for a word you don't know about in the dictionary or via your personalized ChatGPT. This is a boring way. The other way is smart but a little bit repetitive in manner minimum of 80 pages (close with chapter closing) at once such that you only need to look for words in dictionary in minimum number of so that you don't feel like you're bored on finding the words in ChatGPT or any other dictionary all the time you want to progress on reading the book. To follow this you can do:

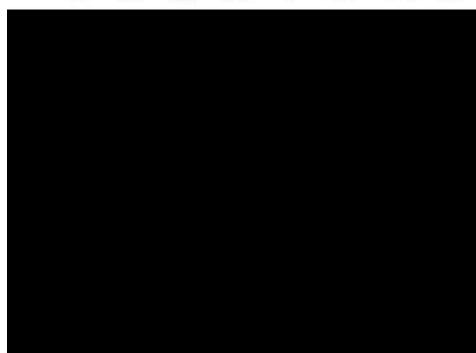
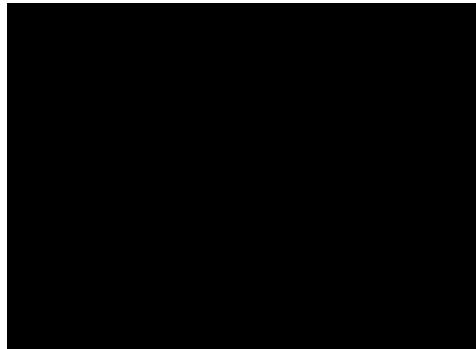
1. Read a minimum of 80 pages (close with chapter closing) and mark each word with a pencil and a line from it to empty area so that you can write the word's meaning number when you're gonna search for that word again.
2. Now find all the word meanings and write it in this vocab doc.
3. Now read the book again and now you have quick access to the word's meanings. Yikes!

Debt on govts

- USA Debt: 18k crores \$
- India Debt: 2k crores \$
- Pakistan Debt: 9k crores \$

List of feelings

Todo crop the top and bottom in this photo.



Q. What is etymology? (#etymology of etymology)

ChatGPT

Etymology is the study of the origin and historical development of words. It investigates how words have evolved in form and meaning over time, tracing their roots back to earlier languages and examining changes in pronunciation, spelling, and usage. Etymologists analyze linguistic data, historical texts, and

various other sources to uncover the lineage of words and understand how they reflect cultural and social changes.

❤️Etymology of etymology

The word **Etymology** comes from the Greek word "έτυμολογία" (**etymología**), which is a combination of "έτυμον" (**étymon**), meaning "true sense" or "true meaning," and the suffix "-λογία" (-logía), meaning "study" or "discourse."

- **έτυμον** (**étymon**) – "true sense" or "true meaning"
 - English: "The etymology of the word reveals its true origin."
 - Hindi: "शब्द की उत्पत्ति उसका सच्चा अर्थ उजागर करती है।"
- **-λογία** (-logía) – "study" or "discourse"
 - English: "Etymology is the study of the origin of words."
 - Hindi: "उत्पत्ति का अध्ययन शब्दों के मूल की खोज करता है।"

The term entered Middle English from Old French in the late 14th century, initially referring to the study of the origins and historical development of words.

Q. What is linguistic?

ChatGPT

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. It involves analyzing language form, language meaning, and language in context. Key areas of linguistics include:

1. **Phonetics**: The study of the physical sounds of human speech.
2. **Phonology**: The study of how sounds function within a particular language or languages.
3. **Morphology**: The study of the structure and formation of words.
4. **Syntax**: The study of sentence structure and the rules that govern the construction of sentences.
5. **Semantics**: The study of meaning in language.
6. **Pragmatics**: The study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning.
7. **Sociolinguistics**: The study of how language varies and changes in social groups.

8. **Psycholinguistics:** The study of how language is processed and produced by the mind.
9. **Historical Linguistics:** The study of how languages change over time.
10. **Applied Linguistics:** The application of linguistic theories to practical issues such as language education, translation, and language policy.

Linguistics aims to understand how languages are structured, how they function, how they are learned, and how they change over time.

🔥 Sign Languages

- American Sign Language
- British Sign Language
- Indian Sign Language:
 - Source: [!\[\]\(01adb06d92b5d780894ce3c671ca3cf5_img.jpg\) 0 - Indian Sign Language 101- Introduction](#)
 - Complete Playlist: [Click here](#)