Words Power Made Easy

1. Egoist – Consider him only

2. Egotist – think only him

- Latin – ego – I

3. Egocentric – consider themselves as centre of universe

- Latin – ego(I) + centric(centre)

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| Egocentric – Noun & Adjective |

4. Egomaniac – madness or morbid of thinking only their desire, need

- Latin – ego(I) + mania(madness)

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| Egomaniacal – Adjective  Egomaniac - Noun |

5. Altruist – person who get happy to help others

- Latin – alter - other

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| Altruistic – Adjective  Altruism - practice |

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| Alternative – Adjective  Alternate - verb  Alteration - Noun |

6. Alternate – another option

7. Alter Ego – think, react, do the same like others

8. Altercation – argument through words; words war; Group discussion

9. Introvert – turn inward

- Latin – intro(in) + vert(to turn)

10. Extrovert – turn outward

- Latin – extro(out) + vert(to turn)

11. Ambivert – turn both directions

- Latin – ambi(both) + vert(to turn)

12. Ambidextrous – skilful in both hand

- Latin – ambi(both) + dexter(skillful)

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| Ambidextrous – Adjective  Ambidexterity - Noun |

13. Dexterous - skillful

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| Dexterous – Adjective  Dexterity - Noun |

14. Latin – right hands - skillful

15. Latin – left hands – sinister, evil, dangerous

16. French – left hands – Gauche

17. French – right hands – droit

18. Adroit – dextrous

19. Misanthropes – hatred mankind

- Latin – misein(hate) + Anthropos(mankind)

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| Misanthrope/Misanthropist – person  Misanthropy – practice  Misanthropic - Adjective |

20. Anthropology – study or science of development of mankind

- Latin – Anthropos(mankind) + logos(science)

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| anthropologist – person  anthropology – practice  anthropological - Adjective |

21. Philanthropist – loves mankind

- Latin – phil(love) + Anthropos(mankind)

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| Philanthropist – person  Philanthropy – practice  Philanthropic - Adjective |

22. Misogynist – person hates women

- Latin – misein(hate) + gyne(women)

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| Misogynist – person  Misogyny – practice  Misogynous/Misogynistic - Adjective |

23. Gynaecologist – specialist treats women disorders

- Latin – gyne(women) + logos(science)

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| Gynaecologist – person  Gynaecology – practice  Gynaecological - Adjective |

24. Misogamist – hate marriage

- Latin – misein(hate) + gamos(marriage)

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| Misogamist – person |

25. Monogamist – person who marriage only once

- Latin – mono(one) + gamos(marriage)

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| Monogamist – person  Monogamy – practice  Monogamous - Adjective |

26. Bigamist – person who marriage only twice without divorce

- Latin – Bi(two) + gamos(marriage)

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| --- |
| Bigamist – person  Bigamy – practice  Bigamous - Adjective |

27. Polygamist – person who marriage many times

- Latin – poly(many) + gamos(marriage)

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| Polygamist – person  Polygamy – practice  Polygamous - Adjective |

28. Polygyny – men marry many women

- Latin – poly(many) + gyne(women)

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| --- |
| Polygynist – person  Polygyny – practice  Polygynous - Adjective |

29. Polyandrist – women marry many men

- Latin – poly(many) + andros(male)

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| --- |
| Polyandrist– person  Polyandry – practice  Polyandous - Adjective |

30. Ascetic – person who become monk

- greek – asketes – monk

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| --- |
| Ascetic– person  Asceticism – practice  Ascetic - Adjective |

31. Internist – specialist in internal medicine

- Latin –internus – inside

32. Intern – apprentice for a company

33. Obstetrician – specialist in deliver of infants

- Latin – obstetrix(midwife) + ician(expert)

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| Obstetric/Obstetrical – Adjective |

34. Pediatrician – medical healing of children

- greek – paidos(child) + iatreia(medical healing)

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| --- |
| Pediatric– Adjective |

- ician(Expert)

35. Pedestrian – foot walking place

- Latin – pedis – foot

36. Pedagogy – leading of children starts from birth by parents, then teacher, by self sufficient

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| --- |
| Pedagogical – Adjective |

37. Pedagogue – teacher with narrow-minded, dogmatic

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| --- |
| Pedagogic - Adjective |

38. Demagogue – politician who misled people

- Greek – demos(people) + agogos(leader)

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| --- |
| Demagogic - Adjective |

39. Dermatology – science of skin problem

- Greeek – derma – skin

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| --- |
| Dermatology – practice  Dermatologist - person  Dermatological – Adjective |

40. Hypodermic – under the skin

- greek – hypo(under) + derma(skin)

41. Epidermis – outermost of skin

- greek – epi(outer) + derma(skin)

42. Taxidermist – person who stuff, mount skin of animal

- greek – taxis(arrangement) + derma(skin)

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| --- |
| Taxidermy – Noun |

43. Pachyderm – thick skin animal

- e.g. Elephant

- greek – pakhus(thick) + derma(skin)

44. Dermatitis – Irritation, Inflammation of skin

45. Ophthalmology – study of eye problem

- Greek – ophthalmos(eye) + logos(study)

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| Ophthalmology – study  Ophthalmological – Adjective  Ophthalmologist - person |

- Latin – oculus – eye

47. Ocular – refer to eye

48. Monocle – one lens for eye

49. Binocular – two lens for eye

50. Inoculate – eye like hole is made in skin by needle to inject and fight against disease

51. Optometrists – measure vision & give lens

- Greek – opsis,optikos(sight or vision) + metron(measurement)

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| Optometric, optometrical – Adjective |

52. Optician – person who makes & sell optics

- Greek – opsis,optikos(sight or vision) + ician(expert)

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| Optical – Adjective |

53. Orthopedics – study of Straighten children

- study of Treatment of bones and joins

- Greek – orthos(straight) + paidos(child)

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| --- |
| Orthopedist – person  Orthopedics – practice  Orthopedical - Adjective |

54. Orthodontia – Straighten the teeth

- Greek – orthos(straight) + odontos(tooth)

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| Orthodontist – person  Orthodontia – practice  Orthodontic - Adjective |

55. Cardiology – study of disease of heart

- Greek – Kardia(heart) + logos(study)

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| --- |
| Cardiologist – person  Cardiology – practice  Cardiological - Adjective |

56. Cardiac – malfunctioning of heart

57. Cardiogram – electrically produced record of heartbeat

58. Cardiograph – instrument produce record of heartbeat

59. Neurology – study of nerve disease

- Greek – Neuron(nerve) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Neurologist – person  Neurology – practice  Neurological - Adjective |

60. Neuralgia – pain in nerves

- Greek – Neuron(nerve) + algos(pain)

61. Neuritis – inflammation in nerves

62. Neurosis – disorder or abnormal condition of nerves

- Greek – Neuron(nerve)

- suffix - osis(disorder condition)

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| Neurotic – Person/ Adjective |

63. Psychosis – mental disorder

- Greek – Psyche (spirit, soul, mind)

- suffix - osis(disorder condition)

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| --- |
| Psychotic – Person/ Adjective |

64. Psychiatrist – person who heals mind

- Greek – Psyche (spirit, soul, mind) + iatreia(medical healing)

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| Psychiatrist – person  Psychiatry – Specialty  Psychiatric – Adjective |

65. Geriatrician – medical healing of elder

- Greek – Geras (old age) + iatreia(medical healing)

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| --- |
| Geriatrician – person  Geriatrics – Specialty  Geriatric – Adjective |

66. Psychologist – person who study the mind

- Greek – Psyche (spirit, soul, mind) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Psychologist – person  Psychology – Specialty  Psychological – Adjective |

67. Psychopathic – people suffer from mental disorder

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| Psychopathic – Adjective  Psychopathy - Noun |

68. Psychosomatic – physical illness like headache, cold caused by mental problem

- Greek – Psyche (spirit, soul, mind) + soma(body)

69. Psychoanalysis – analysis or technique aims to treat mental disorder

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| Psychoanalyst – Person  Psychoanalytically - Adjective |

70. Psychotherapist – person who give treatment of mental disorders

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| Psychotherapist – Person  Psychotherapy – Practice  Psychotherapeutic – Adjective |

71. Pedodontist – person who care children teeth

- Greek – paidos(child) + odontos(tooth)

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| Pedodontist – person  Pedodontia – Specialty  Pedodontic – Adjective |

72. Periodontist – person who treat gum specialist

- Greek – peri(surrounding) + odontos(tooth)

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| Periodontist – person  Periodontia – Specialty  Periodontic – Adjective |

73. Endodontist – person who treat inner teeth; root canal

- Greek – endon(inner, within) + odontos(tooth)

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| Endodontist – person  Endodontia – Specialty  Endodontic – Adjective |

74. Exodontist – person who treat outer tooth

- Greek – ex(out) + odontos(tooth)

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| --- |
| Exodontist – person  Exodontia – Specialty  Exodontic – Adjective |

75. Thermometer – instrument to measure heat

- Greek – therme(heat) + metron(measurement)

76. Barometer – instrument to measure pressure

- Greek – Baros(weight) + metron(measurement)

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| --- |
| Barometric – Adjective |

77. Sphygmomanometer – instrument to measure blood pressure

- Greek – sphygmos(pulse) + metron(measurement)

78. Metric – decimal weight to measure weight

79. Osteopathy – disease caused by pressure of bones on blood vessels and nerves

- Greek – osteon(bone) + pathos(suffering)

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| --- |
| Osteopathic – Adjective |

80. Podiatrist – person who heals foot problem

- Greek – pous,podus(foot) + iatreia(medical healing)

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| --- |
| Podiatrist – person  Podiatry - practice  Podiatric – Adjective |

81. Octopus – eight footed creatures

- Greek – okto(eight) + pous,podus(foot)

82. Platypus – water mammal with big foot

- Greek – platys(flat) + pous,podus(foot)

83. Podium – a place for foot for a speaker

- Greek – pous,podus(foot)

- suffix – ium – place where

84. Tripod – three legged stand for camera

- Greek – tri(three) + pous,podus(foot)

85. Chiropodist – person who heals foot by his hand

- Greek – cheir(hand) + pous,podus(foot)

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| Chiropodist – person  Chiropody – practice |

86. Chiropractors – heal with their hands

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| Chiropractic – specialty |

87. Chirography – beautiful handwriting

- Greek – cheir(hand) + graphein (to write)

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| Chirographer – person  Chirographic – Adjective |

88. Chiromancy – foretelling or predicting by hand

- Greek – cheirt(hand)

- suffix – mancy(foretelling)

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| Chiromancer – person  Chiromancy – practice  Chiromantic - Adjective |

89. Graphologist – person who study about handwriting

- Greek – graphein(to write) + logos(science, study)

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| Graphologist – person  Graphology – practice  Graphological - Adjective |

90. Calligrapher – person who has beautiful handwriting

- Greek – Kallos(beauty) + graphein(to write)

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| --- |
| Calligrapher – person  Calligraphy – practice  Calligraphic - Adjective |

91. Callipygian – well shaped, beautiful buttocks

- Greek – Kallos(beauty) + pyge(buttocks)

92. Cacographer – person who has bad handwriting

- Greek – Kakos(bad) + graphein(to write)

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| Cacographer – person  Cacography – practice  Cacographic - Adjective |

93. Photograph – written by light [Greek – photo(light)]

94. Phonograph – written by sound[Greek – phone(sound)]

95. Telegraph – distance writer [Greek – tele(distance)]

96. Biograph – Life writing[Greek – bios(life)]

97. Gerontologist – person who medical care of elderly

- Greek – geras(old age) + ician(expert)

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| --- |
| Gerontologist – person  Gerontology – practice  Gerontological – Adjective |

98. Senile – sign of growing of age in physically or mentally

- Latin – senex – old

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| Senility – Noun  Senile - Adjective |

99. Senescent – growing old

- Latin – senex – old

- suffix – scent – growing

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| Senescence – Noun |

100. Senior – older

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| Seniority – Noun |

101. Senate – Council of older people

102. Astronomy – Arrangement of stars and other celestial bodies

- Greek – Astron(star) + nomos (arrangement, law or order)

-Astronomical can be use in large figure

e.g. astronomical debt was lost in trading

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| Astronomer – person  Astronomy – Practice  Astronomical - Adjective |

103. Astrology – Study of influence of stars and planets in human beings

- Greek – Astron(star) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Astrologer – person  Astrology – Practice  Astrological - Adjective |

104. Astronaut – sailor of stars; space traveller

- Greek – nautes(sailor)

105. Cosmonaut – sailor of universe; space traveller

- Russian – kosmos(universe)

106. Nautical – ship, navigation, sailors, sailing

- Latin – naus(ship)

107. Aster – star shaped flower

108. Asterisk – star shaped symbol in writing

109. Astrophysics – physics deals with heavenly bodies

110. Disaster – accident or natural calamity

- in olden days, disaster happen to human based on stars

- Latin – dis(against) + aster(star)

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| Disaster – Noun  Disastrous – Adjective |

111. Autonomous – Self law, self-arrangement

- Latin – auto(self) + nomos (arrangement, law, order)

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| --- |
| Autonomy – Noun  Autonomous – Adjective |

112. Metronome – a device used by musicians that marks time at a selected rate by giving a regular tick.

- Latin – metron(measurement) + nomos (arrangement, law, order)

113. Geology – study of earth

- Latin – geo(earth) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Geology – study  Geologist – person  Geological – Adjective |

114. Geometry – measurement of solid and masses

- Latin – geo(earth) + metron(measurement)

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| --- |
| Geometry – study  Geometrician – person  Geometric – Adjective |

115. Geography – writing or mapping of earth

- Latin – geo(earth) + graphein(to write)

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| --- |
| Geography – study  Geographer – person  Geographic – Adjective |

116. George – person name who is farmer or earth related worker

- Latin – geo(earth) + ergon(work)

117. Biology – study of living organism

- greek – bios(life) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Biology – study  Biologist – person  Biological – Adjective |

118. Biography – writing someone life

- greek – bios(life) + graphein(to write)

119. Autobiography – writing his/her own life

- greek – auto(self) + bios(life) + graphein(to write)

120. Biopsy – examination of living tissues

- greek – bios(life) + opsis,optikos(vision)

121. Autopsy – examination of dead person; post-mortem

- greek – auto(self) + bios(life)

122. Botany – study of plant

- Greek – botane(plant)

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| Botanist – person  Botany – study  Botanical – Adjective |

123. Zoology – study of animal

- Greek – zoion(animal)

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| Zoologist – person  Zoology – study  Zoological – Adjective |

124. Zoo – park for animal

125. Zodiac – names of various animal suited for human

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| Zodiacal – Adjective |

126. Entomology – study of insects by cutting of body

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| Entomologist – person  Entomology – study  Entomological – Adjective |

-Greek – en(in) + tome(to cut) + logos(science)

127. Insect – small creature which usually cut for study

-Greek – en(in) + sectus(to cut)

128. Eccentric – out of centre, out of behaviour

- Greek – ek(ec-out) + kentron(center)

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| --- |
| Eccentricity - Noun  Eccentric – Adjective |

129. Atom – small particle where further cutting can’t

- Greek – a(negative) + tom(to cut)

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| --- |
| Atom - Noun  Atomic – Adjective |

130. Anatomy – cutting up plant, animal to determine structure

- Greek – ana(up) + tom(to cut)

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| --- |
| Anatomy - Noun  Anatomical – Adjective |

131. Dichotomy – splitting in two; two things – good or bad

- Greek – dicha(two) + tome(to cut)

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| Dichotomy - Noun  Dichotomize - verb  Dichotomous – Adjective |

132. Epitome – summary; cutting main points

- Greek – epi (on, upon) + tome(to cut)

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| Epitome - Noun  Epitomize - verb |

133. Philology – love of words

- Greek – philein(to love) + logos(word/speech)

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| Philology - Noun  Philological - Adjective |

134. Linguistics – science of language

- Latin – lingua(tongue)

135. Philander – frequent sexual intercourse with women

- Greek – philein(to love) + Andros(male)

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| Philander – verb  Philanderer – person |

136. Philosophy – love of wisdom

- Greek – philein(to love) + Sophos(wise)

137. Philadelphia – city of brotherly love

- Greek – philein(to love) + adelphos(brother)

138. Philharmonic – love of music or hormony

- Greek – philein(to love) + hormonic(hormony)

139. Philter - drink which arouse love

140. Aphrodisiac – food, drink that simulate sexual desire

- Greek – Aphrodite(greek goddess of love & beauty)

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| --- |
| Aphrodisiac – Noun  Aphrodisiacal – Adjective |

141. Bibliophile – book collector

- greek – biblion(book) + philein(to love)

142. Anglophile – person who fond & admires British

- Latin – anglus(English) + philein(to love)

143. Semantics – science or study of words

|  |
| --- |
| Semantics – study  Semanticist – person  Semantic – Adjective |

144. Sociology - the study of the development, structure, and functioning of human society.

- Latin – socius(companion) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Sociology – study  Sociologist – person  Sociological – Adjective |

145. Companion – share bread with others if you social

- Latin – com(with, together) + panis(bread)

146. Pantry – bread is stored

147. Antisocial – against social; dislike people

- Latin – anti(against) + socius(companion)

148. Asocial – avoid contact with others; isolate

- Latin – a(negative) + socius(companion)

149. Notorious – well known for antisocial behaviour

- Latin – notus(known)

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| --- |
| Notoriety – Noun  Notorious - Adjective |

150. Consummate – highest point; high form of satisfication

- Latin – con(with, together) + summus(highest)

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| --- |
| Consummate – Verb & Adjective  Consummacy/Consummateness/Consummation - Noun |

151. Incorrigible – unable to correct from bad

- Latin – in(not) + corrigo(to correct) + able(able to be)

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| --- |
| Incorrigible – Adjective  Incorrigibility/Incorrigibleness - noun |

152. Inveterate – habit, activity grown for long time, old established interest

- Latin – in(in)[no negative] + vetus(old)

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| Inveterate – Adjective  Inveterateness/Inveteracy - Noun |

153. Veteran - a person who has had long experience in a particular field; skilful

- Latin – vetus(old)

154. Psychogenic – have a psychological disorder in origin

- Greek – psyche (spirit, soul) + genesis (origin, birth)

155. Genetics – study of heredity of parents to infants

- Greek – genesis (origin, birth)

|  |
| --- |
| Genetics – Noun  Genetic – Adjective  Geneticist – person |

156. Gene – chromosome that have parent heredity

157. Genealogy – study of family origin or ancestral origins

- Greek – genesis (origin, birth) + logos(science)

|  |
| --- |
| Genealogy – study  Genealogist – person  Genealogical – Adjective |

158. Genital - human or animal reproductive organs.

159. Congenital – habit or activity right from the birth

- Greek – con(with, Together) + genesis (origin, birth)

160. Chronic – again and again

- Greek – chronos(time)

|  |
| --- |
| Chronicity – Noun  Chronic – Adjective |

161. Anachronism – things belong to old age or out of time

- Greek – ana(backwards) + chronos(time)

|  |
| --- |
| Anachronism – Noun  Anachronous/Anachronistic – Adjective |

162. Incongruous – out of place; odd things in that scenario

- Greek – in(not) + con(com-with) + gruus(agree or correspond)

e.g. incongruous to wear t-shirt in a meeting

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| --- |
| Incongruous – Noun  Incongruity – Adjective |

163. Chronology – science of time order and accurate dating of events

- Greek – chronos(time) + logos(science)

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| --- |
| Chronology – Practice  Chronologist - person  Chronological – Adjective |

164. Chronometer – measurement of time

- Greek – chronos(time) + metron(measurement)

|  |
| --- |
| Chronometer/chronometry – Device  Chronometric – Adjective |

165. Synchronize - occur at the same time or rate.

- Greek – syn(together) + chronos(time)

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| Synchronize – Verb  Synchronization – Noun  Synchronous - Adjective |

166. Pathology – study of disease-nature, cause, cure

- Latin – pathos (suffering, disease)

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| Pathology – study  Pathologist – person  Pathological - Adjective |

167. Sympathy – feeling sorrow for someone

- Latin – sym(syn-together) + pathos(feeling)

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| --- |
| Sympathy – noun  Sympathize – verb |

168. Antipathy – feel strong dislike to another

- Latin – anti(against) + pathos(feeling)

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| Antipathy – noun  Antipathetic – Adjective |

169. Apathy – lack of interest; show no feeling to others

- Latin – a(negative) + pathos(feeling)

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| --- |
| Apathy – noun  Apathetic – Adjective |

170. Empathy – feeling sorrow and even understand, experience other feeling

- Latin – en(in) + pathos(feeling)

|  |
| --- |
| Empathy – noun  Empathize – verb  Empathic – Adjective |

171. Telepathy – share feeling even from long distance

- Latin – tele(distance) + pathos(feeling)

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| --- |
| Telepathy – noun  Telepathic – Adjective |

172. Unconscionable - unable to remember

- Latin – un(not) + con(with) + scio(to know)

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| --- |
| Unconscionability/Unconscionableness – noun  Unconscionable – Adjective |

173. Conscience – person with moral sense

- Latin – con(with) + sciens(knowing)

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| --- |
| conscience/consciousness – noun  conscious – Adjective |

174. Omniscient – all knowing

- Latin – omni(all) + scio(to know)

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| --- |
| Omniscience - Noun |

175. Prescient – knowing about events before they occur

- Latin – pre(before) + scio(to know)

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| --- |
| Prescience – noun |

176. Nescient – not knowing anything

- Latin – ne(not) + scio(to know)

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| --- |
| Nescience – Noun |

177. Glib – fluent, smoothie, slippery but insincere and shallow.

- English – glib(slippery)

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| --- |
| Glibness - Noun |

178. Egregious – stands out from people, outstanding bad

- Latin – e(ex-out) + grex,gregis(herd,flock)

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| Egregious – Adjective  Egregiousness – Noun |

179. Gregarious – one fond to mingle with others, extrovert

- Latin – grex,gregis(herd,flock)

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| --- |
| Gregarious – Adjective  Gregariousness – Noun |

180. Congregate – people gather together like a herd

- Latin – con(com-with) + grex,gregis(herd,flock)

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| --- |
| Congregate – verb  Congregation – Noun |

181. Segregate – separate or apart from others

- Latin – se(apart) + grex,gregis(herd,flock)

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| --- |
| Segregate – verb  Segregation – Noun |

182. Aggregate – join small particle to produce a large one

- Latin – ag(ad-towards) + grex,gregis(herd,flock)

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| Aggregate – Adjective  Aggregation – Noun |

183. Disparage – not equal; below equal

- Latin – dis(against) + par(equal)

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| --- |
| Disparage – verb  Disparagement - Noun |

184. parity – state of equal

- Latin – par(equal)

185. Disparity – state of not equal

- Latin – dis(against) + par(equal)

|  |
| --- |
| Disparate – verb |

186. Compare – check the similarity with two products

- Latin – com (with, together) + par(equal)

187. Pair – two product are in equal state

e.g. shoes, socks

188. Peer – those equal in age, position, rank, ability

189. Equivocate – use yes and no in equal balance

- Latin – aequus(equal) + vox, vocis(voice)

|  |
| --- |
| Equivocate – Verb  Equivocation – Noun  Equivocal - Adjective |

190. Ambiguous – have two meaning; not one obvious meaning

- Latin – ambi(both) + agere(to drive)

|  |
| --- |
| Ambiguous – Adjective  Ambiguity – Noun |

191. Equity – equal; justice

- Latin – equ(aequus-equal)

|  |
| --- |
| Equitable – Adjective  Equity – Noun |

192. Inequity – not equal; not justice

- Latin – in(not) + equ(aequus-equal)

|  |
| --- |
| Inequitable – Adjective  Inequity – Noun |

193. Iniquity – unfair behaviour; sinfulness

- Latin – in(not) + equ(aequus-equal)

|  |
| --- |
| Iniquitous – Adjective  Iniquity – Noun |

194. Equinox – equal night

- day and night are equal

- Latin – equ(aequus-equal) + nox,noctis(night)

|  |
| --- |
| Equinoctial – Adjective  Equinox – Noun |

195. Nocturnal – animal, plants active in night rather than morning

196. Nocturne - a short composition of a romantic nature, typically for piano & picture of night scene

197. Equanimity – equal mind; calmness in problem scenario

- Latin – equ(aequus-equal) + animus(mind)

198. Equability - control temper and anger; calm

- same as equanimity

|  |
| --- |
| Equable – Adjective  Equability – Noun |

199. Equilibrium – equal balance

- Latin – equ(aequus-equal) + libra(balance)

200. Equilibrist – performer walk on tightrope

201. Equator – divides earth into equal halves

202. Equilateral – equal side

- Latin – equ(aequus-equal) + latus,lateris(side)

203. equestrian – men on horse

- Latin – equus(horse)

204. Equestrienne – women on horse

205. Equine – horse like

206. Vociferous – too loud and noisy

- Latin – vox,vocis(voice) + fero(to bear, carry)

|  |
| --- |
| Vociferate – verb  Vociferous – Adjective |

207. Vocalize – give voice to anger or sing

- Latin – vox,vocis(voice)

|  |
| --- |
| Vocalize – verb  Vocalization – Noun  Vocalist - person |

208. Magnavox – large voice

- Latin – magnus(large) + vox,vocis(voice)

209. Titillate – arouse sensation; arouse interest or tickle

- Latin – titillare(to tickle)

|  |
| --- |
| Titillate – verb  Titillation – Noun |

210. Adulate – think actor as a god; praise excess

- Latin – adularia(to fawn upon)

|  |
| --- |
| Adulate – verb  Adulation – Noun  Adulatory – Adjective |

211. Proscribe – banned; forbid; should not use

- Latin – pro(before) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

|  |
| --- |
| Proscribe – verb  Proscription – Noun  Proscriptive - Adjective |

212. Describe – to write down

- Latin – de(down) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

|  |
| --- |
| Describe – verb  Description – Noun  Descriptive - Adjective |

213. Manuscript – written by hand

- Latin – manus(hand) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

214. Subscribe – written under one’s name or statement; just follow one’s idea

- Latin – sub(under) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

|  |
| --- |
| Subscribe – verb  Subscription – Noun  Subscriptive - Adjective |

215. Inscribe – to write inside a book or metal or cave

- Latin – in (in, into) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

|  |
| --- |
| Inscribe – verb  Inscription – Noun  Inscriptive - Adjective |

216. Postscript – something written after

- Latin – post (after) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

217. Prescribe – something written before

- Latin – pre (before) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

|  |
| --- |
| Prescribe – verb  Prescription – Noun  Prescriptive - Adjective |

218. Obviate – remove, avoid, prevent

e.g. Daily studying obviates semester exam

- Latin – via(way)

|  |
| --- |
| Obviation – Noun  Obviate – Verb |

219. Trivia – not so importance, less considerations

- Latin – tri(three) + via(way)

- three roads intersection place, no one is interest to speak any importance matter than road crossing

220. Militate – powerful in prevention and destruction

- Latin – militis(soldier or fighting man)

|  |
| --- |
| Militate – Verb  Militancy – Noun  Militant – person & noun & Adjective |

221. Malign – evil in nature & hazardous

- Latin – malus(bad, evil)

|  |
| --- |
| Malign & Malignant – Adjective  Noun Form of Malign – Malignity  Noun form of malignant – Malignancy |

222. Malediction – say an evil, curse

- Latin – malus (bad, evil) + dico, dictus (to say)

|  |
| --- |
| Malediction – Noun  Maledictory - Adjective |

223. Malevolent – wishing an evil or harm

- Latin – malus (bad, evil) + volo(to wish, to will)

|  |
| --- |
| Malevolence – Noun  Malevolent - Adjective |

224. Maleficent – doing harm or evil

- Latin – malus (bad, evil) + facio, factus (to do, make)

|  |
| --- |
| Maleficence – Noun  Maleficent - Adjective |

225. Malefactor – person who do evil thing, evildoer

226. Maladroit – unskilful, bad right hand

- French – mal(Latin – malus(bad, evil)) + adroit(right hand)

227. Malaise – body discomfort, illness & symptom of disease

- French – mal(Latin – malus(bad, evil))

228. Benign – good in nature & not harmful

- Latin – bene(good)

|  |
| --- |
| Benign & Benignant – Adjective  Noun Form of Benign – Benignity  Noun form of Benignant – Benignancy |

229. Benediction – saying good, blessing

- Latin – bene (good) + dico, dictus (to say)

|  |
| --- |
| Benediction – Noun  Benedictory - Adjective |

230. Benevolent – wishing an good

- Latin – bene (good) + volo(to wish, to will)

|  |
| --- |
| Benevolence – Noun  Benevolent - Adjective |

224. Beneficent – doing good

- Latin – bene (good) + facio, factus (to do, make)

Benefaction – giving money or donation

|  |
| --- |
| Beneficence, benefit – Noun  Beneficent, beneficial - Adjective |

225. benefactor – person who do good thing, good doer

226. Bona fide – certificate for person having good faith

- Latin – bene (good) + fides (trust, faith)

227. Fidelity – faithfulness

- Latin – fides (trust, faith)

228. Infidelity – unfaithfulness

- Latin – in(not) + fides (trust, faith)

|  |
| --- |
| Infidel – Noun |

229. Dictate – to say what to do

- Latin – dico(to say)

|  |
| --- |
| Dictate – verb  Dictation – Noun  Dictator – person  Dictatorial – Adjective |

230. Dictaphone – device which record speech

- Latin – dico(to say) + phone(sound)

231. Contradict – to say against

- Latin – contra (to against) + dico(to say)

232. Addiction – depend on something; saying to

- Latin – ad(towards) + dico(to say)

233. Factory – place where things are made

- Latin – facio, factus, fec, fic(to do) + ory(place where)

234. Manufacture – to make by hand

- Latin – manus(hand) + facio, factus, fec, fic(to do)

235. Artificial – made up of human art than natural

- Latin – facio, factus, fec, fic(to do)

236. Clarify – to make clear

Simplify – to make simple

Liquefy – to make liquid

Magnify – to make larger

237. Voluntary – willing doing work

- Latin – volo( to wish, to will)

|  |
| --- |
| Volunteer – person |

238. Involuntary – not willing to do work

239. Placate – to make someone less angry or hostile

- Latin – plac(to please)

|  |
| --- |
| Placate – verb  Placation – Noun  Placatory – Adjective |

240. Implacable – unable to make someone less angry or hostile

- Latin – plac(to please)

|  |
| --- |
| Implacable – Adjective  Implacability – Noun |

241. Placid – easy going, calm, not upset or excited

- Latin – plac(to please)

|  |
| --- |
| Placid – Adjective  Placidity - Noun |

242. Complacent – easily self-satisfied, not get angry easily

- Latin – com(with,together) + plac(to please)

|  |
| --- |
| Complacent – Adjective  Complacence/Complacency - Noun |

243. Condone – to forgive or pardon someone

- Latin – con(com-with) + dono(to give)

|  |
| --- |
| Condonation - Noun  Condone - Verb |

244. Donate – to give

-Latin – dono(to give)

|  |
| --- |
| Donate – verb  Donor – person  Donation – Noun |

245. Taciturn – to be silent, uncommunicative, reserved

-Latin – taceo(to be silent)

246.Tacit – understood without being stated or saying

- tacitly known without said by anyone

-Latin – taceo(to be silent)

|  |
| --- |
| Tacit – Adjective  Tacitness – noun |

247. Reticent – not revealing one’s thoughts or keep silent

- Latin – re(again) + taceo(to be silent)

|  |
| --- |
| Reticent – Adjective  Recticentness - Noun |

248. Loquacious – love to talk; talkative

- Latin – loquor(to speak)

|  |
| --- |
| Loquacious – Adjective  Loquaciousness – Noun |

249. Soliloquy – one’s speak to oneself

- Latin – solus(alone) + loquor(to speak)

|  |
| --- |
| Soliloquy – Noun  Soliloquize – verb  Soliloquist – person |

250. Ventriloquist – person who can make his own voice but listener thinks voice come from somewhere else

- art of speaking from belly

- Latin – venter,ventris(belly) + loquor(to speak)

|  |
| --- |
| Ventriloquistic – Adjective  Ventriloquist – Noun & person |

251. Colloquial – conversation with informal language

- Latin – col(com(together)) + loquor(to speak)

|  |
| --- |
| Colloquial – Adjective  Colloquialism – Noun |

252. Circumlocution – talking around; express idea or speak in indirect way

- Latin – circum(around) + loquor(to speak)

|  |
| --- |
| Circumlocutory – Adjective  Circumlocution – Noun |

253. Laconic – use only few words in a conversation

- sparta or laconia are famous for short form of speech

|  |
| --- |
| Laconic – Adjective  Loconicness, Laconicity, Laconism – Noun |

254. Cogent – brilliant, logical, clear, convincing speech

- Latin – cogo(to drive together, compel, force)

|  |
| --- |
| Cogent – Adjective  Cogency – Noun |

255. Eloquent – fluency and expressive in speaking and writing

- Latin – e(out) + loqour(to speak)

256. Grandiloquent – elite, style and manner in speaking

- e.g. Wife is helpmate, Better half

- Latin – grandis(grand) + loqour(to speak)

Magniloquent - elite, style and manner in speaking

- Latin – magnus(large) + loquor(to speak)

257. verbose – express your idea with more words

- Latin – verbum(word)

|  |
| --- |
| Verbose – Adjective  Verbosity – Noun |

258. Voluble – fluent; easily roll out word in tongue

- Latin – volvo(to roll)

|  |
| --- |
| Voluble – Adjective  Volubility – Noun |

259. Garrulous – excessive talking which is meaningless

- Latin – garrio(to chatter)

|  |
| --- |
| Garrulous – Adjective  Garrulity – Noun |

260. Magnanimous – big hearted, generous, forgiving

- Latin – magnus(large) + animus(mind)

|  |
| --- |
| Magnanimous – Adjective  Magnanimity - noun |

261. Magnate – person of great power; business magnate

262. Magnificent – to make larger person i.e. excellent person

- Latin – magnus(large) + fic,facio(to make, do)

263. Magnitude – greater size or extent

- Latin – magnus(large)

264. Magnum – large beer; 1 ½ liters

265. Magnum opus – large work; greatest work, masterpiece

- Latin – magnus(large) + opus(work)

|  |
| --- |
| Plural form of opus is opera |

266. Operate – manage number of people’s work

- English – opera – number of works

|  |
| --- |
| Operate – Verb  Operator - person |

267. Verbiage – excess of words in speech or writing

- Latin – verbum(word)

268. Revolve – roll again; to keep rolling

- Latin – re(again) + volvo, volutus(to roll)

|  |
| --- |
| Revolve – verb  Revolution – Noun  Revolutionary – Adjective |

269. Involve – roll in

e.g. I don’t want to get involved

- Latin – in(inside, inner) + volvo, volutus(to roll)

|  |
| --- |
| Involvement – Noun |

270. Evolve – roll out

e.g. The company evolved from 4 members

- Latin – e(out) + volvo, volutus(to roll)

|  |
| --- |
| evolve – verb  evolution – Noun  evolutionary – Adjective |

271. Ventral – front side of animal or person i.e. belly side

- Latin – ventris,venter(belly)

272. Auricle – chambers of heart look like ear shaped

- latin – auris(ear)

|  |
| --- |
| Auricular – Adjective |

273. Uncle – on mother’s side; generally protective, helper, permissive and give advice

- Latin – avuneules(uncle)

274. Dorsal – back side; reverse of ventricle

- latin – dorsum(back)

275. Endorse – back it up; approval and supportive in back

|  |
| --- |
| Endorsement – Noun |

276. Somniferous – carrying sleep; bringing sleep

-Latin – somnus(sleep) + fero(to bear, carry)

|  |
| --- |
| Somniferous – Adjective |

277. Insomnia – unable to sleep when sleep is required

-Latin – in(not) + somnus(sleep)

|  |
| --- |
| Insomnia – Noun  Insomniac – person  Insomnious – Adjective |

278. Somnolent – sleepy, drowsy

-Latin – somnus(sleep)

|  |
| --- |
| Somnolent – Adjective  Somnolence – Noun |

279. Somnambulism – sleepwalking

-Latin – somnus(sleep) + ambulo(to walk)

|  |
| --- |
| Somnambulism – noun  Somnambulist – person  Somnambulistic – Adjective |

280. Ambulatory – finally well enough walk ouy of bed from hospital

-Latin – ambulo(to walk)

|  |
| --- |
| ambulatory – Adjective |

281. Perambulator – vehicle for walking infant often called as pram

-Latin – per(through) + ambulo(to walk)

282. Perambulate – to walk through a place

-Latin – per(through) + ambulo(to walk)

|  |
| --- |
| Perambulation – Noun |

283. Amble – to walk aimlessly

-Latin – ambulo(to walk)

284. Ambulance – vehicle to talk injured people to hospital

- olden days, injured people are taken by two stretcher people in war field

285. preamble – an introduction; preliminary statement

-Latin – pre(beforehand) + ambulo(to walk)

286. Soporific – to make sleep; sleeping pill

- Latin – sopor(sleep)

287. Inarticulate – trouble in jointing words to speak

- Latin – in(not) + articulus(joint)

|  |
| --- |
| Inarticulate – Adjective  Inarticulateness - Noun |

288. Articulate – skill to joint words in a speech

- Latin – articulus(joint)

|  |
| --- |
| articulate – Adjective  articulateness - Noun |

289. Banal – lacking in originality in speaking and boring

290. Martinet – person who is strict and demand obedience from others

- French drillmaster “Jean martinet” is very strict

|  |
| --- |
| Martinet/Martinetism – Noun  Matinetish – Adjective |

291. Sycophant - a person who acts obsequiously towards someone important in order to gain advantage.

- Greeek – sykon(fig) + phanein(to show)

|  |
| --- |
| Sycophant – Noun  Sycophantic – Adjective  Sycophancy – practice |

292. Diaphanous – transparent, light

- greek – dia(through) + phanein(to show)

- words use for nightgowns, Negligees

293. Dilettante - a person who cultivates an area of interest, such as the arts, without real commitment or knowledge.

- Italian – dilettare(to delight)

|  |
| --- |
| Dilettante/Dilettantism – Noun  Dilettantish – Adjective |

294. Tyro – beginner in some art; inexperience in field

- Latin – tiro(recruit)

295. Virtuoso – highly skilful in music or any field

296. Virago – violent, shouting lady

-Latin – vir(man)

297. Harridan – old, strict, virago women

- French – Haridelle(old women)

298. Chauvinist – person who with aggressive patriotism

- French solider “Nicolas Chauvin” with great patriotism for the nation

|  |
| --- |
| Chauvinist – person  Chauvinism – Noun  Chauvinistic – Adjective |

299. Patriotism – normally proud of one’s country

- Latin – pater,patris(father one’s country)

|  |
| --- |
| Patriotism – Noun  Patriotic – Adjective |

300. Patrimony – property or money inheritance of one’s father to son

- Latin – pater,patris(father) + mony(money)

|  |
| --- |
| Patrimony – noun  Patrimonial – Adjective |

301. Patronymic – name formed from father’s name

- Latin – pater,patris(father) + onyma(name)

e.g. Johnson, Martinson

302. Synonym – same name; give same meaning

- Latin – syn(together) + onyma(name)

|  |
| --- |
| Synonym – Noun  Synonymous – Adjective |

303. Antonym – against name; opposite name

- Latin – anti(against) + onyma(name)

|  |
| --- |
| Antonym – Noun  Antonymous – Adjective |

304. Homonym – words sound like same but has different meaning

- Latin – homo(same) + onyma(name)

|  |
| --- |
| Homonym – Noun  Homonymous – Adjective |

305. Homophone - words sound like same but has different meaning

- Latin – homo(same) + phone(sound)

|  |
| --- |
| Homophone – Noun  Homophonous – Adjective |

306. Paternity – state of being someone’s father; fatherhood

- Latin – pater,patris(father)

|  |
| --- |
| Paternal – Adjective  Paternity – noun |

307. Paternalism – system of governing a country or office where management and employee are treated as father-son relationship

- Latin – pater,patris(father)

|  |
| --- |
| Paternalistic – Adjective  Paternalism – noun |

308. Patriarch – man in ruling a home or country

- Latin – pater,patris(father)

- Greek – archein(to rule)

|  |
| --- |
| Patriarch – Noun  Patriarchy – system  Patriarchal – Adjective |

309. Patricide – killing a father

|  |
| --- |
| Patricide – Noun  Patricidal – Adjective |

- Latin – pater,patris(father) + caedo(to kill)

310. Matriarch – women in ruling a home or country

- Latin – mater,matris(mother)

- Greek – archein(to rule)

|  |
| --- |
| Matriarch – Noun  Matriarchy – system  Matriarchal – Adjective |

311. Maternity – state of being someone’s mother; Motherhood

- Latin – mater,matris(mother)

|  |
| --- |
| maternal – Adjective  maternity – noun |

312. Matron – old women who is not youth; old lady

- Latin – mater,matris(mother)

|  |
| --- |
| Matron – noun  Matronly – Adjective |

313.Alma mater – old student of college or university

314. Matrimony – marriage

- Latin – mater,matris(mother) + mony(wealth for women)

|  |
| --- |
| Matrimony – noun  Matrimonial – Adjective |

315. Matricide – killing a mother

|  |
| --- |
| Matricide – Noun  Matricidal – Adjective |

- Latin – mater,matris(mother) + caedo(to kill)

316. Suicide – killing oneself

|  |
| --- |
| Suicide – Noun  Suicidal – Adjective |

- Latin – sui(self) + caedo(to kill)

317. Fratricide – killing a brother

|  |
| --- |
| Fratricide – Noun  Fratricidal – Adjective |

- Latin – frater,fratis(brother) + caedo(to kill)

318. Sororicide – killing a sister

|  |
| --- |
| Sororicide – Noun  Sororicidal – Adjective |

- Latin – soror(sister) + caedo(to kill)

319. Homicide – killing a human being

|  |
| --- |
| Homicide – Noun  Homicidal – Adjective |

- Latin – homo(human) + caedo(to kill)

320. Regicide – killing a one’s king

|  |
| --- |
| Regicide – Noun  regicidal – Adjective |

- Latin – rex,regis (king) + caedo(to kill)

321. Uxoricide – killing a one’s wife

|  |
| --- |
| Uxoricide – Noun  Uxoricidal – Adjective |

- Latin – uxor (wife) + caedo(to kill)

322. Mariticide – killing a one’s husband

|  |
| --- |
| mariticide – Noun  Mariticidal – Adjective |

- Latin – maritis (husband) + caedo(to kill)

323. Infanticide – killing a child

|  |
| --- |
| Infanticide – Noun  Infanticidal – Adjective |

- Latin – infant (child) + caedo(to kill)

324. genocide – killing a whole race or nation

|  |
| --- |
| genocide – Noun  genocidal – Adjective |

- Latin – genos (race, kind) + caedo(to kill)

325. Parricide – killing either or both parents

|  |
| --- |
| Parricide – Noun  Parricidal – Adjective |

326. Fraternize – form a friendship like brother relations

- Latin – frater,fratis(brother)

|  |
| --- |
| Fraternize – verb  Fraternization – noun |

327. Fraternal – brotherly

328. Fraternity – mutual support in an organization; male society in college

329. Sorority - a society for female students in a university or college

- Latin – soror(sister)

330. Uxorious - having or showing a great or excessive fondness for one's wife.

- Latin – uxor(wife)

|  |
| --- |
| Uxorious – Adjective  Uxoriousness – Noun |

331. Henpecked – women continually criticize and order their husband

332. Uxorial – character of wife; attitude and duty of wife

333. Marital - relating to marriage or the relations between a married couple.

334. Extramarital – outside the marriage

- extra(outside)

e.g. Extramarital affair

335. Premarital – events occur before marriage

- pre(before)

336. Regal – royal; fit for a king

- Latin – rex,regis (king)

|  |
| --- |
| Regal – Adjective  Regality – noun |

337. Regalia – emblems, crown, other ornaments for govt

338. Monomaniac – someone madness extremely interested in one thing

- Greek – mono(one) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Monomaniac – person  Monomaniacal – Adjective  Monomania - noun |

339. Dipsomania – madness on alcohol

- Greek – dipso(thrist) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Dipsomaniac – person  Dipsomaniacal – Adjective  Dipsomania – noun |

340. Kleptomania – madness of stealing on things

- Greek – klepte(theif) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Kleptomaniac – person  Kleptomaniacal – Adjective  Kleptomania - noun |

341. Pyromania – madness on firing things and enjoy flames

- Greek – pyro(fire) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Pyromaniac – person  Pyromaniacal – Adjective  Pyromania - noun |

342. Incendiary – set fire to property for revenge

- Latin – incendo,incensus(to set fire)

|  |
| --- |
| Incendiary – Adjective  Incendiarism – Noun |

343. Arson – set fires for insurance and money

- latin – ardo,arsus(to burn)

|  |
| --- |
| Arson – noun  Arsonist - person |

344. Megalomania – madness on thinking themselves as superior power among people

- Greek – megas(big,great,large) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Megalomaniacal – Adjective  Megalomania – noun  Megalomaniac - person |

345. Megaphone – sound of larger voice

346. Nymphomania – madness on sexual desire with women

- Greek – nymphe(bride) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Nymphomaniac – person  Monomaniacal – Adjective  Monomania – noun |

347. Satyromania -madness desire of a male; lecher

- Greek – satyros(satyr) + mania(madness)

- satyr – greek god for lecher; half man & half goat

|  |
| --- |
| Satyromaniac – person  Satyromaniacal – Adjective  Satyromania – noun |

348. Claustrophobia – fear of enclosed spaces of crowds

- Latin – claustrum (enclosed spaces) + phobia(fear)

|  |
| --- |
| Claustrophobia – noun  Claustrophobe – person  Claustrophobic – Adjective |

349. Agoraphobia – fear of openplace

- Latin – agora (market place) + phobia(fear)

|  |
| --- |
| Agoraphobia – noun  Agoraphobe – person  Agoraphobic – Adjective |

350. Acrophobia - fear of high places

- Latin – akros (highest) + phobia(fear)

|  |
| --- |
| Acrophobia – noun  Acrophobe – person  Acrophobic – Adjective |

351. Iconoclast – person who criticize religious worship

- Greek – eikon(religious image) + klaein(to break)

|  |
| --- |
| Iconoclast – person  Iconoclasm - noun |

352. Atheist – person who don’t believe in god

- Greek – a(negative) + theos(god)

|  |
| --- |
| Atheist – person  Atheism – noun  Atheistic - Adjective |

353. Agnostic – person who believe that no proof for god existence and never concluded about god

- Greek – a(negative) + gnostos(known)

|  |
| --- |
| Agnostic – noun  Agnosticism - noun |

354. Diagnosis – knowing through examination or testing to find illness

- Greek – dia(through) + gnostos(known)

|  |
| --- |
| Diagnostician – person  Diagnosis – noun  Diagnostic – Adjective  Diagnose - Verb |

355. Prognosis – knowing beforehand; prediction

- Greek – pro(before) + gnostos(known)

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| --- |
| prognostication – noun  prognostic - Adjective  Prognosticate - verb |

356. Monotheism – belief in one god

- greek - mono(one) + theos(god)

|  |
| --- |
| Monotheism – noun  Monotheist – person  Monotheistic - Adjective |

357. Polytheism – belief in many god

- greek - poly(many) + theos(god)

|  |
| --- |
| Polytheism – noun  Polytheist – person  Polytheistic - Adjective |

358. Pantheism – belief that god is not in god’s image butb combination of all forces in universe

- greek - pan(al) + theos(god)

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| --- |
| Pantheism – noun  Pantheist – person  Pantheistic - Adjective |

359. Theology – study of god and religion

- greek – theos(god) + logos(science)

|  |
| --- |
| Theology – study  Theologian – person  Theological – Adjective |

360. Lecher – sexual desire

- French – lechier(to lick)

|  |
| --- |
| Lecher – noun  Lecherous – Adjective |

Libidinous – Latin – libido(pleasure)

|  |
| --- |
| Libidinousness - Noun |

Lascivious – Latin – lascivia(want on ness)

|  |
| --- |
| Lasciviousness – Noun |

Lubricious – Latin – Lubricus(Slippery)

|  |
| --- |
| Lubricity – noun |

Licentious – Latin – licere(permitted)

|  |
| --- |
| Licentiousness – Noun |

Lewd - English – lewed(vile)

|  |
| --- |
| Lewdness – noun |

Lustful – English – lust(desire)

|  |
| --- |
| Lust - noun |

Prurient – sexual desire; itching in sexual mood

- Latin – prurio(to itch, to long for)

|  |
| --- |
| Prurient – Adjective  Pruriency – noun |

361. Pruritis - severe itching of the skin, as a symptom of various ailments.

- Latin – prurio(to itch, to long for)

|  |
| --- |
| Pruritic – Adjective  Pruritis – noun |

362. Hypochondria – thinking themselves as in illness but they are good health

- Greek – hypo(under) + chondros(cartilage of breast bone)

|  |
| --- |
| Hypochondria – noun  Hypochondriacal – Adjective |

363. Hypothyroid – person under working of thyroid problem

364. Hyperthyroid – person over working of thyroid gland

365. Hypotension – under low blood pressure

366. Hypotension – above high blood pressure

367. Convivial – friendly, lively, friendly

- Latin – con(together) + vivo(to live)

|  |
| --- |
| Convivial – Adjective  Conviviality – Noun |

368. Vivacious – full of joy of living, peppy

- Latin – vivo(to live)

|  |
| --- |
| vivacious – Adjective  vivacity/vivaciousness – Noun |

369. vivid – freshness of life, strong

- Latin – vivo (to live)

|  |
| --- |
| vivid – Adjective  vividness – Noun |

370. Revive – bring back of life

- Latin – re(again) + vivo (to live)

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| --- |
| revive – Adjective  revival – Noun |

371. Vivisection – cutting a live animal

- Latin – vivo(to live) + sect(to cut)

372. Viviparous – produce live babies

- Latin – vivo (to live) + pareo(to give birth)

373. Oviparous – give birth by egg

- Latin – ovum(egg) + vivo (to live)

374. Vital – essential of life; important in life

- Latin – vita(life)

|  |
| --- |
| Vital – Adjective  Vitality - noun  Vitalize – verb  Vitalization - Noun |

375. Revitalize – bring back new life

- Latin – re(again) + vita(life)

|  |
| --- |
| Revitalize – verb  Revitalization – Noun |

376. Devitalize – to take life; rob a life

- Latin – de(negative) + vita(life)

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| --- |
| Devitalize – verb  Devitalization – Noun |

377. Gourmet – expert judge in foods

378. Gourmand – person who enjoys to eating and eats too much

|  |
| --- |
| Gourmand – noun  Gourmandize - verb |

379. Glutton – excessively eating person

- Latin – glutto(swallow, selfish desire)

|  |
| --- |
| Glutton – noun  Gluttonous - Adjective |

380. Indefatigable – unable to get tried; tirelessness

- Latin – in(not) + de(away) + fatigue(tired) + able

|  |
| --- |
| Indefatigable – Adjective  Indefatigability – noun |

381. Ingenuous – innocent, open, frank

|  |
| --- |
| Ingenuous – Adjective  Ingenuousness – noun |

382. Ingenious – clever, original, inventive

|  |
| --- |
| Ingenious – Adjective  Ingeniousness – noun |

383. Naïve – innocent, inexperience

- Latin – nativus(natural)

|  |
| --- |
| Naive – Adjective  Naivete – noun |

384. Credulous – belief anything

- Latin – credo (to belief)

|  |
| --- |
| Credulous – Adjective  Credulity – noun |

|  |
| --- |
| Gullible – Adjective  Gullibility – noun |

385. Gullible – easily tricked; easily belief

386. Credible – able to belief

- Latin – credo (to belief)

|  |
| --- |
| Credible – Adjective  Credibility – noun |

387. Incredulous – not believing

- Latin – credo (to belief)

|  |
| --- |
| Incredulous – Adjective  Incredulity – noun |

388. Incredible – unable to belief

- Latin – credo (to belief)

|  |
| --- |
| Incredible – Adjective  Incredibility – noun |

389. Creed – religious belief

390. Credence – belief

391. Credential – document which need to belief

392. Disingenuous – dishonest, cunning, untrustworthy

|  |
| --- |
| Disingenuous – Adjective  Disingenuousness – noun |

393. Perspicacious – sharp, keen minded, clearly seeing, to look

- Latin – per(through) + specto(to look)

|  |
| --- |
| Perspicacious – Adjective  Perspicacity/perspicaciousness - noun |

394. Acumen – sharpness, mentally cleaver

- Latin – acuo(to sharpen)

395. Acute – sharp, sudden

|  |
| --- |
| Acuteness/Acuity - noun |

396. Acupuncture – insertion of needle into body

- Latin – acuo(to sharpen) + punctus(point)

397. Punctual – right on point of time

- Latin - punctus(point)

|  |
| --- |
| Punctuality – noun |

398. Puncture – sharp point on tyre

399. Pungent – sharp, strong

- Latin – pungo(to pierce sharply)

400. Perspicuous – clear, simple, cleaver

- Latin – per(through) + specto(to look)

|  |
| --- |
| Perspicuous – Adjective  Perspicuity/perspicuousness - noun |

401. Spectacle – to look at

Spectacles – eyeglasses

Spectacular – worth looking at

Spectator – one who looks at what’s happening

402. Inspect – look into something

- Latin – in(into) + specto(to look)

403. Retrospect – backward look

- Latin – retro(back) + specto(to look)

404. Prospect – forward look

- Latin – pro(forward,ahead) + specto(to look)

|  |
| --- |
| Prospective – Adjective |

405. Introspect – look inward, examine yourself

- Latin – intro(inner) + specto(to look)

|  |
| --- |
| Introspection – noun  Introspective – Adjective |

406. Circumspect – carefully look around

- Latin – circum(around) + specto(to look)

|  |
| --- |
| Circumspection/Circumspectness – noun |

407. Specious – belief good at start but reality is wrong

|  |
| --- |
| Speciousness – noun  Specious - Adjective |

408. Pusillanimous – tiny mind or soul people

- Latin – pusillus(tiny) + animous(mind)

|  |
| --- |
| Pusillanimous – Adjective  Pusillanimity – noun |

409. Unanimous – one minded people with full agreement

- Latin – unus(one) + animous(mind)

|  |
| --- |
| Unanimous – Adjective  Unanimity – noun |

410. Animus – hostility, anger, malevolence

- Latin – animous(mind) now – unfriendly mind

|  |
| --- |
| Animus/Animosity – noun |

411. Versatile – successful in many field or things

- Latin – verto, versus(to turn)

|  |
| --- |
| Versatile – Adjective  Versatility – noun |

412. Stoic – person who hide his feeling to others

- Greek – stoa(said by zeno’s teaching “how to live a happy life”)

|  |
| --- |
| Stoic – person  Stoicism – noun  Stoical – Adjective |

413. Intrepid – courage, fearlessness

- Latin – in(not) + trepido(to tremble(fear))

|  |
| --- |
| Intrepid – Adjective  Intrepidness/Intrepidity – noun |

414. Trepidation – fear, courgeless

- Latin – trepido(to tremble(fear))

415. Scintillate – quick and bright spark

- Latin – scintilla(spark)

|  |
| --- |
| Scintillate – verb  Scintillation - noun |

416. Urban – city

- Latin – urbs(city)

|  |
| --- |
| Urban – Adjective  Urbanity - noun |

417. Suburban – near the city

- Latin – sub(near) + urbs(city)

|  |
| --- |
| Suburbs – plural  Suburban – Adjective  Suburbanites – resident  Suburbia – group, manners, customs |

418. Interurban – between the city

|  |
| --- |
| Interurbans – plural  Interurban – Adjective  Interurbanites – resident  Interurbia – group, manners, customs |

- Latin – inter(between) + urbs(city)

419. Intraurban – inside the city

|  |
| --- |
| Intraurbans – plural  Intraurban – Adjective  Intraurbanites – resident  Intraurbia – group, manners, customs |

- Latin – intra(inside) + urbs(city)

420. Exurban – out of the city

|  |
| --- |
| Exurbs – plural  Exurban – Adjective  Exurbanites – resident  Exurbia – group, manners, customs |

- Latin –ex(out) + urbs(city)

421. Rural – lives in village i.e. farmland

- Latin – rus,ruris(country)

422. Rustic - relating to the countryside; rural.

- unsophisticated, boorish person

- Latin – rus,ruris(country)

|  |
| --- |
| Rustic – Adjective  Rusticity – noun |

423. Rusticate – spend time in village & away from city

- Latin – rus,ruris(country)

|  |
| --- |
| Rusticate – Adjective  Rustication – noun |

424. Pejorative – used as a derogatory connotation

- Latin – pejor(worst)

425. Penury – very poor and lack of money

- Latin – penuria(need, neediness)

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| --- |
| Penury – noun  Penurious – Adjective |

426. Parsimony – extreme unwilling to spend money

|  |
| --- |
| Parsimony – noun  Parsimonious - Adjective |

427. Indigent – poverty, lack of money

|  |
| --- |
| Indigence – noun  Indigent - Adjective |

428. Destitution - poverty, lack of money

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| --- |
| Destitute – Adjective  Destitution – noun |

429. Affluent – having large money, wealthy

- Latin – af (Ad-towards, to) + fluo(to flow)

|  |
| --- |
| Affluent – Adjective  Affluence – noun |

430. Opulence – wealthy, luxurious

- Latin – opulentus(wealthy)

|  |
| --- |
| Opulence – noun  Opulent – Adjective |

431. Confluence – flowing together

Fluent – words flow smoothly

432. Vicarious – you get happy when others do what you like

- Latin – vicarious(substitute)

|  |
| --- |
| Vicariously – adverb  Vicarious – Adjective |

433. Ephemeral – short time, vanishing

- Greek – ephemera(dayfly)

434. Evanescent – fading, vanishing

- Latin – e(out) + vanesco(to vanish)

|  |
| --- |
| Evanescent – Adjective  Evanescence – noun  Evanesce – verb |

435. Adolescent – beginning to grow up

Evanescent - beginning to vanish

Convalescent - beginning to get well after illness

Putrescent - beginning to become putrid

Obsolescent - beginning to obsolete

436. Euphemism – good voice

- Greek – eu(good) + pheme(voice)

|  |
| --- |
| Euphemism – noun  Euphemistic – Adjective |

437. Euphony – good sound; pleasant sound

- Greek – eu(good) + phone(sound)

|  |
| --- |
| Euphony – noun  Euphonic/Euphonious – Adjective |

438. Eulogy – good speech

- Greek – eu(good) + logos(speech, word)

|  |
| --- |
| Eulogy – noun  Eulogistic – Adjective |

439. Euphoria – good feeling

- Greek – eu(good) + pherein(to bear)

|  |
| --- |
| Euphoria – noun  Euphoric – Adjective |

440. Euthanasia – good death

- Greek – eu(good) + Thanatos(death)

441. Badinage – half teasing, non-malicious

- French – Badiner(to joke)

442. Persiflage - light and slightly contemptuous mockery or banter.

443. Cliché - a phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought.

444. Bromide – lacking little originality and shows little evidence of original thinking

445. Platitude - a statement, especially one with a moral content, that has been used too often to be interesting or thoughtful.

- Greek – platys (broad, flat)

|  |
| --- |
| Platitudinous – Adjective |

446. Anodyne - not likely to cause offence or disagreement and somewhat dull.

- Greek – ana(not) + odyne(pain)

447. Bovine – cow like

- Latin – bovis(cow) + ine(like, similar to)

Leonine – lion like

- Latin – leo(lion) + ine(like, similar to)

Canine – dog like

- Latin – canis(cat) + ine(like, similar to)

Feline – cat like

- Latin – falis(cat) + ine(like, similar to)

Porcine – pig like

- Latin – porcus(pig) + ine(like, similar to)

Vulpine – fox like

- Latin – vulpus(fox) + ine(like, similar to)

Ursine – bear like

- Latin – ursus(bear) + ine(like, similar to)

Lupine – wolf like

- Latin – lupus(wolf) + ine(like, similar to)

Equine – lion like

- Latin – equus(horse) + ine(like, similar to)

Piscine – fish like

- Latin – piscis(fish) + ine(like, similar to)

448. Nostalgia – feeling you can’t ever understand until you’re experienced it

- Greek – nostos(return) + algos(pain)

|  |
| --- |
| Nostalgic – Adjective  Nostalgia – noun |

449. Cacophony – harsh sound

- Greek – kokos(bad) + phone(sound)

|  |
| --- |
| Cacophony – noun  Cacophonous – Adjective |

Telephone – sound from far

- Greek – tele(far) + phone(sound)

Euphony – pleasent sound

- Greek – eu(good) + phone(sound)

Phonograph –writer of sound

- Greek – phone(sound) + graph(to write)

Saxophone – musical instrument

- invented by Adolphe Sax

Xylophone – musical instrument

- Greek – sylon(wood) + phone(sound)

Phonetics – science of sounds of language

- Greek – phone(sound)

|  |
| --- |
| Phonetics – noun  Phonetic – Adjective  Phonetician – person |

Phonics – science of sound

- Greek – phone(sound)

450. carnivorous – flesh eating animal

|  |
| --- |
| Carnivore – person  Carnivorous - Adjective |

- Latin – carnis(flesh) + voro(to devour(eat))

451. Herbivorous – plant eating animal

- Latin – herba(herb) + voro(to devour(eat))

|  |
| --- |
| Herbivore – person  Herbivorous - Adjective |

452. Omnivorous – plants and flesh eating animal

- Latin – omni(all) + voro(to devour(eat))

|  |
| --- |
| Omnivore – person  Omnivorous - Adjective |

453. Voracious – flesh eating animal

|  |
| --- |
| Voraciousness – noun  Voracious – Adjective |

- Latin – carnis(flesh) + voro(to devour)

454. Omnipotent – all powerful

- Latin – omni(all) +potentis,potens(powerful)

|  |
| --- |
| Omnipotent – Adjective  Omnipotence – noun |

455. Omniscient – all knowing

- Latin – omni(all) + sciens(knowing)

|  |
| --- |
| Omniscient – Adjective  Omniscience – noun |

456. Omnipresent – present everywhere

- Latin – omni(all) + present(knowing)

|  |
| --- |
| Omnipresent – Adjective  Omnipresence – noun |

457. Ubiquitous – present everywhere

- Latin – ubique(everywhere)

|  |
| --- |
| Ubiquitous – Adjective  Ubiquity – noun |

458. Omnibus – for all like public vehicle for all

459. Carnelian – reddish colour like blood

460. Carnival – In olden days, people enjoy by sharing flesh when they are happy

- Latin – carnis(flesh) + vale(farewell)

461. Carnival – Sexual desire, love flesh than spirit

|  |
| --- |
| Carnality – noun |

462. Carnage – destruction of human flesh in war

463. Reincarnation - the rebirth of a soul in another body.

- Latin – re(again) + in(inner) + carnis(flesh)

|  |
| --- |
| Reincarnation – noun  Reincarnate – verb |

464. Incarnate – inside the flesh i.e. body

- devil in a body

- Latin – in(inner) + carnis(flesh)

|  |
| --- |
| Incarnate – Adjective/verb |

465. Clandestine – secretly done things which is illegal

- Latin – clandestinus(clam, secretly)

466. Surreptitious – keep secret which is illegal

- Latin – sur(sub-secretly) + rapere(seize)

|  |
| --- |
| Surreptitiousness – noun |

467. Enervate – tired, nerves are ripped out  
 - Latin – e(out) + nervus(nerve)

|  |
| --- |
| Enervate – verb  Enervation - noun |

468. Energy – give power, strength, vital

- Latin – en(out) + ergon(work)

469. Synergism – give energy with 2 or more particles/drugs

- Latin – syn(together) + ergon(work)

|  |
| --- |
| Synergy/Synergism – noun  Synergistically – Adjective |

470. Castigate – scold, criticize someone

- Latin – castigate (to punish)

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| --- |
| Castigation – noun  Castigate – verb |

471. Abnegate – denial, rejecting

- Latin – ab(away) + nego(to deny)

Nego – to deny (neg – not, no)

|  |
| --- |
| Abnegation – noun  Abnegate – verb |

472. Recapitulate – again going in chapter heading; summary; review

- Latin – re(again) + capitulum(little head, heading)

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| --- |
| Recapitulate – verb  Recapitulation – noun  Recapitulatory – Adjective |

Capitulate – arrange in headings (Capitulation – Noun)

Capital – head of state or nation

Captain – head of any team

Decapitate – chop off someone’s head (Decapitation – N)

473. Vegetate – live like a plant; dull, passive, stagnant

- Latin – vegeto(to live and grow)

|  |
| --- |
| Vegetate – verb  Vegetation – noun |

Vegetable – to live and grow

474. Simulate – copy the real things; show fake things

- Latin – simulo(to copy)

Simulo – to copy (similis – like, similar)

|  |
| --- |
| Simulate – verb  Simulation - noun |

475. Dissimulate – hide original feelings and show opposite feelings

- Latin – dis(negative) + simulo(to copy)

|  |
| --- |
| Dissimulate – verb  Dissimulation - noun |

476. Dissemble - hide original feelings and show opposite feelings

|  |
| --- |
| Dissemble – verb  Dissemblance - noun |

477. Intimate – hint; closely familiar

- Latin – intimus(innermost)

|  |
| --- |
| Intimate – verb, Adjective  Intimation, Intimacy – noun |

478. Alleviate – make lighter; make less severe

- Latin – al (Ad-to) + levis(light)

|  |
| --- |
| Alleviate – verb  Alleviation – noun  Alleviative – Adjective |

479. Relieve – make lighter again

- Latin – re(again) + levis(light)

480. Elevate – raise out; raise up [elevator]

- Latin – e(out) + levis(light)

481. Levitate – to raise up in air by means of magical power

- Latin – levis(light)

482. Levity – lack of seriousness or more humour in tensed or serious situation

483. Commiserate – feel empathy and pity

- Latin – com(together) + miser(wretched – unhappy state)

|  |
| --- |
| Commiserate – verb  Commiseration - noun |

484. Vacillate – different opinions and actions, swing in mind

- Latin – vacillo(swing back and forth)

|  |
| --- |
| Vacillate – verb  Vacillatory – Adjective  Vacillation – noun |

485. Ambivalent - different opinions and actions, swing in mind

|  |
| --- |
| Ambivalent – Adjective  Ambivalence – noun |

486. Oscillate – swing back and forth physically

- Latin – oscillum(swing)

|  |
| --- |
| Oscillate – verb  Oscillation – noun |

487. Obsequious – Obedient, follow instruction of higher authority

- Latin – sequor (to follow)

Obsequies – people follow after the death body(corpse) in funeral

Subsequent – letter, paragraph which follow another

Sequel – novel in a sequel manners

Sequence – one following another

488. Querulous – someone full of complaint, never satisfied

-Latin – queror(to complain)

489. Supercilious – behaving arrogance, contempt on others

- Latin – super(above) + cilium(eyelid)

- when we get angry, we show above the eyelid

490. Obstreperous – someone who make noise, difficult to control

- Latin – strepo(to make noise)

491. Impecunious – having little or no money

- Latin – in(not) + pecus(cattle)

- In olden days, cattle are wealthy for people rather than money

Pecuniary – having, containing money

492. Chivalrous – polite, heroic towards women

- French – Cheval(horse)

- In olden days, knight who ride on horse are polite to women

|  |
| --- |
| Chivalrous/Chivalric – Adjective  Chivalry/Chivalrousness - noun |

Cavalcade – person on horse in a parade

- English – caval(Latin – caballus – inferior horse)

Cavalier – solider in horse (as a noun)

- lack of proper concern on others (as Adjective)

Cavalry – horse mounted on army

493. Innocuous – someone who is harmless, too good

- Latin – in(not) + noceo(to injure)

|  |
| --- |
| Innocent/Innocuous – Adjective  Innocence - noun |

Noxious – harmful, poisonous

494. Bibulous – someone who drink alcohol

- Latin – bibo(to drink)

Imbibe – drink or absorb alcohol, juice

Bib – upper part of apron like napkin for kid’s neck tp prevent from food spill over

495. Cadaverous - thin, pale skin, bony body

- Latin – cado(to fall)

- one’s final fall will be death, when death happen skin will be pale in colour, bony body will be appear

Cadaver – death body(corpse)

Decadent – someone who loss his image; moral image; cultural image

- Latin – de(down) + cado(to fall)

496. Dolorous – mournful and sad, grief

- Latin – doleo (to suffer or grieve)

Dolor – grief

Doleful – express sorrow

Condole – to suffer or grieve with

- Latin – con (com-together, with) + doleo(to suffer)

|  |
| --- |
| Condole – verb  Condolence - noun |

🡨-----------------------------Others--------------------------------🡪

497. Anthropocentric – consider mankind as centre of universe

- Latin – Anthropos(mankind)

- Greek - kentron(centre)

|  |
| --- |
| Anthropocentric – Adjective  Anthropocentrism/Anthropocentricity - noun |

498. Andromania – interest or desire on men

- Latin – Andros(man) + mania(madness)

|  |
| --- |
| Andromania – noun  Andromaniac – person  Andromanical – Adjective |

499. Gynandrous – combination of male and female

- Latin – gyne(female) + Andros(male)

- same as Androgynous

- Hermaphroditic – Hermes(Greek god who serve as messenger – refer male) + Aphrodite(Greek goddess of love and beauty – refer female)

|  |
| --- |
| Gynandrous – Adjective; Gynandry – noun  Androgynous – Adjective; Androgyny – noun  Hermaphroditic – Adjective; Hermaphroditism - noun |

500. Misandrist – hate men

- Latin – misein(to hate) + Andros(male)

|  |
| --- |
| Misandrist – person  Misandry – noun  Misandrous - Adjective |

501. Cardialgia – pain in heart

- Latin – Kardia(heart) + algos(pain)

502. Odontalgia – pain in tooth

- Latin – odontos(tooth) + algos(pain)

503. Sophomore – one who is half wise and half fool

- Latin – Sophos(wise) + moros(foolish)

|  |
| --- |
| Sophomore – noun  Sophomoric – Adjective |

504. Sophisticate – one who is worldly wise

- Latin – Sophos(wise)

|  |
| --- |
| Sophisticate – verb/person  Sophistication – noun |

505. Multilingual – speak many language

- Latin – multus(many) + lingua(tongue)

506. Androphile – love on male (Andros(male) + phil(love))

Gynephile – love on female (gyne(female) + phil(love))

Pedophile – love on children (paidos(children) + phil(love))

- Pedophiliac – sexually attract to children

Zoophile – love on animal (zoion(animal) + phil(love))

Botanophile – love on plant (botane(plant) + phil(love))

507. Generate – to give birth

- Latin – genesis (birth, origin)

Regenerate – give birth to again

508. anaphrodisiac – drug or something which tends to reduce sexual desire

- ana(negative)

- Greek – Aphrodite (greek goddess of love & beauty)

509. Bilateral - two side - bi(two) + lateral(side)

Unilateral – one side - unus(one) + lateral(side)

510. Transcribe – to write across in another form

- Trans(across) + scribe,scriptus(to write)

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| Transcribe – verb  Transcription - noun |

511. Malaria – disease by mosquito

- Italian – mala(bad) + aria(air)

512. Circumscription – to write around

e.g. My life circumscribed by poverty

- Circum(around) + scibe(to write)

513. Somniloquy – one’s who speak in sleeping

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| Somniloquist – person  Somniloquy/Somniloquence – noun  Somniloquent - Adjective |

514. Aurist – ear speciality

- auris(ear)

- also called as Otologist – Greek – otos(ear)

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| Otologist – person  Otology – noun  Otological – Adjective |

515. Noctambulist – person who walk on night

- nox(night) + ambulo(to walk)

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| Noctambulist – person  Noctambulant – Adjective  Noctambulism – noun |

516. Circumambulate – to walk around

Circumnavigate – to sail around (navis - ship)

517. Survive(V) – to live on (Survival – noun)

518. Vivarium - place where for plants and animal for habitat

- viva(life) + ium(place where)

Solarium – place where to sun enter

Aquarium - place where for water (latin – aqua – water)

Auditorium – place of hearing (Latin – audio(to hear))

519. Matronymic – names derived from mother’s name

- Latin – mater(mother) + onyma(name)

Metronymic – names derived from mother’s name

- Greek – meter(uterus) + onyma(name)

Metritis – inflammation of uterus

Metralgia – pain in uterus

Endometriosis – abnormal condition in uterine lining

- Greek – endo(inside) + meter(uterus)

520. Ardent – burning with love, ambition, euthusiasm

- latin – ardo,arsus(to burn)

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| Ardent – Adjective  Ardon/Ardency - noun |

521. Metropolis – mother city

- Greek - Meter(mother) + polis (city, state)

Megalopolis – great city

522. Police – guarding the city or state (Greek - polis (city, state)

Politics – art of governing a city or state

523. Bibliokleptomaniac – obsession in stealing book

Gynekleptomaniac – obsession in stealing women

Pedokleptomaniac – obsession in stealing children

Androkleptomaniac – obsession in stealing men

Demokleptomaniac – obsession in stealing people

Acromaniac – obsession in reaching highest place

Agroamaniac – obsession to be in market place or open

Claustromaniac – obsession in confined place with people

524. triskaidekaphobia – fear of number thirteen

- Greek – triskai(three) + deka(ten)

525. Gnosiology – study of knowledge

- Greek – gnosis(knowledge) + logos(science)

526. Amadeus – love of god (Latin – amor(love) + deus(god))

Gottlieb – love of god (German – Lieb(love) + gott(god))

Theophilus – love of god (Greek – theos(god) + phil(love))

527. Cellophane – cellulose to be transparent (Phanein – to show)

528. Hypoglycaemia – low blood sugar

-Greek – hypo(under) + glykys(sweet) + haima(blood)

Hyperglycaemia – high blood sugar

-Greek – hyper(above) + glykys(sweet) + haima(blood)

Haemorrhage – excess blood flow (Greek – hem(haima))

Anaemia – no blood (greek – em(haima))

Haematology – study of blood & its diseases

Haemophilia – love of blood

Haemoglobin – blood gobules in red blood corpuscles

529. Pantheon – temple for all god (pan-all; theos-god)

Pandemonium – place of all demons

- pan(all) + demon + ium(place where)

Panorama – all view in a picture (pan-all; horama-view)

530. Monarch – rule by one person (mono-one; archein-to rule)

531. Unicorn – one horn animal (unus-one)

Uniform – to be one form (unus-one)

Unify – to make one (unus-one)

Unity – oneness (unus-one)

Unicycle – one-wheel vehicle (unus-one + kyklos-circle, wheel)

532. Anniversary – a year has turned

- Latin – annus(year) + verto(to turn)

Universe – everything as one (Unus-one; verto-to turn)

University – highest institute in education

533. Interstate – between states (inter- between)

Interpersonal – between two persons

Intermediate – between tyro and virtuoso

International – between nation

Interrupt – to break in conversing (rumpo,ruptus-to break)

534. Intrastate – within state (intra – within)

Intranational – within nation

Intrapersonal – within one’s mind

Intramuscular – within muscules

535. Thanatopsis – view of death (Greek -thanatos(death) + opsis(view))

Thanatology – study of death

Prophesy – a prediction about what will happen in future

- Latin – pro(before) + phes(English – phes, phec, phet are derived from Latin word “pheme”(voice) which is already derived from Greek word “Phanoi”(to speak))

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| Prophet – person  Prophesy – verb  Prophecy – noun |

Predict – foretelling

-Latin – pre(before) + dict(to say)

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| Predict – verb  Prediction - noun |

536. Potentiate – powerful drug (potent-powerful)

537. Nostopathy – disease or fear on returning home from service like army or even in prison or hospital

538. Vulpicide – killing of foxes

Lupicide - killing wolves

Felicide - killing cat family

Ursicide - killing bears

539. Piscivorous – eating fish

Insectivorous – eating insects

540. Synagogue – leading together (syn-together; gogue-leading)

541. Symbiosis – living together as an association

- sym(together) + bios(life)

542. Symphony – sounds of all instrument will be together

- sym(together) + phone(sound)

543. Symmetry – measurement together; same of shapes

- sym(together) + metron(measurement)

544. Syndrome – symptom which shows and run along with disease

- sym(together) + dromos (running)

545. Hippodrome – In Greek, horse race was run

- hippo(horse) + dromos(running)

546. Hippopotamus – animal which lives in water

- hippo(horse) + potamos(river)

547. another form of sequor(to follow) - secutus

- Second– first following another

- Consecutive – together following

- Persecute – to follow through and through to annoy and not for good reason

- Prosecute – to follow before; pursue in order to complete successfully

548. Superior – above others (Latin – super- above)

Supernatural – above natural

Superfluous – flow above the need

549. Cadence – fall and rise of voice in speaking; modulation

- Latin – cado(to fall)

Occidental – relates to western countries because sun fall in west

- Latin – cid(cado(to fall))

Orient – relates to east side towards sun rise in east

- as verb – is to Adjectiveust to place and position according to situation

- Latin – orior(to rise)

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| Orientation – noun |

Disorient – cause to lose or confuse in locality, direction

- Latin – dis(against) + orior(to rise)

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| Disorientation – noun |

Deciduous – falling down; leaves of trees fall down in every autumn

- Latin – de(down) + cid(cado(to fall))

Incident – something that falls upon or to happens

- Latin – cid(cado(to fall))

Accident – something which to falls to someone

- Latin – ac (Ad (to, towards)) + cid(cado(to fall))

Coincidence – somethings that falls upon or to happens together

- Latin – con(com-together) + cid(cado(to fall))

550. Indolent – not suffering; means idle, lazy

- Latin – in(not) + deleo(to suffer)

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| Indolent – Adjective  Indolence – noun |

Doleres – sorrow (doleo – to suffer)

551. adamant – refusing everything; to be in one minded

- Greek – a(negative) + damen(to tame(no danger))

552. Audacity – taking bold decision

-Latin – audax(bold)

553. Connoisseur – expert judge in taste

- French – conoistre(know)

554. Aberration – away from usual, normal

- Latin – ab(away) + errare (to stray (move away))

555. Abate – reduce amount of degree, lower down

- Latin – ab (ad- to) + battuere(to beat)

556. Abscond – to leave secretly or escape

- Latin – ab (away) + condere(com(together) + dere(put))

557. Abstain - choose not to do something

- Latin – ab (away, from) + tenere(to hold)

558. Abyss – extremely deep hole

- Latin - a(negative) + byssos(bottom)

- without bottom means too deep

559. Adulterate – to make impure

- Latin – adulterates(corrupt)

560. Advocate – to speak in court for favour of; support cause

-Latin – ad(to) + vocare(to call)

561. Aesthetic – concern about the beauty

- Greek – Aesthetikos(perceive(per-entirely;capere-take)

562. Aggrandize – to increase power, strength

- Latin – ag (Ad-to) + grand(large)

563. Amalgamate – to combine, mixture

- Latin – Amalgamat(formed into soft mass)

564. Ameliorate – to make better or improve

- French – ameliorer(better)

565. Analogous – similar in some way; equal to

- Greek – Analogos(proportionate)

566. Antagonize – to make anger

- Greek – anti(against) + agonizesthai(struggle)

567. Volatile – easily evaporate, light

- Latin – volare(to fly)

568. Vex – to make annoy, worried

- Latin – vexare(disturb)

569. Veracity – filled with truth and accuracy

- Latin – verax(truthfulness)

570. Laud – praise highly

- Latin – laus(praise)

571. Recalcitrant – kicking back which means not obeying others authority or control

- Latin – re(again) + calcitrare(to kick)

572. Tenuous – very slight and weak

- Latin – tenuis(thin)

573. Venerate – regard with respect

- Latin – veneratus (venus – beauty, love, desire)

574. Insipid – lacking taste or flavour

- Latin – in(not) + sapere(taste)

575. Elaborate – detailed works, work out

- Latin – e(out) + labor(work)

576. Laborious – demanding; require extra effort

- Latin – labor(work)

577. Constraint – limitation

- Latin – com(together) + stringere(to tight)

578. Irrefutable – can’t deny or disapprove or disprove

-Latin – ir(in- not) + re(again, back) + futare(to beat)

579. Anomaly – oddity; unequal; unevenness

- Greek – a(negative) + homalos(even)

580. Degrade – make down grade; fell ashamed; humiliate

-Latin – de(down) + gradi(to walk, step, go)

581. Impartial – unbiased

- Latin – im(not) + partial(one side bias)

582. Cohesive – united; stick to content

- co(com-together) + haerere(to stick)

583. Hesitation – pause of action; have fear to do task

- Latin – Haerere(to stick, stay)

584. Belittle – making someone low or unimportant

585. Lethargic – drowsy, apathetic, weary(tiredness)

- Greek – lethargikos(drowsy)

586. Discrimination – separate others, divide

- Latin – discriminare(to divide, separate)

587. Censor – remove objectional material

- Latin – censere(to appraise, value, judge)

588. Embryonic – undeveloped stage

- Latin – em(into) + bruein(to grow)

- early stage in development of child

589. Mesmerize – hypnotize

- Austrian physician “Franz Anton Mesmer” has developed

590. Complementary – matching; completes; fill up

- Latin – com(together) + plere (to fill)

591. Pinnacle – highest point

- Latin – pinna(peak, point)

592. Serene – peaceful

- Latin – Serenus(peaceful, calm)

593. Impermeable – sealed

- Latin – im(in-not) + per(through) + meare(to pass)

594. Unprecedented – never done before

- Latin – un(not) + pre(before) + cedere(to go)

- not to go before

595. Obsess – preoccupy or fill the mind of someone

- Latin – ob(opposite) + sedere(sit)

596. Derive – originate in

- Latin – de(down) + rivus(stream)

- down the stream means origin of stream

597. Banish – get rid of; send away from country

598. Crystallize – to become definite form; make crystal

599. Variance – quality of being different

- Latin – variare(difference)

600. Delegate – assign or authorize to do something

- Latin – de(down) + legare(assign, depute)

601. Negligible – unimportant or not worth

- French – negliger(to neglect)

602. Diligent – showing care on one’s work or duties

- Latin – diligere(love, take care)

603. Lucid – easy to understand; expressed clearly

- Latin – lux,luc(light)

604. Disheartened – losing confidence

605. Amiable – caring; lovable; friendly (Amy – friendly)

- Latin – amicus (friend, loved one)

606. Paragon – best of its kind; perfect example of quality

- Greek – para(beside, on the side) + akone(whetstone – fine stone for sharpening tools)

607. Archaic – beginning; old fashioned

- Greek – arkhe(beginning)

608. Stipend – regular allowance; certain amount as salary

- Latin – stips(wages) + pendere(to pay)

609. Robust – strong; sturdy; healthy

- Latin – robustus(strong, hardy, strong as oak)

610. Melancholy – sadness; sorrow

- Latin – melas(black) + khole(bile - alkaline fluid secreted in liver for digestion may cause bitterness)

611. Mundane – routine; boring task

- Latin – mundus(world)

612. Apex – highest point; summit

- Latin – apex(point)

613. Eradicate – destroy completely

- Latin -e(out) + radix,radic(root)

614. Jovial – friendly; merry; mingle with others

615. Malleable - capable of being shaped by hammering; moldable

- Latin – malleus(hammer)

616. Retract – bring back; take back; draw back

- Latin – re(back) + trahere(drag)

617. Extrapolate – conclude; estimate; extend something

- Latin – extra(outside) + polare (polire – to polish)

618. Tarnish – Make worse of name; disgrace; less respect

- Latin – terne (dull, dark)

619. Misattribute – misidentify; mis-assign;

- Latin – misein(to hate) + ad(to) + tribuere(assign)

620. Embellish – add details or features; to render beautiful

- Latin – em(in) + bellus(handsome)

621. Deride – insult; express contempt for

- Latin – deridere(scoff at)

622. Pragmatic – deal things with concerned in practical manners

- Greek – Pragma (deed-action in careful)

623. Arduous – difficult and tiring

- Latin – arduus(difficult)

624. Profligate – wasteful or ruin resources

- Latin – pro (forward, down) + fligere (strike down)

Prodigal – spending money or ruin it

- Latin – prodigus (lavish – luxurious)

Extravagant – waste money recklessly

- Latin – extra(outside) + vagant(wander - move or walk in aimless way)

625. Prosaic – unimaginative, straightforward

- Latin – prosa(straightforward)

626. Ameliorate – make better

- French – melior(better)

627. Capricious – sudden change in behaviour

- Latin – capo(head) + Riccio(hedgehog)

- olden days, hedgehog head is normally will have hair which make shivering in fear for us which make sudden change in behaviour

628. Fortuitous – done by chance or not intentionally

- Latin – fors(chance, luck)

629. Orthodox – straight belief which is traditional, religious

- Latin - orthos(staright) + doxa(opinion)

630. floccinaucinihilipilification – habit of something worthless

- Latin – Flocci,Nauci, Nihili, Pili(at little value)

631.ea