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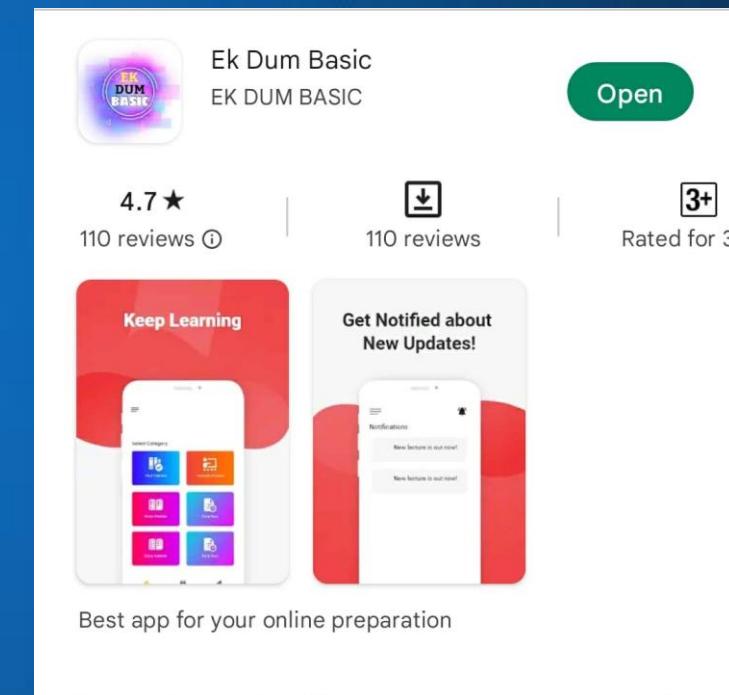
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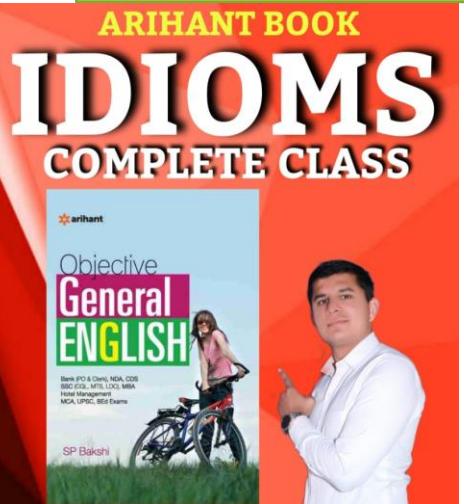
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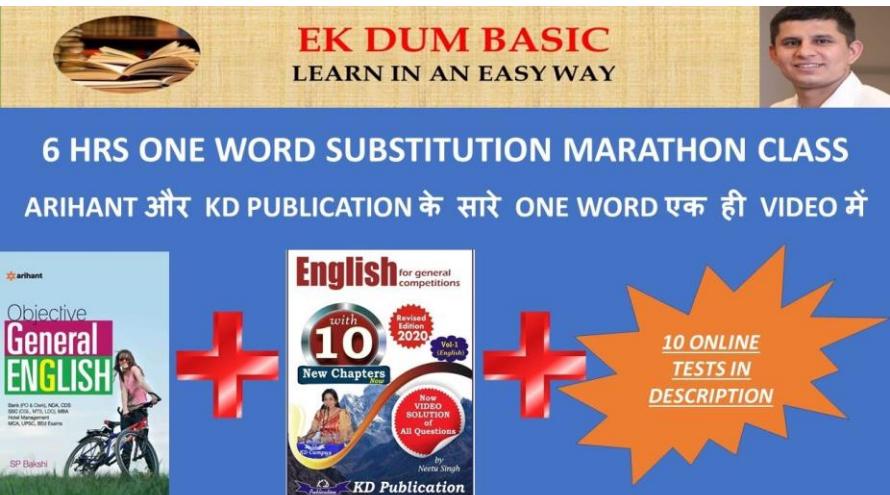
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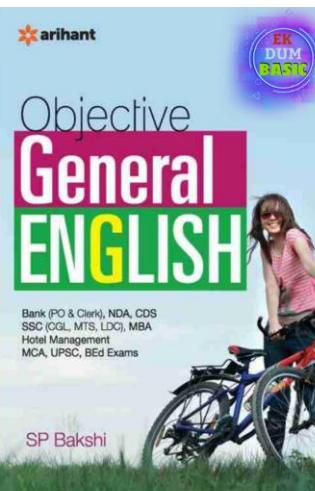
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SESSION – 1

ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

EGOIST

EGO=I

**ME FIRST
WHAT'S IN IT
FOR ME?**

EGOTIST

EGO=I

**HEIGHT OF
CONCEIT**

ACCOMPLISHMENTS



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

ALTRUIST

ALTER=OTHER



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

INTROVERT EXTROVERT AMBIVERT

VERTO

=

TO TURN

EXTRO

=

OUTSIDE

AMBI

=

BOTH

INTRO

=

INWARD



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

MISANTHROPE

MISOGYNIST

MISOGAMIST

MISIEN

=

TO HATE

GYNE

=

WOMEN

GAMOS

=

MARRIAGE



EK DUM BASIC

ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

ASCETIC

ASKETES

=

HERMIT



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

SL NO.	WORDS
1	EGOIST
2	EGOTIST
3	ALTRUIST
4	INTROVERT
5	EXTROVERT
6	AMBIVERT
7	MISANTHROPE
8	MISOGYNIST
9	MISOGAMIST
10	ASCETIC



ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES

EK DUM BASIC

SL NO.	WORDS	ROOT WORDS
1	EGOIST	EGO = I
2	EGOTIST	
3	ALTRUIST	ALTER=OTHER
4	INTROVERT	VERTO=TO TURN
5	EXTROVERT	INTRO=INSIDE EX=OUTSIDE
6	AMBIVERT	AMBI=BOTH
7	MISANTHROPE	MISEIN = TO HATE ANTHROPOS = MANKIND
8	MISOGYNIST	GYNE=LADY
9	MISOGAMIST	GAMOS=MARRIAGE
10	ASCETIC	ASKETES=HERMIT



QUIZ



EK DUM BASIC

MATCH THE FOLLOWING WORDS WITH STATEMENTS

1. **EGOIST** (A) TURNS THOUGHTS INWARDS
2. **EGOTIST** (B) HATES MARRIAGE
3. **ALTRUIST** (C) TALKS ABOUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
4. **INTROVERT** (D) HATES PEOPLE
5. **EXTROVERT** (E) DOES NOT PURSUE PLEASURES OF FLESH
6. **AMBIVERT** (F) IS INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF OTHERS
7. **MISANTHROPE** (G) BELIEVES IN SELF ADVANCEMENT
8. **MISOGYNIST** (H) TURNS THOUGHTS BOTH INWARD AND OUTWARD
9. **MISOGAMIST** (I) HATES WOMEN
10. **ASCETIC** (J) TURNS THOUGHTS OUTWARDS

ANS: 1-G , 2 - C, 3- F , 4- A, 5 - J,6-H,7-D,8-I,9-B,10-E

1. IS AN EGOIST SELFISH YES NO

2. IS MODESTY ONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF
THE EGOTIST YES NO

3. IS AN ALTRUIST SELFISH YES NO

4. DOES AN INTROVERT PAY MUCH ATTENTION TO
HIMSELF YES NO

5. DOES AN EXTROVERT PREFER SOLITUDE TO
COMPANIONSHIP YES NO

ANS: 1-Y , 2 - N, 3- N , 4- Y, 5 - N



6. ARE MOST NORMAL PEOPLE AMBIVERTS

YES NO

7. DOES A MISANTHROPE LIKE PEOPLE YES NO

8. DOES A MISOGYNIST ENJOY THE COMPANY OF
WOMEN

YES NO

9. DOES AN ASCETIC LEAD A LIFE OF LUXURY

YES NO

10. DOES A MISOGAMIST TRY TO AVOID MARRIAGE

ANS: 6-Y , 7 - N, 8- N , 9- N, 10 - Y YES NO



SESSION – 2

ALL ABOUT PERSONALITIES



egomaniacal

dangerous

egocentric

intolerable

egoist , egotist

obnoxious



alter - other

altruism

altruist

alternate

alternative

alter ego

alteration

altercation



1. ego
2. egocentric
3. altruism
4. to alternate
5. to alter
6. altercation

- (A) one who is excessively fixated on his own desires , needs etc.
- (B) to change
- (C) argument
- (D) one's concept of oneself
- (E) to take one, skip one
- (F) philosophy of putting another's welfare above one's own

ANS: 1-D , 2 - A, 3- F , 4- E, 5 - B,6-C

1. EGOMANIA
2. ALTRUISTIC
3. ALTERNATIVE
4. ALTERATION
5. ALTER EGO
6. ALTERNATE
- (A) A CHANGE
(B) OTHER POSSIBLE
(C) INTERESTED IN WELFARE OF
OTHERS
(D) ONE'S OTHER SELF
(E) A CHOICE
(F) MORBIDLY, OBSESSIVELY
WRAPPED UP IN ONESELF

ANS: 1-F , 2 - C, 3- E , 4- A, 5 - D,6-B

1. IS REJECTION USUALLY A BLOW TO ONE'S EGO

YES NO

2. ARE EGOCENTRIC PEOPLE EASY TO GET ALONG

WITH YES NO

3. DOES AN EGOMANIAC HAVE A NORMAL

PERSONALITY YES NO

4. ARE EGOMANIACAL TENDENCIES A SIGN OF

MATURITY YES NO

5. IS ALTRUISM A CHARACTERISTIC OF SELFISH

PEOPLE YES NO

ANS: 1-Y , 2 - N, 3- N , 4- N, 5 - N



6. ARE ALTRUISTIC TENDENCIES COMMON TO EGOISTS

YES NO

7. IS AN ALTERNATE PLAN NECESSARILY INFERIOR

YES NO

8. DOES AN ALTERNATIVE ALLOW YOU SOME FREEDOM OF CHOICE

YES NO

9. DOES ALTERATION IMPLY KEEPING THINGS THE SAME

YES NO

10. DO EXCITABLE PEOPLE OFTEN ENGAGE IN ALTERCATION

YES NO

11. IS YOUR ALTER EGO USUALLY QUITE SIMILAR TO YOURSELF

YES NO

ANS: 6-N , 7 - N, 8- Y , 9- N, 10 - Y,11-Y



SESSION – 3

Origins and related words



Latin verb – **verto** (to turn)

Prefix - **ambi**

Suffix **(-ous)** generally makes adjective

Eg: famous,dangerous,perilous

Suffix **(-ity)** common noun suffix

Eg: Vanity , quality , simplicity

dexter is latin word for right hand

sinister is latin word for left hand

(threatening,evil,dangerous)

gauche is french word for left hand

droit is french word for right hand
(adroit)



Love , Hate and Marriage

Root words

misein means to hate

gyne means woman

anthropos means mankind

gamos means marriage

philan/philo means love

asketes means

monk/hermit

Misanthrope

Misogynist

Misogamist

anthropology

Philanthropist

gynecologist

Monogamy

bigamy

Polygamy

Polyandry

ascetic



Revision

Root words

Ego

alter

intro

extro

verto

ambi

misein

Meaning

self, I

other

inside

outside

turn

both

hate



Revision

Root words

anthropos

gyne

gamos

asketes

centrum

mania

dexter

Meaning

mankind

woman

marriage

monk

centre

madness

right hand



Revision

Root words

sinister

gauche

droit

mono

bi

poly

andros

-ist

Meaning

left hand

left hand

right hand

one

two

many

male

person who



- EK DUM BASIC**
- 1. ANTHROPOLOGY (A) SYSTEM OF ONLY ONE MARRIAGE
 - 2. GYNAECOLOGY (B) HATRED OF WOMEN
 - 3. MONOGAMY (C) ILLEGAL PLURALITY OF
 MARRIAGES
 - 4. BIGAMY (D) STUDY OF HUMAN
 DEVELOPMENT
 - 5. MISOGYNY (E) STUDY OF FEMALE AILMENTS

ANS: 1-D , 2 - E, 3- A , 4- C , 5 - B



1. POLYGAMY
2. MISOGAMY
3. ASCETICISM
4. PHILANTHROPY
5. ADROITNESS

- (A) DEVOTION TO A LONELY AND AUSTERE LIFE
- (B) SKILL, CLEVERNESS
- (C) CUSTOM IN WHICH ONE MAN HAS MANY WIVES
- (D) LOVE OF MANKIND
- (E) HATRED OF MARRIAGE

ANS: 1-C , 2 - E, 3- A , 4- D , 5 - B

1. POLYGYNIST
2. POLYANDRIST
3. ANTHROPOLOGIST
4. GYNAECOLOGIST
5. PHILANTHROPIST
- (A) STUDENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANKIND
(B) ONE WHO ENGAGES IN CHARITABLE WORKS
(C) MALE WITH A PLURALITY OF WIVES
(D) WOMEN'S DOCTOR
(E) FEMALE WITH A PLURALITY OF HUSBANDS

ANS: 1-C , 2 - E, 3- A , 4- D , 5 - B

SESSION – 4,5

All about Doctors



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

DOCTORS FOR

WOMEN

CHILDREN

SKIN

EYES

BONES

HEART

NERVES

MIND



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

SL NO.	WORDS
1	GYNAECOLOGIST
2	OBSTETRICIAN
3	PAEDIATRICIAN
4	DERMATOLOGIST
5	OPTHALMOLOGIST
6	ORTHOPAEDIST
7	CARDIOLOGIST
8	NEUROLOGIST
9	PSYCHIATRIST

ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

GYNAECOLOGIST

GYNE=WOMEN

LOGOS=
SCIENCE/STUDY

**THIS SPECIALIST TREATS THE FEMALE
REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL
ORGANS.**



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

OBSTETRICIAN

OBSTETRIX=MIDWIFE

ICIAN=EXPERT

**PHYSICIAN,MUSICIAN,MAGICIAN,
ELECTRICIAN**

**THIS SPECIALIST DELIVERS BABIES AND TAKES CARE OF
MOTHER DURING AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PERIOD OF
HER PREGNANCY.**



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

PAEDIATRICIAN

PAIDOS=CHILD

IATRIA=HEALING

ICIAN=EXPERT

**THIS SPECIALIST LIMITS HIS PRACTICE TO
CHILDREN,TAKING CARE OF BABIES
DIRECTLY AFTER BIRTH.**



Ped - foot

**Pedal, pedestal, pedestrian
pedagogue
demagogue**



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

DERMATOLOGIST

DERMA=SKIN

THIS SPECIALIST TREATS ALL SKIN DISEASE.



hypodermic

Under the skin

epidermis

Outer layer of skin

taxidermist

Preserving skin

pachyderm

Animal with thick skin

dermatitis

Skin inflammation, irritation



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

OPHTHALMOLOGIST

OPHTHALMOS=EYE

THIS SPECIALIST HAS KNOWLEDGE OF VISION DISORDERS. HE MAY PRESCRIBE GLASSES/ADMINISTER MEDICINES OR PERFORM SURGERY

oculist

ocular

monocle

binoculars

inoculate

OCULUS=EYE (LATIN)

Refers to eye

A lens for one eye

**field glasses that increases range of
two eyes**

**a hole is made in skin through which
serum is injected**



optometrists

optician

Not doctors , just measure vision

Deals with contact lenses



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

ORTHOPAEDIST

ORTHOS(GREEK)=STRAIGHT OR CORRECT

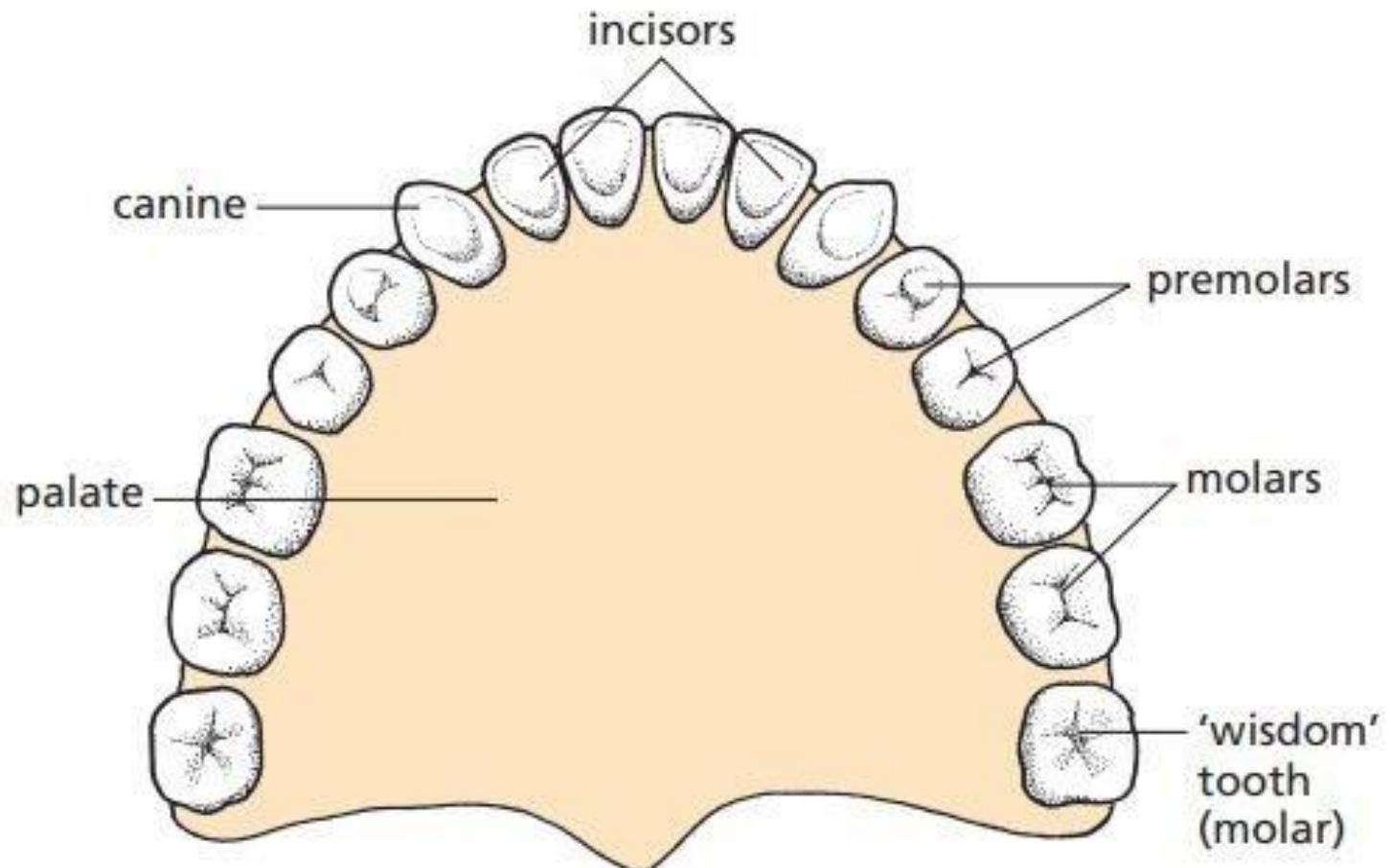
THIS SPECIALIST TREAT BONE FRACTURES, SLIPPED DISCS, CURVATURE OF SPINE,DISLOCATIONS OF THE HIP AND MAY CORRECT BY SURGERY OR OTHER APPLIANCES



EK DUM BASIC

orthodontics

Straightening of teeth



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

CARDIOLOGIST

KARDIA = HEART

THIS SPECIALIST TREATS DISORDERS OF THE HEART
AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.



cardiac

cardiogram

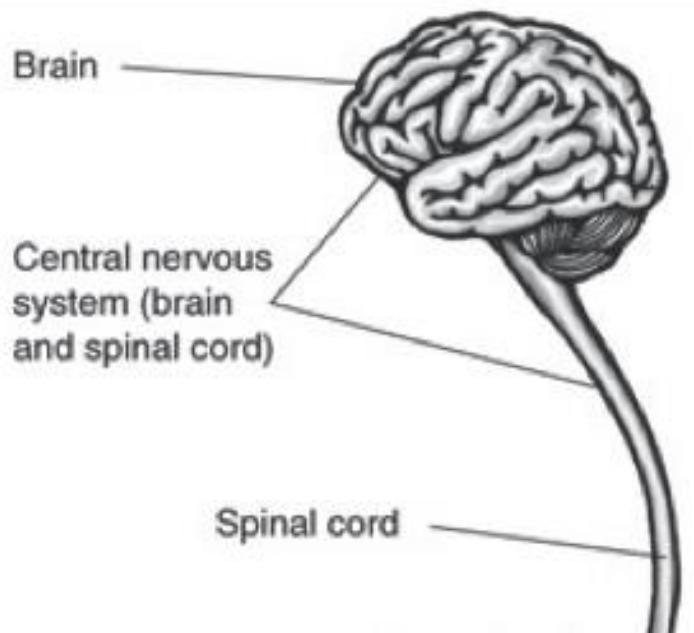
cardiograph

Malfunctioning of heart

**Electrically produced
record of heartbeat**

**Instrument that produces
heart record**





ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

NEUROLOGIST

NEURON = NERVE

THIS PHYSICIAN SPECIALISES IN THE TREATMENT OF DISORDERS OF BRAIN, SPINAL CORD.

Neuralgia

Acute pain along the nerves

Neuritis

Inflammation of the nerves

Neurosis

Disorder of the nerves
**(illness characterized by excessive use of energy
for unproductive purpose so that personality
development is hindered or stopped)**



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

PSYCHIATRIST

PSYCHE = MIND

THIS SPECIALIST TREAT WITH MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES BY MEANS OF VARIOUS TECHNIQUES, OCCASIONALLY DRUGS OR ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY.

Psychosis

**Psyche- spirit , soul or mind
Full blown mental disorder**

psychiatrist

Mind healer

Paediatrics & Geriatric

**Particular medical needs of children
&
Particular medical needs of elderly**



ALL ABOUT DOCTORS

SL NO.	WORDS	ROOT WORDS
1	GYNAECOLOGIST	GYNE=WOMEN LOGOS=SCIENCE/STUDY
2	OBSTETRICIAN	OBSTETRIX=MIDWIFE
3	PAEDIATRICIAN	PAIDOS=CHILDREN IATRIA=HEALING ICIAN=EXPERT
4	DERMATOLOGIST	DERMA=SKIN
5	OPHTHALMOLOGIST	OPHTHALMOS=EYE
6	ORTHOPAEDIST	ORTHO=STRAIGHT
7	CARDIOLOGIST	KARDIA=HEART
8	NEUROLOGIST	NEURON=NERVES
9	PSYCHIATRIST	PSYCHE=MIND

SL NO.	WORDS	
1	PEDAGOGY	(PAIDOS+AGOGOS=LEADING)
2	PEDAGOGUE	
3	DEMAGOGUE	DEMONS=PEOPLE
4	HYPODERMIC	HYPO=UNDER ,DERMA=SKIN
5	EPIDERMIS	EPI=UPON , DERMA=SKIN EPITAPH
6	TAXIDERMIST	TAXIS=ARRANGEMENT , DERMA=SKIN
7	PACHYDERM	ELEPHANT,HIPPOPOTAMUS,RHINOCEROS
8	DERMATITIS	SUFFIX 'ITIS' MEANS INFLAMMATION,INFECTION
9	OCULIST	OCULUS REFERS TO EYE
10	MONOCLE	A CORRECTIVE LENS FOR ONE EYE
11	BINOCULAR	GLASSES WHICH INCREASES RANGE OF TWO EYES

SL NO.	WORDS
11	BINOCULAR
12	INOCULATE
13	OPTOMETRIST
14	OPTICIAN
15	ORTHODONTIST
16	CARDIAC
17	CARDIOGRAM
18	CARDIOGRAPH
19	NEURALGIA
20	NEURITIS

SL NO.	WORDS
21	NEUROSIS
22	PSYCHOSIS
23	PAEDIATRICS
24	GERIATRICS

SESSION – 6

All about Doctors

QUIZ



- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES | (A) GYNAECOLOGIST |
| 2. NERVOUS SYSTEM | (B) OBSTETRICIAN |
| 3. SKIN | (C) PAEDIATRICIAN |
| 4. INFANTS | (D) DERMATOLOGIST |
| 5. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS | (E) OPHTHALMOLOGIST |
| 6. EYES | (F) ORTHOPAEDIST |
| 7. HEART | (G) CARDIOLOGIST |
| 8. PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH | (H) NEUROLOGIST |
| 9. SKELETAL SYSTEM/ PROBLEM IN DISC | (I) PSYCHIATRIST |

ANS: 1-i, 2 - h, 3- d , 4- c , 5 - a,6- e ,7- g,8- b,9-f

1. IS A GYNAECOLOGIST FAMILIAR WITH THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS?

YES NO

2. DOES AN OBSTETRICIAN SPECIALIZE IN DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD?

YES NO

3. DOES A PAEDIATRICIAN DELIVER BABIES?

YES NO

4. IF YOU HAVE A SKIN DISEASE, WOULD YOU VISIT A DERMATOLOGIST

YES NO

5. IF YOU HAD TROUBLE WITH YOUR VISION , WOULD YOU VISIT AN ORTHOPAEDIST? YES NO

ANS: 1-Y, 2 - N, 3- N , 4- Y , 5 - N



6. IS AN OPHTHALMOLOGIST AN EYE SPECIALIST?

YES NO

7. DOES A CARDIOLOGIST TREAT BONE FRACTURES?

YES NO

8. IS A NEUROLOGIST A NERVE SPECIALIST

YES NO

**9. IF YOU WERE NERVOUS, TENSE, OVERLY ANXIOUS, CONSTANTLY
FEARFUL FOR NO APPARENT REASONS, WOULD A PSYCHIATRIST
BE THE SPECIALIST TO SEE ?**

YES NO

ANS: 6- Y , 7- N, 8- Y, 9-Y



- 1. GYNAECOLOGY** (A) PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING
2. OBSTETRICS (B) STUFFING OF SKINS OF ANIMALS
3. PAEDIATRICS (C) SPECIALITY DEALING WITH THE
 DELIVERY OF NEWBORN INFANTS
4. PEDAGOGY (D) STIRRING UP DISCONTENT AMONG
 PEOPLE/MASSES
5. DEMAGOQUERY (E) TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES
6. DERMATOLOGY (F) SPECIALITY DEALING WITH WOMEN
 DISEASES
7. TAXIDERMY (G) SPECIALITY DEALING WITH THE
 TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

ANS: 1- F , 2- C, 3- G, 4-A, 5-D ,6-E, 7-B



- 1. HYPODERMIC** (A) ELEPHANT
- 2. EPIDERMIS** (B) EYE DOCTOR
- 3. PACHYDERM** (C) UNDER THE SKIN
- 4. DERMATITIS** (D) ONE WHO MEASURES VISION
- 5. OPHTHALMOGIST** (E) OUTER LAYER OF SKIN
- 6. OPTOMETRIST** (F) INFLAMMATION OF THE SKIN

ANS: 1- C , 2-E , 3- A, 4-F, 5-B ,6-D



1. IS PAEDIATRICS CONCERNED WITH THE DISEASES
OF OLD AGE YES NO

2. DOES PEDAGOGY REFER TO TEACHING?
YES NO

3. IS A PEDAGOGUE AN EXPERT TEACHER ?
YES NO

4. IS A DEMAGOGUE INTERESTED IN WELFARE OF
PEOPLE YES NO

5. IS A LION A PACHYDERM ? YES NO

ANS: 1- N , 2-Y , 3- N, 4-N, 5-N



1. Is dermatitis an inflammation of one of the limbs ?

YES NO

2. Is a taxidermist a medical practitioner ?

YES NO

3. Is an ophthalmologist a medical doctor ?

YES NO

4. Is an optometrist a medical doctor ?

YES NO

5. Does gynecology deal with the female reproductive organs ?

YES NO

ANS: 1- N , 2-N , 3- Y, 4-N, 5-Y



1. ORTHOPAEDICS

(A) NERVE PAIN

2. ORTHODONTICS

(B) SPECIALITY DEALING WITH MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

3. NEURALGIA

(C) STRAIGHTENING OF TEETH

4. NEURITIS

(D) INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES

5. GERIATRICS

(E) TREATMENT OF SKELETAL DEFORMITIES

ANS: 1- E , 2-C , 3- A, 4-D, 5-B



- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. CARDIOGRAM | (A) RECORD OF HEART BEATS |
| 2. CARDIOGRAPH | (B) MENTAL UNBALANCE |
| 3. NEUROSIS | (C) EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE |
| 4. PSYCHOSIS | (D) TREATMENT OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS |
| 5. PSYCHIATRY | (E) INSTRUMENT FOR RECORDING HEARTBEATS |

ANS: 1- A , 2-E , 3- C, 4-B, 5-D



1. A GYNAECOLOGIST'S PATIENTS ARE MOSTLY MEN

YES NO

2. OPHTHALMOLOGY IS THE STUDY OF EYE DISEASE?

YES NO

3. ORTHOPAEDICS IS THE SPECIALITY DEALING WITH
THE BONES AND JOINTS ?

YES NO

4. A CARDIAC PATIENT HAS A HEART AILMENT

YES NO

5. A PERSON WITH A BAD 'BITE' MAY PROFIT FROM
ORTHODONTICS ?

YES NO

ANS: 1- N , 2-Y , 3- Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



1. NEURALGIA IS A DISEASE OF BONES

YES NO

2. A NEUROSIS IS THE SAME AS A PSYCHOSIS ?

YES NO

3. NEURITIS IS INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES ?

YES NO

**4. PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IS DESIGNED TO
RELIEVE TENSION, FEARS AND INSECURITIES**

YES NO

5. A GERIATRICIAN HAS VERY YOUNG PATIENTS ?

YES NO

ANS: 1- N , 2-N , 3- Y, 4-Y, 5-N



SESSION – 7

How to talk about
various practitioners



Psychologist

This practitioner is an expert in the dark mysteries of human behavior- what makes people act as they do, why they have certain feelings. Such a professional is often employed by industries and institution to devise means for keeping workers productive and happy and inmates contented.



Behaviour

Psychoanalyst

This practitioner has been specially trained in the techniques devised by Sigmund Freud, encouraging you to delve into your Unconscious mind. By reviewing the experiences, traumas, feelings and thoughts of your earlier years, you come to a better understanding of your present worries, fears, conflicts, repressions, insecurities and nervous tensions. Treatment, consisting largely of listening to and helping you to interpret the meaning of your free following ideas.

Worries , fears, conflicts



Orthodontist

This practitioner is a dentist who has specialized in the straightening of teeth.

Teeth



Optometrist

This practitioner measures your vision and prescribes the type of glasses that will give you a more accurate view of the world.

Eyes



Optician

This practitioner makes or supplies lenses according to the specifications prescribed by your optometrist or ophthalmologist.

Glasses



Osteopath

This practitioner is a member of the profession that originated in 1874, when Andrew T. Still devised a drugless technique of curing diseases by massage and other manipulative procedures, a technique based on the theory that illness may be caused by the undue pressure of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.

Bones and blood vessels



Chiropractor

The basic principle of this practitioner's work is the maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of the nervous system. Treatment, consists of manipulating most of the articulations of the body, especially those connected to the spinal column.

Joints and articulations



Chiropodist

This practitioner treats minor foot ailments – corns, calluses, bunions , fallen arches etc.

Feet



Graphologist

This Practitioner analyses handwriting to determine character personality or aptitudes and is often called upon to verify the authenticity of signatures, written documents, etc.

Writing



Gerontologist

This Person deals with the economic , sexual, social, retirement and other problems of the elderly.

Getting Old



- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Psychologist | a) vision |
| 2. Psychoanalyst | b) 'the unconscious' |
| 3. Orthodontist | c) bones and blood vessels |
| 4. Optometrist | d) feet |
| 5. Osteopath | e) teeth |
| 6. Chiropractor | f) Problems of aging |
| 7. Chiropodist | g) Joints of the spine |
| 8. Graphologist | h) handwriting |
| 9. Gerontologist | i) behaviour |

ANS: 1- i , 2-b , 3- e, 4-a, 5-c, 6-g, 7-d, 8-h, 9-f

1. A psychologist must also be a doctor

YES NO

2. A psychoanalyst follows Freudian techniques

YES NO

3. An orthodontist specializes in straightening teeth.

YES NO

4. An optometrist prescribes and fits glasses

YES NO

5. An osteopath may use massage and other manipulative techniques?

YES NO

ANS: 1- N , 2-Y , 3- Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



6. A chiropractor treats corns and bunions

YES NO

7. A graphologist analyses character from handwriting

YES NO

8. A gerontologist is interested in the problems of adolescence

YES NO

EK DUM BASIC

ANS: 6- N , 7-Y , 8- N



SESSION – 8

Origins and related words



The mental life

Psyche- spirit, soul, mind



BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘PSYCHE’

SL NO.	WORDS	
1	<u>Psychologist</u>	<u>ONE WHO STUDIES THE MIND</u>
2	<u>Psychiatrist</u>	<u>Medical healing of mind</u>
3	<u>Psychic</u>	<u>Pertaining to mind , extrasensory</u>
4	<u>Psychopathic</u>	<u>Suffering from severe mental disorder</u>
5	<u>Psychosomatic</u>	<u>Illness caused by mental problem</u>
6	<u>Psychoanalysis</u>	<u>Treatment based on Freud technique (unconscious mind)</u>
7	<u>Sociopath</u>	<u>Extreme antisocial behaviour/attitude</u>
8	<u>Psychogenic</u>	<u>Psychological origin of a problem</u>
9	<u>Psychotherapist</u>	<u>Treatment for psychogenic</u>

- 1. **Psychology** a) Mental or emotional disturbance
- 2. **Psyche** b) psychological treatment based on Freudian techniques
- 3. **Psychic**
- 4. **Psychopathy** c) general term for psychological treatment
- 5. **Psychosomatic** d) originating in the mind or emotions
- 6. **Psychoanalysis** e) one's inner or mental life, or self-image
- 7. **Psychogenic** f) Study of the human mind and behaviour
- 8. **Psychotherapy** g) Describing the interaction of mind and body
- 9. **Psychopath** h) Pertaining to the mind; extrasensory
- i) Person lacking in social conscience or inner censor

ANS: 1- f, 2-e , 3- h, 4-a, 5-g, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-i



- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Psychological treatment aims at sharpening the intellect. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. Psychic phenomena can be explained on rational or physical grounds. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. Psychopathic personalities are normal and healthy. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. A psychosomatic symptom is caused by organic disease. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. Every therapist uses psychoanalysis. | TRUE | FALSE |

ANS: 1- F , 2-F , 3- F, 4-F, 5-F



6. A psychogenic illness originates in the mind or emotions.

TRUE FALSE

7. A psychotherapist must have a medical degree.

TRUE FALSE

8. Psychoanalytically oriented therapy uses Freudian techniques.

TRUE FALSE

9. A psychopath is often a criminal.

TRUE FALSE



ANS: 6- T , 7-F , 8- T, 9-T

SESSION – 9

Origins and related words



Tooth

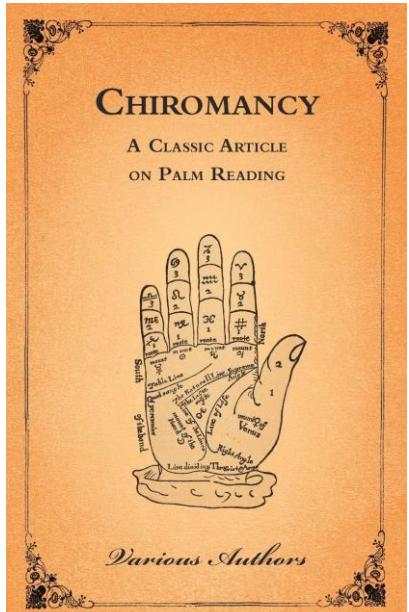
odontos- tooth



BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘ODONTOS’, ‘METRON’

SL NO.	WORDS	
1	Periodontist	Gum specialist
2	Endodontist	Specializes in pulp of tooth and rct
3	Exodontist	Specializes in extraction of tooth
4	Thermometer	Instrument to measure heat
5	Barometer	Instrument to measure pressure
6	Sphygmomanometer	A device for measuring blood pressure
7	Osteopathy	Treatment by massage, stretching etc
8	Chiropodist	a person who look after people's feet
9	Chiropractor	Manual adjustment of spine

BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘CHEIR’, ‘PUS’



SL NO.	WORDS	
1	Chirography	handwriting
2	Chiromancy	Telling future by looking at palms/hands
3	Octopus	Sea animal with eight foot
4	Platypus	Small amphibious mammal with webbed feet
5	Podium	a speaker’s platform
6	Tripod	stand for a camera or other device
7	Podiatrist	another name for chiropodist



- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. orthodontics | a) dental speciality involving the pulp and root canal |
| 2. periodontics | b) instrument that measures atmospheric pressure |
| 3. endodontics | c) speciality arising from the theory that pressure of the bones on nerves and blood vessels may cause disease |
| 4. exodontist | d) blood pressure apparatus |
| 5. barometer | e) treatment of minor ailments of the foot |
| 6. sphygmomanometer | f) instrument to measure heat |
| 7. osteopathy | g) Speciality in tooth extraction |
| 8. chiropody | h) speciality of tooth straightening |
| 9. thermometer | i) speciality of the gums |

Key: 1- h , 2-i , 3- a, 4- g,5- b,6- d,7- c,8- e,9- f



- 1. OCTOPUS** (A) speaker's platform
- 2. PLATYPUS** (B) maintenance of integrity of the nervous system by massage
- 3. PODIUM**
- 4. CHIROPRACTIC** (C) palm reading
- 5. CHIROGRAPHY** (D) eight armed sea creature
- 6. CHIROMANCY** (E) handwriting
- (F) egg laying mammal with webbed/flat feet

Key: 1- d , 2-f , 3- a, 4- b,5- e,6- c



1. Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry YES NO
2. Doctors use sphygmomanometers to check blood pressure? YES NO
3. Chiropractic deals with handwriting ? YES NO
4. Osteopathic physicians may use standard medical procedures YES NO
5. Chiropody and podiatry are similar terms? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2-Y , 3- N, 4- Y, 5- Y



6. A podium is a place from which a lecture might be delivered ?

YES NO

7. A periodontist is a gum specialist ?

YES NO

8. A endodontist does root canal therapy ?

YES NO

9. An exodontist extracts teeth ? YES NO

10. A barometer measures heat ? YES NO

Key: 6- Y , 7-Y , 8- Y, 9- Y, 10- N



1. An octopus has eight arms/legs

YES NO

2. A playtpus is a land mammal?

YES NO

3. A tripod has four legs ? YES NO

4. A chirographer is an expert at penmanship YES NO

5. A chiromancer reads palms? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- N , 3- N, 4- Y, 5- Y



1. FOOT DOCTOR

(A) CHIROPODIST (B) OSTEOPATH (C) CHIROPRACTOR

2. HANDWRITING ANALYST

(A) GRAPHOLOGIST (B) CHIROGRAPHER (C) CACOGRAPHER

3. GUM SPECIALIST

(A) ORTHODONTIST (B) ENDODONTIST (C) PERIODONTIST

4. BLOOD PRESSURE APPARATUS

(A) BAROMETER (B) SPHYGMOMANOMETER (C) THERMOMETER

5. PREDICTION BY PALM READING

(A) CHIROGRAPHY (B) CHIROPODY (C) CHIROMANCY

Key: 1- A , 2- A , 3- C, 4- B, 5- C



6. HATES WOMEN

(A) MISOGAMIST (B) MISANTHROPE (C)MISOGYNIST

7. STUDY OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

(A) ASCETICISM (B) ANTHROPOLOGY (C) PHILANTHROPY

8. PLURALITY OF HUSBANDS AS A CUSTOM

(A) POLYANDRY (B)MISOGYNY (C)POLYGAMY

Key: 6- C , 7- B, 8- A



SESSION – 10

Origins and related words



ROOT WORD

GRAPHEIN

**IT IS A GREEK WORD
WHICH MEANS**



TO WRITE



BASED ON ROOT WORD GRAPHEIN

SL NO. WORDS

1	<u>GRAPHOLOGIST</u>	<u>ONE WHO STUDIES PATTERN OF HANDWRITING</u>
2	<u>CALLIGRAPHY</u>	<u>ART OF BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING</u>
3	<u>CACOGRAPHY</u>	<u>BAD /ILLEGIBLE HANDWRITING</u>
4	<u>CHIROGRAPHY</u>	<u>HANDWRITING</u>
5	<u>GRAPHOANALYSIS</u>	<u>TO STUDY PATTERN OF HANDWRITING</u>
6	<u>CARDIOGRAPH</u>	<u>AN INSTRUMENT TO WRITE HEART BEAT ON PAPER</u>
7	<u>PHOTOGRAPH</u>	<u>WRITTEN BY LIGHT</u>
8	<u>PHONOGRAPH</u>	<u>A SOUND WRITER</u>
9	<u>TELEGRAPH</u>	<u>A DISTANCE WRITER</u>
10	<u>BIOGRAPHY</u>	<u>WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON'S LIFE</u>



BASED ON ROOT WORD graphein & senex

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	<u>LEXICOGRAPHER</u>	one who writes a dictionary
2	<u>CALLIPYGIAN</u>	possessed of beautiful buttocks
3	<u>SENILE</u>	signs of mental deterioration that generally marks very old age
4	<u>SENECENT</u>	Growing old
5	<u>SENIOR</u>	older
6	<u>SENATE</u>	Originally a council of older, presumably wiser citizens

- 1. graphology
- a) Possessed of beautiful buttocks
- 2. calligraphy
- b) science of the social , economic etc.
- 3. callipygian
- problems of the aged
- 4. cacography
- c) condition of aging or growing old
- 5. gerontology
- d) deteriorated old age
- 6. senility
- e) analysis of handwriting
- 7. senescence
- f) Ugly, bad, illegible handwriting
- g) Beautiful handwriting; handwriting as an artistic expression

ANS : 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c



1. Graphology analyses the grammar, spelling and sentence structure of written material. TRUE FALSE
2. A calligrapher creates artistic forms out of alphabetical symbols. T/F
3. Tight trousers are best worn by those of callipygian anatomy. T/F
4. Cacographic writing is easy to read TRUE FALSE
5. Gerontology aims to help old people live more comfortably. T/F
6. Senile people are old but still vigorous and mentally alert T/F
7. In a society dedicated to the worship of youth, senescence is not an attractive prospect. T/F

ANS: 1- F , 2-T , 3- T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F,7-T



SESSION – 11

How to talk about

Science and Scientists



anthropologist

The field is all mankind – how we developed in mind and body from primitive cultures and early forms.

mankind



astronomer

The field is the heavens and all that's in them – planets, galaxies stars and other universes.

What's above



geologist

The field is the comparatively little and insignificant whirling ball on which we live- the earth. How did our planet come into being, what is it made of, how were its mountains,oceans , rivers , planes and valleys formed

And what's below



biologist

The field is all living organisms- from the simplest one-celled amoeba to the amazingly complex and mystifying structure we call a human being . Plant or animal , flesh or vegetable, denizen of water , earth, or air – if it lives and grows ,this scientist wants to know more about it.

What is life



botanist

Biology classifies life into two great divisions – plant and animal. This scientist's province is the former category – flowers, trees, shrubs, mosses marine vegetation, blossoms, fruits, seeds, grasses, and all the rest that make up the plant kingdom.

Flora



Zoologist

Animals of every description, kind, and condition, from birds to bees, fish to fowl, reptiles to humans, are the special area of exploration of this scientist.

Fauna



Entomologist

There are over 650,000 different species of insects, and millions of individuals of every species- and this scientist is interested in every one of them.

And all the little bugs



Philologist

This linguistic scientist explores the subtle, intangible, elusive uses of that unique tool that distinguishes human beings from all other forms of life – to wit: language. This person is, in short, a student of linguistics, ancient and modern, primitive and cultured, Chinese, Hebrew, Icelandic, Slavic, Teutonic, and every other kind spoken now or in the past by human beings, not excluding that delightful hotchpotch known as ‘pidgin English’, in which a piano is described as ‘big box, you hit’ um in teeth, he cry’, and in which Hamlet’s famous quandary, ‘to be or not to be, that is the question....’ is translated into ‘Can do, no can do – how fashion?’

Tower of Babel



Semanticist

This linguistic scientist explores the subtle, intangible, elusive relationship between language and thinking, between meaning and words; and is interested in determining the psychological causes and effects of what people say and write.

What do you really mean?



Sociologist

This scientist is a student of the ways in which people live together, their family and community structures and customs, their housing, their social relationships, their forms of government, and their layers of caste and class.

Who are your friends and neighbours ?



- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. anthropologist | a) Community and family life |
| 2. astronomer | b) meanings and psychological effects of words |
| 3. geologist | c) development of the human race |
| 4. biologist | d) celestial phenomena |
| 5. botanist | e) language |
| 6. zoologist | f) Insect forms |
| 7. entomologist | g) The earth |
| 8. philologist | h) All forms of living matter |
| 9. semanticist | i) Animal life |
| 10. sociologist | j) Plant life |

ANS : 1-c, 2-d, 3-g, 4-h, 5-j, 6-i, 7-f, 8-e, 9-b, 10-a



SESSION – 12

Origins and related words



BASED ON ROOT WORD 'astron'



SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	anthropologist	Study of mankind
2	astronomer	Interested in stars and celestial bodies
3	astrology	the study of the positions and movements of the stars
4	astronaut	Sailor among the stars
5	cosmonaut	Russian astronaut
6	nautical	Related to sailors, sailing, ships
7	nausea	Ship sickness
8	aster	Star shaped flower
9	asterisk	Star shaped symbol
10	disaster	Misfortune (due to stars in opposition)



BASED ON ROOT WORD 'nomos'-arrangement,law , order

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	autonomy	Self law , self government
2	autonomous	Self governing state
3	metronome	Specializes in extraction of tooth



BASED ON ROOT WORD 'geo'- earth

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	geology	Study of earth
2	geometry	Branch of math dealing with angle ,triangle etc.
3	geography	the study of the world's surface, physical qualities, climate, population, products, etc.
4	biology	The scientific study of living things
5	biography	Writing about someone's life
6	autobiography	Life written by oneself
7	biopsy	Medical examination of a living tissue
8	autopsy	Medical examination to discover cause of death

BASED ON ROOT WORD

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	Botanist	a person who studies plants
2	zoologist	a person who scientifically studies animals
3	zodiac	diagram used in astrology



- 1. anthropology**
 - 2. astronomy**
 - 3. astrology**
 - 4. geology**
 - 5. biology**
 - 6. geometry**
 - 7. botany**
 - 8. zoology**
 - 9. geography**
- a) Theory of the influence of planets and stars on human events
 - b) science of earth - mapping
 - c) science of all living matter
 - d) science of human development
 - e) science of plants
 - f) Science of the composition of the earth
 - g) Science of animal life
 - h) Science of the heavens
 - i) Mathematical science of figures, shapes,etc.

ANS : 1-d, 2-h, 3-a, 4-f, 5-c, 6-i, 7-e, 8-g, 9-b

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. autopsy | a) Sailor among the stars |
| 2. biopsy | b) star-shaped flower |
| 3. biography | c) story of one's own life |
| 4. autobiography | d) dissection and examination of a corpse to determine
the cause of death |
| 5. zodiac | e) great misfortune |
| 6. astronaut | f) Sailor of the universe |
| 7. cosmonaut | g) Story of someone's life |
| 8. aster | h) Diagram of paths of sun, moon, and planets |
| 9. disaster | i) Instrument to measure musical time |
| 10. autonomy | j) Self- rule |
| 11. metronome | k) Examination of living tissue |

1. Are anthropological studies concerned with plant life?

YES NO

2. Are astronomical numbers extremely small?

YES NO

3. Is an astrologer interested in the time and date of your birth?

YES NO

4. Are nautical manoeuvres carried on at sea? YES NO

5. Does a disastrous earthquake take a huge toll of life and property? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- Y, 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Do geological investigations sometimes determine where oil is to be found? YES NO

7. Does a geometrician work with mathematics?

YES NO

8. Do geographical shifts in population sometimes affect the economy of an area?

YES NO

9. Does a biographical novel deal with the life of a real person?

YES NO

10. Is botany a biological science?

YES NO

Key: 6- Y , 7- Y , 8- Y, 9- Y, 10- Y



11. Is the united states politically autonomous? YES NO

12. Is a biopsy performed on a dead body ? YES NO

13. Is a metronome used in the study of mathematics ? YES NO

14. Is an autopsy performed to correct a surgical problem? YES NO

15. Does an author write an autobiography about someone else's life? YES NO

Key: 11- Y , 12- N , 13- N,14- N, 15- N



SESSION – 13

Origins and related words



BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘tome’, ‘sectus’

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	entomology	Branch of zoology dealing with insects
2	insects	Body divided into three parts
3	tonsillectomy	Surgical operation to remove tonsils
4	appendectomy	Surgical operation to remove appendix
5	mastectomy	Surgical operation to remove breast
6	hysterectomy	Surgical operation to remove uterus
7	prostatectomy	Surgical operation to remove prostate gland
8	eccentric	Out of centre
9	atom	that could not be cut further

BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘tome’- to cut

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	anatomy	Study about different parts of body
2	dichotomy	split into two parts
3	epitome	Condensation of whole, a perfect example
4	philology	Love of words (linguistic)
5	philanthropy	Love of mankind
6	philanderer	A man involved in many sexual activities
7	philosophy	Love of wisdom
8	Philadelphia	City of brotherly love
9	philharmonic	Love of music or harmony

BASED ON ROOT WORD ‘philein’- love

SL NO.	WORDS	MEANING
1	philtre	A drink supposed to arouse love and desire
2	aphrodisiac	a food, drink, or other thing that stimulates sexual desire.
3	bibliophile	One who loves books
4	anglophile	One who admires and fond of English people
5	semantics	Study of meaning of words
6	sociology	Study of human social relationship
7	antisocial	Dislikes people, against society
8	asocial	Withdrawn and self centered , doesn't want to get involved

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. entomology | a) physical structure |
| 2. eccentricity | b) Summary; representation of the whole |
| 3. anatomy | c) Science of meanings and effects of words |
| 4. dichotomy | d) linguistics |
| 5. epitome | e) science dealing with insects |
| 6. philology | f) Science of social structures and customs |
| 7. semantics | g) Charitable works |
| 8. sociology | h) that which causes sexual arousal |
| 9. aphrodisiac | i) Strangeness ; oddness; unconventionality |
| 10. philanthropy | j) Condition or state of being split into two parts |

ANS : 1-e, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-f, 9-h, 10-g



1. **dichotomize**
 - a) Dull, heavy book
 - b) love potion; aphrodisiac
 - c) pertaining to the study of language
 - d) one fond of English people, customs etc
 - e) pertaining to the science of group cultures, conventions etc.
 - f) to split into two
2. **epitomize**
 - g) withdrawn from contact with people
3. **philander**
 - h) book collector
4. **philtre**
 - i) to summarize
5. **bibliophile**
 - j) to engage in extramarital sex
6. **anglophile**
7. **asocial**
8. **tome**
9. **philological**
10. **sociological**

ANS : 1-f, 2-i, 3-j, 4-b, 5-h, 6-d, 7-g, 8-a, 9-c, 10-e



1. Is a philanderer likely to be faithful to a spouse

YES NO

2. Do Day and night are dichotomous to each other

YES NO

3. Is an egoist the epitome of selfishness ? YES NO

4. Is a philanthropist antisocial? YES NO

5. Is an aphrodisiac intended to reduce sexual interest YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- Y, 4- N, 5- N



6. Is a bibliophile's chief aim the enjoyment of literature?

YES NO

7. Does a philologist understand etymology? YES NO

8. Is a semanticist interested in more than the dictionary meanings of words ? YES NO

9. Is an asocial person interested in improving social conditions ? YES NO

10. Is a light novel considered a tome ? YES NO

Key: 6- N , 7- Y , 8- Y, 9- N, 10- N



SESSION – 14,15,16,17

How to talk about liars and lying



Notorious liar

Everybody knows your propensity for avoiding facts. You have built so solid and unsavoury a reputation that only a stranger is likely to be misled – and then, not for long.

You don't fool even some of the people



Consummate liar

Your ability is top drawer- rarely does anyone lies as convincingly or as artistically as you do. Your skill has, in short, reached the zenith of perfection. Indeed, your mastery of the art is so great that your lying is almost always crowned with success- and you have no trouble seducing an unwary listener into believing that you are telling gospel truth.

To the highest summits of artistry



Incorrigible liar

You are impervious to correction. Often as you may be caught in your fabrications, there is no reforming you – you go right on lying despite the punishment, embarrassment, or unhappiness that your distortions of truth may bring upon you.

Beyond redemption or salvation



Inveterate liar

You are the victim of firmly fixed and deep-rooted habits. Telling untruths is as frequent and customary an activity as brushing your teeth in the morning, or having toast and coffee for breakfast, or lighting up a cigarette after dinner. And almost as reflexive.

Too old to learn new tricks



Congenital liar

You have such a long history of persistent falsification that one can only suspect that your vice started when you were reposing in your mother's womb. In other words, and allowing for a great deal of exaggeration for effect, you have been lying from the moment of your birth.

An early start



Chronic liar

You never stop lying. While normal people lie on occasion, and often for special reasons, you lie continually – not occasionally or even frequently, but over and over.

No let-up



Pathological liar

You are not concerned with the difference between truth and falsehood; you do not bother to distinguish fact from fantasy. In fact, your lying is a disease that no antibiotic can cure.

A strange disease



An unconscionable liar

You are completely without a conscience. No matter what misery your fabrications may cause your innocent victims, you never feel the slightest twinge of guilt. Totally unscrupulous, you are a dangerous person to get mixed up with.

No regrets



Glib liar

Possessed of a lively imagination and a ready tongue, you can distort facts as smoothly and as effortlessly as you can say your name. But you do not always get away with your lies.

Ironically enough, it is your very smoothness that makes you suspect: your answers are too quick to be true. Even if we can't immediately catch you in your lies, we have learned from unhappy past experience not to suspend our critical faculties when you are talking. We admire your nimble wit, but we listen with a sceptical ear.

Smooth



Egregious liar

Lies, after all, are bad – they are frequently injurious to other people, and may have a particularly dangerous effect on you as a liar. At best, if you are caught you suffer some embarrassment. At worst, if you succeed in your deception your character becomes warped and your sense of values suffers. Almost all lies are harmful; some are no less than vicious.

If you are one type of liar, all your lies are vicious – calculatedly, predeterminedly, coldly and advisedly vicious. In short, your lies are so outstandingly hurtful that people gasp in amazement and disgust at hearing them.

Outstanding



- 1. **notorious** → a) Famous – or infamous – for lying; tendency to falsify is well known
- 2. **consummate** → b) Great skill
- 3. **incorrigible** → c) Too far gone to be reformed- impervious to rehabilitation
- 4. **inveterate** → d) lying has become a deep rooted habit
- 5. **congenital** → e) lying had very early beginnings - as if from birth
- 6. **chronic** → f) Over and over
- 7. **pathological** → g) An irresistible compulsion to lie- often for no rational reason ; lying is a disease
- 8. **unconsciousable** → h) Lack of regret or remorse
- 9. **glib** → i) Great smoothness
- 10. **egregious** → j) Viciousness of the lies

Next ten expressive adjectives, needless
to say are not restricted to lying or liars.
Note their general meanings:



1. **notorious** → Well-known for some bad quality – a notorious philanderer
2. **consummate** → perfect, highly skilled – consummate artistry at the keyboard
3. **incorrigible** → beyond reform – an incorrigible optimist
4. **inveterate** → long- accustomed, deeply habituated – an inveterate smoker (this adjective, like notorious , usually has an unfavorable connotation)
5. **congenital** → Happening at or during birth – a congenital deformity
6. **chronic** → Going on for a long time, or occurring again and again-chronic appendicitis
7. **pathological** → diseased – a pathological condition
8. **unconsciousable** → without pangs of conscience – unconscionable cruelty to children
9. **glib** → smooth, suspiciously fluent – a glib witness
10. **egregious** → Outstandingly bad or vicious egregious error

1. **notorious**
 - a) beyond reform
2. **consummate**
 - b) Continuing over a long period of time ; recurring
3. **incorrigible**
 - c) diseased
4. **inveterate**
 - d) from long - standing habit
5. **congenital**
 - e) suspiciously smooth
6. **chronic**
 - f) Without conscience or scruples
7. **pathological**
 - g) Outstandingly bad or vicious
8. **unconsciousable**
 - h) unfavourably known
9. **glib**
 - i) from birth
10. **egregious**
 - j) finished, perfect, artistic

ANS : 1-h, 2-j, 3-a, 4-d, 5-i, 6-b, 7-c, 8-f, 9-e, 10-g



1. Do people become notorious for god acts ?

YES NO

2. Is Beethoven considered a consummate musical genius?

YES NO

3. If a criminal is truly incorrigible, is there any point in attempting rehabilitation ?

YES NO

4. Does an inveterate smoker smoke only occasionally ?

YES NO

5. Is a congenital deformity one that occurs late in life ?

YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- N, 4- N, 5- N



6. Is a chronic invalid ill much of the time ?

YES NO

7. Is a pathological condition normal and healthy ?

YES NO

8. If a person commits and unconscionable act of cruelty, is there any regret , remorse, or guilt ? YES NO

9. Is a glib talker awkward and hesitant in speech ?

YES NO

10. Is an egregious error very bad ?YES NO

Key: 6-Y , 7- N , 8- N, 9- N, 10- Y



SESSION – 15-17

Origins and related words



notus – known (from which we also get noted)

Childlike & Childish

Notorious terrorist , gambler, thief, killer



Summus (Latin) – highest

Summit- top of a mountain

Sum - addition

A consummate artist has reached the very highest point of perfection

Consummate marriage, business deal or contract

Create – creation (noun)

Consummate- **consummation** (noun)



corrigo (Latin) – to correct

Incorrigible – can not be corrected

incorrigible idealist, criminal, philanderer

Incorrigibility (noun)



vetus (Latin) – old

Inveterate – having a particular habit, activity, or interest that is long-established and unlikely to change.

Inveterate gamblers have grown old in the habit
Inveterate drinkers

Veteran- A veteran actor, teacher, diplomat etc.
A veteran at swimming ,tennis, police work , business etc

Inveteracy or inveterateness (noun)



genesis (greek) – birth or origin

genetics – science that deals with the transmission of hereditary characteristics from parents to offspring.

gene- the particle carried on the chromosome of the ger cell containing a hereditary characteristic is a gene.

genealogy –study of family trees or ancestral origins (logos,study)

genital –sexual organs involved in the process of conception and birth.

congenital –con(with or together) with root genesis(birth);
congenital diseases, congenital liar

chronos (greek) – time

anachronism – someone or something out of time, out of date(The prefix ana is negative like –a); eg.- your friend talks ,dresses and acts as if he were living in the time of Shakespeare.

incongruous- out of place(it is incongruous to wear a sweater and slacks to a formal wedding).

Chronological – in correct time order, comes from chronos. eg.- chronological events.

chronometer –chronos with metron (measurement) , a highly accurate time piece, one used on ships .



synchronize –to time together, at the same time. eg. If you and your friend synchronize your watches you set them at the same time.

pathos (greek) – suffering, disease,feeling

pathology – the science or study of disease- its nature, cause, cure etc

pathologist- an expert who examines tissue, often by autopsy or biopsy to diagnose disease.

scio (latin) – to know

Conscience – (scio – to know & sciens-knowing) so it is your knowledge to tell you right or wrong; so if you are unconscionable then your conscience is not working.

science- a systematized knowledge about physical world

Omnis(Latin)- all

Omniscient- one who knows everything

prescient- knowing about events before they occur

nescient- not knowing or ignorant

glib (latin) – slippery

glibness – a kind of fluent easy superficiality

EK DUM BASIC



Grex, gregis (latin) – herd or flock

egregious lie– which conspicuously stands out from herd

gregarious- person who enjoys companionship, etymologically ,likes to be with herd, who reaches out for friends and is happiest when surrounded by people. Extrovert are of course gregarious.

congregate- to come together in a crowd or group

congregation- a religious group

segregate- to separate one group of people from other

aggregate- a whole formed by combining several separate elements

pathos (greek) –feeling

sympathy	Same feeling
empathy	Identification with another's feeling
antipathy	Strong dislike, hostility
apathy	Lack of interest, emotions
pathetic	Very bad, causing you to fell pity
telepathy	Communication from a distance
telephone	Used for communication over a distance
telegram	Message that is sent by a system over a distance
telescope	Used to look at things which are far away
television	To look at the things which are far away

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. notoriety | a) State of artistic height |
| 2. To consummate(v) | b) State of being long established in a habit |
| 3. consummacy | c) Beginning, origin |
| 4. incorrigibility | d) Science of heredity |
| 5. inveteracy | e) Bring to completion |
| 6. genetics | f) Study of ancestry |
| 7. geneology | g) Referring to characteristics passed on to offspring by parents |
| 8. genital | h) Referring to reproduction, or to the reproductive or sexual organs |
| 9. genesis | i) ill fame |
| 10. hereditary | j) Particle that transmits hereditary characteristics |
| 11. gene | k) State of being beyond reform or correction |

ANS : 1-i, 2-e, 3-a, 4-k, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f, 8-h, 9-c, 10-g,11-j



1. Does notoriety usually come to perpetrators of mass murders ?

YES **NO**

2. Is the product of a consummately skillful counterfeiter likely to be taken as genuine ? YES NO

YES **NO**

3. Is incorrigibility in a criminal a sign that rehabilitation is possible ?

YES **NO**

4. Is a geneticist interested in your parents' characteristics ?

YES **NO**

5. Does inveteracy suggest that a habit is new? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- Y , 3- N, 4- Y, 5- N

6. When you consummate a deal, do you back out of it ?

YES NO

7. Is a veteran actress long experienced at her art?

YES NO

8. Do genes determine heredity ? YES NO

9. Is a genealogist interested in your family origins ?

YES NO

10. Are the genital organs used in reproduction? YES NO

11. Is the genesis of something the final point? YES NO

12. Are hereditary characteristics derived from parents? YES NO

Key: 6- N , 7- Y , 8- Y, 9- Y, 10- Y, 11-N, 12- Y



1. **chronicity**
2. **anachronism**
3. **incongruity**
4. **chronology**
5. **chronometer**
6. **chronometry**
7. **synchronization**
8. **pathology**
9. **sympathy**
10. **telepathy**

- a) Something or state of being , out of place
- b) Timepiece; device that measures time very accurately
- c) Condition of continual or repeated recurrence
- d) Act of occurring , or of causing to occur, at the same time
- e) Calendar of events in order of occurrence
- f) Something, or someone, out of time
- g) Measurement of time
- h) a sharing or understanding of another's feeling
- i) ESP; communication from a distance
- j) Disease; study of disease

ANS : 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-g, 7-d, 8-j, 9-h, 10-i



- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. pathologist | a) Identification with another's feelings |
| 2. antipathy | b) Share another 's feelings so strongly as to experience those feelings oneself |
| 3. apathy | c) Out of time |
| 4. empathy | d) One who examines tissue to diagnose disease |
| 5. synchronize | e) Occurring at the same time or rate |
| 6. empathize | f) Relating to extrasensory perception |
| 7. anachronous | g) Suffering ; arousing sympathy or pity |
| 8. incongruous | h) Lack of feeling; non- responsiveness |
| 9. synchronous | i) Out of place |
| 10. pathetic | j) Happen , or cause to happen , at the same time or rate |
| 11. telepathic | k) Hostility; strong dislike |

ANS : 1-d, 2-k, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-b, 7-c, 8-i, 9-e, 10-g, 11-f



1. Are these dates in chronological order ? 1492,1941,1586

YES NO

2. Is pathology the study of healthy tissue? YES NO

3. Is telepathic communication carried on by telephone ?

YES NO

4. Does a sympathetic response show an understanding of another's feeling ? YES NO

5. Is one antipathetic to things , ideas , or people one finds agreeable? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- N, 4- Y, 5- N



6. Do apathetic people react strongly ? YES NO

7. Does an empathic response show identification with the feelings of another? YES NO

8. Is a swimsuit incongruous attire at a formal ceremony ?

YES NO

9. Is an anachronistic attitude up to date ? YES NO

10. Are synchronous movements out of time with one another ?

YES NO

Key: 6- N , 7- Y , 8- Y, 9- N, 10- N



1. **unconsciousability** a) Ignorance
2. **omniscience** b) Outstanding badness or viciousness
3. **prescience** c) Religious group; a massing together
4. **nescience** d) Total; mass; whole
5. **glibness** e) Exclusion from the herd; a setting apart
6. **egregiousness** f) Infinite knowledge
7. **gregariousness** g) Friendliness; enjoyment of mixing with people
8. **congregation** h) Lack of conscience
9. **segregation** i) Suspiciously smooth fluency
10. **aggregate** j) foreknowledge

ANS : 1-h, 2-f, 3-j, 4-a, 5-i, 6-b, 7-g, 8-c, 9-e, 10-d



1. Is unconscionability one of the signs of the psychopath?

YES NO

2. Can anyone be truly omniscient? YES NO

3. Does a prescient fear indicate some knowledge of the future?

YES NO

4. Is nescience a result of learning? YES NO

5. Does glibness make someone sound sincere and trustworthy?

YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- N , 3- Y, 4- N, 5- N



6. Is egregiousness an admirable quality? YES NO

7. Do gregarious people enjoy parties? YES NO

8. Do spectators congregate at sports events?
YES NO

9. Do we often segregate hardened criminals from the rest of society?
YES NO

10. Is an aggregation of problems a whole mass of problems?
YES NO

Key: 6- N , 7- Y , 8- Y, 9- Y, 10- Y



SESSION : 19-23

How to talk about action

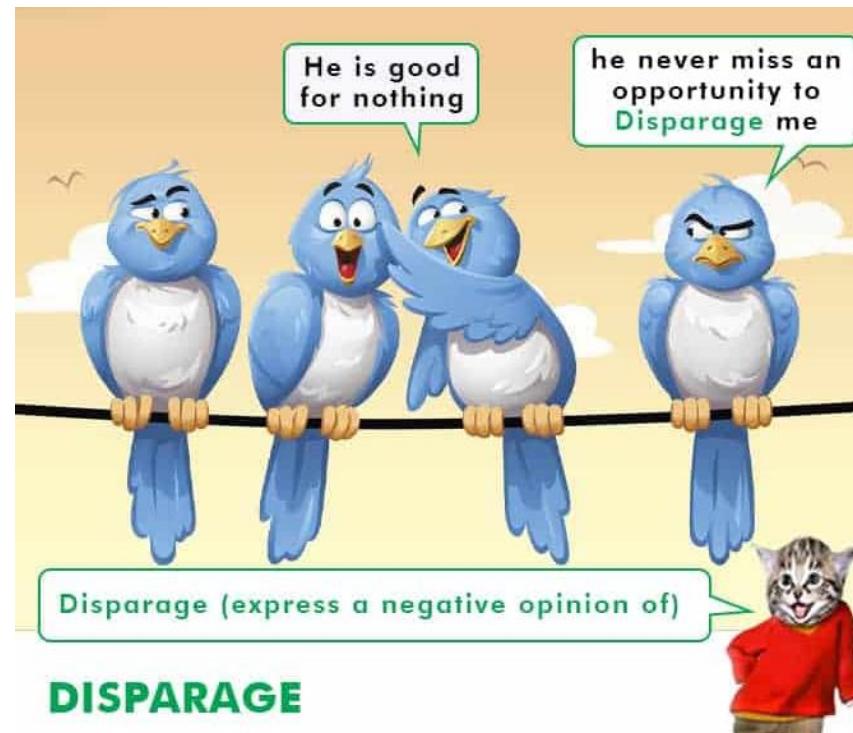


- 1 disparage
- 2 equivocate
- 3 titillate
- 4 adulterate
- 5 proscribe
- 6 obviate
- 7 militates
- 8 malign
- 9 placate
- 10 condone



Disparage

You haven't done something big. You just won the game because opposite team didn't play well. So in this way if you are criticising someone in a critical way then you are disparaging him. In other words you are trying to belittle him.



Equivocate

To talk in a vague way, means to speak equally in both ways. This is generally done by people to play safe.

e.g. I don't like when you equivocate with me.

I wish he wouldn't equivocate about this issue and instead give me a straight answer.



Titillate

Have you seen a film that was so charming that you felt as you watched. Have you gone through a book that was so good you kept hugging yourself mentally as you read.

EK DUM BASIC



titillate

adulate

As you know how certain people fall over visiting celebrities- best selling authors, much publicized artists, or famous entertainers. They worship them and flatter amazingly .

e.g. They **adulate** such celebrities.



Proscribe

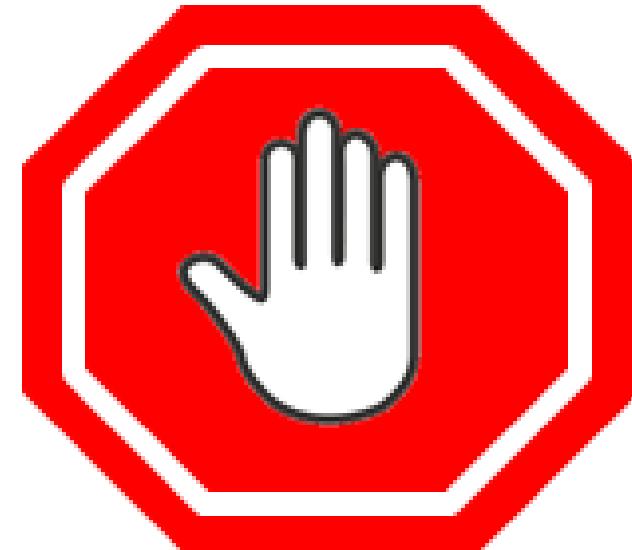
**What does the doctor say if you have low blood pressure? No sweets , no pastries , no chocolate cake, no ice cream , your morale dropping lower and lower as each favourite goody is placed on the forbidden list. What in one word doctor is doing ?
e.g. The doctor is proscribing harmful items in your diet..**



Prescribe or Proscribe?



Here is your
prescription.



prescribe
(to authorize)

proscribe
(to forbid)

Obviate

You are warm , friendly, enthusiastic, outgoing , easy to please ; you are quick to show appreciation. You are a fascinating talker , an even better listener. You are honest and feel comfortable with everyone. So , do you have any fears about making friends ? Obviously not.

Your characteristics and temperament obviate such fears.

मुक्त हो जाना, छुटकारा पाना



militate

Some people unconsciously wish to fail. In business interviews they say exactly the wrong words, they do exactly the wrong things, though consciously they are doing their best to court success.

Their fear is militating against their success.



malign

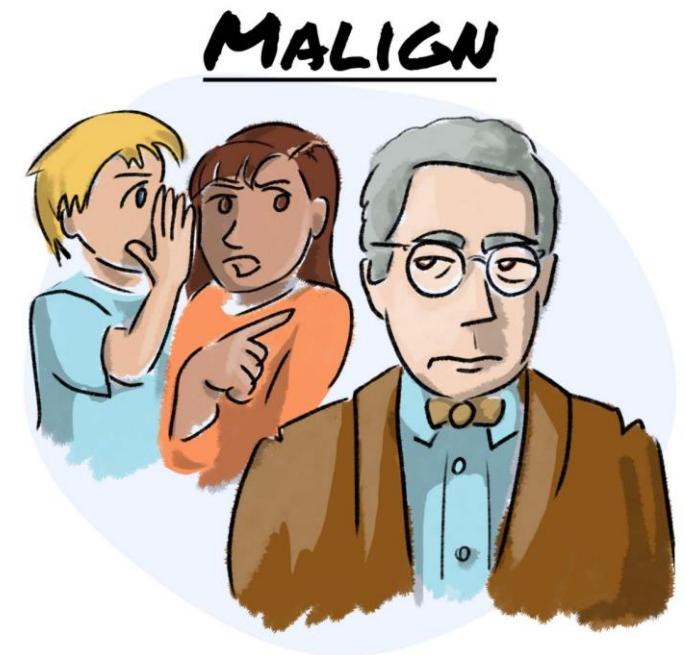
He is a closet alcoholic. She's sleeping around and cheats her husband. He is cheating his own company. He is a child molester.

He is maligning everyone.

A Conscious Effort To Malign Police: State Submits Before Kerala High Court In Sabarimala Virtual Queue...

A conscious effort is being made to malign the police," the Kerala Government today told the High Court while defending the Sabarimala...

4 days ago



Placate

Unwittingly you have done something that has aroused anger and resentment in your best friend. You had no desire to hurt him, yet he makes it obvious that he feels pretty bitter about the whole situation. His friendship is valuable to you and you wish to restore yourself in his good graces. What do you do ?

*Men who placate to
avoid disagreements*

You try to placate him.



1. **Disparage**
 - a) Flatter lavishly
2. **equivocate**
 - b) work against
3. **titillate**
 - c) prohibit
4. **adulate**
 - d) forgive
5. **proscribe**
 - e) change hostility to friendliness
6. **obviate**
 - f) Purposely talk in such a way as to be vague and misleading
7. **militate**
 -
8. **malign**
 - g) slander
9. **condone**
 - h) Play down
10. **placate**
 - i) Make unnecessary
 - j) Tickle; stimulate pleasurable

ANS : 1-h, 2-f, 3-j, 4-a, 5-c, 6-i, 7-b, 8-g, 9-d, 10-e

1. Do you normally disparage something you admire? YES NO
2. Do you equivocate if you think it unwise to take a definite stand? YES NO
3. Do pleasant things titillate you? YES NO
4. Do emotionally mature people need constant adulation? YES NO
5. Is sugar proscribed for most diabetics? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- Y, 4- N, 5- Y



6. Does a substantial fortune obviate financial fears?

YES NO

7. Does a worker's inefficiency often militate against his keeping his job?

YES NO

8. Do people enjoy being maligned?

YES NO

9. Do we generally condone the faults of those we love?

YES NO

10. Can you sometimes placate a person by apologizing?

YES NO

Key: 6- Y , 7- Y , 8- N, 9- Y, 10- Y



Par (Latin) – equal

Par- term used in golf , equal

Parity – equal pay and position

Disparage –to belittle someone

Disparity – difference, specially that is caused by unfair treatment

compare – तुलना करना

Pair and **peer** are also from ‘par’

equivocal Vs ambiguous

An equivocal statement is purposely , deliberately and with malice thought.

An ambiguous statement is accidentally couched.

Eg. That sentence is height of ambiguity.

Double entendre (French word)

1. parity

a) belittlement

2. disparity

b) act of being deliberately vague or indirectly deceptive;
statement that is deceptive or purposely open to contrary
interpretations

4. peer

c) quality of being open to misinterpretation; statement with
this quality

5. equivocation

d) statement or word with two meanings, one of them risque,

6. ambiguity

indelicate, or of possible sexual connotation

7. Double entendre

e) inequality

f) Equality

g) One's equal

ANS : 1-f, 2-e, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-c, 7-d



1. Is there a disparity in age between a grandfather and his granddaughter?

YES NO

2. Is an equivocal statement clear and direct?

YES NO

3. Is an unequivocal answer vague and misleading ?

YES NO

4. Are politicians often masters of equivocation? YES NO

5. Are ambiguous sentences somewhat confusing?

YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- N , 3- N, 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Are people with disparate perceptions of the life likely to experience reality in the same way ?

YES NO

7. Is a disparaging look one of admiration?

YES NO

8. When people equivocate, are they evading the issue?

YES NO

9. Is the deliberate use of double entendres likely to shock puritanical people? YES NO

10. Are supervisors and their subordinates peers?

YES NO

Key: 6-N , 7-N , 8- Y, 9- Y, 10- N



Aequus , spelled equ- in English words

Equity- Justice, fairness, equity (stocks)

Inequity- injustice , unfairness

Iniquity- immoral or unfair behaviour, morally objectionable behaviour

Equinox- equal night

Equanimity- a calm state of mind

Equability- syn. Equanimity(a person of equable temperament

Equator- a line which divides earth into two equal parts

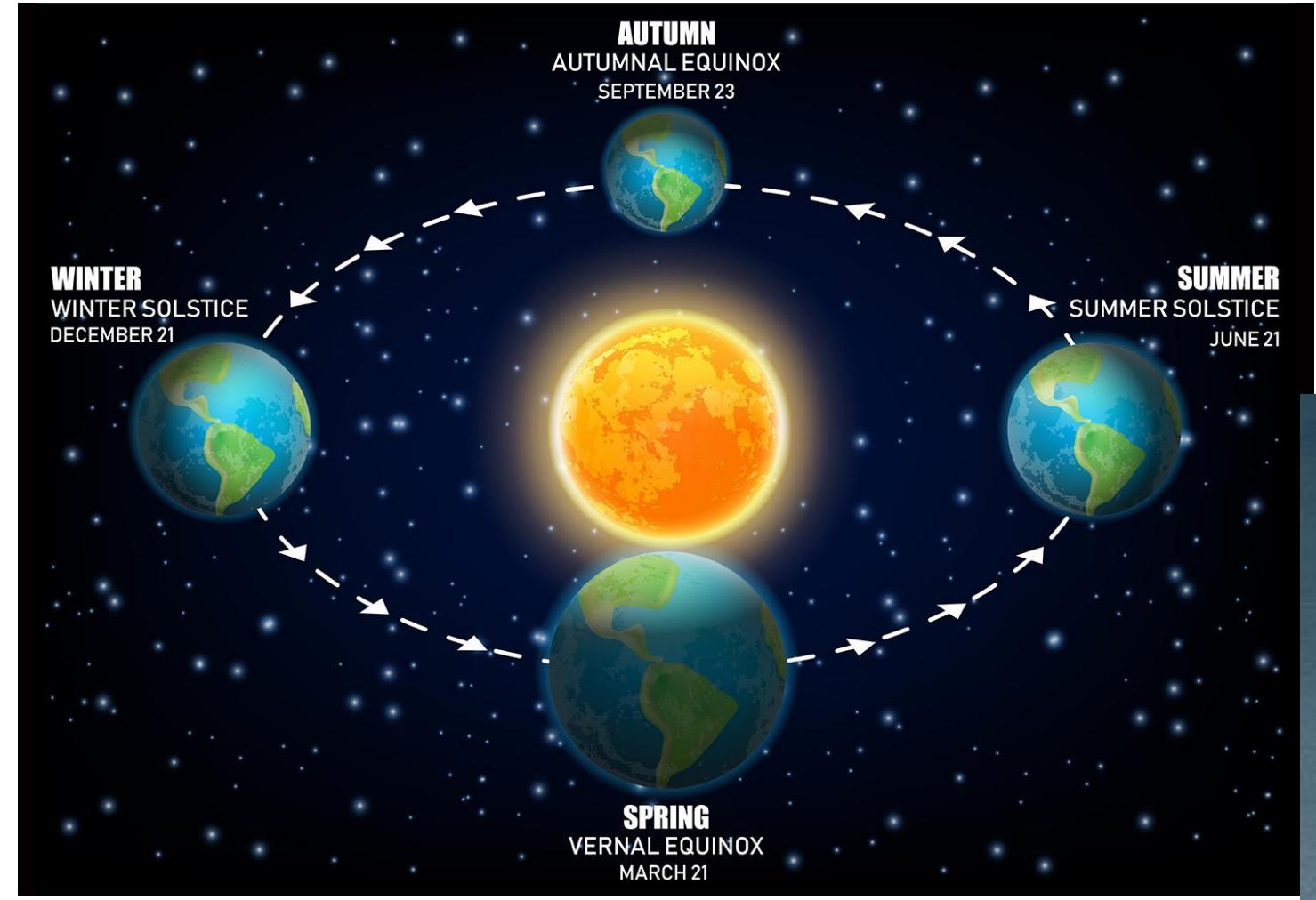
Equation- equality of two expressions

Equivalent- algebraic equation with identical solution

Equidistant- equally far from two or more places

Equilateral- triangle having all equal sides

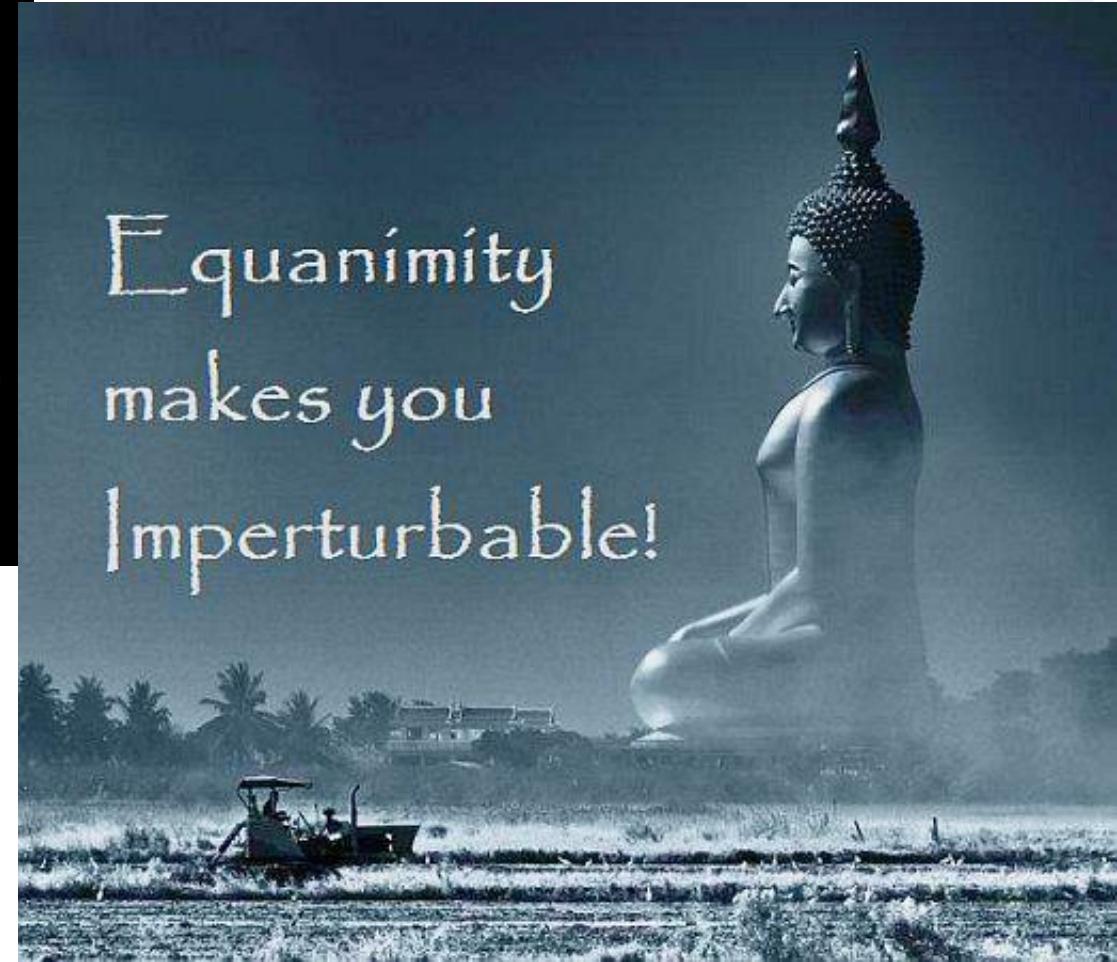




Equinox

Equanimity

Equanimity
makes you
Imperturbable!



Not to be confused with horses

Equestrian is someone on a horse, as pedestrian on foot.

Equestrienne is women on a horse

Equine is like a horse in appearance



Equivocal (Equal + vox,vocis(voice))

vociferous is carrying much voice, eg.- vociferous play of young children.

vocal – If you are vocal , you express yourself readily and freely.

Vocalize is to give voice to ('vocalize your anger, don't" hold it in !)



- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. equity | a) Time when night and day are of equal length. |
| 2. inequity | b) balance of mind; composure; calmness under trying circumstances |
| 3. iniquity | |
| 4. equinox | c) horseback rider |
| 5. nocturne | d) a horse |
| 6. equanimity | e) sinfulness; wickedness; immoral act; sin |
| 7. equilibrium | f) Unfairness, injustice |
| 8. equestrian | g) Tightrope walker |
| 9. equilibrist | h) Singer |
| 10. equine | i) Fairness, justice |
| 11. vocalist | j) Balance, especially between opposing forces |
| | k) Night music |

- 1. equitable** a) Descriptive of time when night and day are of equal length
- 2. inequitable** b) give voice to; sing
- 3. iniquitous** c) having equal sides
- 4. equinoctial** d) using, or referring to, the voice; freely expressing by voice
- 5. nocturnal** e) noisy, loud, clamorous
- 6. equitable** f) Calm, unruffled, even-tempered
- 7. equilateral** g) Fair, just
- 8. vociferous** h) Referring or pertaining to, or active at, night
- 9. vocal** i) Sinful, wicked, immoral
- 10. vocalize** j) Unfair, unjust

ANS : 1-g, 2-j, 3-i, 4-a, 5-h, 6-f, 7-c, 8-e, 9-d, 10-b



1. Is life always equitable? YES NO
2. Does the cynic expect more inequity than equity in life? YES NO
3. Do ethical people practice iniquity? YES NO
4. Does the equinox occur once a month? YES NO
5. Are nocturnal animals active at night? YES NO
6. If you generally preserve your equanimity, do you often get very excited? YES NO
7. Is it easy to maintain your equilibrium on icy ground? YES NO
8. Is equability the mark of a calm, even-tempered person? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- N, 4- N, 5- Y, 6-N, 7-N, 8-Y



9. Does an equilateral triangle have equal sides? YES NO

10. Is an equine a dog? YES NO

11. If you demand something vociferously, do you make a lot of noise? YES NO

12. If you are vocal, do you have difficulty expressing yourself?
YES NO

13. Is a vocalist the same as an instrumentalist? YES NO

Key: 9-Y , 10-N , 11- Y, 12- N, 13- N



Titillate comes from Latin verb meaning **tickle**

Titillate (literally sense) - you can titillate by gentle touches in strategic places

Titillate (figuratively sense) - you can titillate people , or their minds, fancies, palates (and this the more common use of the word) by charm , promises or in any other way your imagination can conceive.

Titillation has the added meaning of light sexual stimulation.



Compliment - flattery - adulation

Compliment is a pleasant and courteous expression of praise.

Flattery is stronger than compliment and often considered insincere.

Adulation is flattery and worship carried to an excessive, ridiculous degree.

Public figures & Non public figures both can receive adulation



Proscribe – Pro(before) + scribe (to write)

Proscribe means to **forbid**, commonly used for medical , religious, or legal prohibitions.

Doctor proscribes a food, drug, or activity that might prove harmful to the patient .

The Church proscribes or announce proscription against such activities as may harm public welfare.

The law proscribes behaviour detrimental to the public welfare.

Proscribe – Pro(before) + scribe (to write)

Scribe-	person who write copies of documents
scribble-	to write something quickly and carelessly
prescribe-	to say what medicine or treatment somebody should have
describe-	to write down about
subscribe-	to write one's name under an order
subway-	under path
script-	the written form of a play, film
manuscript –	a copy of book before it is printed(written by hand)
typescript –	typed copy of a document
Inscribe -	to write inside, to write words on something
postscript –	extra information added at the end of a letter

militis (latin) – soldier or fighting man

If something militates against you , it fights against you.
Militate is always followed by preposition against.

Militant – one who fight for reforms or one who fight for what he wants

Military and **militia** also have origin militis.

militia is a group of people who are not professional soldiers but who have had military training



bene (latin) – good

Benign – kindly , good natured ; benign judge

Benignant – kindly and benevolent

Benediction – the utterance of a blessing, especially at the end of a religious service.

Benevolent – helpful to others, kind

Beneficent – generous or doing good

Benefactor – a person who gives money or other help

Bonus – extra payment

infidel – one who does not have right faith or religion

Bona fide ,Benefit, Beneficiary



dict (latin) – to say

Predict – to tell beforehand

Dictate – say or read aloud

Dictator – Do as I say

Dictation – action of giving orders

Dictatorial – ruler of total power

Contradict – to say against

Addiction – compulsion to say yes

Dictaphone – Device to record sound

Factory – it is a place where things are made

Manufacture – to make things by hand

Volunteer & Volition based on root word Volvo-to wish

plac (latin) – to please

Placate – to please or pacify

Placable – Whose hostility can be changed into friendliness

Implacable – unyielding

Placid – you are calm , easygoing , undisturbed

Complacent – You are pleased with yourself, self satisfied

dono (latin) – to give

Condone – to forgive

Donate & Donation based on root word **dono** - to give



- 1. Adulatory** a) Aggressive; 'fighting'
- 2. prescriptive** b) of no great consequence
- 3. militant** c) bearing ill-will; wishing harm
- 4. malign** d) of the nature of curses
- 5. trivial** e) clumsy, awkward
- 6. maledictory** f) Worshipful, adoring
- 7. malevolent** g) Bad, harmful, hurtful
- 8. maladroit** h) Relating or pertaining to prohibitions

ANS : 1-f, 2-h, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-e

- 1. titillation** a) prohibition
2. adulation b) hatefulness; harmfulness
3. proscription c) clumsiness
4. militancy d) quality of wishing evil; ill-will
5. malignity e) prevention; fact or act of making unnecessary or of doing away with
6. malediction f) Worship; excessive flattery
7. maladroitness g) Vague feeling of bodily discomfort
8. obviation h) Pleasurable stimulation; tickling
9. malevolence i) a curse
10. malaise j) aggressiveness

ANS : 1-h, 2-f, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-i, 7-c, 8-e, 9-d, 10-g

1. Does a malignant look indicate kindly feelings ? YES NO
2. Is a cancer sometimes called a malignancy ? YES NO
3. Are trivialities important? YES NO
4. If your house is cluttered with trivia, are these objects of great value ? YES NO
5. Do people enjoy having maledictions hurled at them ? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- N, 4- N, 5- N



6. Is a maleficent act likely to cause harm or hurt? YES NO

7. Does maladroitness show skill? YES NO

8. Is a malefactor a wrongdoer ? YES NO

9. Does an adulatory attitude show exaggerated admiration ? YES NO

10. Is militancy the same as passiveness ? YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10- N



- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. benign | a) Wishing good things (for another) ; well disposed |
| 2. benedictory | b) domineering; giving orders in a manner permitting no refusal |
| 3. benevolent | c) not to be soothed or pacified, unyielding to pity or entreaty |
| 4. Bona fide | d) tending , or intended ,to pacify, to soothe, or to change hostility to friendliness |
| 5. dictatorial | e) kindly , good natured , not cancerous |
| 6. placatory | f) Calm, unruffled , undisturbed |
| 7. implacable | g) Self satisfied, smug |
| 8. placid | h) Of the nature of , or relating to, blessings |
| 9. complacent | i) In good faith; sincere; validNight music |

ANS : 1-e, 2-h, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-f, 9-g

- 1. **benevolence** a) Recipient of money, kindness, etc.
 b) Free will
- 2. **benefaction** c) act of overlooking, or of forgiving, an offence or transgression
- 3. **beneficiary** d) faithfulness
- 4. **infidelity** e) self-satisfaction; smugness
- 5. **volition** f) calmness
- 6. **placation** g) Act of pacifying or of turning hostility or anger into friendly feelings
- 7. **fidelity** h) Attitude of wishing good things for another
- 8. **condonation** i) Faithlessness
- 9. **placidity** j) Good deed; act of charity or kindness
- 10. **complacency**

ANS : 1-h, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-g, 7-d, 8-c, 9-f, 10-e



1. Are benedictions given in houses of worship? YES NO
2. Is it pleasant to be the recipient of a beneficent act? YES NO
3. Are kind people benevolent? YES NO
4. Do placatory gestures often heal wounds and soothe disgruntled friends? YES NO
5. Are some unambitious people complacent? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- Y , 3- Y, 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Does benignity show malice? YES NO
7. Is a benefaction an act of philanthropy? YES NO
8. Is an implacable foe of corruption likely to condone corrupt acts?
YES NO
9. Is a bona fide offer made insincerely? YES NO
10. Does a benignant attitude indicate hostility? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-N



SESSION : 24-27
How to talk about
various speech habits



taciturn

There are some people who just don't like to talk . These people like neither to talk nor to listen – they act as if conversation is a bore, even a painful waste of time. You try to engage them but lastly you find a vacant stare or an impatient silence. Finally in frustration you give up thinking , Do they hate people ?

Tending not to speak very much in a unfriendly way.



laconic

Saying little , meaning much



garrulous

Much talk , little sense

GARRULOUS

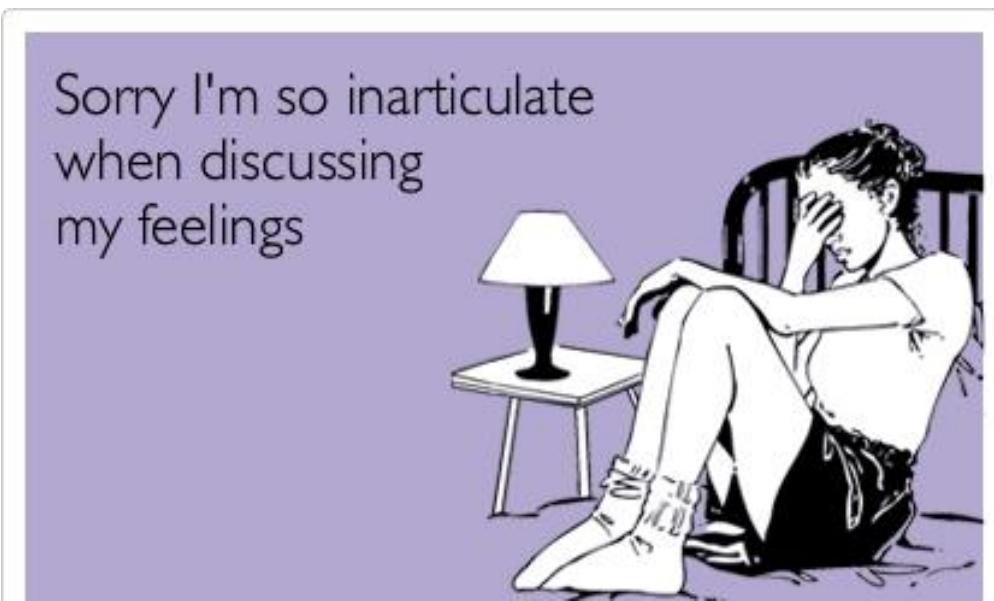
Talk as much
as this?
Keep on
rambling
non-stop?
Well, in that
case, you are
GARRULOUS
by nature.



inarticulate

When the words won't come ?

Under the pressure of some strong emotion – fear, rage, anger , for example – people may find it difficult , or even impossible , to utter words , to get their feelings unjumbled and untangled enough to form understandable sentences. They undoubtedly have a lot they want to say, but the best they can do is splutter !



banal

Unoriginal

Some people are completely lacking in originality and imagination and their talk shows it. Everything they say is trite, hackneyed, commonplace , humourless – their speech patterns are full of cliches and stereotypes., their phraseology is without sparkle.

EK DUM BASIC

Banal

किस FILM की कहानी आपको BANAL लगी?



verbose

Words, words, words !

They talk and talk and talk – it's not so much the quantity you object to as the repetitiousness. They phrase , rephrase and rephrase their thoughts – using far more words than necessary, until your only thought is how to escape, or maybe how to die.



voluble

Words in quick succession !

They are rapid fluent talkers, the words seeming to roll off their tongues with such ease and lack of effort , and sometimes with such copiousness, that you listen with amazement.



cogent

Words that convince

They express their ideas persuasively, forcefully , brilliantly, and in a way that calls for wholehearted assent and agreement from an intelligent listener.



vociferous

The sound and the fury

Their talk is loud , noisy, clamorous , vehement. What may be lacking in content is compensated for in force and loudness.



VOCIFEROUS

loquacious

Quantity

They talk a great deal – a very great deal . They may be voluble , vociferous, garrulous, verbose, but never inarticulate, taciturn or laconic. No matter. It's the quantity and continuity that are most conspicuous.



Adjective

Quality

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. taciturn | Silence , unresponsiveness |
| 2. laconic | Economy, brevity, meaningfulness |
| 3. inarticulate | awkwardness , spluttering , incoherence |
| 4. garrulous | Rambling chatter |
| 5. banal | Hackneyed, unoriginal phraseology |
| 6. verbose | Wordiness, repetitiousness |
| 7. voluble | Fluency, rapidity |
| 8. cogent | Logic, clarity,persuasiveness |
| 9. vociferous | Noise, vehemence |
| 10. loquacious | talkativeness |



MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. taciturn | a) Chattering meaninglessly |
| 2. laconic | b) wordy |
| 3. inarticulate | c) trite, hackneyed, unoriginal |
| 4. garrulous | d) fluent and rapid |
| 5. banal | e) noisy, loud |
| 6. verbose | f) Spluttering unintelligibly |
| 7. voluble | g) talkative |
| 8. cogent | h) Brilliantly compelling, persuasive |
| 9. vociferous | i) Unwilling to engage in conversation |
| 10. loquacious | j) Using few words packed with meaning |

ANS : 1-i, 2-j, 3-f, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-d, 8-h, 9-e, 10-g



1. Do taciturn people usually make others feel comfortable and welcome? YES NO

2. Does a laconic speaker use more words than necessary? YES NO

3. Does rage make some people inarticulate? YES NO

4. Is it interesting to listen to garrulous old men? YES NO

5. Do banal speakers show a great deal of originality? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- Y, 4- N, 5- N



6. Is verbose a complimentary term? YES NO

7. Is it easy to be voluble when you don't know the subject you are talking about? YES NO

8. Do unintelligent people usually make cogent statements? YES NO

9. Is a vociferous demand ordinarily made by a shy, quiet person? YES NO

10. Do loquacious people spend more time talking than listening? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y



Taciturn came from ‘**taceo**’ – to be silent

Synonym : silent, uncommunicative, reticent, reserved, secretive, tight – lipped and close mouthed.

Office example where two workers have tacit agreement.

Reticent is the person who prefers to keep silent whether out of shyness, embarrassment, or fear of revealing what should not be revealed.



Loquacious came from ‘**loquor**’ – to speak

Loquacious people love to talk . When you characterize such people, is that you wish they would pause for breath once in a while so that you can have your turn.

1. **Soliloquy** – a speech to oneself

2. **Ventriloquist (ventris-belly)** –

The art of speaking from the belly



3. **colloquial (col-together)** – informal language suitable for everyday conversation

4. **circumlocution (circum-round)** – talking in roundabout or indirect

1. **taciturnity** a) Unwillingness to talk, out of fear, shyness, reserve, etc.
2. **tacitness** b) Talking, or a speech, ‘to oneself’
3. **reticence** c) art of throwing one’s voice
4. **loquacity** d) unwillingness to engage in conversation
5. **soliloquy** e) informal expression used in everyday conversation
6. **ventriloquism** f) State of being understood though not actually expressed
7. **colloquialism** g) A talking around; method of talking indirectly or in a roundabout way
8. **circumlocution** h) talkativeness

ANS : 1-d, 2-f, 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e, 8-g



1. A tacit understanding is put into words. YES NO
2. Reticent people generally overfriendly . YES NO
3. A soliloquist expresses his thoughts aloud. YES NO
4. A ventriloquial performance on stage involves a dummy who appears to be talking. YES NO
5. A colloquial style of writing is formal. YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- Y, 4- Y, 5- N



6. Circumlocutory speech is direct and forthright. YES NO

7. Inarticulate people are generally given to loquaciousness. YES NO

8. A soliloquy is a dialogue. YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-N



Laconia derived from ‘laconic’-pithy, concise, economical in the use of words

In ancient Sparta , originally known as Laconia , the citizens were long-suffering , hard-bitten, stoical , military minded and noted for their economy of speech. When Philip of Macedonia was storming the gates of Sparta (or laconia) , he sent a message to the besieged king saying: “ If we capture your city we will burn it to the ground.” A one word answer came back , ‘if’ which made Philip speechless.



Cogent derived from ‘cogo’- to drive together, compel, force

Cogent is a term of admiration. A cogent argument is well put, convincing, hardly short of brilliant . Cogency shows a keen mind, an ability to think clearly and logically. A cogent argument compels acceptance because of its logic, its persuasiveness, its appeal to one's sense of reason.



'loquor'- to speak

Loquacity, soliloquy, ventriloquism, colloquialism , circumlocution .

Eloquent-(ex+loqy)- etymologically speaks out is vividly expressive, fluent , forceful or persuasive in language.

Magniloquent -(magnus-large+loqy)- using high flown or bombastic language

Grandiloquent -using long, complicated or formal words in speech or writing in order to impress people, attract attention or sound important

Voluble comes from ‘volvo**’- to roll**

Voluble person speaks word effortlessly ,words roll out of his mouth.

- 1. Revolve – roll again and again**
- 2. Revolver – a wheel gun**
- 3. Revolution – one complete rolling**
- 4. involve – etymologically roll in(I didn’t want to get involved)**
- 5. evolve – etymologically roll out, to unfold**



'magnus'- large

You have recently seen the word magniloquent.
There are many other words on same root like -

- 1. Magnanimous** – big hearted, generous, forgiving
- 2. Magnate** – a person of great power or influence, a business magnate
- 3. Magnify** – to make larger, or make seem larger(magnus + faceo-to make)
- 4. Magnificent** – extremely impressive and attractive
- 5. Magnitude**– magnus+ suffix –tude as in fortitude, multitude, gratitude{the great size or importance of something}



6. **Magnum** – as a champagne or wine, a large bottle, generally twice the size of standard bottle.

7. **Magnum opus** – etymologically a big work , actually the greatest work, or masterpiece of an artist

Latin ‘opus’- work

8. **opera** – ‘a number of works’ actually a musical drama containing music and other forms of singing.

9. **Operate-** to work

10. **Cooperate-** to work with somebody

11. **Operator-** one that operates



'verbam'- word

A verb is important word in a sentence.

- 1. Verbatim** – word for word
- 2. Verbal** – oral or spoken (verbal agreement means oral)
- 3. Verbiage** – excessively lengthy or technical speech

1. **laconicity** a) Floweriness, pompousness, or elegance in speech
2. **eloquence** b) Incessant chatter with little meaning
3. **magniloquence** c) big wheel; important or influential person
4. **verbosity** d) great artistic work; masterpiece
5. **Volubility** e) a gradual unfolding or development; 'a rolling out'
6. **garrulity** f) 'a rolling round'; radical change; political upheaval
7. **Magnum opus** g) Great economy in speech
8. **magnate** h) Fluency, ease, and/or rapidity of speech
9. **revolution** i) Great, artistic, or emotional expressiveness
10. **evolution** j) wordiness
11. **cogency** k) Persuasiveness through logic; keen-mindedness in reasoning

ANS : 1-g, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-h, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-f, 10-e, 11-k

- 1. **laconism** a) Word for word
- 2. **verbiage** b) To put into words
- 3. **verbalize** c) causing, or resulting from, radical change; new and totally different
- 4. **verbal**
- 5. **verbatim** d) resulting or developing gradually from (something)
- 6. **revolutionary** e) expressive; emotionally moving
- 7. **evolutionary** f) Pithiness or economy of expression; word or phrase packed with meaning
- 8. **grandiloquent** g) Big-hearted; generous, forgiving
- 9. **eloquent** h) Referring or pertaining to, or involving, words; oral, rather than written
- 10. **magnanimous** i) Using flowery, elegant, or impressive phraseology
- j) Wordiness; style or manner of using words; type of words

ANS : 1-f, 2-j, 3-b, 4-h, 5-a, 6-c, 7-d, 8-i, 9-e, 10-g

1. Is laconicism characteristic of a verbose speaker? YES NO

2. Does a magniloquent speaker use short, simple words? YES NO

3. Does a frog evolve from a tadpole? YES NO

4. Is an eloquent speaker interesting to listen to? YES NO

5. Do verbose people use a lot of verbiage? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- Y, 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Is volubility characteristic of an inarticulate person? YES NO
7. Does verbosity show a careful and economical use of words? YES NO
8. Is a verbal person usually inarticulate? YES NO
9. Is a magnum opus one of the lesser works of a writer, artist, or composer? YES NO
10. Is a magnanimous person selfish and petty-minded? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-N, 9-N, 10-N

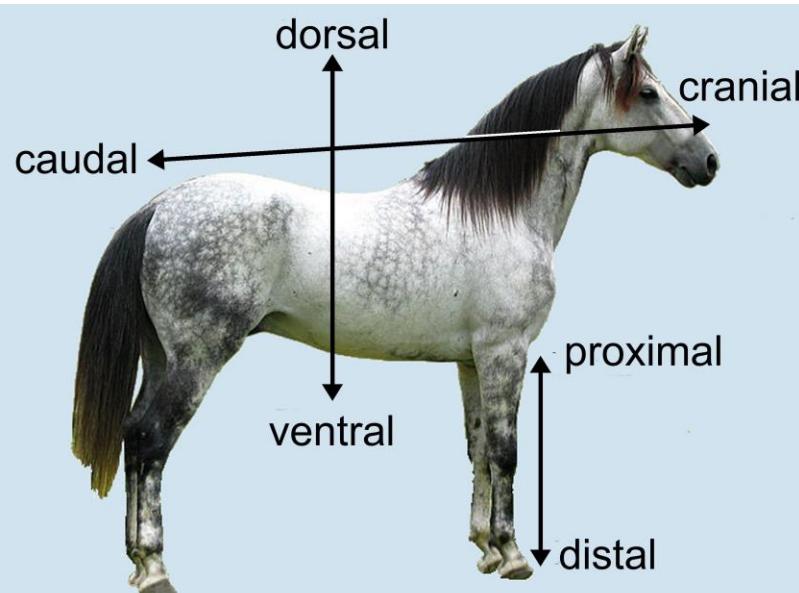


'ventral'- belly

As we have studied ventriloquist (talk from belly)

1. **Ventral side** – belly side

2. **Ventricle** – hollow organ (heart lower chambers which receives blood from upper chambers called auricles).



Words

circle

vehicle

uncle

adj

circular

vehicular

avuncular

Avuncular – like uncle, kind hearted, helpful, friendly

If ventral is front or belly side, then obviously there will be back side also . Yes there is back side also which is called dorsal(latin dorsum means back).

endorse – if you endorse a cheque , then you sign on its back side. If you endorse a plan , you back it means you support .



To sleep or not to sleep

Somniferous – bringing sleep (a somniferous lecture is sleep inducing)

Insomnia – abnormal inability to fall asleep

Somnolent – sleepy , drowsy

Ambulatory patient – well enough to walk

Perambulator often called pram– baby walker

Amble – to walk aimlessly

Ambulance – special vehicle having medical facility

Preamble – introduction to book, speech etc.

Soporific – sleeping pill, lecture also which induces sleep



1. **Ventral**
 2. **dorsal**
 3. **somniferous**
 4. **insomniac**
 5. **sonnolent**
 6. **somnambulistic**
 7. **ambulatory**
 8. **articulate**
 9. **ventricular,
auricular**
 10. **avuncular**
- a) Unable to fall asleep
 - b) Pertaining to sleepwalking
 - c) drowsy
 - d) Able to walk, after being bedridden
 - e) verbal, vocal
 - f) Like an uncle; kindly; protective
 - g) Pertaining to one of the chambers of the heart
 - h) Referring to the front or belly side
 - i) Sleep-inducing
 - j) Referring to the back side

ANS : 1-h, 2-j, 3-i, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-d, 8-e, 9-g, 10-f



1. **Ventricle, auricle** a) Inability to fall asleep
2. **endorsement** b) sleepwalking
3. **vociferousness** c) introduction; preliminary or introductory occurrence
4. **insomnia** d) incoherence; spluttering ; inability to get words out
5. **somnolence** e) Chamber of the heart
6. **somnambulism** f) Sleeping pill
7. **perambulator** g) Support; approval
8. **preamble** h) Lack of originality ; lack of imagination
9. **soporific** i) drowsiness
10. **inarticulateness** j) Baby carriage
11. **banality** k) Loudness; clamorousness

ANS : 1-e, 2-g, 3-k, 4-a, 5-i, 6-b, 7-j, 8-c, 9-f, 10-d,11-h



1. **endorse** a) One who cannot fall asleep
2. **vociferate** b) sleepwalker
3. **insomniac** c) walk aimlessly
4. **somnolency** d) Stroll through; walk around
5. **somnambulist** e) To sign on the back ; support ; approve of
6. **perambulate** f) drowsiness
7. **amble** g) Say loudly and with great vehemence
8. **soporific** h) Causing sleep
9. **insomniac** i) Wakeful ; unable to fall asleep

ANS : 1-e, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-d, 7-c, 8-h, 9-i

1. Does an insomniac often need a soporific? YES NO
2. Does a somnambulist always stay in bed when asleep? YES NO
3. Are ambulatory patients bedridden? YES NO
4. Does a preamble come after another event ? YES NO
5. Are articulate people verbal ? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- N , 3- N , 4- N, 5- Y



6. Does banality show creativeness ? YES NO
7. Does an avuncular attitude indicate affection and protectiveness ? YES NO
8. Is vociferation habitual with quite, shy people ? YES NO
9. Is a somnolent person wide awake ? YES NO
10. Is a somniferous speaker stimulating and exciting ? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-N



SESSION : 28-31

How to insult your enemies



martinet

You make everyone toe the line – right down to the last centimetre. You exact blind, unquestioning obedience; demand the strictest conformity to rules, however arbitrary or tyrannical; and will not tolerate the slightest deviation from your orders. You are, in short , the very epitome of the army drill sergeant. (a strict disciplinarian)

You are a martinet.

Sycophant

You're a complete hypocrite. All your servile attention and unceasing adulation spring from your own selfish desires to get ahead, not out of any sincere admiration. You cultivate people of power or property so that you can curry favour at the opportune moment

You are a sycophant.

SYCOPHANT



Dilettante

You engage superficially in pursuit of one of the fine arts- painting, writing , sculpturing, composing etc. you do this largely for your own amusement and not to achieve any professional competence; nor are you at all interested in monetary rewards. Your artistic efforts are simply a means of passing time pleasantly.

You are a dilettante.



virago

You are loud-mouthed , shrewish, turbulent women; you're quarrelsome and aggressive , possessing none of those gentle and tender qualities stereotypically associated with femininity. You're strong-minded, unyielding, sharp-tongued, and dangerous. You can curse like a stevedore and yell like a fishwife- and often do.

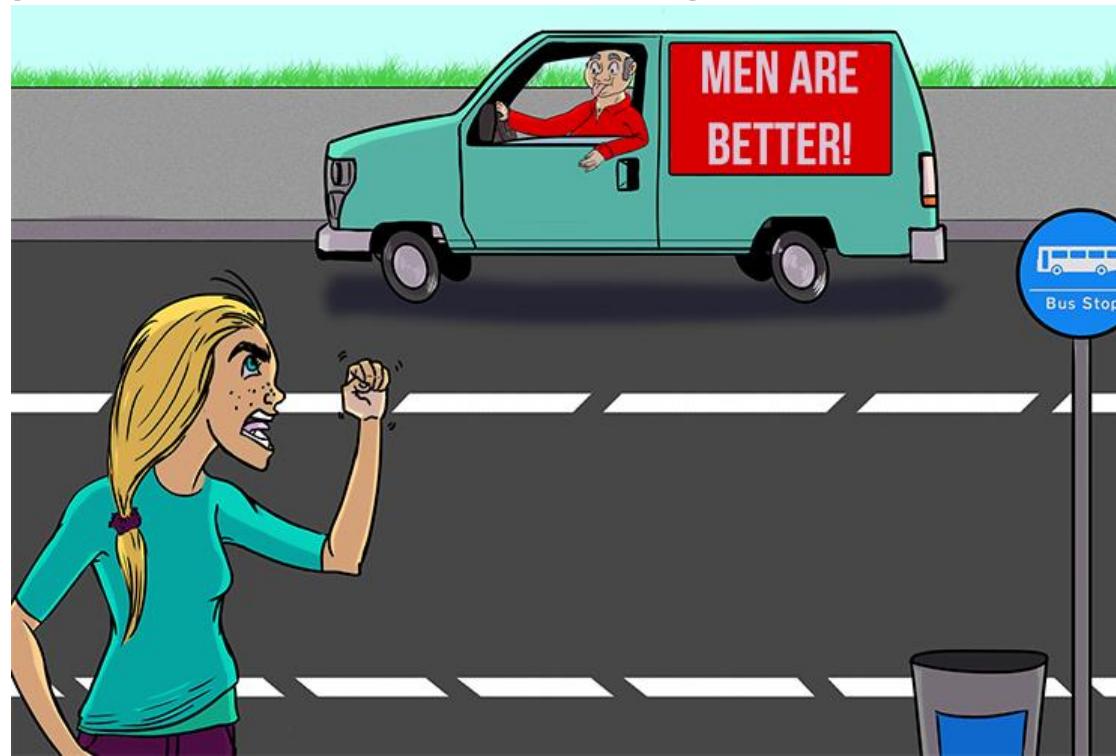
You are a virago.



chauvinist

You are superpatriot. You feel your religion is far superior to any other. Your political party is the only honest one. Your car is best and gives more fun to drive. In short , you are exaggeratedly, aggressively, absurdly, and excessively devoted to your own affiliations.

You are a chauvinist.



monomaniac

Fanatic ! You have one track mind. You have such an excessive, all-inclusive zeal for one thing (and it may be your business, your profession, your husband or wife, your children, your stomach, your money, or whatever) that your obsession is almost absurd.

You are monomaniac.

Iconoclast

Attacker ! You are violently against established beliefs, revered traditions, cherished customs- such , you say , stand in the way of reform and progress and are always based on superstition and irrationality. Religion, family , marriage, ethics – you weren't there when these were started and you're not going to conform simply because most unthinking people do.

You are iconoclast.



atheist

Sceptic ! There is no God- that's your position and you're not going to budge from it.

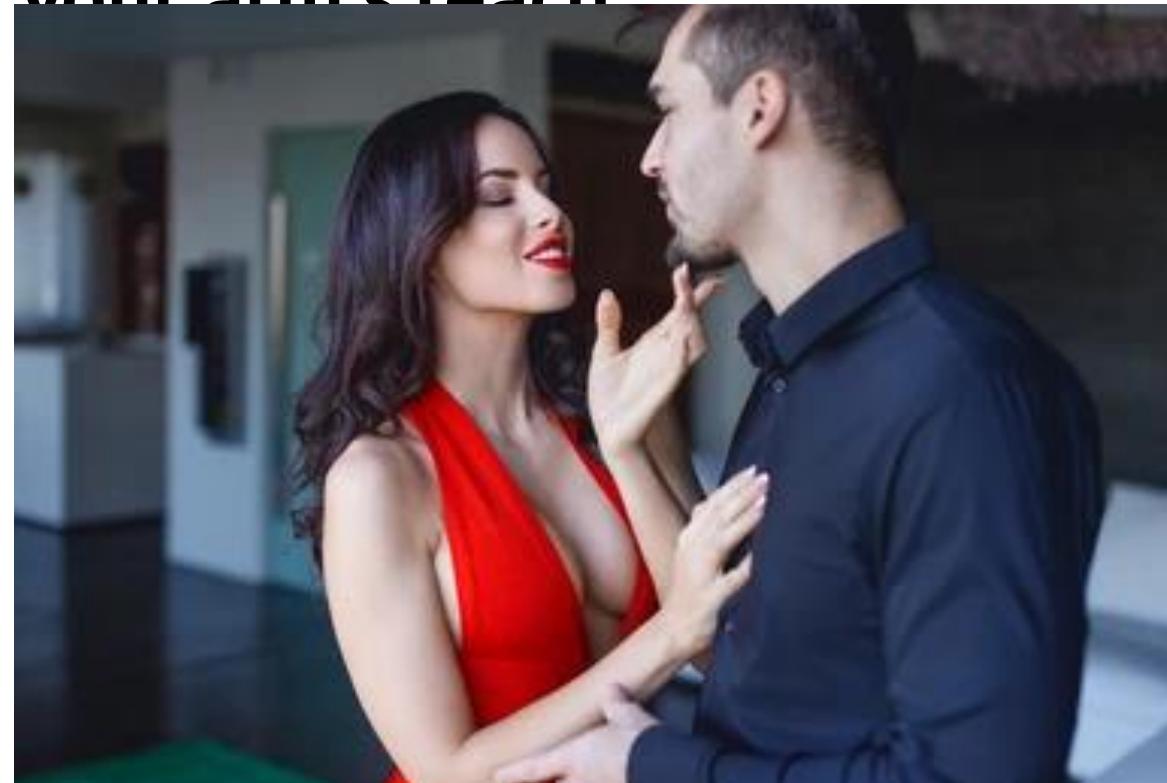
You are an atheist.



lecher

Self-indulger ! You are as a male, lascivious, libidinous, lustful , lewd, wanton, immoral but more important, you promiscuously attempt to satisfy (and are often successful in so doing) your sexual desires with any woman within your arm's reach

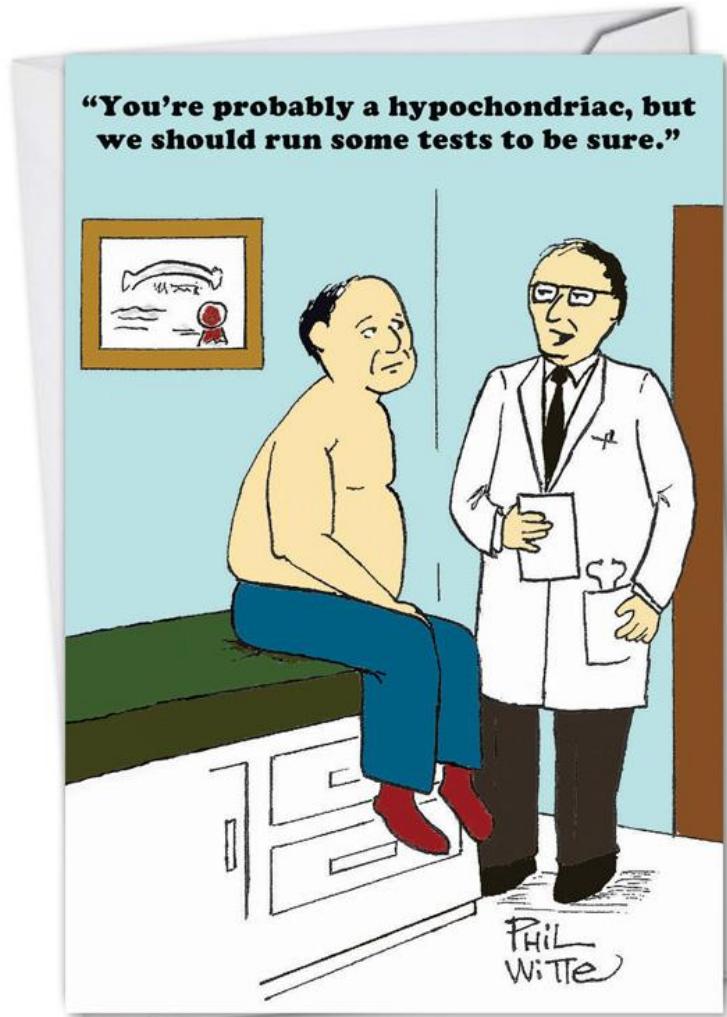
You are a lecher.



hypochondriac

Worrier ! You are always :
cause for your ailments. Y
tests show a healthy sto
cardiogram fails to show
caused by a rapidly growin
wrong. Perhaps tensions,
taking the form of simula

You are a hypochondriac.



can find an organic
ers, though medical
palpitations, but a
our headaches are
– rays show nothing
eed for attention is

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. martinet | a) superficiality |
| 2. sycophant | b) patriotism |
| 3. dilettante | c) godlessness |
| 4. virago | d) Single-mindedness |
| 5. chauvinist | e) antitradition |
| 6. monomaniac | f) sex |
| 7. iconoclast | g) illness |
| 8. atheist | h) discipline |
| 9. lecher | i) Turbulence |
| 10. hypochondriac | j) flattery |

ANS : 1-h, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-d, 7-e, 8-c, 9-f, 10-g



1. Does a martinet condone carelessness and neglect of duty?

YES NO

2. Is a sycophant a sincere person?

YES NO

3. Is a dilettante a hard worker ?

YES NO

4. Is a virago sweet and gentle ?

YES NO

5. Is a chauvinist modest and self effacing ?

YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- N , 4- N, 5- N



6. Does a monomaniac have a one-track mind ?	YES	NO
7. Does an iconoclast scoff at tradition?	YES	NO
8. Does an atheist believe in God?	YES	NO
9. Is a lecher misogynous?	YES	NO
10. Does a hypochondriac have a lively imagination?	YES	NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y



Jean Martinet was the Inspector – General of Infantry and a more fanatic drill master , France had never seen. The word is always used in **derogatory** sense .

Secretary may call his boss **martinet**.



Sycophant came from Greeks.

sykon-fig, phanein- to show (a fig shower)

Diaphanous also came from Greeks.

dia-through, phanein- to show

The word is often applied to female garments – nightgowns , negligees etc.

Diaphanous



Dilettante is from the Italian verb **dilettare**, to delight.

Dilettante people do things for amusement
(painting, writing, musical instruments etc.)



Tyro is different from **dilettante**.

A Tyro may have ambitions but beginner or inexperienced.



EK DUM BASIC

Virtuoso is person who has consummated the skill, specially music.



Virago came from latin word for man ‘vir’

A virago is generally masculine in personality(aggressive, loud-mouthed)

Termagant and **harridan** are words with same uncomplimentary meaning as virago .



Nicolas Chauvin, soldier of the French Empire , so vociferously and unceasingly aired his veneration of Napoleon. Therefore, an exaggerated and blatant patriot was known as chauvinist.



To be **patriotic** is to be normally proud of , and devoted to, one's country- to be **chauvinistic** is to exaggerate such pride and devotion to an obnoxious degree.

Latin **Pater,Patris** – father; so patriotic is one's fatherland.

1. **Patrimony** – inheritance from one's father
2. **Patronymic** (pater+onyma-name) – a name derived from father
3. **Synonym** (syn-same+onyma-name) – same name or meaning
4. **Antonym** (Ant-against+onyma-name) – opposite meaning
5. **Homonym** more often **Homophone** (Homo-same+phone-sound)
– Sound same but diff. meaning
6. **Paternity** – fatherhood, the fact of being a father of child
(Paternity case)
7. **Patriarch** (pater+archein-to rule) – ruled by father(man) eg.
Patriarchal society



Latin **Pater,Patris** – father; so patriotic is one's fatherland.

8. **Patricide** – killing of father

9. **patron** – a person who gives money and support to artists, writers and musicians

10. **padre** – the title of a priest or chaplain in some countries.

Latin **Mater,Matris** – mother

1. **Matriarch** – the mother ruler (female ruler) eg. Queen Victoria was a matriarch.
2. **Maternity** – motherhood
3. **Maternal** – motherly
4. **Matron** – an older women, one sufficiently mature to be a mother.
5. **Alma mater (soul mother)** – the school or college which one attended
6. **Matrimony** – marriage
7. **Matricide** - killing of one's mother



Latin **cadeo , cide** – killing

1. **Suicide** – killing of self
2. **fratricide** – killing of brother
3. **sororicide** – killing of sister
4. **homicide** – killing of human beings
5. **Regicide** – killing of king
6. **uxoricide** – killing of wife
7. **mariticide** – killing of husband
8. **Infanticide** – killing of newborn child
9. **Genocide** – killing of whole race or nation
10. **Parricide** – killing of either or both parents



1. **sycophancy** a) Murder of one's father
2. **dilettantism** b) Excessive patriotism
3. **chauvinism** c) murder of one's king
4. **patrimony** d) Inheritance from one's father
5. **patricide** e) Murder of one's sister
6. **matricide** f) Murder of one's brother
7. **fratricide** g) Murder of a person
8. **sororicide** h) toadying
9. **homicide** i) Murder of one's mother
10. **regicide** j) dabbling

ANS : 1-h, 2-j, 3-b, 4-d, 5-a, 6-i, 7-f, 8-e, 9-g, 10-c



1. **uxoricide** a) marriage
2. **infanticide** b) Killing of one's child
3. **genocide** c) fatherhood
4. **matrimony** d) Mother-ruler
5. **matriarch** e) Killing of one's wife
6. **maternity** f) Older woman
7. **matron** g) One's school or college
8. **Alma mater** h) motherhood
9. **paternity** i) Old man in governing position
10. **patriarch** j) Killing of whole groups of people

ANS : 1-e, 2-b, 3-j, 4-a, 5-d, 6-h, 7-f, 8-g, 9-c, 10-i



1. **parricide** a) Catering to people of power or position
2. **patronymic** b) Name from father
3. **chauvinistic** c) dabblers
4. **sycophantic** d) An accomplished musician
5. **diaphanous** e) Filmy, gauzy
6. **dilettanti** f) Blatantly overpatriotic
7. **tyro** g) Loud-mouthed women
8. **virtuoso** h) A beginner
9. **termagant** i) Killing of either or both parents

ANS : 1-i, 2-b, 3-f, 4-a, 5-e, 6-c, 7-h, 8-d, 9-g



1. **synonyms**
2. **antonyms**
3. **homonyms**
4. **paternalism**
5. **suicide**
6. **maricide**
7. **martinetish**
8. **dilettantish**
9. **paternal**
10. **matronly**

- a) System in which those in power have a father-child relationship with subordinates
- b) like a strict disciplinarian
- c) Self-killing
- d) fatherly
- e) Referring to, or like, those who 'play at' an art
- f) Words that sound alike but are spelt differently and have unrelated meanings
- g) Words of similar meaning
- h) Referring to, or like, an older woman
- i) Husband- killing
- j) Words of opposite meaning

ANS : 1-g, 2-j, 3-f, 4-a, 5-c, 6-i, 7-b, 8-e, 9-d, 10-h



1. **harridan** a) motherly
2. **homophones** b) Similar in meaning
3. **maternal** c) referring to a system in which older men are in power
4. **matrimonial** d) The same in sound but not in spelling or meaning
5. **synonymous** e) Likely to kill; referring to the killing of a person
6. **antonymous** f) Referring to a system in which older women are in power
7. **homonymous** g) virago
8. **patriarchal** h) Opposite in meaning
9. **matriarchal** i) Referring to marriage
10. **homicidal** j) Words that sound the same

ANS : 1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-h, 7-d, 8-c, 9-f, 10-e



1. Does a sycophantic attitude show sincere admiration ?

YES NO

2. Is a diaphanous gown revealing ?

YES NO

3. Does dilettantism show firmness and tenacity ?

YES NO

4. Is a tyro particularly skilful?

YES NO

5. Is a violin virtuoso an accomplished musician ?

YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- Y , 3- N , 4- N, 5- Y



6. Is a termagant a pleasant person ? YES NO
7. Does chauvinism show modesty ? YES NO
8. Does a substantial patrimony obviate financial insecurity ? YES NO
9. If you know a person's patronymic can you deduce his father's name? YES NO
10. Is a patriarch a male ? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10-Y



11. Does a matriarch have a good deal of power ? YES NO
12. Does fratricide mean murder of one's sister ? YES NO
13. Do dictators and tyrants sometimes commit genocide ? YES NO
14. Are an uxoricidal husband and his mariticial wife likely to have a peaceful and affectionate marriage ? YES NO

Key: 11-Y, 12-N, 13-Y, 14-N



Frater , brother; **soror**, sister; **uxor**, wife; and **maritus**, husband (these roots are the source of a number of additional English words :

1. to **fraternize** – etymologically , to have a brotherly relationship.
Eg. Members of faculty often fraternized after school hours.
2. **fraternal** – brotherly ; connected with the relationship that exists between brothers; like a brother
3. **fraternity** – a brotherhood or guild ; eg. Medical fraternity

the feeling of friendship and support between people in the same group

एक ही वर्ग के लोगों के बीच परस्पर मैत्री और सहायता की भावना; भाईचारा, भ्रातृभाव, बंधुता

Frater , brother; **soror**, sister; **uxor**, wife; and **maritus**, husband (these roots are the source of a number of additional English words :

4. **sorority** – a women's organization, especially one in an American school or college; or any women's social club
5. **uxorious** – having or showing a great or excessive fondness for one's wife.
6. **uxorial** – relating to wife



Frater , brother; **soror**, sister; **uxor**, wife; and **maritus**, husband (these roots are the source of a number of additional English words :

7. **marital** – etymologically , pertaining or referring to, or characteristic of, a husband; but the meaning has changed to include the relationship of both husband and wife; marital duties, obligations , privileges, arguments etc.
8. **Extra marital** – etymologically , outside the marriage; extramarital affairs.
9. **Pre marital** – etymologically , before marriage; premarital agreement, premarital sex.



Rex, regis , is Latin for king. Dogs are often named Rex to fool them into thinking they are kings rather than slaves. **Regal** is royal or fit for a king, hence magnificent. Regal mansion, Regal reception etc.

Regalia , plural noun, designated the emblems or insignia or dress of a king, and now refers to any impressively formal clothes; or more commonly to the decorations , insignia or uniform of a rank, position, office , social club, etc.

the five star general appeared in full regalia.

Madness, of all shorts.

The monomaniac develops an abnormal obsession in respect to one particular thing. (Greek monos, one ; mania – madness)

- 1. Dipsomania –** (Greek dipsa- thirst) morbid compulsion to keep on absorbing alcohol



Madness, of all shorts.

2. **Kleptomania** – (Greek klepte- thief) morbid compulsion to steal not from any economic motive, but simply the urge to take another's possessions is irresistible .



Madness, of all shorts.

3. **Pyromania** – (Greek pyro- fire) morbid compulsion to start fires. Pyromania should not be confused with **incendiarism** , which is the malicious and deliberate burning of another's property, and is not az compulsive need to see the flames and enjoy the thrill of the heat and the smoke . Some pyromaniacs join volunteer fire companies, often heroically putting out the very blaze they themselves have started . Incendiarism on Latin incendo, incensus, to set fire; arson on Latin **ardo** , **arsus**, to burn.



Madness, of all shorts.

4. Megalomania – (Greek *megas*, great, big, large, plus *mania*) morbid delusions of grandeur, power, importance, godliness, etc.



Madness, of all shorts.

5. **Nymphomania** – (Greek **nymphe**, bride, plus **mania**) morbid incessant ,un-controllable and intense desire, on the part of a **female**. For sexual intercourse
6. **Satyromania** – (satyros for Greek god notorious for lechery , plus **mania**) morbid incessant ,un-controllable and intense desire, on the part of a **male**. For sexual intercourse

Now Phobias, of all shorts.

- 1. Claustrophobia – (Greek *claustrum*, enclosed spaces; plus phobia-fear) morbid dread/fear of enclosed spaces**
- 2. Agoraphobia – (Greek *agora*-market place; plus phobia-fear) morbid dread/fear of open fields, large public buildings , airport terminals , etc.**
- 3. Acrophobia – (Greek *akros*-highest; plus phobia-fear) morbid dread of high places . The victims of this fear will not climb ladders or trees , or stand on top of furniture. They refuse to go onto the roof of a building or look out the window of one of the higher floors .**



Agoraphobia



Claustrophobia



EK DUM BASIC

1. **fraternize**
 - a) Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a wife
2. **fraternal**
 - b) Out side of marriage
3. **sorority**
 - c) Kingly, royal; splendid, stately, magnificent, etc.
4. **uxorious**
 - d) Referring to marriage
5. **uxorial**
 - e) Before marriage
6. **marital**
 - f) socialize
7. **extramarital**
 - g) Excessively indulgent to, or doting on, one's wife
8. **premarital**
 - h) brotherly
9. **regal**
 - i) badges, insignia, dress, etc. of rank or office
10. **regalia**
 - j) sisterhood

ANS : 1-f, 2-h, 3-j, 4-g, 5-a, 6-d, 7-b, 8-e, 9-c, 10-i



- 1. **monomania** a) Obsession for alcohol
- 2. **dipsomania** b) Obsession for starting fires
- 3. **kleptomania** c) obsession in one area
- 4. **pyromnia** d) Obsession for theft

ANS : 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b



1. **incendiarism**
 - a) Delusions of grandeur
2. **megalomania**
 - b) Comulsive sexual needs on the part of a male
3. **nymphomania**
 - c) morbid dread of open spaces
4. **satyromania**
 - d) Morbid dread of enclosed places
5. **claustrophobia**
 - e) Malicious setting of fires, as for revenge, etc.
6. **agoraphobia**
 - f) Morbid dread of heights
7. **acrophobia**
 - g) Compulsive sexual needs on the part of female

ANS : 1-e, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-f

1. **arsonist** a) One who has delusions of greatness or power
2. **megalomaniac** b) Male compulsion for sexual intercourse
3. **nymphomaniac** c) one who fears shut-in or crowded places
4. **satyriasis** d) One who fears heights
5. **claustrophobe** e) One who fears large or open spaces
6. **agoraphobe** f) One who maliciously starts fires , as for economic and illegal profit
7. **acrophobia** g) Women with compulsive, incessant sexual desire

ANS : 1-f, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-c, 6-e, 7-d

iconoclast

The iconoclast sneers at convention and tradition, attempts to expose our cherished beliefs , our revered traditions, or our stereotypical thinking as shams and myths.

Adolescence is that confused and rebellious time of life in which iconoclasm is quite normal – indeed the adolescent who is not iconoclastic to some degree might be considered either immature or maladjusted. The words are from the Greek *eikon,a religious image, plus klaein,to break.* Iconoclasm is not of course restricted to religion.

ICONOCLAST



Atheist

Atheist = a + theist (one who does not believe in God)

Agnostic = a + gnos(to know) (one who does not know about existence of god)



1. **Monotheism** (Mono - single) = belief in one god
2. **Polytheism** (poly - many) = belief in many gods
3. **Pantheism** (pan - all) = god is combination of all forces of the universe
4. **Theology** (theo - god, logos - study) = the study of God and religion



1. Diagnosis – dia(through) + gnos(to know)=knowing through examination



2. Prognosis – pro (before) + gnos (to know)= an opinion, based on medical experience, of the likely development of a disease or an illness

Of sex and the tongue

Lecher (French lechier,to lick)

All these indicate sexual
desires

1. **libidinous** (from Latin libido,pleasure)

2. **lascivious** (from lascivia, wantonness)

3. **lubricious** (from lubricus , slippery , the same root found in
slippery)

4. **licentious** (from Latin licere, to be permitted ,the root from
which we get **license**, etymologically, ‘permission’ and **illicit**, ‘not
permitted’)

5. **lewd** (from lewed,vile)

6. **lustful** (meaning pleasure,desire)



Of sex and itch

Prurient (from latin prurio, to itch , to long for , describes someone who is filled with great sexual curiosity , desire, longing, etc)

Pruritis (medical condition in which the skin is very itchy)



Under and Over

Hypo – Under , Chondros- cartilage of the breastbone

(Greek believed that morbid anxiety about one's health arose in the abdomen and no one is more anxious about health than hypochondriac)

Hypodermic needle – used to penetrates under the skin

Hypothyroid– under working thyroid gland

Hypotension– abnormally low blood pressure

Hyperactive – over active, who can be easily distracted

Hypersensitive, Hypercritical , Hyperacidity

1. **martinet** a) Lack of seriousness in an art or profession
2. **sycophancy** b) Harridan, shrew
3. **dilettantism** c) excessive patriotism
4. **tyro** d) Name from father
5. **virtuoso** e) Venerable and influential old man
6. **termagant** f) beginner
7. **chauvinism** g) Brilliant performer
8. **Patrimony** h) bootlicking
9. **Patronymic** i) Inheritance from father
10. **Patriarch** j) Strict disciplinarian

ANS : 1-j, 2-h, 3-a, 4-f, 5-g, 6-b, 7-c, 8-i, 9-d, 10 - e



1. **patricide** a) Mother-killing
2. **Alma mater** b) Tending to fixate obsessively on one thing
3. **matricide** c) wife- killing
4. **fratricide** d) Father - killing
5. **uxoricide** e) Tending to start fires
6. **uxorious** f) alcoholic
7. **monomaniacal** g) Wife - doting
8. **pyromaniacal** h) One's school or college
9. **megalomaniacal** i) Tending to delusions of grandeur
10. **dipsomaniacal** j) Brother killing

ANS : 1-d, 2-h, 3-a, 4-j, 5-c, 6-g, 7-b, 8-e, 9-i,10 - f



- 1. kleptomania** a) Disbelief in God
- 2. libidinous** b) Belief in many gods
- 3. atheism** c) lewd
- 4. agnosticism** d) Belief that God is in nature
- 5. polytheism** e) Morbid anxiety about health
- 6. monotheism** f) Belief in one God
- 7. theology** g) Study of one religion
- 8. pantheism** h) Obsessive theft
- 9. satyriasis** i) Abnormal male sexual needs
- 10. hypochondria** j) Scepticism about God

ANS : 1-h, 2-c, 3-a, 4-j, 5-b, 6-f, 7-g, 8-d, 9-i,10 -e



1. **hypotension** a) High blood pressure
2. **lascivious** b) Criminal setting fire to property
3. **hypertension** c) Abnormally low blood pressure
4. **agnostic** d) To forecast (probably developments)
5. **arson** e) A determination through examination or testing of the nature, type ,causes etc. of a condition
6. **iconoclasm** f) One who claims that ultimate reality is unknowable
7. **prognosticate** g) Sexually immoral
8. **diagnosis** h) A foretelling of probable developments
9. **prognosis** i) Scoffing at tradition

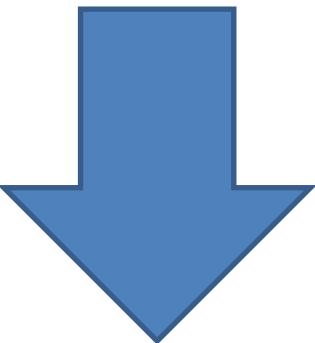
ANS : 1-c, 2-g, 3-a, 4-f, 5-b, 6-i, 7-d, 8-e, 9-h



1. **pruriency**
 - a) Abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male
2. **satyriasis**
 - b) Fear if enclosed places
3. **agoraphobia**
 - c) Student of religion
4. **claustrophobia**
 - d) Sexual longing or curiosity
5. **acrophobia**
 - e) Fear of heights
6. **theologian**
 - f) Fear of open spaces
7. **lubricious**
 - g) Having, or referring to abnormally low blood pressure
8. **hypochondriacal**
 - h) itching
9. **hypotensive**
 - i) Having ,or referring to , high blood pressure
10. **hypertensive**
 - j) sexually immoral ; lewd
11. **pruritis**
 - k) beset by anxieties about one's health

ANS : 1-d, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-e, 6-c, 7-j, 8-k, 9-g, 10-i, 11-h

Tap on ONLINE TEST



ONLINE TEST



EK DUM BASIC

SESSION : 32-36

How to flatter your friends



Convivial

They are friendly, happy , extroverted, and gregarious- the sort of people who will invite you out for a drink, who like to transact business around the lunch table ,who offer coffee as soon as company drops in. They're sociable, genial , cordial , affable – and they like parties and all the eating and drinking that goes with them.



CONVIVIAL

Indefatigable

Energy comes from a healthy body, of course; it also comes from a psychological balance, a lack of conflicts and insecurities . Some people apparently have boundless, illimitable energy- they're on the go from morning to night , and often far into the night, working hard, playing hard, never worn out or exhausted – and getting twice as much done as any three other human beings.



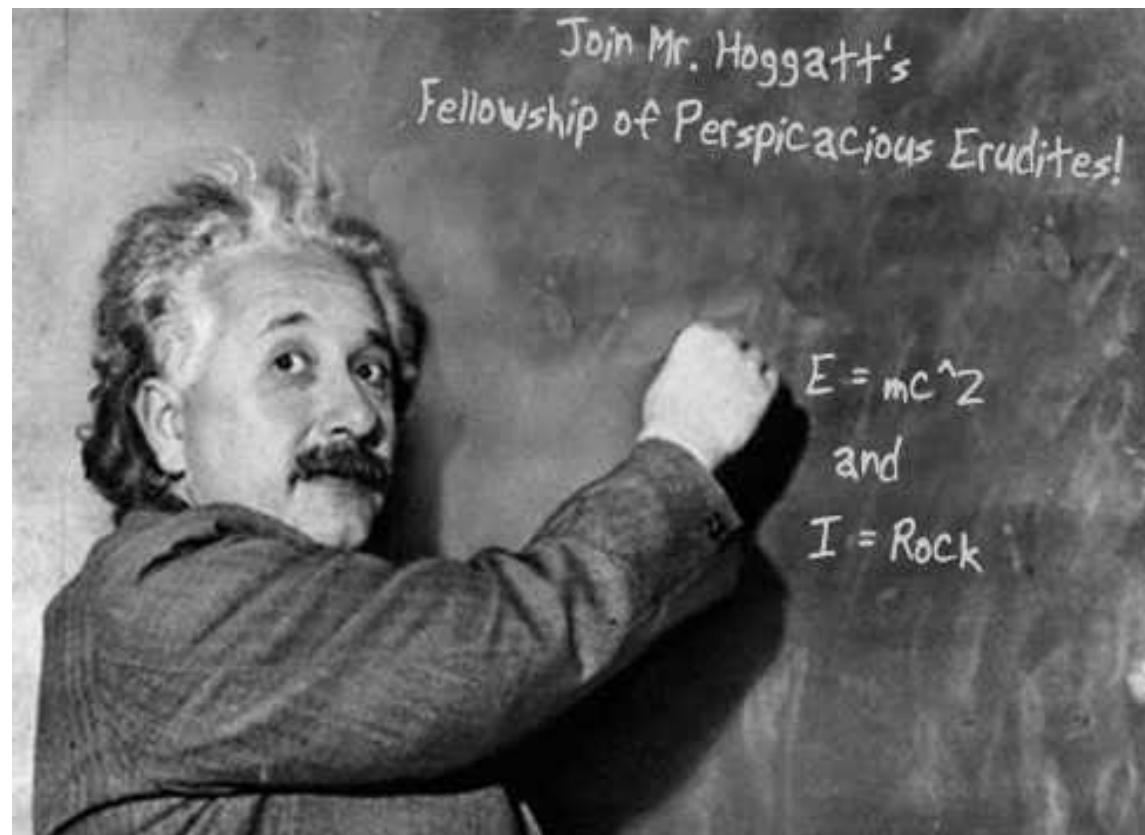
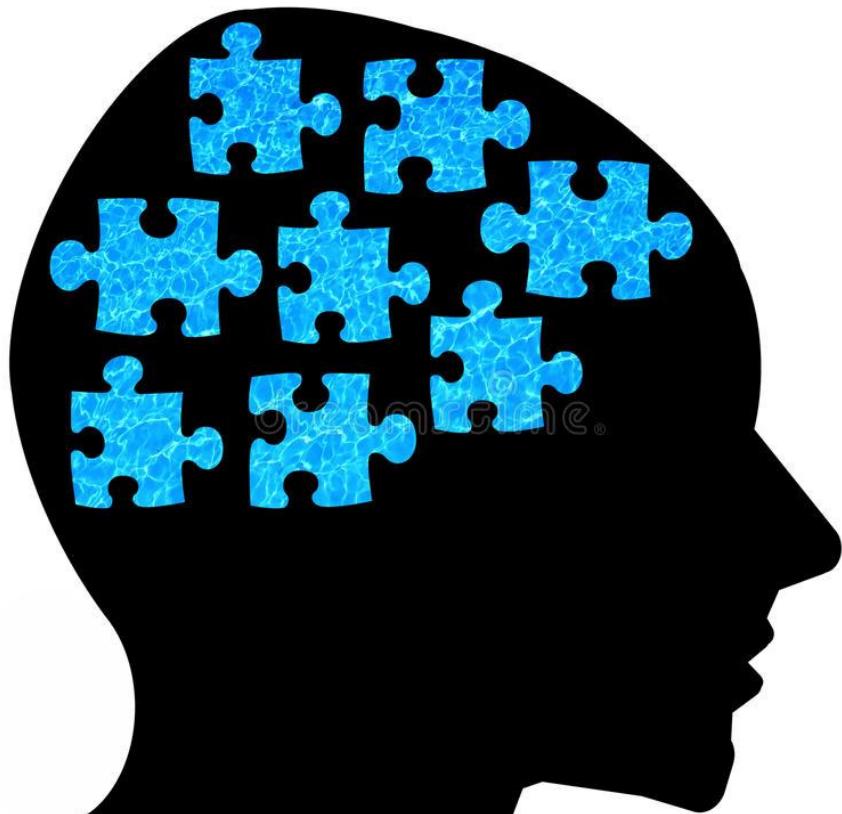
Ingenuous

They are pleasingly frank, utterly lacking in pretense or artificiality , in fact quite unable to hide their feelings or thoughts – and so honest and aboveboard that they can scarcely conceive of trickery, chicanery, or dissimulation in anyone. There is , then , about them the simple naturalness and unsophistication of a child.



Perspicacious

They have minds like steel traps; their insight into problems that would confuse or mystify people of less keenness or discernment is just short of amazing.



Magnanimous

They are most generous about forgiving a slight, an insult, an injury. Never do they harbour resentment, store up petty grudges, or waste energy or thought on means of revenge or retaliation. How could they? They're much too big – hearted.



Versatile

The range of their aptitudes is truly great. If they are writers , they have professional facility in poetry, fiction, biography, criticism, essays – you just mention it and they've done it, and very competently. If you think they are jack of all trades , you are wrong. They are masters of all trades.



Stoical

(No grumbling) They bear their troubles bravely, never ask for sympathy, never yield to sorrow, never wince at pain. It sounds almost superhuman, but it's true.



Intrepid

(No fear) There is not, as the hackneyed phrase has it , a cowardly bone in their bodies. They are strangers to fear, they're audacious, dauntless , contemptuous of danger and hardships.



scintillating

(No dullness) They are witty , clever, delightful; and naturally , also they are brilliant and entertaining conversationalists .

The Island

Scintillating Lawyers – The Island

But he was a jolly and pleasant man, a lawyer with a successful criminal and civil practice. Like Apey George of Kandy, he is now dead,...

1 week ago



urbane

They are cultivated , poised , tactful , socially so experienced, sophisticated, and courteous that they're at home in any group , at ease under all circumstances of social intercourse. You cannot help admiring their smoothness and ,act and congeniality.

1. **convivial** a) frank
2. **indefatigable** b) unflinching
3. **ingenuous** c) noble
4. **perspicacious** d) Capable in many direction
5. **magnanimous** e) tireless
6. **versatile** f) fearless
7. **stoical** g) Keen-minded
8. **intrepid** h) Witty
9. **scintillating** i) Friendly
10. **urbane** j) Polished, sophisticated

ANS : 1-i, 2-e, 3-a, 4-g, 5-c, 6-d, 7-b, 8-f, 9-h, 10 -j



1. Convivial people are unfriendly. YES NO
2. Anyone who is indefatigable tires easily. YES NO
3. An ingenuous person is artful and untrustworthy. YES NO
4. A perspicacious person is hard to fool. YES NO
5. A magnanimous person is easily insulted. YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- N , 4- Y, 5- N



6. A versatile person may do many things well. YES NO
7. A stoical person always complains of his hard lot. YES NO
8. An intrepid explorer is not easily frightened. YES NO
9. A scintillating speaker is interesting to listen to. YES NO
10. Someone who is urbane is always making enemies. YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10-N



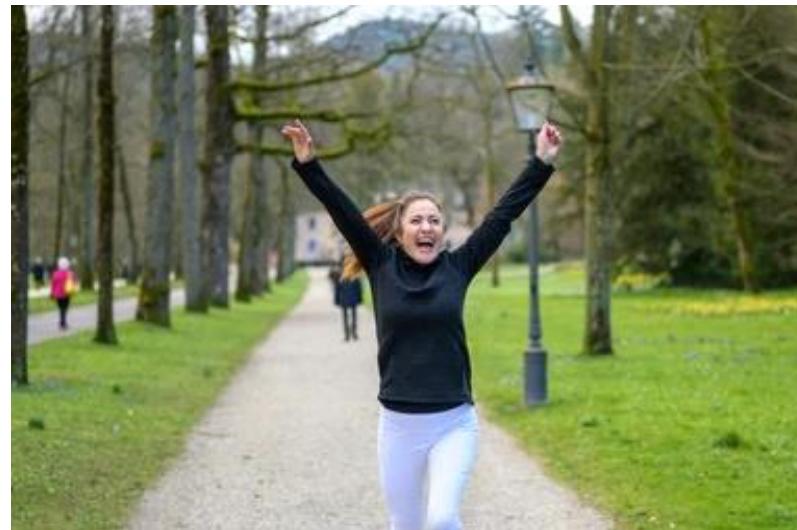
'vivo'- to live

Convivo – to live together.

Convivium – feast or banquet

Convivial – the kind of person who likes to attend feast and banquet

1. **Vivacious** – full of joy of living



'vivo'- to live

2. **vivid** – possessing the freshness of life; strong ; sharp –a vivid imagination; a vivid colour.
3. **revive** – bring back to life, to become strong or healthy again
4. **vivisection** – (**vivo-live, sect- to cut**)operating on a live animal
5. **viviparous** – (**pareto-to give birth**)producing live babies . Eg. Human beings and most other mammals are viviparous.
6. **oviparous** – producing young from eggs . Eg. Most fish , fowl and other lower forms of life are oviparous.

ovum,egg is source of **oval** and **ovoid**, egg-shaped; **ovulate** , to release an egg from the ovary;

'vivo'- to live

Love , you may be surprised also comes from ovum. If you visualize zero , then it is egg shaped. The word used in tennis and volleyball for the score. Fifteen – love, which means fifteen zero.



'vita'-life

1. **vital** – essential to life ; of crucial importance- a vital matter; also full of life, strength ,vigour
2. **Revitalize** – to make something stronger , healthier or more active
3. **devitalize** – deprive of strength and vigour
4. **vitamin** – one of many nutritional elements on which life is dependent. Good eyesight require vitamin A, strong bones-vitamin D

Vitalize, revitalize and devitalize are used figuratively – for eg. A programme or plan is vitalized, revitalized, or devitalized acc. to how it is handled.

'vivo'- to live

Some famous phrases from French origin

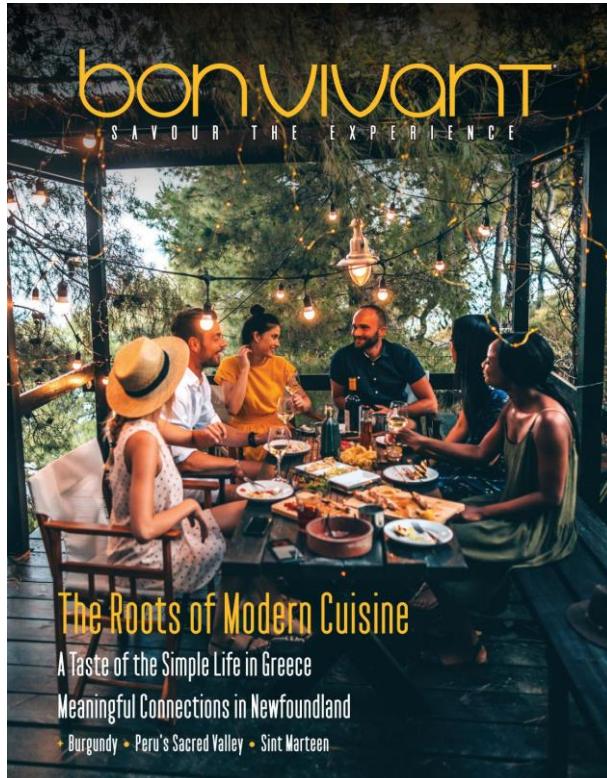
1. Joie de vivre- Literally joy of living , phrase describes an immense delight being alive, an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities that human beings can indulge in . People who possess joie de vivre are full of sparkle ,eager to engage in all group activities.

2. ennui (/ɒn'wi:/) a feeling of boredom , discontent, or weariness resulting sometimes from having a jaded, lack of excitement,tedious and physical lassitude.

'vivo'- to live

Some famous phrases from French origin

3. Bon vivant : a person who lives luxuriously, especially in respect to rich food , good drink, expensive theatre parties, operas and other upper class life.



Let's talk about food

- 1. Gourmand-** to stuff food like a pig, it is a derogatory term .
- 2. Glutton-** a person who eats too much, without discernment is called glutton. It is a more derogatory term. Someone who has voracious, insatiable appetite for money, sex , punishment etc. is also called glutton.
- 3. Gourmet-** a complimentary term , connoisseur of food and fastidious in eating.



- 1. **Oval, ovoid** a) peppy
- 2. **revitalize** b) Bearing live young
- 3. **gluttonous** c) Strong, sharp
- 4. **vivacious** d) Piggish; greedy
- 5. **vivid** e) Egg-shaped
- 6. **viviparous** f) Bearing young in eggs
- 7. **oviparous** g) Give new life to

ANS : 1-e, 2-g, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-b, 7-f

- 1. **conviviality** a) Release of the egg
- 2. **vivisection** b) A 'high liver'
- 3. **antivivisectionist** c) experimentation on live animals
- 4. **ovulation** d) One who is a connoisseur of good food
- 5. **vitality** e) Effervescence; joy of living
- 6. **Joie de vivre** f) One who enjoys food
- 7. **ennui** g) One who eats greedily; one who is greedy (as for punishment, etc.)
- 8. **Bon vivant** h) boredom
- 9. **gourmand** i) congeniality
- 10. **gourmet** j) Strength, vigour
- 11. **glutton** k) One who is against experimentation on live animals

ANS : 1-i, 2-c, 3-k, 4-a, 5-j, 6-e, 7-h, 8-b, 9-f, 10-d, 11-g

- 1. **revive** a) Rob of life or strength
- 2. **vital** b) Nutritional element necessary for life
- 3. **vitalize** c) important, crucial
- 4. **devitalize** d) Stuff oneself like a pig
- 5. **gluttonize** e) Breathe life into
- 6. **vitamin** f) Bring back to life

ANS : 1-f, 2-c, 3-e, 4-a, 5-d, 6-b



1. Humans are viviparous. YES NO
2. Cows are oviparous. YES NO
3. Ovulation takes place in females only when they are married. YES NO
4. An antivivisectionist believes in experimenting on live animals. YES NO
5. Vitamins are essential to good health. YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- N , 3- N , 4- N, 5- Y



6. A bon vivant lives like a hermit. YES NO
7. A gourmet stuffs himself with food. YES NO
8. It is normal for young children to be overwhelmed with ennui. YES NO
9. People who are keenly alive possess joie de vivre. YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-N, 9-Y



Indefatigable

Indefatigable is a derived form of fatigue- *in-* is a negative prefix, the suffix *-able* means able to be ; hence, literally , *indefatigable* means unable to be fatigued.

Ingenuous is a complimentary term, though its synonyms **naïve**, **gullible** and **credulous** are faintly derogatory.

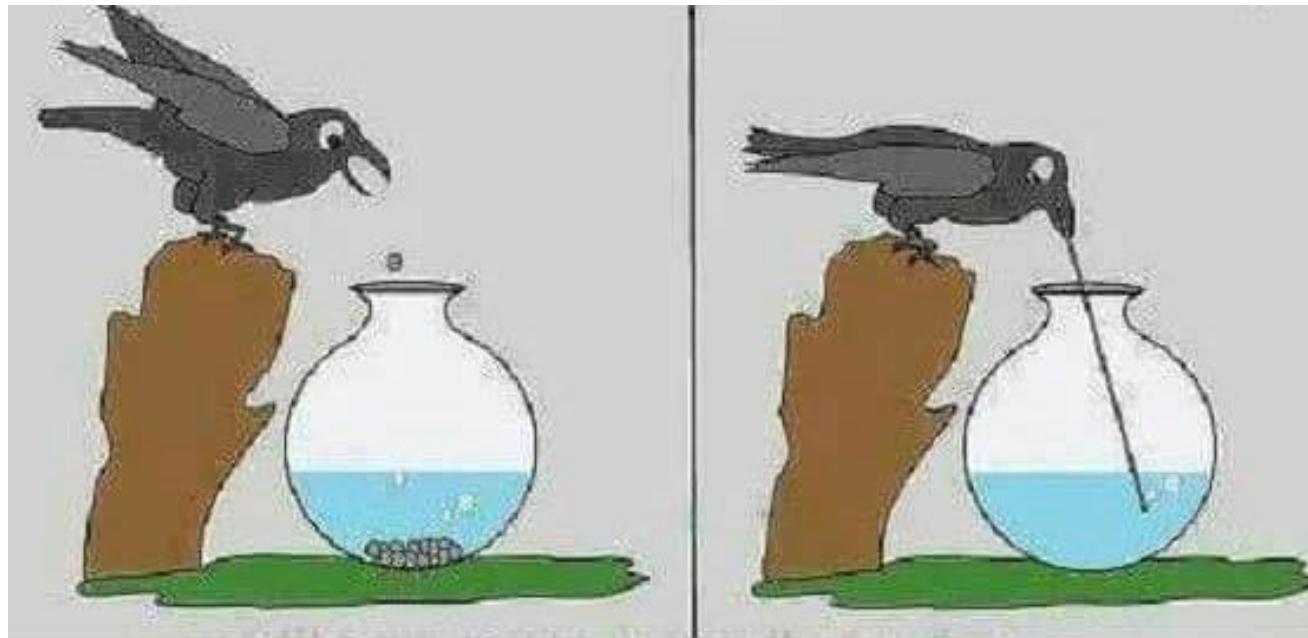
Ingenuous – frank, open, artless- in other words, not likely to try to put anything over on you nor apt to hide feelings or thoughts that more sophisticated persons would consider it wise, tactful, or expedient to conceal. Note: Disingenuous person pretence to be simple but actually he is clever,(a wolf in sheep's clothing)

Ingenious – shrewd, clever , inventive



naive means he has not learnt the ways of world and therefore idealistic and trusting beyond the point of safety

जिसे जीवन का पर्याप्त अनुभव नहीं और जो दूसरों पर तुरंत विश्वास या भरोसा कर लेता है; भोला-भाला



Naïve

Vs

Virtuoso

credulous means willingness to believe almost anything, like a naïve usually results again from ignorance or inexperience, or perhaps from an inability to believe that human being are capable of lying.

gullible means easily tricked, easily fooled , easily imposed on. It is a stronger word than credulous and is more derogatory . Gullibility results more from stupidity than from ignorance or inexperience.

- 1. *Ingenuous* –** *frank, not given to concealment , innocent*
- 2. *Naïve* –** *inexperienced, unsophisticated , trusting*
- 3. *credulous* –** *willing to believe ; not suspicious or sceptical*
- 4. *gullible* –** *easily tricked*

Let's note some differences:

Credulous listeners – those who fully believe what they hear

Credible story – one that can be believed

An **incredulous attitude** – an attitude of scepticism , of non belief.

An **incredible story** – a story that can not be believed.

incredible characters – persons who are so unusual that you can scarcely believe they exist.



Credo , to believe, is the origin of four other useful English words

- 1. Credo** – personal belief, code of ethics
- 2. Creed** – a close synonym of credo; in addition a religious belief , such as Catholicism, Judaism , Hinduism etc.
- 3. Credence** – belief , as in , ‘ I place no credence in his stories
- 4. Credentials** – a document or documents proving a person’s right to a title or privilege .

credulous comes from latin ‘credo’ , to believe , the same root found in credit (if people believe in your honesty , they will extend credit to you.) –ous suffix means full of. So strictly credulous is full of believing.

credible has suffix –ible which means can be, So something credible can be believed.

- 1. **indefatigability** a) cunning
- 2. **ingenuousness** b) scepticism
- 3. **disingenuousness** c) personal code of ethics
- 4. **naivete** d) frankness
- 5. **credibility** e) Belief, trust
- 6. **incredulity** f) tirelessness
- 7. **credence** g) believability
- 8. **credo** h) Inexperience; unworldliness

ANS : 1-f, 2-d, 3-a, 4-h, 5-g, 6-b, 7-e, 8-c



- 1. **ingenious** a) Easily tricked
- 2. **credulous** b) Religious belief
- 3. **gullible** c) inexperienced; unworldly
- 4. **incredible** d) Document proving privileges, identity, etc.
- 5. **creed** e) unbelievable
- 6. **credentials** f) Shrewdness; cleverness
- 7. **ingenuity** g) Clever; inventive; shrewd
- 8. **naive** h) Willing to believe

ANS : 1-g, 2-h, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f, 8-c



1. Is indefatigability a sign of physical and emotional health?

YES NO

2. Is ingenuousness a normal quality of young childhood? YES NO

3. Is ingenuity a characteristic of inventors ? YES NO

4. Are some adolescents naive? YES NO

5. Are unintelligent people often gullible? YES NO

Key: 1- Y , 2- Y , 3- Y , 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Is incredulity the mark of the agnostic? YES NO
7. Does an incredible story invite belief? YES NO
8. Do people generally live by a credo ? YES NO
9. Are ingenious people sometimes disingenuous ? YES NO
10. Do we generally give credence to incredible statements? YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10-N



Latin root ‘specto’-to look

Spectacle(to look at) , **spectator**(one who looks at) , **inspect**(to look into something), **retrospect**(a looking back), **Prospect** (a looking ahead)

In a variant spelling spic- the root is found in **conspicuous** (easily seen or looked at)

Perspicacious person is keen minded , mentally sharp ,astute. Per is a prefix meaning through (matters etc) keenly intelligently.
Perspicacity is the synonym of acumen.

Latin root ‘acuo’-to sharpen, ‘punctus’- point

Acute – acute pain, acute attack

Acupuncture – (acuo, to sharpen + punctus ,point) the insertion of a (sharp) needle into the body for medical purposes.

When you punctuate a sentence , you put various points (full stops, commas, etc) where needed

If you are punctual , you are right on the point of time.

If you are punctilious , you are exact , very careful to observe exact points of behaviour, procedure etc.

Latin root ‘punctus’-point

To **puncture** something is obviously to make hole.

Pungent comes from *punctus/pungo* (to pierce sharply), so a pungent smell or taste is sharp, spicy, pricking the nose or taste buds.

Perspicacious is different from Perspicuous.

Perspicacious means smart, sharp , able to look through and understand quickly.

Perspicuous is obverse side, it means easily understood from one look , and applies to writing . Synonym : clear, simple , lucid.



Introspection – figuratively you look inwards and examine your inner reactions. Too much introspection may lead to unhappiness.

Circumspection – careful to consider all possible circumstances and possible consequences.

Specious – looks good or sensible but actually not. A specious argument sounds plausible, but in reality is based on an error , a fallacy, or an untruth.

1. **perspicacious** a) Extremely careful, exact, or proper in procedure
2. **acumen** b) Clear; easy to understand
3. **acupuncture** c) a forward look
4. **punctilious** d) Looking inside, or examining or analysing, oneself
5. **pungent** e) Keen-minded
6. **perspicuous** f) Sharp; spicy; piercing
7. **retrospect** g) Careful, watchful, wary, cautious; 'looking around'
8. **prospect** h) Sharpness of mind or thinking
9. **introspective** i) A backward look
10. **circumspect** j) Medical insertion of needles

ANS : 1-e, 2-h, 3-j, 4-a, 5-f, 6-b, 7-i, 8-c, 9-d, 10 -g



- 1. acute** a) Pierce; make a hole in; a small hole
- 2. acuity** b) Clarity; lucidity; ability to be understood quickly and easily
- 3. punctuate** c) sounding plausible, or looking right, but actually false or untrue
- 4. puncture**
- 5. pungence,
pungency** d) In the future; describing that which, or one who, can be looked forward to
- 6. perspicuity** e) Care; watchfulness; caution
- 7. prospective** f) Sharp; sudden; keen-minded
- 8. introspective** g) Tending to examine and to think about one's motives, feelings etc.
- 9. circumspection** h) Interrupt sharply or suddenly
- 10. specious** i) Sharpness or spiciness of taste, smell, wit, etc.
- j) Keenness of mind, thinking, or intellect

ANS : 1-f, 2-j, 3-h, 4-a, 5-i, 6-b, 7-d, 8-g, 9-e,10 -c

Latin root ‘animus’- mind , anima-life principle

1. Unanimous - of one mind, If the judge of a competition are unanimous , they are all of one mind.



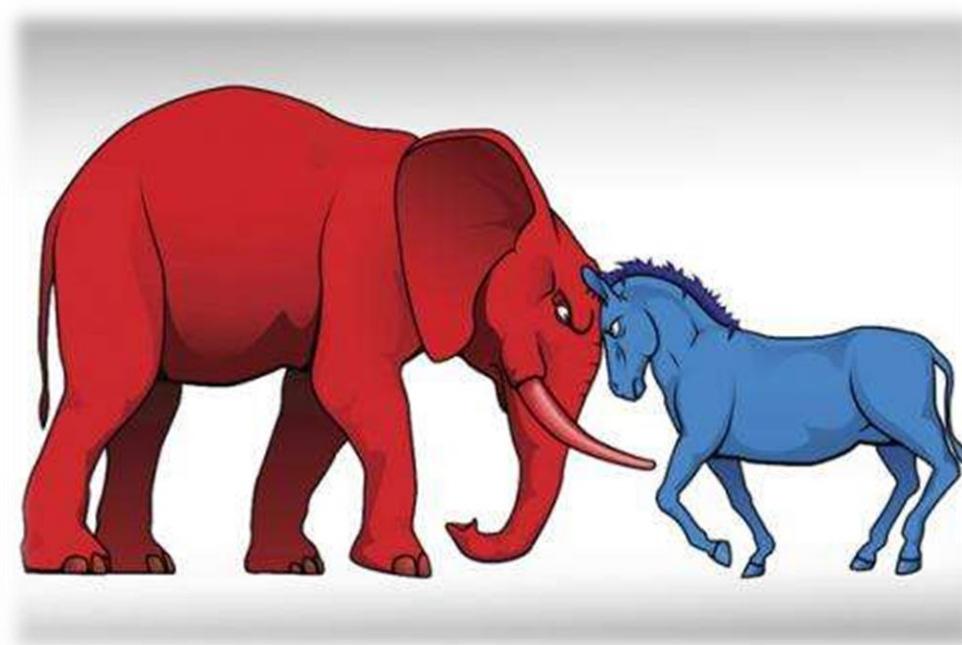
2. Equanimity - etymologically , ‘equal (or balanced) mind. Hence evenness or calmness of mind. If you preserve your equanimity under trying circumstances, you keep your temper, you do not get confused, you remain calm (Latin aequus, equal)



Latin root ‘animus’- mind , anima-life principle

3. *animus* - hostility, ill – will, malevolence; it has degenerated from normal mind to unfriendly mind.

4. *animosity* - ill will, hostility. Exact synonym of *animus* and a more common word. Eg. There is real animosity between Rekha and sumit.

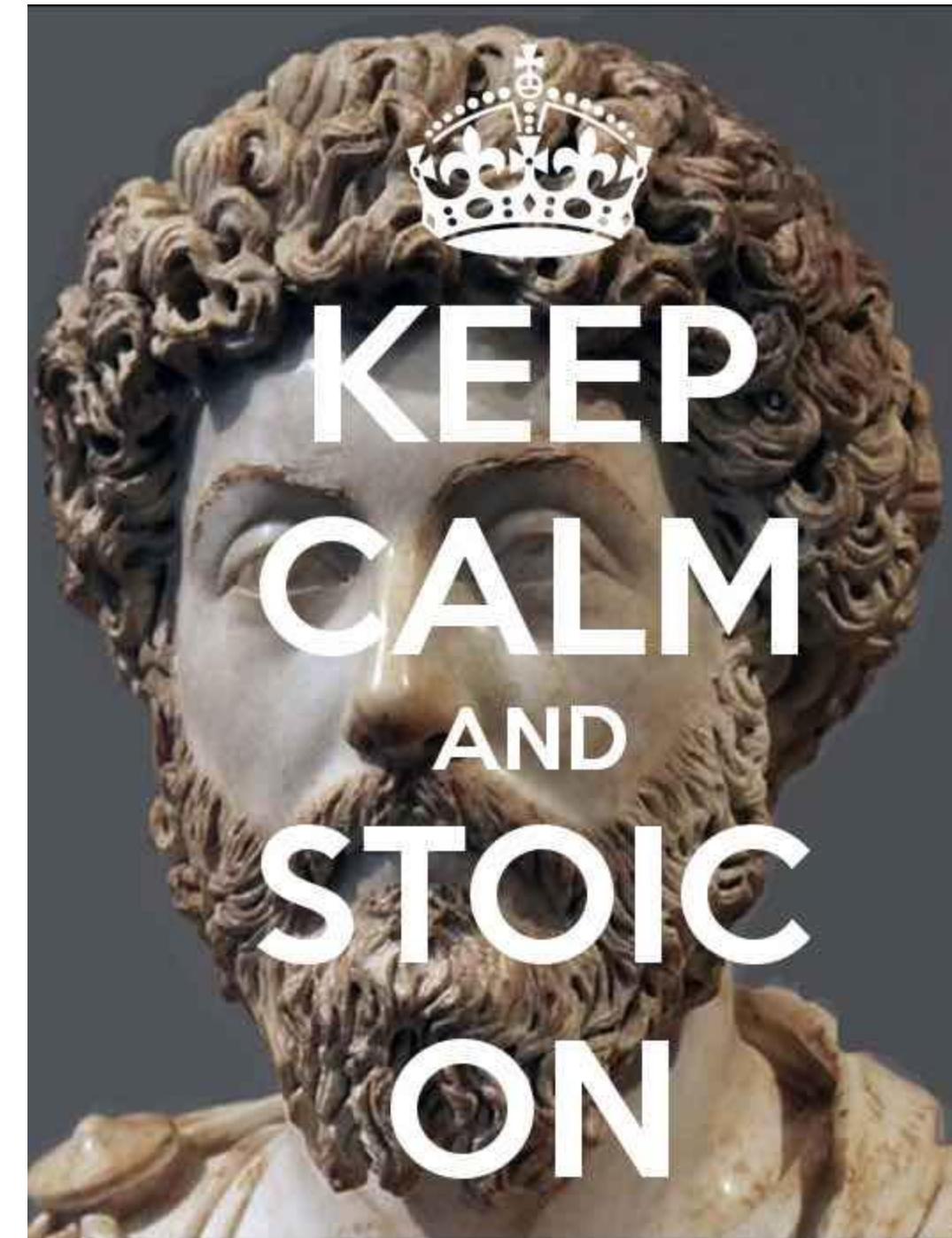


Latin root 'verto'- to turn

Versatile - *versatile people turn their hand to many things successfully. The noun is versality.*



*Centuries ago Zeno gave lecture on happy life by standing on a porch (the Greek word for which is **stoia**) that people should free themselves from intense emotion, be unmoved by both joy and sorrow, and submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity. At that time his followers were called stoics. If we call people stoical means thy bear their pain or sorrow without complaint. This sounds very noble , but acc. to modern psychological belief, it is healthier not to be so stoical.*



Latin root ‘trepidō’- to tremble

Intrepid - (in + trepido) not to tremble. Intrepid people exhibit courage and fearlessness (and not a single tremble !) when confronted by dangers from which you and I would run like the cowards we are.



Trepidation – great fear

Latin root ‘scintilla’- quick, bright , spark

More commonly it refers to a small particle . Eg. There was not a scintilla of evidence against him.

In the verb **scintillate** , the idea of the spark remains; someone who scintillates sparkles with charm and wit, flashes brightly with humour.



Latin root ‘urbs’- city

As a result city – dwellers are refined, polished, courteous- or so the etymology of urbane (from Latin urbs, city) tells us. Urban as an adj simply refers to cities- urban affairs, urban areas, urban populations ,urban life , urban development etc.

‘rus,ruris’- country ,farmland

Rural refers to country or farm regions, agriculture etc. – a wealthy rural area.

Suburbia – nearby part of town

Interurban – between cities

Intraurban – within cities

exurb – lies well beyond outside city

Rustic – country people , simple

Rustic furniture – rough wood



EK DUM BASIC



Quiz

EK DUM BASIC



- 1. magnanimity** a) Calmness, composure
- 2. pusillanimity** b) Ability either to do many different things well, or to function successfully in many areas
- 3. unanimity**
- 4. equanimity**
- 5. animosity** d) Unemotionality; bearing of pain, etc. without complaint
- 6. versatility** e) Big-heartedness; generosity; quality of forgiving easily
- 7. stoicism** f) A sparkling with wit, cleverness
- 8. intrepidity** g) Fear and trembling; alarm
- 9. trepidation** h) Complete agreement, all being of one mind
- 10. scintillation** i) Petty- mindedness
- j) Anger, hostility, resentment, hatred

ANS : 1-e, 2-i, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-b, 7-d, 8-c, 9-g,10 -f



- 1. **urbanity** a) Referring to the countryside
- 2. **suburbia** b) Word with negative or derogatory connotation; describing such a word or words
- 3. **exurbia**
- 4. **animus** c) to spend time in the country
- 5. **interurban** d) Residential areas near big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas
- 6. **intraurban** e) Residential areas far from big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas
- 7. **rural**
- 8. **rustic** f) Between cities
- 9. **rusticate** g) Rough-hewn, farmlike; unsophisticated, uncultured
- 10. **pejorative** h) Sophistication, courtesy, polish, etc.
 i) Anger, hatred, hostility
 j) Within one city

ANS : 1-h, 2-d, 3-e, 4-i, 5-f, 6-j, 7-a, 8-g, 9-c, 10 -b



ADVANCE VOCAB



SESSION : 39-41

How to talk about common
Phenomena and occurrence

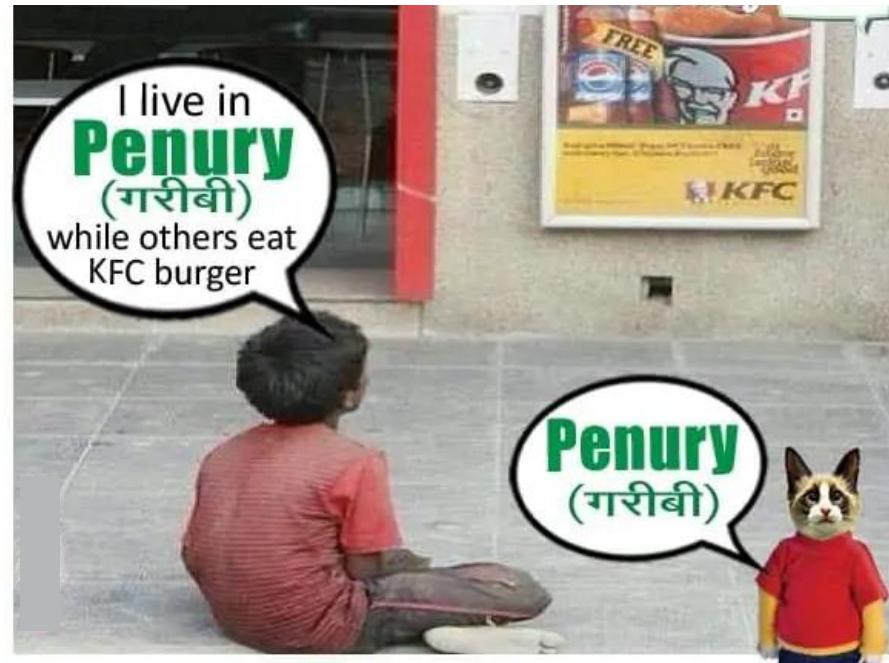


- 1. Penury**
- 2. Vicarious**
- 3. Ephemeral**
- 4. Euphemism**
- 5. Badinage**
- 6. Bovine**
- 7. Nostalgia**
- 8. Cacophony**
- 9. Carnivorous**
- 10. Clandestine**



Penury

Penury (penuria, need) - There are such people who are forced to pursue an existence not only devoid of such luxuries as radios, television sets, private swimming pool but also lacking in many of the pure necessities of living. Such people live in **penury**.



Penury

Vicarious

You watch athletic event, and you get tired- that's vicarious fatigue

If you watch a mother in a film suffer horribly at the death of her child , you go through agony, that's vicarious torment .

You can experience an emotion in two way, first hand, through actual participation; or vicariously by becoming empathetic (second hand)

Vicarious Liability



So, Vicarious Liability to be imposed on Mr. John

Ephemeral

Some schemes come to make your money double and disappears in just few days. So these are called ephemeral schemes. Anything that lasts for but a short time and leaves no trace is ephemeral.



euphemisms

How not to call a spade a spade !!!

Words having to do with death, sex , certain portions of the anatomy, excretion , etc. are avoided by certain people. These people prefer circumlocutions and don't say things directly.

Example:

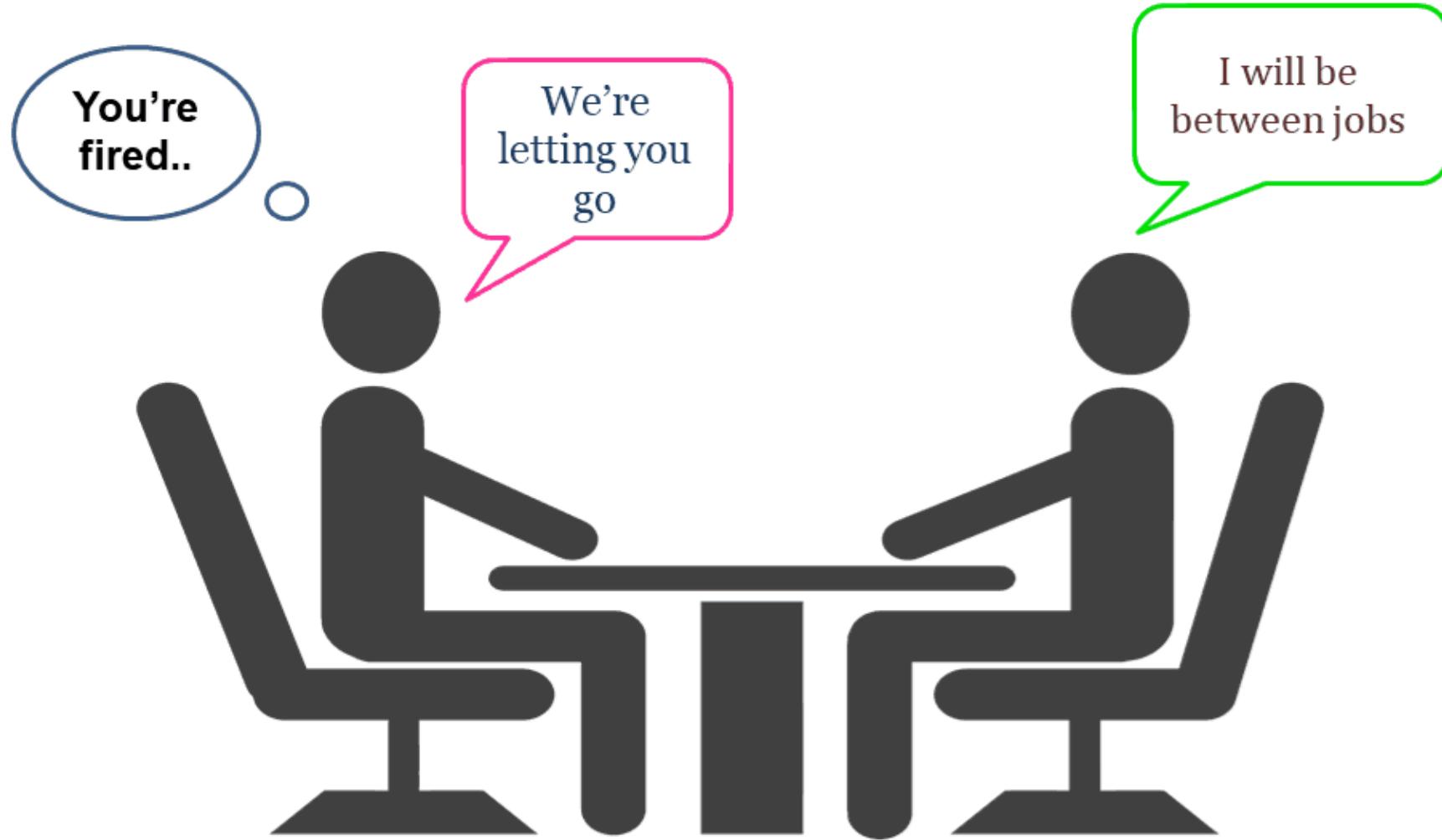
Die- expire; depart this life; pass away; leave this vale of tears

Sexual intercourse- intimacy, shacking up

Buttocks – rear end, behind , back side , posterior

Toilet – powder room , washroom

“Popular Euphemisms”



bardinage

Humourous , witty



bovine

You've seen a cow contentedly munching the cud. Nothing seems capable of disturbing this animal – and the animal seems to want nothing more out of life than to lead a simple , vegetable existence. Some people are like a cow- calm, patient, placid. They are **bovine.**



Nostalgia

Do you sometimes experience a keen , almost physical, longing for associations or places of the past ?

When you pass the neighbourhood in which you were born and where you spent your early years, do you have a sharp, strange reaction, almost akin to mild nausea ?

So , when your present loneliness becomes almost unbearable, and you actually feel a little sick , this feeling is called nostalgia.



Cacophonous

Caco(bad) + phono(sound) – So some sounds are so harsh ,grating, and discordant that they offend the ear. They lack all sweetness, harmony , pleasantness. Traffic noises of a big city , chalk squeaking on a blackboard ... Such ear-splitting sounds are called cacophonous.



Carnivorous

Lions , tigers, wolves, and some other mammals subsist entirely on flesh. No spinach, salads, whole-wheat cereals, sugar, or spices- just red meat. These mammals are **Carnivorous.**



Clandestine

There are some activities which kept not only private, but also well shrouded in secrecy and concealed from public knowledge. These activities are unethical , illegal or unsafe – like having having an affair with someone whose spouse is your best friend, betraying military secrets to the enemy, trading in narcotic drugs, bribing public officials etc. Arrangements , activities, or meetings that fall under this category are called : *clandestine*



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. penury | a) impermanent |
| 2. vicarious | b) banter |
| 3. ephemeral | c) homesickness |
| 4. euphemism | d) Meat-eating |
| 5. badinage | e) circumlocution |
| 6. bovine | f) Harsh noise |
| 7. nostalgia | g) poverty |
| 8. cacophony | h) secret |
| 9. carnivorous | i) Placid; stolid; cowlike |
| 10. clandestine | j) secondhand |

ANS : 1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-i, 7-c, 8-f, 9-d,10 -h



1. Do wealthy people normally live in penury? YES NO
2. Is a vicarious thrill one that comes from direct participation? YES NO
3. Do ephemeral things last a very short time? YES NO
4. Is a euphemism the substitution as an inoffensive term for another of the same meaning that may sound offensive, vulgar, or indelicate? YES NO
5. Does badinage show lighthearted frivolity? YES NO

Key: 1- N , 2- N , 3- Y , 4- Y, 5- Y



6. Are bovine people highly- strung and nervous? YES NO
7. Does one get a feeling of nostalgia for past occurrences and relationships? YES NO
8. Is cacophony pleasant and musical ? YES NO
9. Do carnivorous animals eat meat? YES NO
10. Is a clandestine meeting conducted in secrecy? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-Y, 10-Y



Latin root ‘penuria’- need

Penury – need, neediness, dire, lack of financial resources

It is one of the two strongest English words to denote lack of money.

It also shows stingy, close fisted , niggardly .

Penurious is synonym of **parsimonious** but is much stronger in implication. A parsimonious person is stingy , a penurious person is twice as stingy , excessive **frugality** .

Indigence is milder form of poverty. An Indigent person is not absolutely penniless but living in reduced circumstances, forgoing many creature comforts.

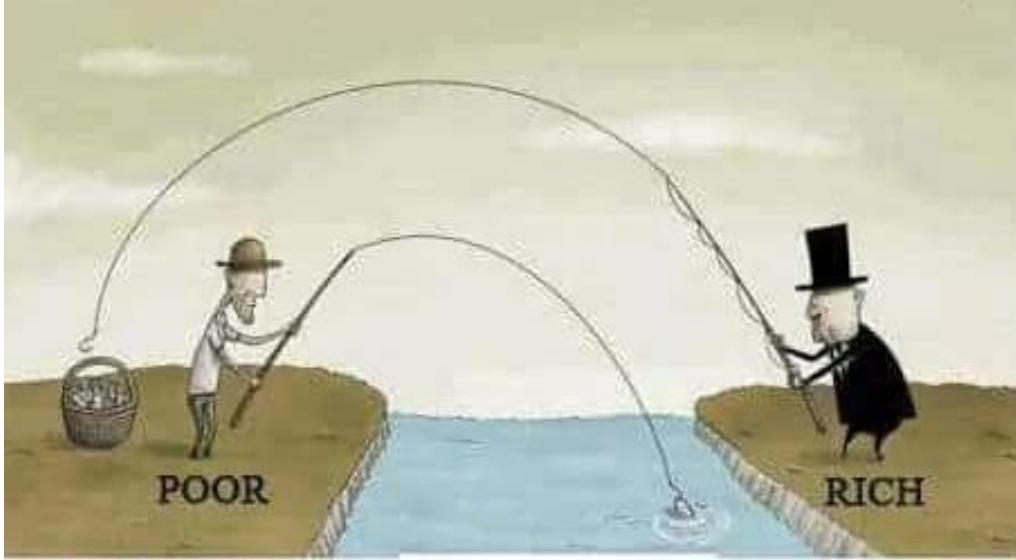
Destitution is close synonym of penury. They are perhaps on the verge of starvation.

Latin root ‘**fluo**’- to flow

Fluent, influence, confluence, fluid

Affluent(af+fluo) people live in affluent circumstance , are more than comfortable. They generally owe large homes, run big new cars, belong to expensive golf or country clubs.

Opulence is a much stronger term . They not only have more wealth than affluent but in addition suggests lavish expenditures, drive specially equipped cars (Rolls-Rooyces, Mercedes Benzes, Porsches, etc). The word opulent is from Latin opulentus, wealthy . No other English words derive from this root.



**INDIGENT
DESTITUTE
IMPECUNIOUS
PENURIOUS**

**AFFLUENT
OPULENT
PLUSH
PROSPEROUS**



Latin root ‘**vicar**’- substitute

Vicarious fatigue

Vicarious intoxication

Vicarious liability

Vicarious torment



Let's discuss about time

May-fly is a short – lived creature, which in Greek is called ephemera. So , anything seems to outlast the day or a very short time may be called **ephemeral**.

Evanescence is synonym of **ephemeral** .

Evanescence (*ex+vanesco*) – to vanish

Suffix **-esce** often means begin to. **-escent** means becoming or beginning to.

Adolescent – beginning to grow up

Obsolescent - becoming obsolete



Greek prefix 'eu'- good, **pheme**- voice

So , **euphemism** is something said in good voice.

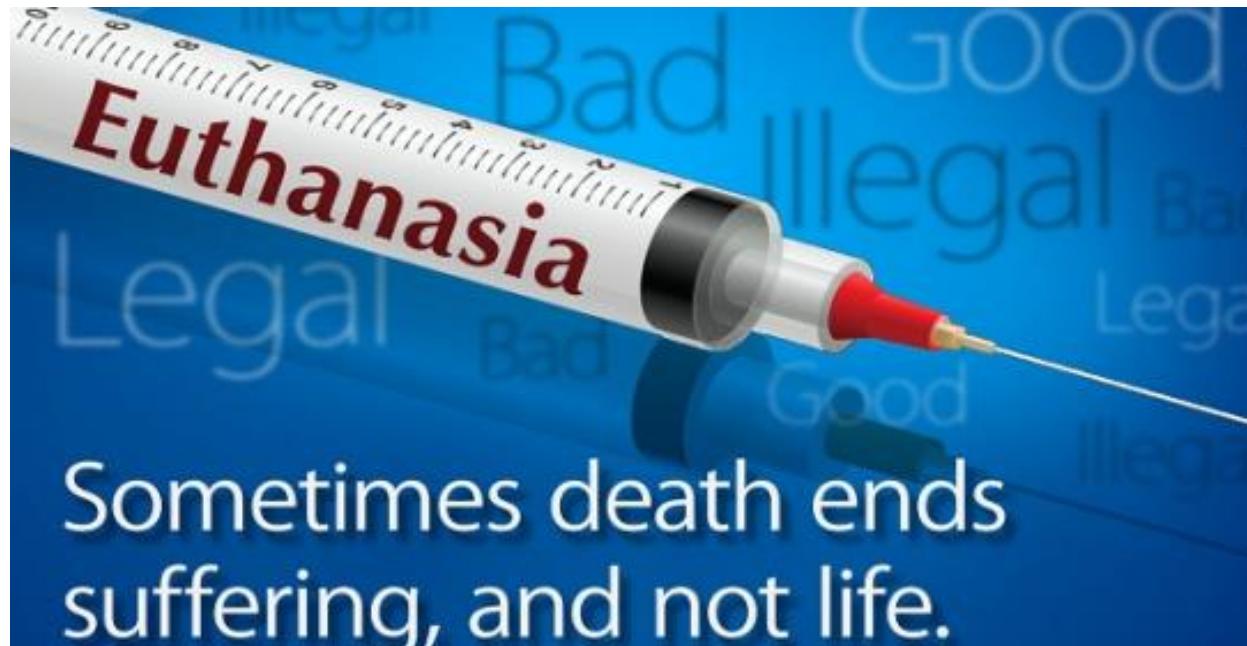
1. **euphony** – good sound , pleasant or rhythm
2. **eulogy** – good speech, a formal speech of praise, usually delivered as a funeral oration

Logos means science , study as we have studied earlier. It also means word or speech.

Example: **eulogy**, **philology**(love for words, linguistic) ,
monologue, **dialogue**, **epilogue**, **prologue**

Greek prefix ‘eu’- good, **pheme**- voice

3. **euphoria** – good feeling, a sense of mental buoyancy and physical well being
4. **euthanasia** – etymologically ‘a good death’, method of painless death for people suffering from incurable disease.



Badinage (bardin-fool) is a half teasing , non – malicious, frivolous banter, intended to amuse rather than wound. Badinage has a close synonym persiflage, which is a little more derisive , a trifle ,satire.

Four other forms of almost same type

Cliché, Bromide, platitude, anodyne

Cliché- pattern of words which was once new and fresh, but which now is so old , worn, and threadbare that only banal, unimaginative speakers use it.

The way to insult someone: You speak in cliches or it is full of cliches.

Cliché, Bromide, platitude , anodyne

Bromide- trite(boring), dull, and probably fallacious remark that shows little evidence of original thinking.

Platitude is similar to cliché and bromide. Greek *platys*,broad and flat . Example- plateau (flat land), plate, platter(flat dishes),*platypus* (flat foot).

Anodyne (-an,-ve +odyne,pain) in the medical sense a drug that allays pain without curing and illness, like aspirin or morphine. Figuratively , an anodyne is a statement made to allay someone's fears or anxieties, not believed by the speaker , but intended to be believed by the listener.

1. **penurious** a) Poor; of limited means
2. **indigent** b) inoffensive
3. **affluent** c) flat, trite
4. **evanescent** d) Feeling tip-top
5. **euphemistic** e) wealthy
6. **euphonious** f) Pleasant in sound
7. **euphoric** g) Stingy; tight-fisted
8. **platitudinous** h) fleeting

ANS : 1-g, 2-a, 3-e, 4-h, 5-b, 6-f, 7-d, 8-c,



- 1. **parsimony** a) Lavish luxury
- 2. **destitution** b) Painless death
- 3. **opulence** c) pleasant sound
- 4. **evanescence** d) Trite remark
- 5. **euphony** e) impermanence
- 6. **euphoria** f) Feeling of well-being
- 7. **euthanasia** g) stinginess
- 8. **platitude** h) poverty

ANS : 1-g, 2-h, 3-a, 4-e, 5-c, 6-f, 7-b, 8-d



1. **anodyne** a) Light, teasing banter
2. **bromide** b) tightfistedness
3. **persiflage** c) statement intended to allay anxiety
4. **eulogy** d) Poverty, want
5. **penuriousness** e) High, formal praise
6. **indigence** f) wealth
7. **affluence** g) Trite statement

ANS : 1-c, 2-g, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-d, 7-f



1. **parsimonious** a) Begin to vanish
2. **destitute** b) Stingy, frugal
3. **opulent** c) highly praising
4. **vicarious** d) Hackneyed phrase
5. **euphonic** e) Ostentatiously wealthy
6. **eulogistic** f) Stilted in expression
7. **evanesce** g) Pleasant-sounding
8. **eulogize** h) In want
9. **bromidic** i) secondhand
10. **cliche** j) praise

ANS : 1-b, 2-h, 3-e, 4-i, 5-g, 6-a, 7-j, 8-f, 9-d



1. Do penurious people satisfy their extravagant desires? YES NO
2. Is penuriousness the characteristic of a miser? YES NO
3. If you are parsimonious with praise, do you lavish it on others? YES NO
4. Are people with extremely low incomes forced to live a life of parsimony? YES NO
5. Is indigence a sign of wealth? YES NO

Key: 1-N, 2-Y, 3-N, 4-Y, 5-N



6. Are indigent people often aided by state welfare? YES NO

7. If you live in a state of destitution, do you have all the money you need? YES NO

8. Is a completely destitute person likely to have to live in want? YES NO

9. Does a person of affluence generally have petty money worries? YES NO

10. Are opulent surroundings indicative of great wealth? YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-N, 10-Y



1. Can you engage in vicarious exploits by reading spy novels?

YES NO

2. Does an evanescent feeling remain for a considerable time?

YES NO

3. Do parents generally indulge in euphemisms in front of young children?

YES NO

4. Is poetry generally euphonious?

YES NO

5. Does a sincere eulogy indicate one's feeling of admiration?

YES NO

Key: 1-Y, 2-N, 3-Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



6. Is euphoria a feeling of malaise? YES NO
7. Is euthanasia practiced on animals? YES NO
8. Is persiflage an indication of seriousness ? YES NO
9. Does a liberal use of cliches show original thinking? YES NO
10. Is an anodyne intended to relieve fears? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y



1. Is a platitude flat and dull? YES NO
2. If a person uses bromides, is he likely to be an interesting conversationalist? YES NO
3. If you indulge in persiflage, are you being facetious ? YES NO
4. Are the works of Beethoven considered euphonious? YES NO
5. Can parents receive a vicarious thrill from their children's triumphs? YES NO

Key: 1-Y, 2-N, 3-Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



Latin root ‘**bovis**’- cow

Bovine, placid like a cow, patient, unexcitable is built on ‘**bovis**’ plus **-ine** suffix , **similar to** . To call someone bovine is for course far from complimentary is considerably stronger than phlegmatic. A bovine person is somewhat like vegetable: eats and grows and lives , but apparently is lacking in any strong feelings.

Humans are sometimes compared to animals , as in the following adjectives:

1. **Leonine** – like a lion, in appearance or temperament **Leo- lion**
 2. **canine** – like a dog, our canine teeth are similar to dogs **canis- dog**
 3. **feline** – catlike, feline grace; **Felis- cat**
 4. **porcine** – piglike, word for meat-pork on same root **porcus- pig**
 5. **vulpine** – foxlike in appearance **vulpus- fox**
 6. **ursine** – bearlike eg. *Ursa major* & *Ursa minor*- the Great Bear and the Little Bear **ursus- bear**

Humans are sometimes compared to animals , as in the following adjectives:

9. *piscine* – fishlike *piscis- fish*

Greek root ‘nostos’- a return, ‘algos’ - pain

Neuralgia– Pain in nerves

Cardialgia – Pain in heart

Nostalgia – Pain to return home or past pleasant experiences

Greek root ‘**kakos**’- bad, ‘**phone**’ - sound

cacophony– harsh sound

1. **telephone** – etymologically , ‘sound from afar’
2. **euphony** – etymologically , ‘pleasant sound’
3. **phonograph** – etymologically , ‘writer of sound’
4. **saxophone** – a musical instrument (hence sound) invented by Adolphe Sax
5. **xylophone** – a musical instrument; etymologically sounds through wood (Greek *xylon*, wood)
6. **phonetics** – the science of sound; also the method of teaching reading by practising the sounds of letters and syllables



Latin root ‘**voro**’- to devour, to take in

1. **herbivorous** – *subsisting on grains, grasses, and other vegetation , as do cows, deer , horses etc*
2. **omnivorous** – *eating everything, ex. Omnivorous reader: reads everything*
3. **voracious** – *devouring; greedy or gluttonous; or habits ; voracious reader; voracious in pursuit of money*

Latin root ‘omnis’- all

1. **omnipotent** – *all powerful ; omnipotent king, potent:powerfull, impotent :powerless, potential: possessing power or ability*
2. **omniscient**–(*omni+sciens,knowing*) : *all – knowing: hence infinitely wise.*
3. **omnipresent**: *present everywhere, a synonym is ubiquitous*
4. **omnibus**: *etymologically ‘for all, including all’. In short , bus we have a public vehicle for all who can pay. Eg. Omnibus taxation.*

Latin root ‘carnis’- flesh

Note how carnis, flesh, is the building block of :

1. carnelian – a reddish gemstone, the colour of red flesh.



2. carnival- originally the season of merry-making just before Lent. Today a carnival is any exuberant or riotous merrymaking or festivities.



Latin root ‘carnis’- flesh

Note how carnis, flesh, is the building block of :

3. carnal: most often found in phrases like *carnal pleasures* or *carnal appetites*, and signifying *pleasures or appetites of the flesh rather than of the spirit- hence, sensual , lecherous, lascivious, lubricious etc.*

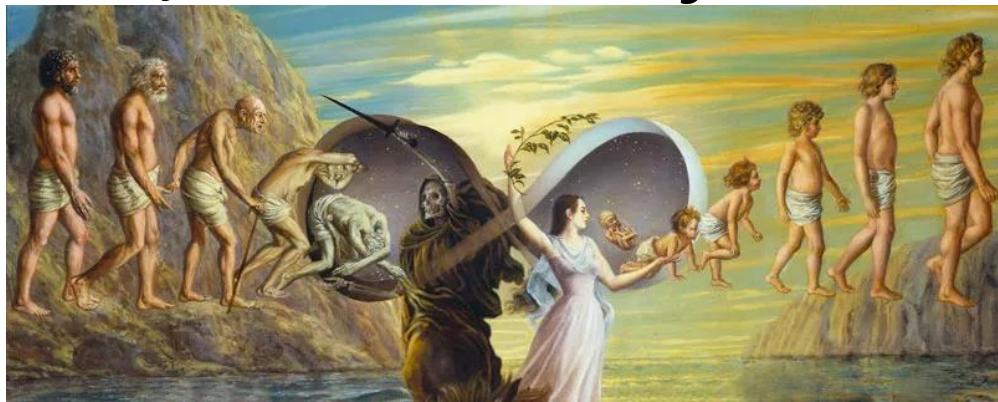


Latin root ‘carnis’- flesh

Note how carnis, flesh, is the building block of :

4. Carnage: great destruction of life (that is , of human flesh) , as in war or mass murders.

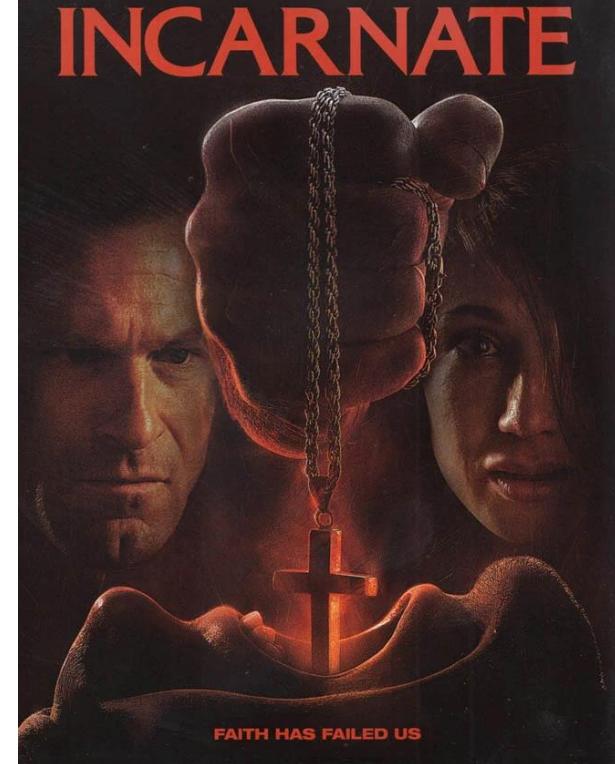
5. Reincarnation : a rebirth or reappearance. Believers in reincarnation maintain that one’s soul persists after it has fled the flesh, and eventually reappears in the body of a newborn infant or animal, or in another form.



Latin root ‘carnis’- flesh

Note how carnis, flesh, is the building block of :

6. incarnate : in the flesh. If we use this adj. to call someone ‘the devil incarnate’, we mean that here is the devil in the flesh. Or we may say that someone is evil incarnate, that is, the personification of evil, evil invested with human or bodily form. The verb to incarnate is to embody , give bodily form to , or make real.



Latin root ‘clam’- secretly

Clandestine comes from Latin *clam* , *secretly* , and implies secrecy or concealment in the working out of a plan that is dangerous or illegal. **Clandestine** is a close synonym of *surreptitious* , which means *stealthy* , *sneaky* ,*furtive*, generally because of fear of detection. The two words can not always be used interchangeably . We may speak of either *clandestine* or *surreptitious* meetings or arrangement; but usually only of *clandestine* plans and only of *surreptitious* movements or actions.



1. **leonine** a) doglike
2. **canine** b) Greedy, devouring
3. **feline** c) foxlike
4. **porcine** d) All-powerful
5. **vulpine** e) Stealthy, clandestine
6. **ursine** f) lionlike
7. **voracious** g) All-knowing
8. **omnipotent** h) bearlike
9. **omniscient** i) catlike
10. **surreptitious** j) piglike

ANS : 1-f, 2-a, 3-i, 4-j, 5-c, 6-h, 7-b, 8-d, 9-g, 10 -e



- 1. **nostalgic** a) Harsh-sounding
- 2. **cacophonous** b) Eating everything
- 3. **herbivorous** c) lewd, lecherous, lubricious
- 4. **omnivorous** d) Found everywhere
- 5. **ubiquitous** e) homesick
- 6. **carnal** f) Grass-eating
- 7. **incarnate** g) In the flesh

ANS : 1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-g

- 1. **phonetics** a) universality
- 2. **carnivore** b) A gemstone
- 3. **voracity** c) infinite power
- 4. **omnipotence** d) Furtiveness, stealth, sneakiness
- 5. **omniscience** e) Lechery, lasciviousness, lubricity
- 6. **omnipresence** f) Infinite wisdom
- 7. **omnibus** g) Science of speech sounds
- 8. **carnelian** h) slaughter
- 9. **carnality** i) A collection of all things
- 10. **carnage** j) Greediness
- 11. **surreptitiousness** k) Meat-eater
- 12. **reincarnation** l) A return to life in a new body or form

ANS : 1-g, 2-k, 3-j, 4-c, 5-f, 6-a, 7-i, 8-b, 9-e, 10-h, 11-d, 12-l



- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. lupine | a) fishlike |
| 2. equine | b) powerless |
| 3. piscine | c) wolflike |
| 4. phonetician | d) Bring back into a new body or from |
| 5. impotent | e) Occurrence, or existence, everywhere |
| 6. ubiquity | f) horse like |
| 7. reincarnate | g) Expert in speech sounds |
| 8. incarnate | h) Embody; make real; put into bodily form |

ANS : 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-g, 5-b, 6-e, 7-d, 8-h



1. A person of leonine appearance looks like a tiger. YES NO
2. Canine habits refers to the habits of dogs. YES NO
3. Feline grace means catlike grace. YES NO
4. Porcine appearance means wolflike appearance. YES NO
5. Vulpine craftiness means foxlike. YES NO

Key: 1-N, 2-Y, 3-Y, 4-N, 5-Y



6. Ursine means bearlike. YES NO

7. Nostalgic feelings refer to a longing for past experiences.

YES NO

8. Cacophonous music is pleasant and sweet.

YES NO

9. An elephant is a carnivore.

YES NO

10. Deer are herbivorous.

YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y



1. An omnivorous reader does very little reading. YES NO
2. A voracious eater is gluttonous. YES NO
3. True omnipotence is unattainable by human beings. YES NO
4. No one is omniscient. YES NO
5. Fear of economic ruin was practically omnipresent in the early 1930s. YES NO

Key: 1-N, 2-Y, 3-Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



6. As soon as warm weather arrives, the ubiquitous sound of the ice cream van can be heard. YES NO
7. An author's omnibus contain all his published writings. YES NO
8. Carnelian is a deep blue gemstone. YES NO
9. Carnality is much respected in a puritanical society. YES NO
10. There is considerable carnage in war. YES NO
11. A surreptitious glance is meant to be conspicuous. YES NO
12. A person who is evil incarnate is a vicious character. YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-Y, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y, 11-N, 12-Y



SESSION : 42-44

How to talk about what goes on



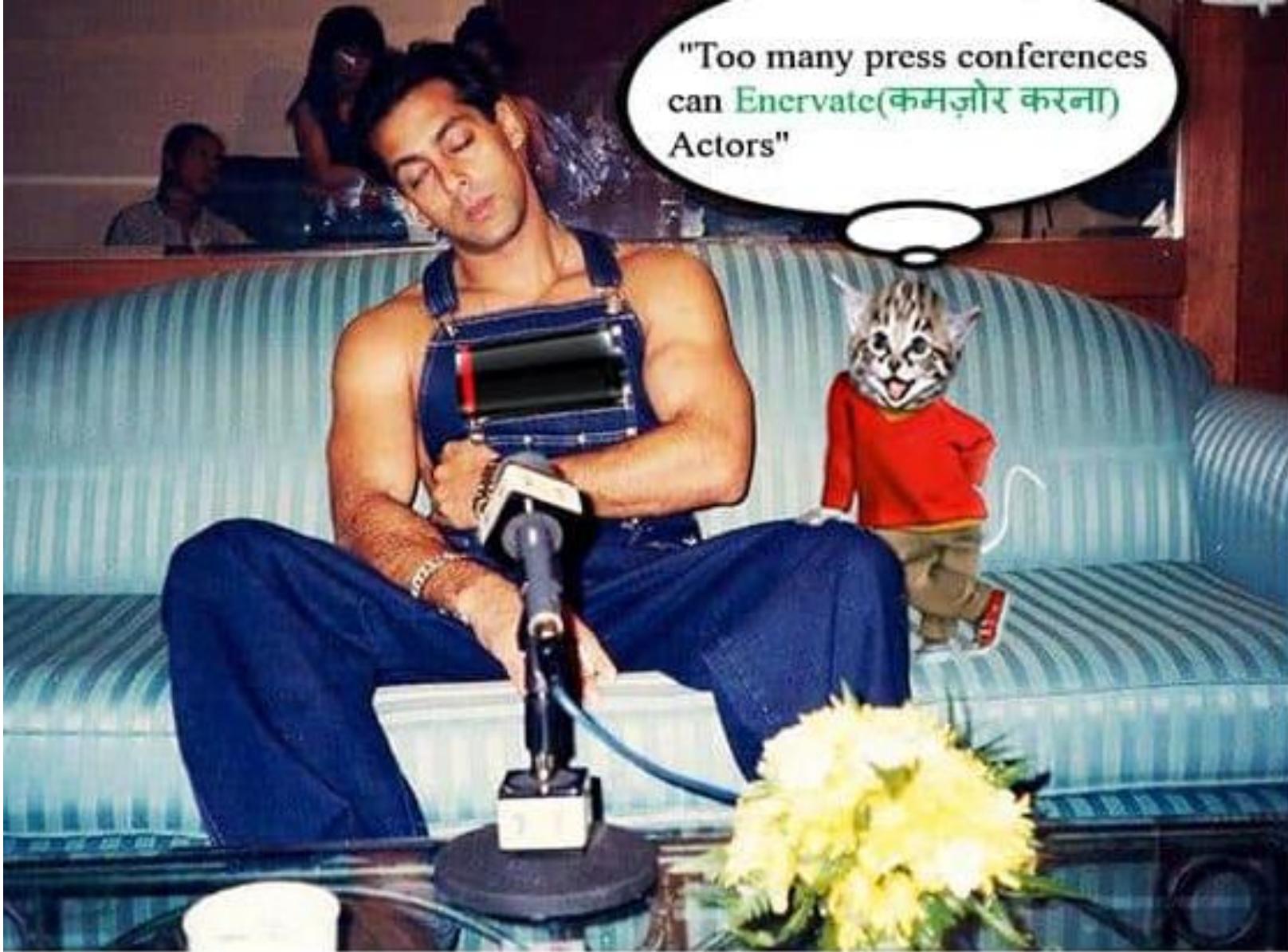
enervate

You were playing poker and stayed up all night. Will you get tired ? No. Psychologist have discovered , it is not work or effort that causes fatigue, but boredom, frustration , or a similar feeling.

Your wife was ill entire night and despite all your ministrations, the patient is not well . You can see how this long vigil contains all the elements of frustration that contribute to **mental, physical and nervous fatigue.**

And so you are exhausted – completely. Your exhaustion is mental , it is physiological , it is emotional. The verb **enervate** express this night's frustrations. (complete exhaustion)





enervate

castigate

You suddenly see the flashing blue light of a police car in the rear view mirror. You pull over, knowing you were speeding along at 70 in a 50 km/hr limit area.

The police officer is pleasant, courteous, smiling ; merely asks for your driver's licence and registration ; even says 'Please' Feeling guilty and stupid, you become irritated. So what do you do? You lashed out at the officer due to self anger. You scold him harshly for not spending his time looking for violent criminals instead of harassing innocent motorists; you call into question his honesty, his ambition, his fairness , even his ancestry. **Castigate** is the verb which describe your reaction.

HE WAS **CASTIGATED** FOR NOT SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE



You know why

Castigate (फटकारना, reprimand
(someone) severely)

CASTIGATE



Self abnegate

Neha is selfless and self-sacrificing. Her family needs and desires come first-even when they conflict with her own. Clothes for her two daughters are her main concern-even if she has to wear 7 year old dress. At the dinner table , she heaps everyone's plate- while she herself often goes without. The verb self abnegate expresses the work of neha. (Altruistic)



There are the God-men, whose self-abnegation is complete, and who do only good to others even at the sacrifice of their own lives. These are the highest of men. If there are a hundred of such in any country, that country need never despair. But they are unfortunately too few.

Vivekananda

Recapitulate

You have delivered a long, complicated lecture to your class, and now, to make sure that they will remember the important points, you restate the key ideas, the main thoughts, You offer, in short, a kind of brief summary , step by step , omitting all extraneous details. You are recapitulating .



Vegetate

You wake up some gloomy Monday morning (why is it that Monday is always the worst day of the week) and begin to think of the waste of the last five years. Intellectually , there has been no progress . You haven't made one new exciting friend, haven't had a startling or unusual thought. Economically you think , things are no better-same old debts to meet, same old hundred pounds in the bank, same old job, same old routine of nine to five workdays. What a life ! No change, nothing but routine, sameness, monotony – and for what ? (By now you'd better get up- this type of thinking never leads anywhere , as you've long since learnt. This type of thinking is called **vegetate**.



Vegetate



simulate

Your neighbor , Neha pops in without invitation to tell you of her latest troubles with (a) her boss (b) her hairdresser (c) her husband, (d) her children (e) her gynecologist. You have a desk piled high with work you were planning to get stuck into you find it difficult to concentrate on what she is saying. You pretend to pay full attention , nodding wisely at what you hope are the right places. You are just **simulating** full attention.



intimate

You are the author and are discussing with your editor the possible avenues of publicity and advertising for your new book. At one point editor makes several statements which might – or might not mean that company is going to promote the book heavily. So , what editor is doing.... Just intimating...(giving hints)



alleviate

Aspirin doesn't cure any diseases. Yet this popular and inexpensive drug is universally used to lighten and relieve various unpleasant symptoms of disease: aches and pains, fever , inflammations , etc. So , Aspirin is alleviating pain.



Ways to alleviate pain

commiserate

When people have suffered a bereavement (as through death) , when they have been wounded by life or by friends, then is the time they most need to feel that they are not alone, that you share their misery with them even if you cannot directly alleviate their sorrow. Your sympathy and compassion are, of course, alleviation enough. What verb signifies this vicarious sharing of sorrow with someone who directly suffers ?



COMMISERATE

vacillate

Should you marry John or George? John is handsome, kind and loving. George is stable, reliable ,always there when you need him. George loves you deeply. John is more exciting. The verb describes this pendulum-like indecision is vacillate.



1. **enervate** a) Deny oneself
2. **castigate** b) stagnate
3. **self-abnegate** c) Suggest; hint
4. **recapitulate** d) sympathize
5. **vegetate** e) waver
6. **simulate** f) exhaust
7. **intimate** g) Lessen; lighten
8. **alleviate** h) summarize
9. **commiserate** i) pretend
10. **vacillate** j) Censure; scold; lash at verbally

ANS : 1-f, 2-j, 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-i, 7-c, 8-g, 9-d, 10 -e



1. Should you feel enervated after a good night's sleep? YES NO
2. Do motorists who have been caught speeding sometimes start castigating the police officer? YES NO
3. Do people who are completely self-abnegating say 'No!' to their needs and desires? YES NO
4. When you recapitulate, do you cover new material? YES NO
5. Do people possessed of joie de vivre usually feel that they are vegetating? YES NO

Key: 1-N, 2-Y, 3-Y, 4-N, 5-N



6. When you simulate alertness, do you purposely act somnolent?

YES NO

7. When you intimate, do you make a direct statement?

YES NO

8. Does aspirin often have an alleviating effect on pain? YES NO

9. Do we naturally commiserate with people who have suffered a bereavement? YES NO

10. Do decisive people often vacillate? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10-N

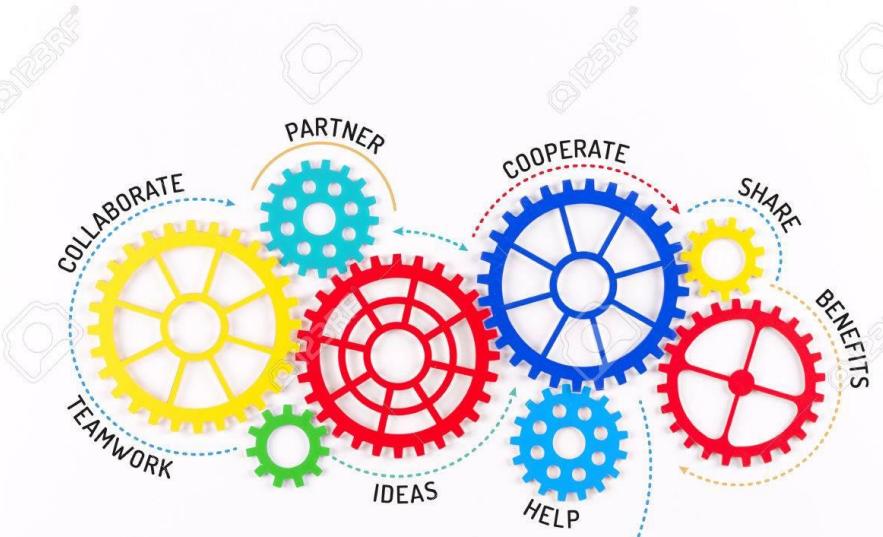


Latin root ‘nervus’- nerve

Enervate: (ex+nervus): So , it is not just fatigue , but complete devitalization- physical, emotional, mental- as if every ounce of the life force has been sapped out, as if the last particle of energy has been drained away.

Similar appearance but the word energy , enervation is almost direct antonym.

Energy is based on ergon, work; erg is term used in physics for a unit of work or energy. ***Synergy*** (*syn,together +ergon,work*)- the process by which two or more substances or drugs, by working together , produce a greater effect in combination than the sum total of their individual effects.



Synergy



Latin root ‘castigate’- to punish

In present day usage, the verb generally refers to verbal punishment, usually harsh and severe. It is somewhat synonymous with scold, criticize, rebuke, censure, reprimand or berate, But much stronger than any of these- rail at, rant at , lash out at, or tongue-lash is a much closer synonym.

Latin root ‘nego’- to deny

Abnegate (ab, away+ nego, to deny) : self abnegation, self denial.

Nego itself is from neg-,not, no. (negative,negativity)

To **negate** is to deny the truth or existence of, as in “The Atheist negates God”

Latin root ‘**caput,captis**’- head

Captain is head of any group; the capital is the ‘head city’ of a state or nation; and to decapitate is to chop off someone’s head, a popular activity during the French Revolution after the guillotine was invented.

Capitulum is a little head, or by extension , the heading, or title, of a chapter. So when you recapitulate, you go through the chapter headings again(re-) , etymologically speaking , or **you summarize or review the main points.**

Capitulate- to surrender , (He realized there was no longer any point in resisting her advances, so he reluctantly capitulated.)

Latin root '**vegeto**'- to grow

vegetable is from latin vegeto,to live and grow, which is what vegetables do- but that's all they do, so to vegetate, is by implication , to do no more than stay alive, stuck in a rut, leading an inactive , unstimulating, emotionally and intellectually stagnant existence.

So **vegetation** is any dull, passive , stagnant existence; also any plant life, as the thick vegetation of a jungle.



- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. enervation | a) Tongue-lashing |
| 2. synergism, synergy | b) Denial; destruction |
| 3. castigation | c) A lopping off of one's head |
| 4. self-abnegation | d) Summery; review of main points |
| 5. negation | e) Self-denial |
| 6. decapitation | f) Utter exhaustion; mental, emotional, and physical drain |
| 7. recapitulation | g) A working together for greater effect |
| 8. capitulation | h) surrender |

ANS : 1-f, 2-g, 3-a, 4-e, 5-b, 6-c, 7-d, 8-h



Latin root ‘simulo’- to copy from ‘similus’, similar

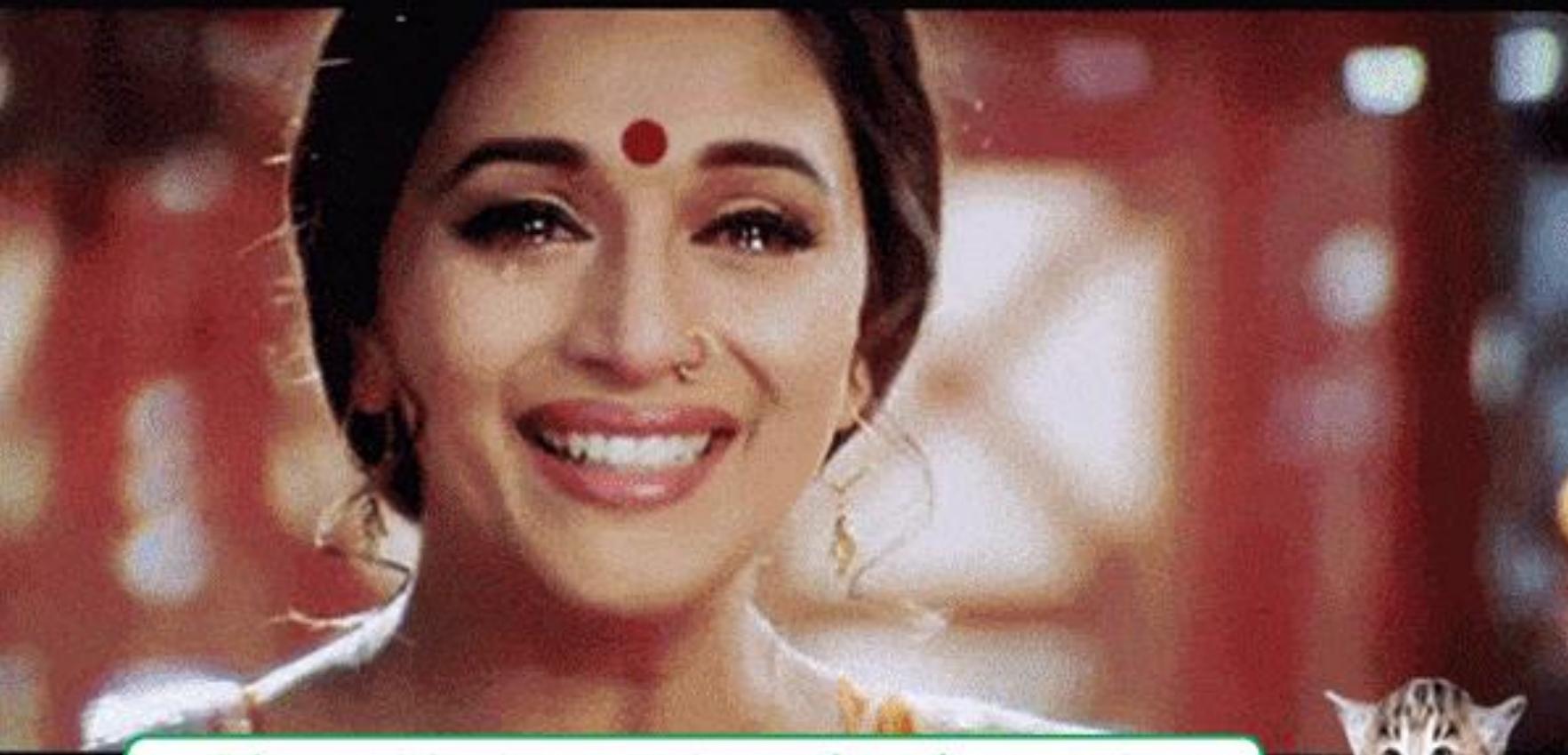
Simulation – copying the real thing, pretending to be the genuine article by taking on a similar appearance.

Genuine pearls grow inside oysters; **Simulated** pearls are synthetic, but look like the ones from oysters.

Dissimulation is something else! When you dissimulate , you hide your true feelings by making a pretence of opposite feelings. Sycophants are great dissimulators, they may feel bad but show admiration.

A close synonym of **Dissimulate** is **Dissemble**.

SHE SMILED, **DISSEMBLING
HER TRUE EMOTION**



**Dissemble (conceal or disguise one's
true feelings or beliefs)**



DISSEMBLE

Latin root ‘*intimus*’- innermost

intimation – contains a significance buried deep in the innermost core, only a hint showing. As you grow older , you begin to have intimations that you are mortal.

Intimacy is closeness , friendliness , sexual intercourse (euphemistic)

Latin root '**levis**'- light

If something **alleviates** your pain , it makes your pain lighter.

Relieve (re,again + levis,light) is to make light or easy again.

Anything light will rise

Elevate (ex-,out + levis,light) is to raise out or actually raise up.

Have you ever seen a performance of magic in which a person or an object apparently rises in the air as if floating? That's **levitation**.

Levity : lightness but of different sort- lightness in the sense of frivolity, lack of seriousness specially when formality is required.





Levity (the treatment of a serious matter with humour or lack of due respect)

LEVITY



Latin root ‘miser’- wretched,poor

Miser, miserly , miserable all on same root.

Commiserate (con,together + miser) is to share misery . If I commiserate with you , I share your misery.



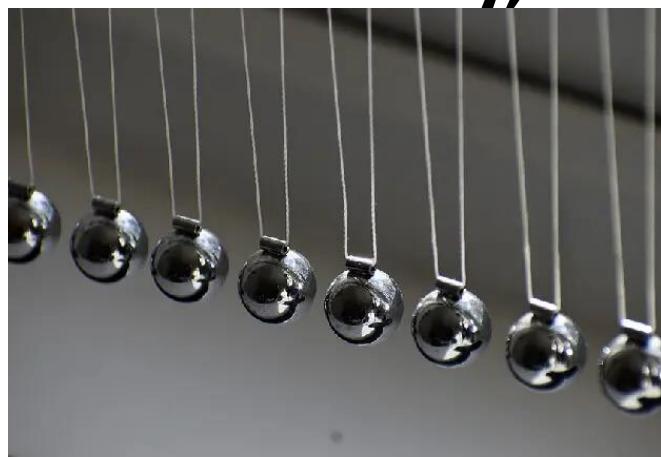
Latin root '**vacillo**'- swing back and forth

Vacillate : swing back and forth in indecision.

ambivalent : two different emotions , simultaneous emotions , you love something but hate it too. Eg. Watching your mother in law drive over a cliff in your new car.



Vacillate is to swing mentally or emotionally, But to sway back and forth physically is oscillate .



1. **simulation**
 - a) hint
 - b) Flippancy or joking when seriousness is required
 - c) A sharing a grief
 - d) Physical swaying; swinging action, as of a pendulum
2. **dissemble**
 - e) A swinging back and forth in indecision
 - f) pretence
3. **intimation**
 - g) Conflicted and contrary feelings
4. **alleviation**
 - h) Rise in the air (as by magic or illusion)
5. **levitate**
 - i) Pretend
6. **levity**
 - j) A lightening; a making less severe
7. **commiseration**
8. **vacillation**
9. **ambivalence**
10. **oscillate**

ANS : 1-f, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-h, 6-b, 7-c, 8-e, 9-g, 10 -d



1. **dissimulate**
 - a) Pretence of ignorance
 - b) A rising and floating in air
 - c) Having simultaneous and contrary feelings
 - d) Tending to swing back and forth in indecision
 - e) To swing back and forth like a pendulum
 - f) To hide real feelings by pretending opposite feelings
 - g) Tending to ease (pain, burdens, suffering, etc.)
2. **dissemblance**
3. **alleviate**
4. **levitation**
5. **vacillatory**
6. **ambivalent**
7. **oscillate**

ANS : 1-f, 2-a, 3-g, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c, 7-e



SESSION : 45-46

How to talk about variety of
personal characteristics



There are thousands of English words ending with **-ous-** a latin suffix meaning full of. Those who have good vocab only knows these words.



Obsequious

The Latin root sequor means to follow – and those who follow rather than lead are usually in a menial, subordinate, or inferior position. People who engage in certain fields of endeavor- waiters, clerks, and servants, for example – are forced, often contrary to their natural temperaments, to act in an excessively courteous, pleasant, obliging , even subservient and humble manner. They must follow the lead of their customers or employers, bending their own wills according to the desires of those they serve. They are, etymologically, full of **following after**, or **Obsequious**.



Obsequious



- * Adjective
- * Servile; docile
(easily handled or managed)

The obsequious servants waited on the guests without being asked.



1. **obsequies**- In a funeral cortege, the mourners follow after the corpse. Hence, obsequies are the burial ceremonies, the funeral rites.
2. **subsequent**- A subsequent letter, paragraph , time, etc is one that follows another.
3. **sequel**- A sequel may be a literary work, such as a novel, or a film that follows another, continuing the same subject, dealing with the same people or village, etc or that follows another.
4. **sequence**- In order, one item following another, as in, ‘The sequence of events of the next few days left him breathless.

Any other word containing the root **sequ-** is likely to have some relationship to the idea of **following**.



querulous

(complaints) The Latin root queror means to complain- and anyone full of complaints, constantly nagging , harping , fretful, petulant, whining , never satisfied , may accordingly be called ***querulous***.



Supercilious

(snob) The Latin root cilium means eyelid; super means above; and above the eyelid , as anyone can plainly see, is the eyebrow. Now there are certain **obnoxious** people who go around raising their eyebrows in contempt, disdain, and sneering arrogance at ordinary mortals like you and me. Such contemptuous, sneering, overbearingly conceited people are called - ***supercilious***



obstreperous

(Noise) The latin root strepo means to make a noise. Anyone who is unruly, boisterous, resistant to authority, unmanageable – and in a noisy , troublesome manner is - **obstreperous**



impecunious

(Moneyless) The latin root ***pecus*** means **cattle**. Earlier a person's wealth was measured by domestic animals, which was a lot more logical ,since you get milk and leather which is true wealth . Someone who had lot of pecus was indigent, destitute. And so today who seems generally to be full of a complete lack of money-***impecunious***.

Pecuniary- pertaining to money, as in , a pecuniary consideration, pecuniary affairs, etc .



chivalrous

(Horse) The french word cheval means horse. In medieval times only gentlemen and knights rode on horses- common people walked. Traditionally (but not, I understand, actually) knights were courteous to women, attentive to female desires, and self-sacrificing when their own interests came in conflict with those of the fair sex. Hence, we call a modern man who has a knightly attitude to women- chivalrous

CHIVALROUS SRK



Chivalrous (courteous and gallant,
especially towards women, उदात्त)

CHIVALROUS



1. Cavalcade – A procession of persons on horseback, as in a parade.

2. Cavalier – As a noun , a cavalier was once a **mounted soldier**. As an adjective , cavalier describes actions and attitudes that are haughty, unmindful of others feelings, too offhand , such attributes often being associated with people in power (the military being one of the powers – that –be) . Thus , “He answered in a cavalier manner would signify that he was **arrogant** in his answer.

3. Cavalry – The mounted, or ‘horsed’ part of an army.

4. Chivalry – polite and kind behaviour by men showing respect towards women

innocuous

(No harm done) The Latin root noceo means to injure; someone who need cause you no fear, so harmless is that person, so unable to interfere , so unlikely to get you into trouble, is called - ***innocuous***

1. **innocent** – Not guilty of crime or injury.
2. **noxious** – Harmful, poisonous; unwholesome.



bibulous

(alcoholic) The Latin root *bibo* means to drink; and one who is generally found propping up the bar, who likes to tipple beyond the point of sobriety- who, in short, has an overfondness for drinks with a pronounced alcoholic content , is called ,usually humorously- ***bibulous***

1. imbibe – To drink in ,soak up , absorb. If we use this verb without specifying what is drunk ,as in , ‘ He likes to imbibe’ the implication of course, is always alcohol. Imbibe learning is to absorb information.

2. bib – upper part of an apron; bib prevents what is drunk (or eaten) from spilling over.

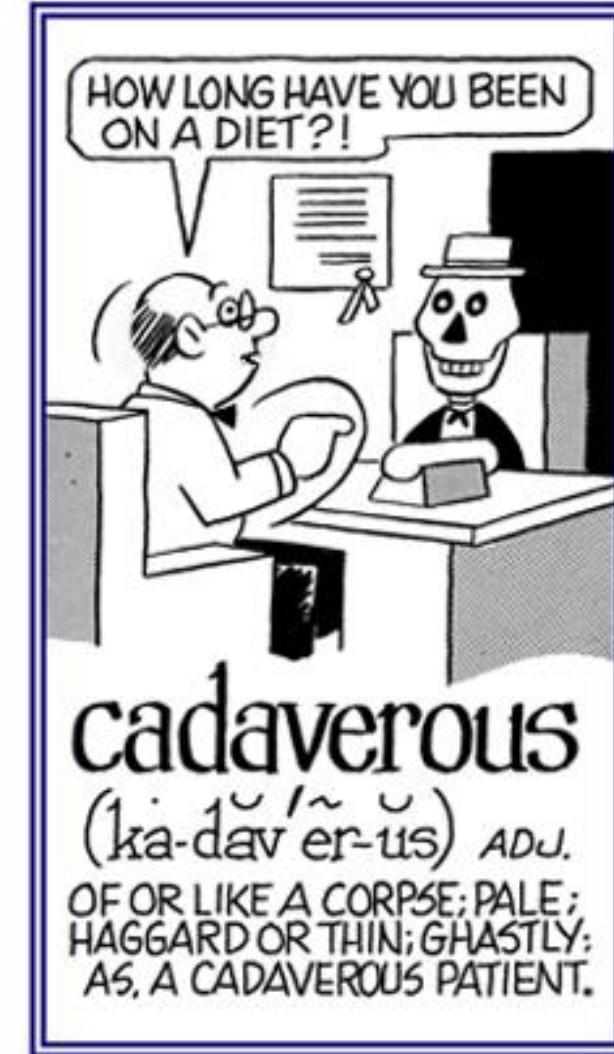
EK DUM BASIC

APRON



CADAVEROUS

(Like death itself) The Latin root *cado* means to fall; one's final fall is of course in death, and so someone who looks like a corpse (figuratively speaking), who is pale ,gaunt, thin, haggard, with sunken eyes and wasted limbs, in other words the extreme opposite of the picture of glowing health, is called-
cadaverous



cadaverous

(ka-däv'ər-əs) ADJ.

OF OR LIKE A CORPSE; PALE;
HAGGARD OR THIN; GHASTLY;
AS, A CADAVEROUS PATIENT.

1. **cadaver** – A corpse, literally, especially one used for surgical dissection.
2. **decadent** – Etymologically, ‘falling down’ , (de- is a prefix one meaning of which is down, as in descend, climb down; decline, turn down; etc) . If something is in a decadent state, it is deteriorating, becoming corrupt or demoralized. Decadence is a state of decay . Generally decadent and decadence are used figuratively – they refer not to actual physical delay (as of a dead body) , but to moral or spiritual decay.

dolorous

(Pain and misery) The Latin root **doleo** means to suffer or grieve- one who is mournful and sad, whose melancholy comes from physical pain or mental distress, who seems to be suffering or grieving , is called - **dolorous**

1. **dolour** – A poetic synonym of grief.
2. **doeful** – A word referring somewhat humorously to exaggerated dismalness , sadness, or dreariness.
3. **condole** – Etymologically , to suffer or grieve with (latin con ,together). Condole is somewhat less commonly used synonym of commiserate. “let me offer you my condolences”, usually said to someone mourning the dead of a friend or relative.

1. **obsequious** a) snobbish
2. **querulous** b) harmless
3. **supercilious** c) gaunt
4. **obstreperous** d) Short of funds
5. **impecunious** e) Fawning; excessively, ingratiatingly, polite
6. **chivalrous** f) sorrowful
7. **innocuous** g) Addicted to drink
8. **bibulous** h) Courteous to women
9. **cadaverous** i) complaining
10. **dolorous** j) unmanageable

ANS : 1-e, 2-i, 3-a, 4-j, 5-d, 6-h, 7-b, 8-g, 9-c, 10 -f

CHOOSE ANTONYM

1. **obsequious** a) Content; uncomplaining; satisfied
2. **querulous** b) affluent
3. **supercilious** c) healthy
4. **obstreperous** d) rude
5. **impecunious** e) Sober
6. **chivalrous** f) Dangerous
7. **innocuous** g) Humble
8. **bibulous** h) Misogynous
9. **cadaverous** i) Happy; cheerful
10. **dolorous** j) quiet

ANS : 1-d, 2-a, 3-g, 4-j, 5-b, 6-h, 7-f, 8-e, 9-c, 10 -i



1. Do obsequious people usually command our respect? YES NO
2. Are querulous people satisfied? YES NO
3. Are supercilious people usually popular? YES NO
4. Is a person of affluence impecunious? YES NO
5. Do some women like chivalrous men? YES NO

Key: 1-N, 2-N, 3-N, 4-N, 5-Y



6. Are innocuous people dangerous? YES NO
7. Is a bibulous character a teetotaler? YES NO
8. Is a cadaverous – looking individual the picture of health? YES NO
9. Is a dolorous attitude characteristic of jovial people? YES NO
10. Is an obstreperous child difficult to manage? YES NO

Key: 6-N, 7-N, 8-N, 9-N, 10-Y



1. **obsequies** a) Proper order
2. **subsequent** b) drink; absorb; take in
3. **sequel** c) Harmful, poisonous
4. **sequence** d) Pain, sorrow (poetic)
5. **pecuniary** e) Coming late or afterwards
6. **Noxious** f) Procession of mounted riders
7. **imbibe** g) Funeral rites
8. **dolour** h) A following event or literary work
9. **doleful** i) Exaggeratedly sorrowful
10. **cavalcade** j) Pertaining to money

ANS : 1-g, 2-e, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-c, 7-b, 8-d, 9-i, 10 -f



1. **cavalier** a) Mounted military division; soldiers on horseback
2. **cavalry** b) Offhand, haughty
3. **equestrian** c) Horsewoman
4. **equestrienne** d) horselike
5. **equine** e) horseman
6. **cadaver** f) Spiritual decline
7. **decadent** g) morally decaying
8. **decadence** h) corpse
9. **chivalry** i) Expression of sympathy
10. **condolence** j) Gallant courtesy to women

ANS : 1-b, 2-a, 3-e, 4-c, 5-d, 6-h, 7-g, 8-f, 9-j, 10 -i



1. Are speeches usually made during obsequies? YES NO
2. Is Mirzapur II a sequel to the Mirzapur ? YES NO
3. Are these numbers in sequence: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11? YES NO
4. Do banks often handle the pecuniary details of an estate? YES NO
5. Is arsenic a noxious chemical? YES NO

Key: 1-Y, 2-Y, 3-Y, 4-Y, 5-Y



6. Do children sometimes imbibe wisdom from their parents? YES NO

7. If a song is sung in tones of dolour, is it a happy song? YES NO

8. Is a doleful countenance(expression) a happy one? YES NO

9. Does a cavalcade contain horses? YES NO

10. Does a cavalier attitude show a spirit of humility? YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-N, 9-Y, 10-N



1. Is a cavalry officer usually a good horseman? YES NO

2. Would an equestrian statue of general grant show him with or on a horse? YES NO

3. Is an equestrienne a man? YES NO

4. Do humans possess many equine characteristics? YES NO

5. Is a cadaver alive? YES NO

Key: 1-Y, 2-Y, 3-N, 4-N, 5-N



6. Is an iconoclast likely to consider religion a decadent institution?

YES NO

7. Is decadence a desirable quality?

YES NO

8. Is chivalry courteous to women?

YES NO

9. Is it appropriate to condole with someone who has suffered a loss through death?

YES NO

10. Are condolences appropriate at a wedding ceremony? YES NO

Key: 6-Y, 7-N, 8-Y, 9-Y, 10-N



REVISION OF ALL ROOT WORDS



SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1	Ego	Self	Egoist
2	Misein	To hate	Misanthrope
3	Gamos	Marriage	Bigamy
4	Gyne	Woman	Gynaecology
5	Derma	Skin	Dermatology
6	Orthos	Straight,correct	Orthodontics
7	Psyche	Mind,soul,spirit	Psychotic
8	Neuron	Nerve	Neurology
9	Logos	Science,study	Biology
10	bios	life	biospy

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
11	Opsis, optikos	View,sight,vision	Autopsy, optical
12	Algos	Pain	Neuralgia
13	Agogos	Leading	Demagogue
14	Pedis	Foot	Pedestrian
15	Paidos	Child	Paediatrician
16	Demos	People	Democracy
17	Oculus	Eye	Ocular
18	Iatreia	Medical healing	Psychiatry
19	Metron	Measurement	Optometrist
20	Geras	Old	geriatrics

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
21	Soma	Body	Psychosomatic
22	Pathos	Disease	Osteopath
23	Odontos	Tooth	Exodontist
24	Pous,podos	Foot	Octopus , podium
25	Cheir (chiro)	Hand	Chirography
26	Graphein	To write	Graphology
27	Kallos	Beauty	Calligrapher
28	Pyge	Buttock	Callipygian
29	Kakos	Harsh,ugly,bad	Cacophony
30	Senex	old	Senescent

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
31	anthropos	Mankind	Anthropology
32	Astron	Star	Astronomy
33	Nautes	Sailor	Astronaut
34	Ge(geo-)	Earth	Geology
35	Zoion	Animal	Zoology
36	Lingua	Tongue	Bilingual
37	Philein	To love	Philanthropy
38	Biblion	Book	Bibliophile
39	Autos	Self	Autonomous
40	Socius	companion	asocial

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
41	Notus	Known	Notorious
42	Summus	Highest	Consummate
43	Vetus	Old	Inveterate
44	Genesis	Birth	Congenital
45	Chronos	Time	Chronic
46	Pathos	Feeling	Empathy
47	Grex,gregis	Herd	Egregious
48	Sciens	Knowing	Prescient
49	Omnis	All	Omniscient
50	Nomos	Law,order,arrangement	metronome

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
51	Fluo	To flow	Affluent
52	Pheme	Voice	Euphemism
53	Platys	Flat,broad	Platitude
54	Felis	Cat	Feline
55	Piscis	Fish	Piscine
56	Nostos	A return	Nostalgia
57	Kakos	Harsh,bad,ugly	Cacophony
58	Carnis	Flesh	Carnivorous
59	Voro	To devour	Voracious
60	Omnus	all	omnivorous

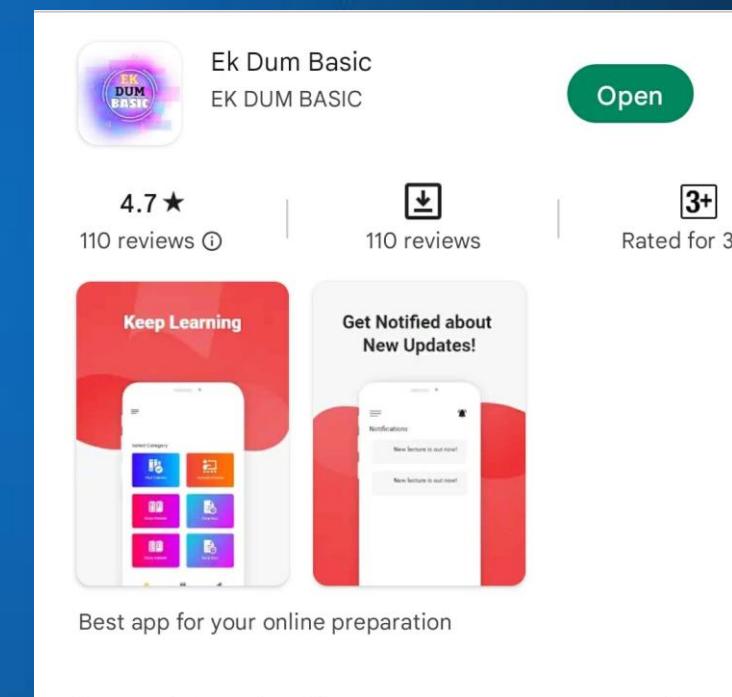
SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
61	Ubique	Everywhere	Ubiquity
62	Lupus	Wolf	Lupine
63	Doleo	To suffer	Dolorous
64	Porcus	Pig	Porcine
65	Thanatos	Death	Euthanasia
66	Canis	Dog	Canine
67	Vulpus	Fox	Vulpine
68	Algos	Pain	Nostalgic
69	Odyne	Name,word	Anodyne
70	Logos	speech	Eulogy

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
71	Sciens,scientis	Knowing	Omniscient
72	Ursus	Bear	Ursine
73	Phone	Sound	Euphonious
74	Penuria	Want, neediness	Penury
75	Nervus	Nerve	Enervate
76	Ergon	Work	Energy
77	Nego	To deny	Negation
78	Caput,capitis	Head	Decapitate
79	Capitulum	Little head,chapter heading	Recapitulate
80	Vegeto	To live and grow	Vegetate

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
81	Simulo	To copy	Simulate
82	Similis	Like, similar	Similarity
83	Levis	Light	Alleviate
84	Intimus	Innermost	Intimate
85	Miser	Wretched	Commiserate
86	Vacillo	To swing back and forth	Vacillate
87	Ambi	Both	Ambivalent
88	Oscillum	A swing	Oscillate
89	Sequor, secutus	To follow	Obsequious
90	Queror	To complain	querulous

SL NO.	ROOT	MEANING	EXAMPLE
91	Cilium	Eyelid	Supercilious
92	Super	Above	Superior
93	Strepo	To make a noise	Obstreperous
94	Pecus	Cattle	Impecunious
95	Equus	Horse	Equine
96	Caballus(caval)	Horse	Cavalier
97	Loquor,locutus	To speak	Circumlocution
98	Cado	To fall	Decadence
99	Vanesco	To vanish	evanescent
100	Potent	Power	omnipotent

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