

CAREERS 360

PREPARATION **Series**

CAT 2025

Vocabulary Builder

**Words, Pronunciation, Usage,
Antonyms, Synonyms, Etymologies**

Contents

A Note for the Students	3	Practice Questions for alphabet "M"	452
About	5	N	455
A	7	Practice Questions for alphabet "N"	465
Practice Questions for alphabet "A"	58	O	469
B	63	Practice Questions for alphabet "O"	474
Practice Questions for alphabet "B"	93	P	478
C	98	Practice Questions for alphabet "P"	532
Practice Questions for alphabet "C"	166	Q	535
D	171	Practice Questions for alphabet "Q"	539
Practice Questions for alphabet "D"	219	R	542
E	223	Practice Questions for alphabet "R"	578
Practice Questions for alphabet "E"	262	S	581
F	267	Practice Questions for alphabet "S"	629
Practice Questions for alphabet "F"	300	T	632
G	305	Practice Questions for alphabet "T"	657
Practice Questions for alphabet "G"	319	U	661
H	324	Practice Questions for alphabet "U"	669
Practice Questions for alphabet "H"	337	V	673
I	341	Practice Questions for alphabet "V"	693
Practice Questions for alphabet "I"	385	W	697
J	389	Practice Questions for alphabet "W"	706
Practice Questions for alphabet "J"	394	X	710
K	398	Practice Questions for alphabet "X"	714
Practice Questions for alphabet "K"	400	Y	717
L	405	Practice Questions for alphabet "Y"	720
Practice Questions for alphabet "L"	423	Z	724
M	427	Practice Questions for alphabet "Z"	728

Other Useful Resources 731

- CAT Mock Test Series
- 300+ Most Important Phrasal Verbs
- 60-Day Study Material for CAT
- Permutation & Combination - Video Lectures and Questions
- 500+ Most Important Idioms and Phrases
- Mastering DILR Questions with Expert Solutions

a Note for the **STUDENT**

Dear Students,

The building blocks of language, or vocabulary, play a crucial role in determining our capacity for comprehension, communication, and learning. It includes all of a language's words and phrases, including those that express ideas, feelings, and meaning. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of having a large and nuanced vocabulary because it affects our ability to read, write, talk, and even critically think.

Why Vocabulary Matters:

In the world of management, effective communication and comprehension are non-negotiable skills. Vocabulary forms the bedrock of these abilities. Here's why it's an indispensable part of your preparation:

- **Verbal Ability:** The Verbal Ability section in CAT and other management exams contains a treasure trove of vocabulary-based questions. A robust vocabulary equips you to tackle comprehension, synonyms, antonyms, and sentence completion with ease.
- **Reading Comprehension:** In CAT, Reading Comprehension passages often feature words that can either illuminate or obscure your understanding. A strong vocabulary is your beacon, guiding you through intricate texts.
- **Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning:** Vocabulary is pivotal in understanding instructions and statements in these sections. It enables precise comprehension, leading to accurate data interpretation and logical deductions.
- **Group Discussions and Interviews:** Beyond written exams, a rich vocabulary is your trump card during group discussions and interviews. It empowers you to articulate your thoughts convincingly and with flair.

Vocabulary Across Sections and Question Types:

Understanding the relevance of vocabulary across various sections and question types is essential:

- **Verbal Ability and Reading Comprehension (VARC):** Your vocabulary aids in comprehending context, tone, and nuances in passages. It empowers you to respond confidently to word-related queries.



- **Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning (DILR):** A strong vocabulary is a game-changer in deciphering instructions and descriptions, essential for precise data interpretation and logical conclusions.
- **Group Discussions and Interviews:** Your ability to communicate effectively and express ideas cogently is paramount during group discussions and interviews. A diverse vocabulary enhances your verbal prowess.

Remember, your vocabulary journey parallels your exam preparation—both require dedication and patience. Embrace it with zeal and curiosity, knowing that the words you learn today will shape your success tomorrow.

Let's embark on this voyage together. Should you ever feel overwhelmed or have questions about vocabulary or any facet of your exam preparation, reach out without hesitation. Your success is our mission, and we're here to guide you at every juncture.

Stay resolute, stay inspired, and keep learning!

Warm regards,
Team Careers360



ABOUT

Are you ready to embark on a fascinating journey into the realm of words, language, and vocabulary mastery? Look no further! Our new eBook, “Vocabulary Builder,” is your key to unlocking a treasure trove of over 3000 carefully curated words, complete with pronunciation, meanings, synonyms, antonyms, examples, and etymology. Let’s explore why this eBook is your ultimate resource for acing vocabulary-related questions in CAT and other management exams.

Why “Vocabulary Vault” is Your Essential Companion:

- 1. A Comprehensive Vocabulary Collection:** Our eBook spans the alphabet, encompassing words from A to Z. You’ll have at your fingertips a vast array of words to bolster your language skills.
- 2. Pronunciation Guide:** Never stumble over pronunciation again! Each word comes with a clear guide on how to say it, enhancing your spoken language fluency.
- 3. Detailed Word Information:** Dive deep into each word with meanings, synonyms, antonyms, and usage examples. You’ll grasp the word’s nuances, making it easier to use in context.
- 4. Etymology Unveiled:** Discover the fascinating origins of words. Understanding their etymology can provide valuable insights into their meanings and usage.
- 5. CAT and Management Exam Relevance:** We’ve carefully selected words that are not only rich in vocabulary but also highly relevant for competitive exams like CAT and other management entrance tests.

Unlock the Secrets to Vocabulary Mastery:

- 1. Daily Dose:** Consistency is the key to expanding your vocabulary. Dedicate a few minutes each day to explore new words and reinforce your memory.
- 2. Context Matters:** Understand how a word is used in different contexts. Examples provided in the eBook will help you apply words effectively.
- 3. Active Usage:** Don’t just learn words; use them in your daily communication and writing. This reinforces your retention.



- 4. Flashcards and Mnemonics:** Create flashcards or use mnemonic devices to remember words and their meanings effectively.
- 5. Reading Habit:** Cultivate a habit of reading diverse materials. It exposes you to new words and their usage naturally.
- 6. Practice, Practice, Practice:** Our eBook provides ample practice material to test your vocabulary skills. Make the most of it.
- 7. Celebrate Progress:** Each new word you learn is a step toward success. Celebrate your victories along the way.

With “Vocabulary Builder” as your trusty companion, you’re on the path to mastering language skills that will not only serve you well in CAT and management exams but also in your future career. So, open the vault, and let the words flow!



A

Abacus (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæb-ə-kəs/
Meaning	A device with beads used for counting.
Examples	1. The students practised maths with an abacus. 2. The merchant used an abacus for calculations. 3. Learning to use an abacus improves mental maths.
Synonyms	counting frame, calculation tool, reckoner
Antonyms	calculator, computer, electronic device
Etymology	"Abacus" comes from Latin "abacus," meaning "board" or "table."
Abate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə-ˈbāt/
Meaning	To lessen or reduce.
Examples	1. The storm's fury abated as winds calmed. 2. Treatment abated the patient's pain. 3. Measures were taken to abate pollution.
Synonyms	decrease, diminish, lessen
Antonyms	intensify, increase, escalate
Etymology	Abate comes from Latin "abatere," meaning "to beat down."
Abatement (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə-ˈbāt-mənt/
Meaning	Reduction or decrease.
Examples	1. City implemented noise abatement. 2. Tax incentives for emissions abatement. 3. Dust abatement addressed construction issues.
Synonyms	reduction, decrease, alleviation
Antonyms	increase, intensification, exacerbation
Etymology	Abatement comes from Old French "abatre," meaning "to beat down."
Abattoir (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈab-ə-ˌtwär/
Meaning	Slaughterhouse for animals.
Examples	1. Abattoirs process animals for meat. 2. Largest abattoir employs butchers. 3. Conditions in some abattoirs raise concerns.
Synonyms	slaughterhouse, butchery, meatpacking plant



Antonyms	animal sanctuary, vegan farm, petting zoo
Etymology	Abattoir comes from French "abattre," meaning "to slaughter."
Abdication (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,ab-di-'kā-shən/
Meaning	Formal relinquishing of power or responsibility.
Examples	1. King's abdication led to a crisis. 2. CEO's abdication surprised. 3. Politician's abdication shocked.
Synonyms	renunciation, resignation, relinquishment
Antonyms	assumption, retention, assertion
Etymology	Abdication comes from Latin "abdicationem," from "abdicare."
Abdomen (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'ab-də-mən/
Meaning	Area between chest and pelvis.
Examples	1. Surgeon treated the patient's abdomen. 2. Felt pain in my abdomen after the meal. 3. Exercises strengthen the core and abdomen.
Synonyms	belly, stomach, midsection
Antonyms	back, rear, posterior
Etymology	Abdomen comes from Latin "abdomen."
Aberrant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə-'ber-ənt/
Meaning	Deviating from usual.
Examples	1. Scientists found aberrant results. 2. Weather's aberrant patterns caused disruption. 3. Her aberrant decision surprised me.
Synonyms	abnormal, atypical, unusual
Antonyms	typical, normal, customary
Etymology	Aberrant comes from Latin "aberrare," meaning "to wander off."
Aberration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,æb.ə'reɪ.jən/
Meaning	A departure from the norm or expected behaviour; a deviation from what is considered typical or correct.
Examples	1. The sudden drop in temperature was an aberration for this time of year. 2. Her outburst was an aberration from her usual calm demeanor. 3. The misprint in the book was an aberration from the publisher's usual high standards.



Synonyms	anomaly, deviation, irregularity
Antonyms	normality, conformity, consistency
Etymology	Aberration comes from Latin "aberratio," derived from "aberrare" (to stray). It refers to straying from the expected path.
Abet (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'bet/
Meaning	To encourage, assist, or support someone in wrongdoing or a harmful activity.
Examples	1. He was accused of abetting the criminal in evading the law. 2. The manager's negligence abetted the company's financial losses. 3. The law prohibits anyone from abetting acts of violence.
Synonyms	Aid, support, assist
Antonyms	Discourage, hinder, thwart
Etymology	Abet comes from Middle English "abeten," meaning "to incite," from Old French "abeter."
Abeyance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'bei.əns/
Meaning	A state of temporary suspension or inactivity, often used in legal contexts to refer to the temporary cessation of an activity or situation.
Examples	1. The project was put in abeyance until funding was secured. 2. The legal case was held in abeyance pending further evidence. 3. The company's expansion plans were kept in abeyance due to market uncertainties.
Synonyms	Suspension, dormancy, hiatus
Antonyms	Activity, continuation, operation
Etymology	Abeyance comes from the Old French phrase "en baerance," meaning "in expectation." It suggests a state of waiting or holding.
Abhor (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əb'hɔr/
Meaning	To detest or loathe intensely; to regard with disgust or hatred.
Examples	1. She abhors cruelty to animals. 2. The chef abhorred processed ingredients. 3. He abhorred the thought of dishonesty.
Synonyms	Detest, loathe, despise
Antonyms	Love, adore, cherish
Etymology	Abhor comes from Latin "abhorrere," meaning "to shrink back from." It signifies a strong aversion.
Abide (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/əˈbaɪd/
Meaning	To tolerate, endure, or remain steadfast; to follow or obey (a rule, law, etc.).
Examples	1. She abided by her moral principles. 2. The residents had to abide by community rules. 3. The artist's work abides through generations.
Synonyms	Endure, tolerate, withstand
Antonyms	Resist, defy, abandon
Etymology	Abide comes from Old English "abidan," meaning "to wait, remain."
Abject (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæb.dʒekt/
Meaning	Extremely miserable, hopeless, or wretched; showing no pride or dignity.
Examples	1. The refugees lived in abject poverty. 2. His abject failure taught him valuable lessons. 3. The beggar's abject condition moved passersby.
Synonyms	Miserable, wretched, deplorable
Antonyms	Prosperous, dignified, elevated
Etymology	Abject comes from Latin "abiectus," meaning "thrown away." It implies a state of being cast off.
Abjure (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/æbˈdʒʊr/
Meaning	To renounce, reject, or give up something, often formally or under oath.
Examples	1. The witness abjured her previous statement. 2. He abjured his allegiance to the organisation. 3. The philosopher abjured material possessions.
Synonyms	Renounce, disavow, relinquish
Antonyms	Affirm, embrace, uphold
Etymology	Abjure comes from Latin "abiurare," meaning "to swear away." It suggests a solemn renunciation.
Ablution (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈbluːʃən/
Meaning	The act of washing or cleansing, often in a ritual or ceremonial context.
Examples	1. The mosque had facilities for ritual ablutions before prayers. 2. The spa offered luxurious ablutions to its guests. 3. The practice of ablution symbolised purification.
Synonyms	Cleansing, washing, purification
Antonyms	Dirtiness, pollution, contamination



Etymology	Ablution comes from Latin "ablutio," derived from "abluere" (to wash away). It pertains to the act of washing.
Abound (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈbaʊnd/
Meaning	To exist in large quantities or numbers; to be plentiful.
Examples	1. The garden abounded with colourful flowers. 2. Opportunities abound in the digital age. 3. The city's markets abound with fresh produce.
Synonyms	Flourish, proliferate, teem
Antonyms	Lack, dwindle, diminish
Etymology	Abound comes from Middle English "abounden," from Old English "abundant."
Abraded (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈbreɪdɪd/
Meaning	Worn away or rubbed off by friction; scraped or eroded.
Examples	1. The abraded surface of the stone showed its age. 2. His abraded knees were a result of the fall. 3. The abraded paint on the car needed touch-up.
Synonyms	Worn, scraped, eroded
Antonyms	Smooth, intact, unblemished
Etymology	Abraded is the past participle of the Verb "abrade," which comes from Latin "abradere," meaning "to scrape off."
Abrasion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈbreɪ.ʒən/
Meaning	The process of wearing away or rubbing off by friction; a scraped or eroded area on a surface.
Examples	1. The hiker had an abrasion on his arm from a fall. 2. The abrasion on the car's bumper required repairs. 3. The abrasion of sandpaper smoothed the wood's surface.
Synonyms	Scrape, erosion, friction
Antonyms	Smoothness, intactness, preservation
Etymology	Abrasion comes from Latin "abrasio," derived from "abradere" (to scrape off). It refers to the process of scraping away.
Abrogate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæb.rə.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	To repeal, revoke, or annul a law, agreement, or decision.
Examples	1. The parliament voted to abrogate the outdated law. 2. The board decided to abrogate the unpopular policy. 3. The treaty was abrogated due to changing circumstances.



Synonyms	Revoke, annul, cancel
Antonyms	Establish, institute, enact
Etymology	Abrogate comes from Latin "abrogatus," past participle of "abrogare," meaning "to repeal."
Abscond (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əb'skɒnd/
Meaning	To leave hurriedly and secretly, typically to avoid detection or arrest.
Examples	1. The suspect absconded before the trial. 2. He absconded with the company's funds. 3. The prisoner absconded from the jail.
Synonyms	Flee, escape, run away
Antonyms	Remain, stay, abide
Etymology	Abscond comes from Latin "abscondere," meaning "to hide away."
Absolve (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əb'zɒlv/
Meaning	To declare someone free from blame, guilt, or responsibility; to pardon or forgive.
Examples	1. The court absolved the accused due to lack of evidence. 2. She absolved him after he apologised. 3. The priest absolved the sinner of his wrongdoings.
Synonyms	Pardon, forgive, acquit
Antonyms	Blame, condemn, accuse
Etymology	Absolve comes from Latin "absolvere," meaning "to set free, loosen."
Abstemious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əb'sti:.mi.əs/
Meaning	Using moderation or self-restraint, especially in the consumption of food and drink; avoiding excess.
Examples	1. His abstemious diet helped him stay healthy. 2. She's known for her abstemious lifestyle. 3. The monk's abstemious habits impressed his peers.
Synonyms	Temperate, moderate, disciplined
Antonyms	Indulgent, excessive, immoderate
Etymology	Abstemious comes from Latin "abstēmius," meaning "temperate, abstaining."
Abstruse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əb'stru:s/



Meaning	Difficult to understand; obscure or complex in nature, often related to abstract ideas or topics.
Examples	1. The professor's lecture was so abstruse that many students struggled to follow. 2. The book delved into abstruse philosophical concepts. 3. The abstruse language of the legal document confused many.
Synonyms	Obscure, complex, intricate
Antonyms	Clear, simple, straightforward
Etymology	Abstruse comes from Latin "abstrusus," meaning "hidden, concealed."
Aburd (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əb'ʊs:rd/
Meaning	Ridiculously unreasonable, illogical, or incongruous; contrary to common sense or logic.
Examples	1. The idea of pigs flying is utterly absurd. 2. The explanation sounded absurd and unbelievable. 3. The comedian's jokes were intentionally absurd.
Synonyms	Ridiculous, nonsensical, preposterous
Antonyms	Logical, reasonable, sensible
Etymology	Absurd comes from Latin "absurdus," meaning "out of tune, irrational."
Abundant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə' bʌn.dənt/
Meaning	Existing in large quantities; more than enough; plentiful.
Examples	1. The garden produced an abundant harvest of vegetables. 2. The region has abundant natural resources. 3. Her knowledge of the subject was abundant.
Synonyms	Plentiful, ample, copious
Antonyms	Scarce, limited, meagre
Etymology	Abundant comes from Latin "abundantem," present participle of "abundare," meaning "to overflow."
Abut (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə' bʌt/
Meaning	To be adjacent or bordering on; to share a boundary or touch.
Examples	1. The two properties abut each other. 2. The park abuts the river. 3. The field abuts the forest.
Synonyms	Border, adjoin, neighbour
Antonyms	Distance, separate, disconnect



Etymology	Abut comes from Old French "abouter," meaning "to join end to end."
Abysmal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əb'ɪz.məl/
Meaning	Extremely bad or appalling; very deep, often used metaphorically to indicate extreme depth.
Examples	1. The movie's acting was abysmal. 2. The team's performance was abysmal this season. 3. The abysmal pit seemed bottomless.
Synonyms	1. dreadful 2. terrible 3. atrocious
Antonyms	1. excellent 2. outstanding 3. superb
Etymology	Abysmal comes from "abyss," indicating depth beyond measurement.
Acarpous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kɑ:.pəs/
Meaning	Not producing fruit; barren.
Examples	1. The old apple tree had become acarpous. 2. The soil's poor quality rendered the plants acarpous. 3. The acarpous fields needed better fertilisation.
Synonyms	Infertile, unproductive, sterile
Antonyms	Fertile, productive, fruitful
Etymology	Acarpous comes from Greek "akarpous," meaning "without fruit."
Accentuate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/æk'sen.tʃu.eɪt/
Meaning	To emphasise or highlight; to give more prominence or importance to.
Examples	1. Her outfit accentuated her elegant features. 2. The speaker's gestures accentuated his points. 3. The lighting accentuated the artwork's details.
Synonyms	Emphasise, underline, stress
Antonyms	Downplay, de-emphasize, minimise
Etymology	Accentuate comes from Latin "accentuatus," past participle of "accentuare," meaning "to accent."
Access (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæk.ses/
Meaning	(Noun) The right or opportunity to approach, enter, or use; (Verb) To obtain or retrieve data or information.
Examples	1. The building had wheelchair access. 2. He gained access to confidential files. 3. The access to information was restricted.



Synonyms	(Noun) Entry, admission, entrance; (Verb) Obtain, retrieve, acquire
Antonyms	(Noun) Exclusion, denial, prohibition; (Verb) Relinquish, surrender, give up
Etymology	Access comes from Latin "accessus," meaning "approach, arrival."
Acclaimed (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈkleɪmd/
Meaning	Publicly praised or applauded; recognized and celebrated for achievements.
Examples	1. The author's novel was acclaimed by critics. 2. The actor received an acclaimed award for his performance. 3. Her acclaimed research contributed to the field.
Synonyms	Praised, celebrated, lauded
Antonyms	Criticised, reviled, condemned
Etymology	Acclaimed comes from "acclaim," meaning "to applaud, shout approval."
Acclivity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈklɪv.ə.ti/
Meaning	An upward slope or incline, especially of a hill or terrain.
Examples	1. Climbing the mountain's acclivity was challenging. 2. The road's acclivity required extra effort from bikers. 3. The acclivity offered panoramic views.
Synonyms	Slope, incline, rise
Antonyms	Descent, decline, fall
Etymology	Acclivity comes from Latin "acclivitas," meaning "slope, steepness."
Accolade (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæk.ə.leɪd/
Meaning	An award, honour, or expression of approval or praise, often in recognition of achievement.
Examples	1. The actress received many accolades for her performance. 2. Winning the competition was a great accolade for the team. 3. The writer's novel earned critical accolades.
Synonyms	Honour, award, recognition
Antonyms	Criticism, disapproval, censure
Etymology	Accolade comes from Old French "acolade," meaning "embrace, knighthood."
Accommodate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈkɒm.ə.deɪt/



Meaning	(1) To provide lodging or room for someone; (2) To adapt or adjust to suit someone's needs or preferences.
Examples	1. The hotel can accommodate up to 200 guests. 2. The company accommodated its policies to employees' concerns. 3. The venue was designed to accommodate various events.
Synonyms	Lodge, house, shelter
Antonyms	Evict, eject, displace
Etymology	Accommodate comes from Latin "accommodatus," past participle of "accommodare," meaning "make fit, adapt."
Accord (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kɔ:rd/
Meaning	(Noun) Agreement or harmony between individuals or groups; (Verb) To grant or bestow upon; to give in accordance with.
Examples	1. The countries reached an accord on trade. 2. They lived in accord with their beliefs. 3. The leader accorded respect to the elders.
Synonyms	(Noun) Agreement, harmony, concord; (Verb) Grant, give, award
Antonyms	(Noun) Discord, disagreement, conflict; (Verb) Withhold, deny, refuse
Etymology	Accord comes from Old French "acorder," meaning "agree, reconcile."
Accost (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kɒst/
Meaning	To approach and address someone boldly or aggressively, often in an intrusive manner.
Examples	1. The stranger accosted her on the street. 2. He was accosted by reporters as he left the courthouse. 3. She was accosted by a salesperson in the mall.
Synonyms	Approach, confront, address
Antonyms	Avoid, ignore, shun
Etymology	Accost comes from Old French "accoster," meaning "come to the side of, sail up to."
Accretion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kri:.ʃən/
Meaning	The process of gradual growth or accumulation, often referring to the buildup of something over time.
Examples	1. The coral reef formed through the accretion of calcium carbonate. 2. The business's success was due to the accretion of loyal customers.



	3. The artist's fame grew through the accretion of critical acclaim.
Synonyms	Accumulation, growth, increase
Antonyms	Reduction, decrease, depletion
Etymology	Accretion comes from Latin "accretionem," meaning "a growing larger."
Accrue (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kru:/
Meaning	To accumulate or grow over time, typically referring to benefits, interest, or assets.
Examples	1. Interest on the savings accrued monthly. 2. The benefits of regular exercise accrue gradually. 3. Overtime pay accrued for the extra hours worked.
Synonyms	Accumulate, gather, amass
Antonyms	Deplete, diminish, decrease
Etymology	Accrue comes from Old French "acreue," meaning "growth, increase."
Acerbic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'sɜ:.bɪk/
Meaning	Sharp, biting, or sour in tone, taste, or manner; often used to describe critical or sarcastic language.
Examples	1. Her acerbic remarks offended some listeners. 2. The critic's acerbic review left the artist disheartened. 3. His acerbic sense of humour amused his friends.
Synonyms	Caustic, cutting, sarcastic
Antonyms	Gentle, kind, complimentary
Etymology	Acerbic comes from Latin "acerbus," meaning "sour, harsh."
Acknowledge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ək'noʊlɪdʒ/
Meaning	To recognize, admit, or accept the truth, existence, or validity of something; to express gratitude or appreciation.
Examples	1. She acknowledged her mistake and apologised. 2. The author's dedication acknowledged her family's support. 3. He acknowledged the applause from the audience.
Synonyms	Admit, recognize, accept
Antonyms	Deny, ignore, disregard
Etymology	Acknowledge comes from Old English "oncnawan," meaning "understand, recognize."



Acquiesce (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/,æk.wi'es/
Meaning	To comply, agree, or consent without protest or objection, often reluctantly.
Examples	1. She acquiesced to the decision of the majority. 2. After a long debate, they finally acquiesced to the terms. 3. He acquiesced to his friend's request.
Synonyms	Comply, agree, consent
Antonyms	Resist, object, protest
Etymology	Acquiesce comes from Latin "acquiescere," meaning "to rest, find rest."
Acquiescence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,æk.wi'es.əns/
Meaning	The act of complying or agreeing without resistance; passive acceptance or submission.
Examples	1. The team's acquiescence to the new policy was evident. 2. Her acquiescence indicated her approval. 3. His acquiescence prevented further conflict.
Synonyms	Compliance, agreement, acceptance
Antonyms	Resistance, opposition, defiance
Etymology	Acquiescence comes from Latin "acquiescentia," meaning "rest, quiet."
Acquisition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,æk.wɪ'zɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	The act of obtaining or gaining possession of something, often through purchase, effort, or skill.
Examples	1. The company's recent acquisition expanded its market reach. 2. His acquisition of new skills enhanced his resume. 3. The art collector's latest acquisition was a masterpiece.
Synonyms	Attainment, purchase, procurement
Antonyms	Sale, loss, relinquishment
Etymology	Acquisition comes from Latin "acquisitio," meaning "an acquiring."
Acumen (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'kju:.mən/
Meaning	Keen insight, shrewdness, or the ability to make quick and accurate judgments.
Examples	1. Her acumen in business led to success. 2. The lawyer's legal acumen won the case. 3. His financial acumen guided his investments.
Synonyms	Insight, sharpness, astuteness



Antonyms	Ignorance, foolishness, naivety
Etymology	Acumen comes from Latin "acumen," meaning "sharpness."
Acute (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈkju:t/
Meaning	(1) Extremely sharp or severe in intensity, often referring to pain or senses; (2) Keenly perceptive or observant.
Examples	1. He felt acute pain in his side. 2. Her acute sense of smell detected the aroma. 3. The acute crisis required immediate attention.
Synonyms	(1) Severe, intense, sharp; (2) Perceptive, keen, observant
Antonyms	(1) Mild, dull, moderate; (2) Oblivious, unaware, unperceptive
Etymology	Acute comes from Latin "acutus," past participle of "acuere," meaning "sharpen."
Adage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæd.ɪdʒ/
Meaning	A short, wise saying or proverb that imparts a general truth or piece of advice.
Examples	1. The adage "actions speak louder than words" is widely known. 2. The adage "early to bed, early to rise" promotes productivity. 3. The adage "where there's smoke, there's fire" suggests underlying truth.
Synonyms	Proverb, aphorism, maxim
Antonyms	Nonsense, falsehood, misinformation
Etymology	Adage comes from Latin "adagium," meaning "saying, proverb."
Adamant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæd.ə.mənt/
Meaning	Firmly determined, unyielding, or unwilling to change one's mind or stance.
Examples	1. Despite numerous requests, he remained adamant in his decision. 2. She was adamant about her principles. 3. The manager's adamant stance caused conflicts.
Synonyms	Unyielding, resolute, inflexible
Antonyms	Flexible, yielding, open-minded
Etymology	Adamant comes from Latin "adamas," meaning "hardest metal, diamond."
Adhere (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/əd'hiər/
Meaning	(1) To stick to or hold on firmly; (2) To follow closely or be devoted to a practice, belief, or principle.
Examples	1. The tape will adhere to most surfaces. 2. He adhered to his daily routine. 3. The team adhered to safety guidelines.
Synonyms	(1) Stick, cling, attach; (2) Follow, obey, uphold
Antonyms	(1) Detach, release, separate; (2) Defy, disregard, abandon
Etymology	Adhere comes from Latin "adhaerere," meaning "to stick to."
Adhesion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əd'hi:ʒən/
Meaning	(1) The act of sticking or attaching; (2) A close bond or connection between individuals or things.
Examples	1. The strong adhesion of the glue kept the pieces together. 2. The adhesion between friends was unbreakable. 3. The adhesion of the cells formed a protective layer.
Synonyms	(1) Sticking, attachment, bonding; (2) Connection, bond, link
Antonyms	(1) Detachment, separation, disconnection; (2) Disassociation, division, isolation
Etymology	Adhesion comes from Latin "adhaesio," meaning "a sticking to."
Adjacent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'dʒeɪ.sənt/
Meaning	Next to, adjoining, or neighbouring; in close proximity or contact.
Examples	1. The two houses are adjacent to each other. 2. The park is adjacent to the school. 3. The adjacent rooms shared a common wall.
Synonyms	Neighbour, adjoining, bordering
Antonyms	Distant, faraway, remote
Etymology	Adjacent comes from Latin "adjacere," meaning "lying near."
Admonish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əd'mɒn.ɪʃ/
Meaning	(1) To warn or scold gently but earnestly; (2) To advise or counsel about potential consequences.
Examples	1. The teacher admonished the students for their behaviour. 2. He admonished his friend to be careful. 3. The boss admonished the employees about punctuality.
Synonyms	(1) Warn, reprimand, scold; (2) Advice, counsel, caution



Antonyms	(1) Praise, commend, approve; (2) Encourage, support, applaud
Etymology	Admonish comes from Latin "admonere," meaning "warn, advise."
Admonitory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əd'mɒn.ɪ.tər.i/
Meaning	Conveying a gentle warning or advice; serving to caution or reprimand.
Examples	1. Her tone was admonitory as she explained the rules. 2. The admonitory note reminded them of the deadline. 3. The admonitory gesture signalled the driver to slow down.
Synonyms	Cautionary, warning, advisory
Antonyms	Encouraging, supportive, commendatory
Etymology	Admonitory comes from "admonition," meaning "warning, counsel."
Adorn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'dɔːn/
Meaning	To decorate or add beauty to something by adding ornaments, embellishments, or attractive features.
Examples	1. She adorned her dress with a sparkling necklace. 2. The garden was adorned with colourful flowers. 3. The room was adorned with elegant artwork.
Synonyms	Decorate, embellish, ornament
Antonyms	Strip, bare, deplete
Etymology	Adorn comes from Old French "aourner," meaning "to embellish."
Adroit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'droɪt/
Meaning	Skillful, clever, or adept in using one's hands, mind, or abilities; showing dexterity and resourcefulness.
Examples	1. The adroit chef prepared a gourmet meal. 2. Her adroit handling of the situation prevented a crisis. 3. The adroit musician played the complex piece flawlessly.
Synonyms	Skillful, clever, proficient
Antonyms	Clumsy, inept, unskilled
Etymology	Adroit comes from French "à droit," meaning "according to right or skill."
Adulteration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə,dʌl.tə'reɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The act of corrupting, degrading, or contaminating something by adding inferior or impure substances.



Examples	1. The adulteration of the food products raised health concerns. 2. The adulteration of historical records distorted the truth. 3. The adulteration of the artwork diminished its value.
Synonyms	Contamination, pollution, corruption
Antonyms	Purity, cleanliness, unspoiledness
Etymology	Adulteration comes from Latin "adulterare," meaning "to falsify, corrupt."
Adumbrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæd.ʌm.breɪt/
Meaning	(1) To outline or sketch in a vague or preliminary way; (2) To foreshadow or suggest something indirectly.
Examples	1. The speaker adumbrated the main points of the presentation. 2. The dream seemed to adumbrate future events. 3. The artist adumbrated the scene with light strokes.
Synonyms	(1) Outline, sketch, draft; (2) Foreshadow, suggest, hint
Antonyms	(1) Detail, elaborate, specify; (2) Conceal, hide, obscure
Etymology	Adumbrate comes from Latin "adumbrare," meaning "to represent in outline."
Adverse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæd.vɜːs/
Meaning	(1) Unfavourable or harmful in effect; (2) Opposing or acting against a situation or goal.
Examples	1. The adverse weather conditions delayed the flight. 2. The project faced adverse circumstances. 3. The drug had adverse side effects.
Synonyms	(1) 1. unfavourable 2. detrimental 3. harmful; (2) 1. opposing 2. contrary 3. resistant
Antonyms	(1) 1. favourable 2. beneficial 3. advantageous; (2) 1. supportive 2. cooperative 3. in favour of
Etymology	Adverse comes from Latin "adversus," meaning "turned against."
Advocate (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæd.və.keɪt/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who publicly supports or defends a cause, idea, or person; (Verb) To publicly support or recommend something.
Examples	1. She was an advocate for environmental conservation. 2. He advocated for better healthcare access. 3. The organisation advocated for children's rights.
Synonyms	(Noun) Supporter, defender, champion; (Verb) Support, promote, endorse

Antonyms	(Noun) Opponent, critic, adversary; (Verb) Oppose, criticise, denounce
Etymology	Advocate comes from Latin "advocatus," meaning "a pleader, lawyer."
Affable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæf.ə.bəl/
Meaning	Friendly, approachable, and easy to talk to; characterised by a pleasant and agreeable manner.
Examples	1. His affable demeanour made him popular at gatherings. 2. The manager was known for being affable with customers. 3. She had an affable nature that put people at ease.
Synonyms	Friendly, amiable, genial
Antonyms	Unfriendly, aloof, distant
Etymology	Affable comes from Latin "affabilis," meaning "easy to speak to."
Affinity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈfɪn.ə.ti/
Meaning	A natural liking, attraction, or connection to someone or something; a similarity or resemblance.
Examples	1. She had an affinity for music from a young age. 2. There was an affinity between the two artists' styles. 3. He felt a strong affinity for the ocean.
Synonyms	Liking, fondness, connection
Antonyms	Aversion, dislike, indifference
Etymology	Affinity comes from Latin "affinitas," meaning "relationship by marriage."
Afflict (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈflɪkt/
Meaning	To cause physical or emotional pain, suffering, or distress to someone or something.
Examples	1. The disease afflicted many in the community. 2. The loss of a loved one afflicted her deeply. 3. Economic hardships afflict the nation.
Synonyms	Trouble, torment, distress
Antonyms	Comfort, soothe, alleviate
Etymology	Afflict comes from Latin "affligere," meaning "to damage, weaken."
Affluent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæf.lu.ənt/
Meaning	(1) Wealthy or having a large amount of money; (2) Flowing or abundant, often referring to water.



Examples	1. The neighbourhood had many affluent residents. 2. The river was affluent due to recent rains. 3. His affluent lifestyle was evident in his possessions.
Synonyms	(1) Wealthy, prosperous, rich; (2) Abundant, plentiful, copious
Antonyms	(1) Poor, impoverished, destitute; (2) Scarce, limited, meagre
Etymology	Affluent comes from Latin "affluens," present participle of "affluere," meaning "to flow to."
Aggrandize (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'græn.daɪz/
Meaning	To exaggerate or make something appear greater in value, importance, or significance than it actually is.
Examples	1. He often aggrandized his accomplishments in conversations. 2. The politician aggrandized his role in the project. 3. The report was aggrandized to impress the committee.
Synonyms	Exaggerate, magnify, inflate
Antonyms	Minimise, diminish, downplay
Etymology	Aggrandize comes from French "agrandir," meaning "to make larger."
Aggravate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæɡ.rə.veɪt/
Meaning	(1) To make a situation, condition, or problem worse; (2) To annoy, irritate, or provoke.
Examples	1. Stress can aggravate health issues. 2. His comments aggravated the disagreement. 3. The noise from construction aggravated her headache.
Synonyms	(1) Worsen, exacerbate, escalate; (2) Annoy, irritate, provoke
Antonyms	(1) Improve, alleviate, mitigate; (2) Soothe, calm, appease
Etymology	Aggravate comes from Latin "aggravare," meaning "to make heavier."
Aghast (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'gæst/
Meaning	Struck with shock, horror, or amazement, often due to something unexpected or deeply disturbing.
Examples	1. She was aghast at the news of the accident. 2. His aghast expression revealed his disbelief. 3. The audience was aghast at the sudden turn of events.
Synonyms	Horried, stunned, appalled
Antonyms	Delighted, unaffected, composed



Etymology	Aghast comes from Old English "a-, ge-," intensifying prefix, + "gæstan," meaning "to terrify."
Agile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈædʒ.aɪl/
Meaning	Able to move quickly, easily, and gracefully; mentally alert and quick-witted.
Examples	1. The dancer's agile movements were captivating. 2. The athlete was known for his agile reflexes. 3. The agile mind of the problem solver impressed everyone.
Synonyms	Nimble, quick, spry
Antonyms	Clumsy, sluggish, slow
Etymology	Agile comes from Latin "agilis," meaning "nimble, quick."
Agog (Adjective/Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈɡɒɡ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Eager, excited, or enthusiastic; (Adverb) In a state of excitement or anticipation.
Examples	1. The children were agog to see the circus. 2. The audience was agog as the suspense built up. 3. She was agog with curiosity about the surprise.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Eager, enthusiastic, excited; (Adverb) Eagerly, excitedly, eagerly
Antonyms	(Adjective) Indifferent, apathetic, uninterested; (Adverb) Calmly, disinterestedly, nonchalantly
Etymology	Agog comes from Middle French "en gogues," meaning "in mirth."
Ail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/eɪl/
Meaning	To cause physical or emotional discomfort, pain, or illness.
Examples	1. His persistent headache ailed him for days. 2. The cold weather often ails her joints. 3. The news of her pet's death ailed her deeply.
Synonyms	Trouble, afflict, distress
Antonyms	Heal, recover, rejuvenate
Etymology	Ail comes from Old English "egele," meaning "pain, ailment."
Alacrity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈlæk.rə.ti/
Meaning	Cheerful readiness, eagerness, or willingness to do something quickly and enthusiastically.
Examples	1. She accepted the challenge with alacrity. 2. Their alacrity in volunteering impressed everyone. 3. The team worked with alacrity to meet the deadline.



Synonyms	Eagerness, enthusiasm, willingness
Antonyms	Reluctance, hesitancy, unwillingness
Etymology	Alacrity comes from Latin "alacritas," meaning "eagerness."
Alcove (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'æɪ.ləʊv/
Meaning	A small recessed space in a room, often used for seating, storage, or decoration; a nook or corner.
Examples	1. She enjoyed reading in the cosy alcove. 2. The cafe had a charming alcove with comfortable chairs. 3. The statue was placed in a decorative alcove.
Synonyms	Nook, recess, corner
Antonyms	Open space, centre, wide area
Etymology	Alcove comes from French "alcôve," from Spanish "alcoba."
Ale (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/eɪl/
Meaning	A type of beer that is fermented at a higher temperature, often with a fruity and complex flavour.
Examples	1. He ordered a pint of local ale at the pub. 2. The brewery offered a variety of traditional ales. 3. The tasting event featured craft ales from different regions.
Synonyms	Beer, brew, malt beverage
Antonyms	Wine, spirit, nonalcoholic beverage
Etymology	Ale comes from Old English "alu," from Proto-Germanic "aluth."
Alienate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'eɪ.li.ə.neɪt/
Meaning	To cause someone to feel isolated, estranged, or distanced; to turn away affection, support, or loyalty.
Examples	1. His constant criticism alienated his friends. 2. The company's policies alienated many employees. 3. The political leader's actions alienated her supporters.
Synonyms	Estrange, isolate, distance
Antonyms	Unite, connect, engage
Etymology	Alienate comes from Latin "alienatus," past participle of "alienare," meaning "to make others, estrange."
Allay (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'leɪ/
Meaning	To calm, soothe, or alleviate fears, doubts, worries, or tensions.



Examples	1. He tried to allay their concerns with a reassuring tone. 2. The warm tea helped allay her anxiety. 3. The manager's explanation allayed the employees' fears.
Synonyms	Calm, soothe, relieve
Antonyms	Intensify, provoke, exacerbate
Etymology	Allay comes from Old English "alecgan," meaning "to put down, put to rest."
Allegiance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈliː.dʒəns/
Meaning	Loyalty, devotion, or commitment to a person, group, cause, or nation.
Examples	1. He pledged his allegiance to the flag. 2. The soldiers showed unwavering allegiance to their country. 3. Her allegiance to the company was unquestionable.
Synonyms	Loyalty, devotion, fidelity
Antonyms	Disloyalty, betrayal, treachery
Etymology	Allegiance comes from Latin "allegiantia," from "allegare," meaning "to send as a messenger, assign, send."
Alleviate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈliː.vi.ət/
Meaning	To make suffering, pain, or difficulty less severe or more bearable.
Examples	1. The medicine helped alleviate her pain. 2. The charity's efforts aimed to alleviate poverty. 3. The rain alleviated the drought-stricken area.
Synonyms	Relieve, ease, mitigate
Antonyms	Worsen, intensify, exacerbate
Etymology	Alleviate comes from Latin "alleviare," meaning "to lighten, raise."
Alloy (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈælɔɪ/
Meaning	(Noun) A mixture of two or more elements, usually including a metal, resulting in a new material with desired properties; (Verb) To mix or combine different elements to create a new material.
Examples	1. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. 2. They used an alloy to enhance the strength of the product. 3. The jewellery was made from a rare alloy.
Synonyms	(Noun) Mixture, blend, amalgam; (Verb) Mix, combine, meld
Antonyms	(Noun) Pure substance, element, component; (Verb) Separate, isolate, divide



Etymology	Alloy comes from Old French "aloi," meaning "a mixture."
Aloof (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈluːf/
Meaning	(Adjective) Distant, reserved, or emotionally detached; not involved or interested; (Adverb) In a distant or reserved manner.
Examples	1. He remained aloof from the social event. 2. Her aloof behaviour made it difficult to connect. 3. He kept aloof from the conflict.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Distant, reserved, detached; (Adverb) Distantly, reservedly, uninvolved
Antonyms	(Adjective) Friendly, approachable, engaged; (Adverb) Warmly, openly, actively
Etymology	Aloof comes from Middle English "aloof," meaning "away from, at a distance."
Amalgamate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈmæl.gə.mert/
Meaning	To combine or merge different elements, ideas, organisations, or groups into a single entity.
Examples	1. The two companies decided to amalgamate their resources. 2. The festival amalgamated various cultural traditions. 3. The team amalgamated their strengths for a successful project.
Synonyms	Combine, merge, unite
Antonyms	Separate, divide, segregate
Etymology	Amalgamate comes from Latin "amalgamare," meaning "to mix with mercury."
Ambidextrous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/æmˌbɪˈdek.stɹəs/
Meaning	Able to use both the left and right hands equally well; skillful or versatile in various activities.
Examples	1. The ambidextrous artist could paint with either hand. 2. His ambidextrous abilities made him a valuable player on the team. 3. Her ambidextrous typing speed amazed her colleagues.
Synonyms	Two-handed, ambilevous, versatile
Antonyms	Right-handed, left-handed, unskilled
Etymology	Ambidextrous comes from Latin "ambi-" (both) + "dexter" (right-handed).
Ambiguous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/æmˈbɪɡ.ju.əs/



Meaning	Having more than one possible meaning or interpretation; unclear or vague.
Examples	1. His ambiguous statement left us puzzled. 2. The instructions were too ambiguous to follow. 3. The movie's ending was intentionally ambiguous to provoke discussion.
Synonyms	Unclear, vague, uncertain
Antonyms	Clear, definite, unambiguous
Etymology	Ambiguous comes from Latin "ambiguus," meaning "wavering, doubtful."
Ambivalent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/æmˈbɪv.ə.lənt/
Meaning	Having mixed feelings or contradictory attitudes towards a person, thing, or situation.
Examples	1. She felt ambivalent about accepting the job offer. 2. His ambivalent emotions made it hard to make a decision. 3. The public's reaction to the policy was ambivalent.
Synonyms	Uncertain, conflicted, undecided
Antonyms	Certain, resolute, enthusiastic
Etymology	Ambivalent comes from Latin "ambi-" (both) + "valentia" (strength).
Ameliorate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈmiː.li.ə.reɪt/
Meaning	To make something better or improve a situation; to alleviate or enhance.
Examples	1. The new policy aims to ameliorate working conditions. 2. The medicine helped ameliorate his pain. 3. The team worked together to ameliorate customer satisfaction.
Synonyms	Improve, enhance, alleviate
Antonyms	Worsen, exacerbate, deteriorate
Etymology	Ameliorate comes from Late Latin "ameliorare," meaning "to make better."
Amendment (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈmen.d.mənt/
Meaning	(1) A change, modification, or addition to a law, contract, or document; (2) The process of making changes or improvements.
Examples	1. The amendment to the constitution was ratified. 2. The company proposed an amendment to the contract terms. 3. The amendment improved the accuracy of the data.
Synonyms	(1) Modification, alteration, revision; (2) Improvement, modification, change



Antonyms	(1) Original, unmodified, unchanged; (2) Deterioration, regression, setback
Etymology	Amendment comes from Latin "amendere," meaning "to correct."
Amicable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæm.ɪ.kə.bəl/
Meaning	Characterised by friendliness, goodwill, and a cooperative spirit; not hostile or aggressive.
Examples	1. The negotiation resulted in an amicable settlement. 2. Despite their differences, they had an amicable conversation. 3. The two parties parted ways on amicable terms.
Synonyms	Friendly, cordial, harmonious
Antonyms	Hostile, antagonistic, unfriendly
Etymology	Amicable comes from Latin "amicabilis," meaning "friendly."
Amortize (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæm.ər.taɪz/
Meaning	(1) To gradually pay off a debt or loan through regular payments; (2) To gradually write off or depreciate an asset's value.
Examples	1. They plan to amortise the mortgage over 20 years. 2. The company will amortise the cost of the equipment over its useful life. 3. The loan will be amortised through monthly payments.
Synonyms	(1) Pay off, liquidate, settle; (2) Depreciate, write off, decrease
Antonyms	(1) Borrow, owe, accumulate; (2) Appreciate, increase, enhance
Etymology	Amortize comes from Middle English "amortisen," meaning "to kill, to deprive of power."
Amplify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæm.plɪ.faɪ/
Meaning	(1) To make larger, louder, or more powerful; (2) To expand upon, clarify, or elaborate on a point.
Examples	1. The sound system will amplify the music throughout the venue. 2. The speaker amplified the importance of environmental conservation. 3. The artist amplified the details in the painting.
Synonyms	(1) Increase, enhance, intensify; (2) Expand, elaborate, clarify
Antonyms	(1) Decrease, diminish, weaken; (2) Simplify, abridge, condense
Etymology	Amplify comes from Latin "amplificare," meaning "to enlarge, increase."



Analogous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈnæl.ə.gəs/
Meaning	Similar in certain qualities, properties, or relationships; comparable in a way that highlights a likeness.
Examples	1. The situation is analogous to a puzzle we faced last year. 2. The butterfly's life cycle is analogous to a metamorphosis. 3. The two concepts are analogous in terms of structure.
Synonyms	Similar, comparable, parallel
Antonyms	Dissimilar, unrelated, distinct
Etymology	Analogous comes from Greek "analogos," meaning "proportionate, according to a ratio."
Anathema (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈnæθ.ə.mə/
Meaning	(1) Something or someone that is strongly disliked, cursed, or shunned; (2) A formal ecclesiastical curse or ban.
Examples	1. Pollution is an anathema to environmentalists. 2. The controversial book was considered an anathema by many. 3. The church issued an anathema against heretical teachings.
Synonyms	(1) Abomination, abhorrence, pariah; (2) Curse, ban, excommunication
Antonyms	(1) Beloved, favourite, cherished; (2) Blessing, approval, endorsement
Etymology	Anathema comes from Greek "anathema," meaning "a thing devoted, an offering."
Animadversion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæn.ɪm.ədˈvɜːʃən/
Meaning	A critical or disparaging remark, comment, or observation about someone or something.
Examples	1. Her animadversion on the film's plot drew attention. 2. The reviewer's animadversions overshadowed the positive aspects of the book. 3. His animadversion about the project's flaws was well-founded.
Synonyms	Criticism, censure, condemnation
Antonyms	Praise, approval, commendation
Etymology	Animadversion comes from Latin "animadversio," meaning "to take notice of."
Animosity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæn.ɪˈmɒs.ə.ti/
Meaning	Intense hostility, resentment, or ill will between individuals, groups, or parties.



Examples	1. There is deep animosity between the rival factions. 2. His animosity towards his former colleague was palpable. 3. The animosity between the two families dated back for generations.
Synonyms	Hostility, enmity, bitterness
Antonyms	Friendliness, goodwill, camaraderie
Etymology	Animosity comes from Latin "animositas," from "animus" (mind, spirit).
Annals (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæn.əlz/
Meaning	Historical records or chronicles; a chronological account of events in history.
Examples	1. The annals of the nation document its progress. 2. The discovery was recorded in the scientific annals. 3. The story became part of the annals of the town's folklore.
Synonyms	Records, chronicles, history
Antonyms	Forgetfulness, oblivion, neglect
Etymology	Annals comes from Latin "annales," meaning "chronicles."
Annul (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈnʌl/
Meaning	(1) To declare invalid, nullify, or void, especially in relation to contracts, marriages, or laws; (2) To make nonexistent or bring to an end.
Examples	1. The court decided to annul the marriage. 2. The legislation sought to annul discriminatory practices. 3. The discovery annulled the earlier hypothesis.
Synonyms	(1) Invalidate, cancel, revoke; (2) Eliminate, eradicate, obliterate
Antonyms	(1) Validate, uphold, ratify; (2) Establish, create, initiate
Etymology	Annul comes from Latin "annulare," meaning "to make void."
Anomaly (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈnɒm.ə.li/
Meaning	(1) Something that deviates from the norm or expectations; (2) A rare occurrence or irregularity.
Examples	1. The sudden surge in temperature was an anomaly for this time of year. 2. The data showed an anomaly in the experiment's results. 3. Her exceptional talent was considered an anomaly in the field.
Synonyms	(1) Deviation, irregularity, aberration; (2) Rarity, exception, oddity



Antonyms	(1) Conformity, normality, typicality; (2) Regularity, common occurrence, routine
Etymology	Anomaly comes from Greek "anomalos," meaning "uneven."
Antediluvian (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæn.tɪː.dɪˈluː.vi.ən/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely old or antiquated; (Noun) A person or thing belonging to the time before the Biblical flood.
Examples	1. The building's antediluvian design reflected its historical significance. 2. He held antediluvian beliefs about technology. 3. The antediluvians in the ancient story survived the great flood.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Ancient, Archaic, Outdated; (Noun) Ancient, ancestor, forebear
Antonyms	(Adjective) Modern, contemporary, current; (Noun) Descendant, modern-day, successor
Etymology	Antediluvian comes from Latin "ante-" (before) + "diluvium" (flood).
Anticlimax (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæn.tɪˈklaɪ.mæks/
Meaning	A disappointing or underwhelming conclusion or event that contrasts with the high expectations previously built up.
Examples	1. The movie's ending was an anticlimax after the intense buildup. 2. The grand finale felt like an anticlimax due to technical issues. 3. The promising event ended on an anticlimax with a lacklustre announcement.
Synonyms	Letdown, disappointment, comedown
Antonyms	Climax, culmination, highlight
Etymology	Anticlimax comes from Greek "anti-" (against) + "klimax" (ladder, climax).
Antidote (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæn.tɪ.dəʊt/
Meaning	(1) A substance that counteracts or neutralises the effects of a poison or harmful substance; (2) Something that alleviates or counteracts a negative situation.
Examples	1. The doctor administered an antidote to the patient. 2. Laughter can be an effective antidote to stress. 3. Kind words acted as an antidote to her sadness.
Synonyms	(1) Remedy, cure, counteragent; (2) Remedy, cure, solution
Antonyms	(1) Poison, toxin; (2) Problem, issue, challenge



Etymology	Antidote comes from Greek "antidoton," meaning "given as a remedy."
Antiquated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæn.tɪ.kw.eɪ.tɪd/
Meaning	Outdated, old-fashioned, or no longer in use or relevant.
Examples	1. The antiquated computer system needed an upgrade. 2. His antiquated views on gender roles were criticised. 3. The law seemed antiquated in the modern context.
Synonyms	Outdated, old-fashioned, obsolete
Antonyms	Modern, contemporary, current
Etymology	Antiquated comes from Latin "antiquatus," past participle of "antiquare," meaning "to make old."
Antithetical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæn.tɪˈθet.ɪ.kəl/
Meaning	(1) Directly opposed or contrasting; (2) Constituting an opposite or contrasting element.
Examples	1. His views were antithetical to the prevailing opinion. 2. The two characters had antithetical personalities. 3. The decision was antithetical to their values.
Synonyms	(1) Contradictory, opposite, conflicting; (2) Opposing, contrasting, counter
Antonyms	(1) Similar, alike, congruent; (2) Complementary, corresponding, parallel
Etymology	Antithetical comes from Greek "antitithenai," meaning "to oppose."
Apartheid (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈpɑːt.haɪt/
Meaning	(1) A policy of racial segregation and discrimination, particularly in South Africa; (2) A system of institutionalised racial separation and discrimination.
Examples	1. The struggle against apartheid led to significant social change. 2. The effects of apartheid are still felt by many today. 3. The country has moved beyond the era of apartheid.
Synonyms	(1) Segregation, discrimination, oppression; (2) Segregation, division, isolation
Antonyms	(1) Integration, inclusivity, equality; (2) Integration, unity, harmony
Etymology	Apartheid comes from Afrikaans, meaning "apartness."
Apathetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæp.əˈθet.ɪk/



Meaning	Showing little or no emotion, interest, enthusiasm, or concern; indifferent or unresponsive.
Examples	1. The students seemed apathetic about the upcoming exam. 2. His apathetic attitude toward social issues concerned his friends. 3. The employees' apathetic response disappointed the management.
Synonyms	Indifferent, uninterested, unconcerned
Antonyms	Enthusiastic, interested, concerned
Etymology	Apathetic comes from Greek "apathēs," meaning "without feeling."
Aplomb (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈplɒm/
Meaning	Self-confidence, composure, or poise, especially in challenging situations.
Examples	1. She handled the crisis with remarkable aplomb. 2. The speaker delivered the presentation with aplomb. 3. His aplomb in public speaking impressed the audience.
Synonyms	Composure, self-assurance, poise
Antonyms	Nervousness, anxiety, agitation
Etymology	Aplomb comes from French "à plomb," meaning "according to the plummet."
Apostate (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈpɒs.tət/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who renounces or abandons their religious or political beliefs or principles; (Adjective) Pertaining to such abandonment.
Examples	1. The apostate left the religious order to pursue a secular life. 2. His apostate views caused tension within the political party. 3. She was labelled an apostate after leaving the movement.
Synonyms	(Noun) Defector, deserter, renegade; (Adjective) Renegade, traitorous, rebellious
Antonyms	(Noun) Adherent, loyalist, supporter; (Adjective) Loyal, faithful, devoted
Etymology	Apostate comes from Late Latin "apostata," from Greek "apostatēs," meaning "rebellious."
Apotheosis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˌpɒθ.iˈəʊ.sɪs/
Meaning	The highest point of development or culmination; the elevation of someone to a divine or godlike status.
Examples	1. The apotheosis of his career was winning the Nobel Prize. 2. The movie depicted the apotheosis of the hero's journey. 3. The artist's work is considered the apotheosis of the Renaissance style.



Synonyms	Culmination, pinnacle, zenith
Antonyms	Nadir, decline, bottom
Etymology	Apotheosis comes from Greek "apotheōsis," from "apotheoun" (to deify).
Appalled (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'pɔ:ld/
Meaning	Filled with shock, horror, or disgust due to something unpleasant or surprising.
Examples	1. She was appalled by the graphic images in the documentary. 2. His behaviour left everyone appalled. 3. The team was appalled by the condition of the facilities.
Synonyms	Shocked, horrified, disgusted
Antonyms	Delighted, pleased, amused
Etymology	Appalled comes from Middle English "appallen," meaning "to fade or fail."
Appease (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'pi:z/
Meaning	(1) To calm, pacify, or satisfy someone by meeting their demands or desires; (2) To alleviate, mitigate, or reduce a negative situation or conflict.
Examples	1. The leader tried to appease the protesters by addressing their concerns. 2. The company offered concessions to appease the dissatisfied customers. 3. His efforts to appease the tension were successful.
Synonyms	(1) Pacify, placate, soothe; (2) Alleviate, mollify, mitigate
Antonyms	(1) Provoke, antagonise, agitate; (2) Exacerbate, intensify, worsen
Etymology	Appease comes from Old French "apaisier," from "pais" (peace).
Appreciation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə,prɪ:'ʃi'eɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	(1) Recognition and enjoyment of the value, significance, or quality of something; (2) Gratitude or thankfulness for someone's efforts or actions.
Examples	1. She expressed her appreciation for the thoughtful gift. 2. The artist's work received widespread appreciation. 3. The employees received bonuses as a token of appreciation for their hard work.
Synonyms	(1) Recognition, awareness, admiration; (2) Gratitude, thankfulness, recognition



Antonyms	(1) Disregard, ignorance, unawareness; (2) Ingratitude, indifference, apathy
Etymology	Appreciation comes from Late Latin "appretiationem," meaning "estimate, assessment."
Apprehend (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/,æp.rɪ'hend/
Meaning	(1) To understand or perceive something; (2) To arrest or seize someone, often by legal authority.
Examples	1. She couldn't apprehend the complexity of the theory. 2. The police were able to apprehend the suspect quickly. 3. The challenge was to apprehend the essence of the concept.
Synonyms	(1) Comprehend, grasp, perceive; (2) Arrest, detain, capture
Antonyms	(1) Misunderstand, overlook, ignore; (2) Release, free, liberate
Etymology	Apprehend comes from Latin "apprehendere," meaning "to seize."
Apprehensive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/,æp.rɪ'hɛn.sɪv/
Meaning	Anxious, fearful, or uneasy about something that might happen in the future; having concerns or doubts.
Examples	1. She felt apprehensive about the upcoming exam. 2. The traveller was apprehensive about flying for the first time. 3. His apprehensive expression revealed his worries.
Synonyms	Anxious, worried, uneasy
Antonyms	Confident, assured, fearless
Etymology	Apprehensive comes from Latin "apprehendere," meaning "to seize, understand."
Apprise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'praɪz/
Meaning	To inform, notify, or brief someone about something; to give someone information or an update.
Examples	1. He apprised the team of the new project requirements. 2. The manager apprised her of the schedule changes. 3. The memo apprised employees of the upcoming training session.
Synonyms	Inform, notify, brief
Antonyms	Withhold, conceal, keep in the dark
Etymology	Apprise comes from French "appris," past participle of "apprendre" (to learn).
Approbation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,æp.rəʊ'beɪ.jən/

Meaning	Approval, praise, or commendation, often given officially or publicly.
Examples	1. The author received widespread approbation for the novel. 2. The employee's dedication earned the approbation of the management. 3. The teacher's approbation boosted the student's confidence.
Synonyms	Approval, praise, commendation
Antonyms	Disapproval, criticism, censure
Etymology	Approbation comes from Latin "approbatio," meaning "approval."
Appropriate (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈprəʊ.pri.ət/
Meaning	(Adjective) Suitable, proper, or fitting for a particular purpose or situation; (Verb) To take or seize something for one's own use, often without permission.
Examples	1. The dress code requires appropriate attire for the occasion. 2. He appropriated some of the budget for his personal project. 3. The comedian's jokes were not appropriate for a formal event.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Suitable, fitting, proper; (Verb) Allocate, take, acquire
Antonyms	(Adjective) Unsuitable, inappropriate, improper; (Verb) Return, relinquish, give
Etymology	Appropriate comes from Latin "appropriare," meaning "to make one's own."
Apropos (Adjective/Adverb/preposition)	
Pronunciation	/ˌæp.rəˈpəʊ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fitting, relevant, or appropriate to a particular situation or context; (Adverb) Used to introduce or follow up on something related; (Preposition) Concerning or with regard to.
Examples	1. His comment was apropos given the current discussion. 2. The speaker mentioned a book apropos of the topic. 3. The documentary's content was apropos the theme of cultural diversity.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Relevant, fitting, appropriate; (Adverb) Relevantly, incidentally, by the way; (Preposition) Regarding, concerning, with regard to
Antonyms	(Adjective) Irrelevant, unfitting, inappropriate; (Adverb) Irrelevantly, inappropriately, off the topic; (Preposition) Unrelated, not concerning, not regarding
Etymology	Apropos comes from French "à propos," meaning "to the purpose."
Aquiline (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæk.wɪ.laɪn/



Meaning	Curved or hooked, like an eagle's beak; often used to describe a person's nose.
Examples	1. He had an aquiline nose that added to his distinguished appearance. 2. The aquiline features in her portrait portrayed strength and elegance. 3. The actor's aquiline profile became his trademark.
Synonyms	Hooked, curved, beak-like
Antonyms	Straight, flat, blunt
Etymology	Aquiline comes from Latin "aquilinus," meaning "pertaining to an eagle."
Arabesque (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌær.əˈbesk/
Meaning	(Noun) A complex and ornate design featuring intertwined lines, often used in art and architecture; (Adjective) Characterised by intricate and decorative designs.
Examples	1. The palace's interior was adorned with elegant arabesque patterns. 2. The dancer's movements resembled the flow of an arabesque design. 3. The artist used arabesque motifs in the mural.
Synonyms	(Noun) Ornamentation, decoration, embellishment; (Adjective) Ornate, intricate, decorative
Antonyms	(Noun) Simplicity, plainness, minimalism; (Adjective) Plain, simple, unadorned
Etymology	Arabesque comes from Italian "arabesco," from "Arabo" (Arab).
Arachnophobia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˌræk.nəˈfoʊ.bi.ə/
Meaning	An extreme and irrational fear or aversion to spiders.
Examples	1. Her arachnophobia made even the smallest spider a source of terror. 2. He couldn't enter the room due to his severe arachnophobia. 3. The arachnophobia support group helped individuals cope with their fears.
Synonyms	Fear of spiders, spider phobia
Antonyms	Fascination with spiders, spider lover
Etymology	Arachnophobia comes from Greek "aráchnē" (spider) + "phóbos" (fear).
Arbiter (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.bi.tər/
Meaning	A person who has the authority to make decisions or judgments, often in disputes or matters of taste.



Examples	1. The judge acted as the arbiter in the case, delivering a fair verdict. 2. The committee appointed him as the arbiter of the design competition. 3. The coach's role was to be the arbiter of team disputes.
Synonyms	Judge, referee, mediator
Antonyms	Participant, bystander, follower
Etymology	Arbiter comes from Latin "arbiter," meaning "judge."
Arbitrary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.bɪ.trər.i/
Meaning	Based on individual preference, whim, or random choice rather than a systematic or rational reason.
Examples	1. The decision seemed arbitrary and lacked a logical basis. 2. His arbitrary selections caused confusion among the team members. 3. The rules were perceived as arbitrary and inconsistent.
Synonyms	Capricious, random, whimsical
Antonyms	Systematic, rational, consistent
Etymology	Arbitrary comes from Latin "arbitrarius," meaning "depending on the will of an arbiter."
Arbitrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.bɪ.treɪt/
Meaning	To act as a mediator or judge in a dispute, often to settle differences or make a decision.
Examples	1. The lawyer suggested that they arbitrate the disagreement outside of court. 2. The labour union asked a neutral party to arbitrate the negotiations. 3. The council was called to arbitrate the conflicting claims.
Synonyms	Mediate, adjudicate, resolve
Antonyms	Exacerbate, escalate, aggravate
Etymology	Arbitrate comes from Latin "arbitratus," past participle of "arbitrari," meaning "to judge."
Arboreal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːrˈbɔːr.i.əl/
Meaning	Relating to trees or living in trees; characteristic of forests or wooded areas.
Examples	1. The arboreal habitat provides shelter for various animal species. 2. Monkeys are known for their arboreal lifestyles, spending much of their time in trees. 3. The explorer marvelled at the arboreal beauty of the rainforest.



Synonyms	Tree-dwelling, forested, wooded
Antonyms	Terrestrial, ground-based, non-forested
Etymology	Arboreal comes from Latin "arbor," meaning "tree."
Archaic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.keɪ.ɪk/
Meaning	(1) Belonging to an earlier period of time, often ancient or outdated; (2) Using words or language that is no longer in common use.
Examples	1. The manuscript contained archaic language that required translation. 2. The village had an archaic well that had been in use for centuries. 3. The building's design was inspired by archaic architecture.
Synonyms	(1) Ancient, old-fashioned, obsolete; (2) Outdated, antiquated, old
Antonyms	(1) Modern, contemporary, current; (2) Current, modern, up-to-date
Etymology	Archaic comes from Greek "arkhaikos," meaning "old-fashioned."
Ardent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.dənt/
Meaning	Enthusiastic, passionate, or intensely devoted to something or someone.
Examples	1. She was an ardent supporter of environmental causes. 2. His ardent dedication to the project impressed the team. 3. The couple shared an ardent love that had endured for decades.
Synonyms	Passionate, fervent, devoted
Antonyms	Indifferent, apathetic, cool
Etymology	Ardent comes from Latin "ardens," present participle of "ardere," meaning "to burn."
Ardently (Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.dənt.li/
Meaning	In a passionate, fervent, or enthusiastic manner.
Examples	1. She ardently believed in the power of education to transform lives. 2. He ardently advocated for social justice causes. 3. The fans ardently cheered for their favourite team.
Synonyms	Passionately, fervently, zealously
Antonyms	Indifferently, apathetically, halfheartedly
Etymology	Ardent is derived from the Adjective "ardent."
Ardour (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.dər/



Meaning	Intense enthusiasm, passion, or fervour for something.
Examples	1. Her ardour for music was evident in her dedicated practice. 2. The team's ardour propelled them to victory. 3. The writer's ardour was reflected in the emotional depth of the novel.
Synonyms	Enthusiasm, passion, fervour
Antonyms	Indifference, apathy, coolness
Etymology	Ardour comes from Latin "ardor," meaning "heat or passion."
Arduous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.dʒu.əs/
Meaning	Requiring great effort, energy, or labour; difficult, strenuous, or demanding.
Examples	1. The mountain expedition was an arduous journey that tested their endurance. 2. Writing a thesis is often an arduous task. 3. The team faced arduous challenges in completing the project on time.
Synonyms	Difficult, strenuous, demanding
Antonyms	Easy, effortless, simple
Etymology	Arduous comes from Latin "ardere," meaning "to burn."
Argot (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.goʊ/
Meaning	A specialised vocabulary or jargon used by a particular group, often for secrecy or exclusivity.
Examples	1. The thieves used a secret argot to communicate without being understood. 2. The medical professionals spoke in their own argot during the conference. 3. The online gaming community developed its own argot.
Synonyms	Jargon, slang, lingo
Antonyms	Standard language, common vocabulary, mainstream
Etymology	Argot comes from French "argot," originally meaning "the language of thieves."
Arrant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈer.ənt/
Meaning	Complete, utter, or unmitigated, often used to emphasise a negative quality or behaviour.
Examples	1. Her arrant disregard for rules led to repeated conflicts. 2. The speaker's claims were deemed arrant falsehoods. 3. The movie's plot was an arrant mess of inconsistencies.
Synonyms	Total, complete, absolute



Antonyms	Partial, incomplete, moderate
Etymology	Arrant comes from Old English "arrant," meaning "wandering" or "errant."
Array (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'reɪ/
Meaning	(Noun) An impressive display or arrangement of things; (Verb) To arrange or display in a specific manner.
Examples	1. The fashion show featured an array of elegant dresses. 2. The food festival showcased an array of international cuisines. 3. She arrayed the flowers in a beautiful bouquet.
Synonyms	(Noun) Display, exhibit, presentation; (Verb) Arrange, organise, present
Antonyms	(Noun) Lack, scarcity, absence; (Verb) Disarrange, scatter, disorder
Etymology	Array comes from Old French "areer," meaning "to put in order."
Arrogance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈer.ə.gəns/
Meaning	An attitude of superiority, self-importance, or excessive pride.
Examples	1. His arrogance made it difficult for others to work with him. 2. The arrogance of his speech offended many in the audience. 3. The leader's arrogance hindered open communication within the team.
Synonyms	Conceit, haughtiness, hubris
Antonyms	Humility, modesty, meekness
Etymology	Arrogance comes from Latin "arrogantia," meaning "pride."
Articulate (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːrˈtɪk.jə.lət/
Meaning	(Verb) To express thoughts, ideas, or feelings clearly and effectively in speech or writing; (Adjective) Having the ability to speak or express oneself fluently and coherently.
Examples	1. She could articulate complex theories in a way that everyone understood. 2. The candidate articulated his plans for the organisation during the interview. 3. The professor was known for his articulate lectures.
Synonyms	(Verb) Express, communicate, convey; (Adjective) Eloquent, fluent, coherent
Antonyms	(Verb) Mumble, garble, obscure; (Adjective) Inarticulate, incoherent, unclear
Etymology	Articulate comes from Latin "articulatus," past participle of "articulare," meaning "to divide into joints or parts."



Artefact (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.tɪ.fækt/
Meaning	An object, tool, or structure created or modified by humans, often of historical or cultural significance.
Examples	1. The museum displayed ancient artefacts from various civilizations. 2. Archaeologists discovered artefacts that shed light on ancient lifestyles. 3. The historian studied written artefacts to learn about the past.
Synonyms	Relic, antiquity, remnant
Antonyms	Natural object, living entity, creation of nature
Etymology	Artefact comes from Latin "artificium," meaning "a product of human skill."
Artifice (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑːr.tɪ.fɪs/
Meaning	Clever or skillful trickery, deception, or manipulation used to achieve a specific goal.
Examples	1. The magician's performance relied on skillful artifice to create illusions. 2. The plan was a masterpiece of political artifice. 3. The con artist used various artifices to deceive unsuspecting victims.
Synonyms	Deception, trickery, cunning
Antonyms	Honesty, sincerity, straightforwardness
Etymology	Artifice comes from Latin "artificium," meaning "skill or craft."
Ascend (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈsend/
Meaning	To move upward or climb, often gradually or with effort; to rise in rank, status, or importance.
Examples	1. The hikers began to ascend the steep trail to the summit. 2. The elevator slowly ascended to the top floor. 3. Her dedication and hard work helped her ascend to a leadership position.
Synonyms	Climb, mount, go up
Antonyms	Descend, go down, decline
Etymology	Ascend comes from Latin "ascendere," from "ad-" (to) + "scandere" (to climb).
Ascent (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈsent/
Meaning	The act of rising or moving upward; an upward journey or climb; the process of increasing in importance, value, or status.



Examples	1. The ascent to the summit was challenging but rewarding. 2. The company's rapid growth marked a remarkable ascent. 3. Her ascent in the corporate world was celebrated by colleagues.
Synonyms	Climb, rise, progression
Antonyms	Descent, decline, decrease
Etymology	Ascent comes from Latin "ascensus," past participle of "ascendere," meaning "to climb."
Ascertain (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/,æs.ə'teɪn/
Meaning	To find out, determine, or discover with certainty, often through investigation or evidence.
Examples	1. The detective worked tirelessly to ascertain the truth behind the mysterious disappearance. 2. The research study aimed to ascertain the effects of the new medication. 3. The team conducted experiments to ascertain the accuracy of the hypothesis.
Synonyms	Determine, establish, verify
Antonyms	Guess, speculate, assume
Etymology	Ascertain comes from Old French "ascertainer," from "a-" (to) + "certainer" (to make certain).
Ascetic (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'set.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Characterised by self-discipline, self-denial, and a simple lifestyle, often for religious or spiritual reasons; (Noun) A person who practises asceticism.
Examples	1. His ascetic lifestyle involved minimal possessions and strict routines. 2. The ascetic monk lived a life of solitude and prayer. 3. The ascetics renounced worldly pleasures in pursuit of enlightenment.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Austere, self-disciplined, abstinent; (Noun) Hermit, monk, recluse
Antonyms	(Adjective) Indulgent, luxurious, hedonistic; (Noun) Hedonist, pleasure-seeker, libertine
Etymology	Ascetic comes from Greek "askētikos," from "askein" (to exercise or train).
Ascribe (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'skraɪb/
Meaning	To attribute, assign, or credit something to a particular cause, source, or origin.



Examples	1. Historians ascribe the invention of the printing press to Gutenberg. 2. She ascribed her success to hard work and determination. 3. The team's victory was ascribed to their effective strategy.
Synonyms	Attribute, credit, assign
Antonyms	Disclaim, deny, dissociate
Etymology	Ascribe comes from Latin "ascribere," from "ad-" (to) + "scribere" (to write).
Asinine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæs.ə.naɪn/
Meaning	Extremely foolish, silly, or lacking intelligence; resembling the characteristics of a donkey.
Examples	1. His asinine remarks only added to the confusion. 2. The decision was met with asinine objections from the uninformed. 3. The comedian's asinine humour delighted the audience.
Synonyms	Foolish, silly, idiotic
Antonyms	Intelligent, wise, sensible
Etymology	Asinine comes from Latin "asinus," meaning "donkey."
Asperity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈspɜːr.ə.ti/
Meaning	Harshness or severity, often in manner, tone, or condition; roughness or unevenness in texture or surface.
Examples	1. The teacher's asperity scared some students away from asking questions. 2. The asperities of the terrain made the hike challenging. 3. The manager's asperity during the meeting surprised the team.
Synonyms	Severity, harshness, acrimony
Antonyms	Gentleness, kindness, amiability
Etymology	Asperity comes from Latin "asperitas," meaning "roughness."
Aspersions (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈspɜːr.ʒən/
Meaning	A damaging or false statement; an act of criticism, slander, or defamation that harms a person's reputation.
Examples	1. The politician faced baseless aspersions on their integrity. 2. Casting aspersions on someone's character without evidence is unfair. 3. The article was filled with malicious aspersions about the celebrity.
Synonyms	Defamation, slander, smear
Antonyms	Praise, commendation, compliment



Etymology	Aspersio comes from Latin "aspersio," meaning "a sprinkling."
Aspirants (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæs.pɪr.ənts/
Meaning	People who have strong ambitions, goals, or desires, often related to achieving a particular position or status.
Examples	1. The competition was fierce among the aspirants for the leadership role. 2. Many young aspirants dream of becoming successful actors. 3. The program is designed to support aspirants in their journey toward entrepreneurship.
Synonyms	Candidates, contenders, hopefuls
Antonyms	Incumbents, established, veterans
Etymology	Aspirants comes from Latin "aspirantem," present participle of "aspirare," meaning "to breathe upon."
Aspire (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈspaɪr/
Meaning	To have a strong desire or ambition to achieve something; to strive for a goal or aim.
Examples	1. She aspired to become a world-renowned scientist. 2. The artist aspired to create a masterpiece that would inspire others. 3. The students aspired to excel in their studies and future careers.
Synonyms	Aim, desire, seek
Antonyms	Give up, abandon, renounce
Etymology	Aspire comes from Latin "aspirare," meaning "to breathe upon or toward."
Assail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈseɪl/
Meaning	To attack vigorously, either physically or Verbally; to criticise or oppose with forceful intent.
Examples	1. The troops assailed the enemy's stronghold at dawn. 2. The journalist assailed the government's policies in a scathing article. 3. Critics assailed the actor's performance as lacking authenticity.
Synonyms	Attack, assault, criticise
Antonyms	Defend, protect, praise
Etymology	Assail comes from Old French "assaillir," from "ad-" (to) + "saillir" (to leap).
Asset (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæs.et/



Meaning	Something of value or usefulness, often considered to be a resource or advantage.
Examples	1. The company's skilled workforce is its most valuable asset. 2. Her positive attitude is an asset to the team. 3. The house is a significant financial asset for the family.
Synonyms	Resource, advantage, property
Antonyms	Liability, disadvantage, hindrance
Etymology	Asset comes from Old French "acetz," meaning "a thing owned."
Assiduous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'sɪdʒ.u.əs/
Meaning	Showing great care, attention, and diligence in one's work or duties; characterised by constant and careful effort.
Examples	1. Her assiduous efforts in research led to groundbreaking discoveries. 2. The team's assiduous planning ensured the project's success. 3. The student's assiduous study habits paid off with top grades.
Synonyms	Diligent, dedicated, meticulous
Antonyms	Negligent, careless, lazy
Etymology	Assiduous comes from Latin "assiduus," meaning "attending to" or "constant."
Assuage (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'sweɪdʒ/
Meaning	To make it less intense, alleviate, or satisfy; to provide relief from pain, distress, or discomfort.
Examples	1. Her soothing words helped assuage his fears. 2. The warm tea helped assuage her sore throat. 3. The apology did little to assuage his feelings of betrayal.
Synonyms	Alleviate, ease, calm
Antonyms	Exacerbate, intensify, aggravate
Etymology	Assuage comes from Old English "āswēgan," meaning "to lessen or mitigate."
Assumption (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'sʌmp.jən/
Meaning	A belief or supposition taken for granted without direct evidence; the act of taking on a responsibility or role.
Examples	1. The theory is based on the assumption that all humans have common ancestors. 2. The assumption of leadership came with new challenges. 3. His argument relied on several unwarranted assumptions.
Synonyms	Belief, supposition, presumption



Antonyms	Fact, certainty, reality
Etymology	Assumption comes from Latin "assumptio," from "assumere" (to take to oneself).
Astute (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈstu:t/
Meaning	Shrewd, clever, and perceptive; having a keen ability to understand and interpret situations.
Examples	1. His astute observations led to valuable insights for the team. 2. The astute investor recognized the potential of the emerging market. 3. She made an astute decision that saved the company significant costs.
Synonyms	Clever, sharp, insightful
Antonyms	Obtuse, naive, unintelligent
Etymology	Astute comes from Latin "astutus," meaning "crafty."
Asunder (Adverb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/əˈsʌn.də-/
Meaning	(Adverb) Into separate parts or pieces; (Adjective) Broken into separate parts or disunited.
Examples	1. The earthquake shook the city, tearing buildings asunder. 2. The partnership was torn asunder due to irreconcilable differences. 3. The vase fell and shattered asunder on the floor.
Synonyms	(Adverb) Apart, into pieces, into parts; (Adjective) Broken, torn, separated
Antonyms	(Adverb) Together, united, connected; (Adjective) Intact, whole, united
Etymology	Asunder comes from Old English "on sundran," meaning "in separate places or directions."
Atheist (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeɪ.θi.ɪst/
Meaning	A person who lacks belief in the existence of deities or gods; someone who denies the existence of a divine being.
Examples	1. The philosopher identified as an atheist and rejected religious doctrines. 2. Some people find comfort in spirituality, while others identify as atheists. 3. The conversation between the devout believer and the atheist led to interesting debates.
Synonyms	Nonbeliever, sceptic 3. agnostic
Antonyms	1. believer 2. theist 3. religious person



Etymology	Atheist comes from French "athéiste," from Greek "atheos," meaning "without gods."
Atonement (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈtʊn.mənt/
Meaning	The act of making amends for wrongdoing or a sin, often involving reconciliation and making reparations.
Examples	1. The person's sincere apology was an important step toward atonement. 2. Many cultures have rituals to seek atonement for transgressions. 3. The character's journey involved seeking atonement for past mistakes.
Synonyms	1. reconciliation 2. expiation 3. redemption
Antonyms	1. wrongdoing 2. offence 3. sin
Etymology	Atonement comes from Middle English "at-one-ment," suggesting reconciliation with God.
Atrocity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈtrɔː.sə.ti/
Meaning	A cruel, brutal, or inhumane act; an extremely wicked or shocking action.
Examples	1. The war crimes included numerous acts of atrocity against civilians. 2. The story revealed the atrocities committed during the era of oppression. 3. The documentary shed light on historical atrocities that should never be forgotten.
Synonyms	1. brutality 2. barbarity 3. outrage
Antonyms	1. kindness 2. benevolence 3. decency
Etymology	Atrocity comes from Latin "atrox," meaning "cruel."
Attenuate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈten.ju.ət/
Meaning	To make thinner, weaker, or less substantial; to reduce the force, effect, or intensity of something.
Examples	1. The medication is designed to attenuate the symptoms of the illness. 2. The artist used shading to attenuate the contrast between light and shadow. 3. The negotiations aimed to attenuate tensions between the two nations.
Synonyms	1. weaken 2. dilute 3. lessen
Antonyms	1. strengthen 2. intensify 3. enhance
Etymology	Attenuate comes from Latin "attenuatus," past participle of "attenuare," meaning "to make thin."



Attenuated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ə'ten.ju.ert.id/
Meaning	Weakened, reduced in force, or made less potent; thinned or diminished in physical appearance.
Examples	1. The attenuated signal resulted in poor audio quality. 2. The attenuated stream flowed gently through the meadow. 3. The virus's attenuated form was used to create a vaccine.
Synonyms	1. weakened 2. diminished 3. reduced
Antonyms	1. strengthened 2. potent 3. enhanced
Etymology	Attenuated comes from Latin "attenuatus," past participle of "attenuare," meaning "to make thin."
Attest (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ə'test/
Meaning	To provide evidence, confirmation, or proof of something; to affirm or validate the truth or accuracy of a statement.
Examples	1. Witnesses were called to attest to the events of the accident. 2. The document attests to the authenticity of the artwork. 3. Her success story attests to her determination and hard work.
Synonyms	1. confirm 2. verify 3. certify
Antonyms	1. dispute 2. deny 3. contradict
Etymology	Attest comes from Latin "attestari," meaning "to bear witness."
Attrition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ə'trɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	The process of gradual wearing down, weakening, or reduction, often due to continuous pressure, friction, or conflict.
Examples	1. The company experienced attrition as employees left for better opportunities. 2. The attrition of the shoreline was caused by constant wave action. 3. The prolonged conflict led to the attrition of trust between the parties.
Synonyms	1. erosion 2. depletion 3. reduction
Antonyms	1. growth 2. accumulation 3. increase
Etymology	Attrition comes from Latin "attritio," from "atterere" (to wear down).
Au Courant (Adjective/Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ou ku:'rã/
Meaning	(Adjective) Up-to-date or well-informed about current events, trends, or developments; (Adverb) In a current or modern manner.
Examples	1. She is always au courant with the latest fashion trends. 2. The reporter stayed au courant with political developments.



	3. The design blends traditional elements with au courant aesthetics.
Synonyms	(Adjective) 1. up-to-date 2. informed 3. knowledgeable; (Adverb) 1. currently 2. contemporarily 3. modernly
Antonyms	(Adjective) 1. outdated 2. uninformed 3. ignorant; (Adverb) 1. formerly 2. traditionally 3. antequely
Etymology	Au Courant is a French phrase meaning "in the current."
Audacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈdeɪ.jəs/
Meaning	Bold, daring, or fearless, often in a way that is confident and willing to take risks.
Examples	1. The artist's audacious installation challenged conventional norms. 2. His audacious plan led to a remarkable breakthrough. 3. She had the audacity to confront the authority figure.
Synonyms	1. bold 2. daring 3. courageous
Antonyms	1. timid 2. cautious 3. fearful
Etymology	Audacious comes from Latin "audax," meaning "bold" or "daring."
Audacity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈdæs.ə.ti/
Meaning	Boldness, daring, or willingness to take risks, often combined with a sense of confidence.
Examples	1. The politician's audacity in proposing radical reforms impressed many. 2. The audacity of the acrobat's stunts amazed the audience. 3. He had the audacity to challenge the established norms.
Synonyms	1. boldness 2. courage 3. nerve
Antonyms	1. timidity 2. caution 3. fear
Etymology	Audacity comes from Latin "audacitas," from "audax" (bold).
Augur (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.gə/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who predicts future events or outcomes, often using omens or signs; (Verb) To predict or foretell future events, often based on signs or omens.
Examples	1. The ancient augurs interpreted the flight patterns of birds as omens. 2. Some believe that dreams can be used to augur future events. 3. The dark clouds augur rain later in the day.
Synonyms	(Noun) 1. soothsayer 2. diviner 3. prophet; (Verb) 1. predict 2. foretell 3. foresee



Antonyms	(Noun) 1. sceptic 2. realist 3. non-believer; (Verb) 1. disregard 2. ignore 3. doubt
Etymology	Augur comes from Latin "augur," meaning "one who augurs" or "an augur."
Augury (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.gjʊr.i/
Meaning	The practice of interpreting omens or signs to predict future events or outcomes; a sign or indication of something to come.
Examples	1. The ancient civilization relied on augury to make important decisions. 2. The appearance of a shooting star was seen as a good augury for the upcoming year. 3. The oracle's auguries were believed to hold insight into the future.
Synonyms	1. divination 2. prophecy 3. prognostication
Antonyms	1. scepticism 2. disbelief 3. doubt
Etymology	Augury comes from Latin "augurium," from "augur" (augur).
August (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈɡʌst/
Meaning	Respected and impressive due to grandeur, dignity, or historical significance; majestic or venerable.
Examples	1. The majestic palace stood as a symbol of august power. 2. The hall was adorned with august portraits of past leaders. 3. The event took place in the august presence of eminent scholars.
Synonyms	1. majestic 2. grand 3. venerable
Antonyms	1. ordinary 2. insignificant 3. undistinguished
Etymology	August comes from Latin "augustus," meaning "venerable" or "majestic."
Aureole (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.ri.ou/
Meaning	A radiant circle of light or brightness, often depicted around the head or body of a holy figure in art; a halo.
Examples	1. The religious iconography often depicts saints with an aureole. 2. The painting featured an angelic figure with a golden aureole. 3. The aureole added a sense of divinity to the artwork.
Synonyms	1. halo 2. nimbus 3. glory
Antonyms	1. darkness 2. obscurity 3. insignificance
Etymology	Aureole comes from Latin "aureola," meaning "golden."
Auspice (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.spɪs/
Meaning	Support, guidance, or protection, often from an influential or powerful source; a sign or omen indicating future events.
Examples	1. The educational program was organised under the auspices of a renowned institution. 2. The event was held under the auspices of a charitable foundation. 3. The clear sky was considered a positive auspice for the outdoor event.
Synonyms	1. sponsorship 2. patronage 3. backing
Antonyms	1. opposition 2. hindrance 3. discouragement
Etymology	Auspice comes from Latin "auspiciu," from "auspex" (augur).
Auspicious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈspɪʃ.əs/
Meaning	Indicating a favourable or promising outcome; marked by positive signs, conditions, or circumstances.
Examples	1. The couple's wedding day was considered auspicious because of the clear weather. 2. The new project's launch coincided with an auspicious planetary alignment. 3. The auspicious beginning of the journey filled them with hope.
Synonyms	1. favourable 2. promising 3. propitious
Antonyms	1. unfavourable 2. inauspicious 3. unlucky
Etymology	Auspicious comes from Latin "auspex," meaning "observer of birds" or "augur."
Austere (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈstɪr/
Meaning	Simple, plain, or unadorned in appearance; strict or severe in manner, attitude, or lifestyle; lacking luxury or extravagance.
Examples	1. The monastery's architecture is known for its austere beauty. 2. His austere teachings emphasised self-discipline and humility. 3. The office design is austere, with minimal decor.
Synonyms	1. simple 2. plain 3. ascetic
Antonyms	1. luxurious 2. extravagant 3. indulgent
Etymology	Austere comes from Latin "austerus," meaning "severe" or "harsh."
Autocrat (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.tə.kræt/
Meaning	A ruler with absolute or unlimited authority; someone who holds and exercises power in an authoritarian and dictatorial manner.



Examples	1. The country was governed by a ruthless autocrat for decades. 2. The autocrat suppressed dissent and controlled all aspects of the nation. 3. The regime's autocratic rule led to widespread oppression.
Synonyms	1. dictator 2. despot 3. tyrant
Antonyms	1. democrat 2. liberator 3. statesman
Etymology	Autocrat comes from Greek "autokratēs," from "auto-" (self) + "kratia" (power).
Automaton (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːˈtɑːmə.tən/
Meaning	A mechanical device designed to perform tasks or actions automatically, often resembling a human or animal in movement.
Examples	1. The automaton mimicked human gestures and could write in cursive. 2. The clock tower featured a miniature automaton that struck the hour with a hammer. 3. The exhibit showcased a lifelike automaton that could play the piano.
Synonyms	1. robot 2. machine 3. android
Antonyms	1. human 2. person 3. individual
Etymology	Automaton comes from Greek "automaton," meaning "acting of itself."
Auxiliary (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɑːgˈzɪl.jə.ri/
Meaning	(Adjective) Providing additional or supplementary support or assistance; (Noun) A person or thing that provides backup or support.
Examples	1. The auxiliary generator kicked in during the power outage. 2. The auxiliary team members were ready to assist in case of emergencies. 3. The volunteer group acted as an auxiliary to the main rescue team.
Synonyms	(Adjective) 1. supplementary 2. additional 3. backup; (Noun) 1. assistant 2. aide 3. supporter
Antonyms	(Adjective) 1. primary 2. main 3. central; (Noun) 1. hindrance 2. obstacle 3. opponent
Etymology	Auxiliary comes from Latin "auxiliarius," from "auxilium" (help).
Avarice (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæv.ə.rɪs/
Meaning	Excessive greed or desire for wealth or material possessions; insatiable and often morally reprehensible craving for more.



Examples	1. His avarice led him to accumulate vast fortunes without considering others' needs. 2. The character's avarice drove the plot as he schemed for greater wealth. 3. The legend warned against the dangers of avarice and its consequences.
Synonyms	1. greed 2. covetousness 3. rapacity
Antonyms	1. generosity 2. selflessness 3. moderation
Etymology	Avarice comes from Latin "avaritia," from "avarus" (greedy).
Aver (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈvɜːr/
Meaning	To state or assert confidently and strongly as a fact; to declare or affirm with conviction.
Examples	1. He averred his innocence in the face of accusations. 2. The witness averred that she had seen the incident unfold. 3. The researcher averred that the data supported the hypothesis.
Synonyms	1. assert 2. declare 3. state
Antonyms	1. deny 2. contradict 3. dispute
Etymology	Aver comes from Old French "aver," meaning "to confirm."
Aversion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əˈvɜːr.ʒən/
Meaning	A strong feeling of dislike or disgust toward something or someone; a tendency to avoid or turn away from.
Examples	1. Her aversion to public speaking made her nervous before presentations. 2. He had an aversion to seafood due to a childhood allergy. 3. The character's aversion to conflict led to passive behaviour.
Synonyms	1. dislike 2. repulsion 3. antipathy
Antonyms	1. liking 2. preference 3. inclination
Etymology	Aversion comes from Latin "aversio," from "avert" (to turn away).
Avid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈæv.ɪd/
Meaning	Enthusiastic, eager, or passionate about something, often to the point of being fervent or zealous.
Examples	1. The avid reader devoured every book in the series. 2. He was an avid collector of vintage records. 3. Her avid interest in astronomy led her to pursue a career in astrophysics.
Synonyms	1. enthusiastic 2. keen 3. passionate
Antonyms	1. indifferent 2. apathetic 3. unenthusiastic



Etymology	Avid comes from Latin "avidus," from "aveo" (to desire).
Avow (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈvaʊ/
Meaning	To openly and formally declare or admit something, often a belief, intention, or statement of truth.
Examples	1. He avowed his commitment to social justice causes. 2. The artist avowed that her works were influenced by nature. 3. The politician avowed his support for education reform.
Synonyms	1. declare 2. affirm 3. acknowledge
Antonyms	1. deny 2. disavow 3. contradict
Etymology	Avow comes from Old French "avouer," from Latin "advocare" (to call to one's aid).
Awesome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɑː.səm/
Meaning	Inspiring awe, wonder, or admiration; extremely impressive or daunting in a way that elicits respect or fear.
Examples	1. The view from the mountaintop was truly awesome. 2. The athlete's achievements were nothing short of awesome. 3. The scale of the ancient architecture left visitors in awe.
Synonyms	1. impressive 2. amazing 3. breathtaking
Antonyms	1. ordinary 2. unimpressive 3. mundane
Etymology	Awesome comes from Old English "egefyll," meaning "inspiring fear or reverence."
Awl (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɔːl/
Meaning	A pointed tool used for making holes in wood, leather, or other materials; a small pointed instrument for piercing or pricking.
Examples	1. The craftsman used an awl to create precise holes in the leather. 2. She used an awl to punch holes in the fabric for sewing. 3. The shoemaker used an awl to make adjustments to the shoe's design.
Synonyms	Drill, borer, tool
Antonyms	Antinode, undock, break
Etymology	Awl comes from Old English "awl," which is related to Old Norse "alr" (awl).



Practice Questions for alphabet "A"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Aberration"?
 - a) Deviation from the norm
 - b) Extraordinary achievement
 - c) A type of bird
 - d) A mathematical concept
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Aplomb"?
 - a) Confidence
 - b) Fear
 - c) Hesitation
 - d) Frustration
3. Antonyms Question: Which word is the opposite of "Amiable"?
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Hostile
 - c) Charming
 - d) Courteous
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Ardent" imply? "Her ardent support for the cause inspired many others to join."
 - a) Lack of interest
 - b) Passionate and enthusiastic
 - c) Quiet and reserved
 - d) Critical and sceptical
5. Sentence Completion Question: Select the appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The speaker's _____ delivery held the audience's attention throughout the lecture."
 - a) Confusing
 - b) Eloquent
 - c) Unprepared
 - d) Disorganized
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Alacrity" in a sentence to convey a sense of willingness and eagerness.
 - a) He faced the challenge with alacrity, eager to prove himself.
 - b) She approached the task with apathy, lacking interest or enthusiasm.
 - c) Their aberration from the plan caused delays in the project.
 - d) The team worked diligently, demonstrating aplomb in their execution.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Avarice"?
 - a) Generosity
 - b) Greed



- c) Indifference
 - d) Modesty
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The athlete's _____ in training paid off when she won the gold medal at the competition.
- a) Apathy
 - b) Complacency
 - c) Diligence
 - d) Aloofness
9. Word Relationship Question: Which word is most related to "Abate"?
- a) Increase
 - b) Lessen
 - c) Defend
 - d) Support
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, what does the word "Assiduous" describe in a candidate's behaviour?
- a) Lacking effort and dedication
 - b) Demonstrating attention to detail and diligence
 - c) Displaying arrogance and overconfidence
 - d) Struggling with communication skills
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the mistake in the sentence: "The artist's work was so unique, it garnered him a lot of admirers."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "unique" should be replaced with "unusual."
 - c) "garnered" should be replaced with "garnished."
 - d) "admirers" should be replaced with "admiration."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Agony"?
- a) Agonizingly
 - b) Agonist
 - c) Agonic
 - d) Agonising
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does the phrase "All ears" mean when someone says, "I'm all ears"?
- a) I'm ready to listen carefully.
 - b) I don't want to hear anything.
 - c) I'm not interested in your conversation.
 - d) I'm distracted and not paying attention.
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Cowardice" is related to "Bravery," then "Aplomb" is related to what?
- a) Confidence
 - b) Fear
 - c) Arrogance



- d) Hesitation
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Austere" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it indicates simplicity and elegance.
 - b) Negative; it suggests severity and sternness.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies abundance and generosity.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the Latin origin of the word "Amicable"?
- a) Amicabilis
 - b) Amor
 - c) Ample
 - d) Ambitious
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Apathy"?
- a) Empathy
 - b) Antipathy
 - c) Sympathy
 - d) Indifference
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a brief passage, describe a situation where "Aloof" behaviour might be observed.
- a) No passage
 - b) At the lively party, she remained aloof, standing in a corner and avoiding conversation.
 - c) In the middle of a crisis, he acted aloof, refusing to help or engage with the team.
 - d) The collaborative project thrived because everyone avoided aloof behaviour.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Amity"?
- a) Hostility
 - b) Friendship
 - c) Isolation
 - d) Animosity
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Adversity" into an adjective and use it in a sentence.
- a) The team faced many adversities during their journey to success.
 - b) He demonstrated an adverse reaction to the news, expressing disappointment.
 - c) Despite the adversity of the situation, she remained optimistic.
 - d) The adverseness of the weather conditions made the journey challenging.



ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Aberration"?
a) Deviation from the norm
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Aplomb"?
a) Confidence
3. Antonyms Question: Which word is the opposite of "Amiable"?
b) Hostile
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Ardent" imply? "Her ardent support for the cause inspired many others to join."
b) Passionate and enthusiastic
5. Sentence Completion Question: Select the appropriate word to complete the sentence: "The speaker's _____ delivery held the audience's attention throughout the lecture."
b) Eloquent
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Alacrity" in a sentence to convey a sense of willingness and eagerness.
a) He faced the challenge with alacrity, eager to prove himself.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Avarice"?
b) Greed
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The athlete's _____ in training paid off when she won the gold medal at the competition.
c) Diligence
9. Word Relationship Question: Which word is most related to "Abate"?
b) Lessen
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, what does the word "Assiduous" describe in a candidate's behaviour?
b) Demonstrating attention to detail and diligence
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the mistake in the sentence: "The artist's work was so unique, it garnered him a lot of admirers."
b) "unique" should be replaced with "unusual."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Agony"?
d) Agonising
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a) I'm ready to listen carefully.
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d) Hesitation
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Austere" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
b) Negative; it suggests severity and sternness.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the Latin origin of the word "Amicable"?
a) Amicabilis
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Apathy"?
a) Empathy



18. Usage in Short Passage: In a brief passage, describe a situation where "Aloof" behaviour might be observed.
- b) At the lively party, she remained aloof, standing in a corner and avoiding conversation.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Amity"?
- b) Friendship
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Adversity" into an adjective and use it in a sentence.
- a) The team faced many adversities during their journey to success.

CAREERS360



B

Babble (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbæb.əl/
Meaning	(Verb) To speak or utter in a rapid, incoherent, or meaningless manner; (Noun) Incoherent or meaningless speech.
Examples	1. The toddler would babble happily while playing with toys. 2. The conference room was filled with the babble of various discussions. 3. Her nervousness caused her to babble during the interview.
Synonyms	(Verb) 1. prattle 2. chatter 3. ramble; (Noun) 1. chatter 2. gibberish 3. murmur
Antonyms	(Verb) 1. articulate 2. enunciate 3. communicate; (Noun) 1. coherence 2. clarity 3. articulation
Etymology	Babble likely comes from Middle English "babelen," imitative of the sound of talking.
Bacchanalia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌbæk.əˈneɪ.li.ə/
Meaning	A wild and drunken revelry or celebration, often associated with excessive drinking and unrestrained indulgence.
Examples	1. The ancient festival was marked by bacchanalia and merriment. 2. The college party turned into a raucous bacchanalia as the night progressed. 3. The city's streets were filled with the sounds of bacchanalian celebrations.
Synonyms	1. carousel 2. orgy 3. debauchery
Antonyms	1. sobriety 2. temperance 3. restraint
Etymology	Bacchanalia refers to the Roman festival of Bacchus, the god of wine and revelry.
Backpedal (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbæk.ped.əl/
Meaning	To reverse or retreat from a previously held stance, decision, or commitment; to go back on one's words or actions.
Examples	1. The company had to backpedal on its initial product launch due to negative feedback. 2. The politician was forced to backpedal after making an unpopular statement. 3. Realising the mistake, the author chose to backpedal and revise the controversial chapter.
Synonyms	1. retract 2. backtrack 3. recant
Antonyms	1. stand firm 2. uphold 3. commit



Etymology	Backpedal combines "back" and "pedal," suggesting a movement akin to reversing a bicycle.
Badger (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbædʒ.ə/
Meaning	(Verb) To pester, harass, or annoy persistently; (Noun) A small burrowing animal known for its distinctive black and white markings.
Examples	1. She would badger her parents for a new toy every time they went to the store. 2. The reporter continued to badger the celebrity for an interview. 3. The badger is known for its nocturnal habits and striped appearance.
Synonyms	(Verb) 1. pester 2. annoy 3. bother; (Noun) 1. animal 2. mammal 3. creature
Antonyms	(Verb) 1. appease 2. soothe 3. assist; (Noun) 1. human 2. person 3. individual
Etymology	Badger is derived from Middle English "bageard" or "baceward," possibly referring to the animal's markings.
Baffled (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbæf.əld/
Meaning	Confused, bewildered, or puzzled; unable to understand or explain a situation or problem.
Examples	1. The complex puzzle left him feeling utterly baffled. 2. Her baffled expression indicated her lack of comprehension. 3. The scientist was baffled by the unexpected results of the experiment.
Synonyms	1. puzzled 2. perplexed 3. bewildered
Antonyms	1. clear 2. certain 3. knowledgeable
Etymology	Baffled likely comes from the Scottish dialect word "baffle," meaning "to disgrace" or "to treat with contempt."
Baleful (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbeɪl.fəl/
Meaning	Threatening harm, menacing, or having a harmful or evil influence; foreboding or indicating disaster.
Examples	1. The storm clouds cast a baleful shadow over the landscape. 2. The baleful gaze of the villain sent shivers down the hero's spine. 3. The old mansion had a baleful reputation for being haunted.
Synonyms	1. menacing 2. ominous 3. malevolent
Antonyms	1. benign 2. harmless 3. auspicious
Etymology	Baleful comes from Old English "bealu-full," combining "bealu" (evil) and "full" (full of).
Balk (Verb/Noun)	



Pronunciation	/bɑːlk/
Meaning	(Verb) To hesitate or be unwilling to proceed with an action or plan; to refuse to accept or agree to something; (Noun) An instance of refusal or unwillingness.
Examples	1. He would often balk at taking on challenging tasks. 2. The team balked at the proposed changes to the project. 3. Her balk at the job offer surprised everyone.
Synonyms	(Verb) 1. hesitate 2. resist 3. decline; (Noun) 1. obstacle 2. barrier 3. hindrance
Antonyms	(Verb) 1. accept 2. embrace 3. comply; (Noun) 1. agreement 2. acceptance 3. approval
Etymology	Balk likely comes from Middle English "balke," meaning "beam" or "ridge," suggesting an obstacle.
Balloon (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bəˈluːn/
Meaning	(Noun) A large, flexible bag filled with gas, often used for flying or decoration; (Verb) To inflate or expand rapidly.
Examples	1. The children watched the colourful balloons float in the sky. 2. The hot air balloon provided breathtaking views of the landscape. 3. The company's profits began to balloon after the successful product launch.
Synonyms	(Noun) 1. airship 2. blimp 3. dirigible; (Verb) 1. expand 2. inflate 3. enlarge
Antonyms	(Noun) 1. weight 2. anchor 3. burden; (Verb) 1. deflate 2. contract 3. shrink
Etymology	Balloon comes from Italian "pallone," meaning "large ball."
Balm (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bɑːm/
Meaning	A fragrant ointment or substance used to soothe or heal; a comforting or soothing influence.
Examples	1. The herbal balm provided relief from the sore muscles. 2. The sound of the ocean waves acted as a balm to her frayed nerves. 3. His kind words were like a balm to her wounded spirit.
Synonyms	1. salve 2. ointment 3. emollient
Antonyms	1. irritant 2. aggravation 3. affliction
Etymology	Balm comes from Latin "balsamum," from Greek "balsamon."
Banal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bəˈnæl/
Meaning	Lacking originality, freshness, or creativity; dull and commonplace due to overuse or repetition.



Examples	1. The movie's plot was predictable and banal. 2. The speaker's banal remarks failed to capture the audience's attention. 3. The writer aimed to avoid banal clichés in his poetry.
Synonyms	1. trite 2. clichéd 3. unoriginal
Antonyms	1. original 2. innovative 3. novel
Etymology	Banal comes from French "banal," meaning "common" or "ordinary."
Band (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bənd/
Meaning	(Noun) A strip of material used to encircle, bind, or fasten; a group of people united by a common interest or purpose; (Verb) To gather or unite together.
Examples	1. The musician wore a leather band on his wrist. 2. The local community formed a band to raise funds for charity. 3. The team decided to band together to tackle the project.
Synonyms	(Noun) 1. strap 2. belt 3. group; (Verb) 1. unite 2. gather 3. assemble
Antonyms	(Noun) 1. individual 2. solo 3. detachment; (Verb) 1. disperse 2. separate 3. scatter
Etymology	Band comes from Old Norse "band," meaning "fastening."
Bane (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/beɪn/
Meaning	A cause of distress, harm, or ruin; something that ruins or spoils; a curse or source of trouble.
Examples	1. Pollution is considered the bane of modern society. 2. The constant rain proved to be the bane of the outdoor event. 3. The lack of sleep became the bane of his productivity.
Synonyms	1. curse 2. affliction 3. plague
Antonyms	1. blessing 2. advantage 3. boon
Etymology	Bane comes from Old English "bana," meaning "slayer" or "destroyer."
Baneful (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'beɪn.fəl/
Meaning	Causing harm, destruction, or ruin; having a harmful or destructive influence.
Examples	1. The witch's curse was believed to be baneful to those who crossed her path. 2. The baneful effects of pollution on the environment were evident. 3. The politician's baneful policies led to widespread suffering.
Synonyms	1. harmful 2. destructive 3. detrimental



Antonyms	1. beneficial 2. helpful 3. advantageous
Etymology	Baneful comes from "bane" + "-ful."
Barefaced (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈber.feɪst/
Meaning	Bold and blatant; showing a lack of shame or concealment; openly and shamelessly done.
Examples	1. The politician's barefaced lies were exposed by the media. 2. Her barefaced attempt to manipulate the situation was evident to everyone. 3. The thief's barefaced robbery shocked the entire neighbourhood.
Synonyms	1. brazen 2. audacious 3. shameless
Antonyms	1. subtle 2. discreet 3. cautious
Etymology	Barefaced combines "bare" (uncovered) and "faced," suggesting a lack of covering or concealment.
Barometer (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bəˈrɒm.ɪ.tər/
Meaning	An instrument used to measure atmospheric pressure, which can indicate changes in weather conditions; a measure or indicator of something's status or trend.
Examples	1. A falling barometer often signals an approaching storm. 2. The company's stock price served as a barometer of its financial health. 3. The public's opinion serves as a barometer for the effectiveness of government policies.
Synonyms	1. gauge 2. indicator 3. measure
Antonyms	1. constant 2. stable 3. unchanging
Etymology	Barometer comes from Greek "baros" (weight) + "-metron" (measure).
Barrage (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbær.ɪdʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) A concentrated outpouring or overwhelming amount of something, such as criticism or questions; (Verb) To subject someone or something to a rapid and continuous outpouring.
Examples	1. The celebrity faced a barrage of questions from the reporters. 2. The company received a barrage of complaints after the product recall. 3. The opponents barraged the speaker with objections during the debate.
Synonyms	(Noun) 1. deluge 2. flood 3. stream; (Verb) 1. shower 2. inundate 3. bombard
Antonyms	(Noun) 1. trickle 2. scarcity 3. paucity; (Verb) 1. withhold 2. abstain 3. refrain



Etymology	Barrage comes from French "barrer," meaning "to bar or obstruct."
Barren (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbær.ən/
Meaning	Unable to produce or support life; lacking vegetation, growth, or fertility; devoid of meaningful or productive qualities.
Examples	1. The desert is often considered a barren and harsh environment. 2. The barren landscape was the backdrop for the post-apocalyptic film. 3. The artist struggled with a barren creative spell.
Synonyms	1. desolate 2. arid 3. sterile
Antonyms	1. fertile 2. productive 3. lush
Etymology	Barren comes from Old English "beren," meaning "bare."
Bask (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɑːsk/
Meaning	To lie in a comfortably warm or pleasant environment, often in the sun; to take pleasure in or enjoy a relaxing situation.
Examples	1. After the swim, she liked to bask in the sun to dry off. 2. The cat would bask in the windowsill on sunny afternoons. 3. The team would bask in the glory of their victory.
Synonyms	1. sunbathe 2. lounge 3. relax
Antonyms	1. shiver 2. cower 3. hide
Etymology	Bask likely comes from Middle English "basken," meaning "to bathe."
Bask in (Verb phrase)	
Pronunciation	/bɑːsk ɪn/
Meaning	To luxuriate in, enjoy, or take great pleasure in something, often a favourable situation or feeling.
Examples	1. The winning team would bask in the glory of their achievement. 2. She would bask in the love and support of her family. 3. The artist would bask in the praise of critics and fans alike.
Synonyms	1. revel in 2. delight in 3. luxuriate in
Antonyms	1. shun 2. avoid 3. disdain
Etymology	Bask in combines "bask" and "in."
Bauble (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɔː.bəl/
Meaning	A small, inexpensive, showy ornament or decoration; something of little or no value that is used solely for decoration or amusement.



Examples	1. The Christmas tree was adorned with colourful baubles and lights. 2. The child was delighted with the shiny baubles in the toy store. 3. The antique shop was filled with a variety of trinkets and baubles.
Synonyms	1. trinket 2. ornament 3. decoration
Antonyms	1. treasure 2. valuable 3. gem
Etymology	Bauble comes from Middle English "baubel," possibly from Old French "baubel" (child's toy).
Bazaar (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bəˈzɑːr/
Meaning	A marketplace, often an outdoor market or street market, where goods are sold by various vendors or merchants; a place where a variety of items are available for purchase.
Examples	1. The bustling bazaar offered a wide range of goods, from textiles to spices. 2. The annual craft bazaar attracted visitors looking for unique handmade items. 3. The bazaar was a vibrant hub of activity and trade.
Synonyms	1. market 2. fair 3. marketplace
Antonyms	1. store 2. shop 3. mall
Etymology	Bazaar comes from Persian "bāzār," meaning "market."
Beatify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbiː.ə.taɪ/
Meaning	To bestow a blessing or happiness upon; to make blissfully happy or joyful; in religious context, to officially declare a deceased person as blessed and worthy of veneration.
Examples	1. The news of the birth of a healthy baby boy beatified the family. 2. The serene atmosphere of the garden beatified the visitors. 3. The process of beatifying a saint involves thorough investigation and evidence collection.
Synonyms	1. bless 2. delight 3. exalt
Antonyms	1. condemn 2. curse 3. depress
Etymology	Beatify comes from Latin "beatificare," from "beatus" (blessed) + "facere" (to make).
Bedaub (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪˈdɔːb/
Meaning	To smear or cover with a sticky, thick, or dirty substance; to apply something in a hasty or excessive manner.
Examples	1. The kids would bedaub each other with paint during art class. 2. The mud from the garden bedaubed the puppy's fur. 3. She would bedaub herself with makeup before the performance.



Synonyms	1. smear 2. besmear 3. coat
Antonyms	1. clean 2. wipe 3. uncover
Etymology	Bedaub comes from Middle English "bedabben," from "be-" (around) + "dauben" (to daub).
Bedizen (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'daɪ.zən/
Meaning	To dress or adorn in a gaudy, flashy, or showy manner; to decorate excessively or ostentatiously.
Examples	1. She would bedizen herself with jewellery for the evening gala. 2. The actor's costume was bedizened with sequins and bright colours. 3. The over-the-top decorations bedizened the party venue.
Synonyms	1. embellish 2. decorate 3. ornament
Antonyms	1. simplify 2. plain 3. strip
Etymology	Bedizen comes from "be-" (thoroughly) + "dizen" (to dress finely or gaudily).
Beget (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'get/
Meaning	To procreate or generate offspring; to cause or bring about the existence of something; to father or sire a child.
Examples	1. The artistic process can beget incredible works of creativity. 2. The new policy may beget unforeseen challenges. 3. The father's legacy begot a new generation of leaders.
Synonyms	1. generate 2. produce 3. engender
Antonyms	1. cease 2. end 3. stop
Etymology	Beget comes from Old English "begetan," meaning "to beget."
Belie (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'laɪ/
Meaning	To give a false impression or representation; to contradict or show to be false; to disguise or misrepresent the true nature of something.
Examples	1. His cheerful demeanour belied the sadness he felt inside. 2. The calm exterior of the sea belied the storm that was approaching. 3. The impressive façade of the building belied its deteriorating interior.
Synonyms	1. contradict 2. misrepresent 3. disguise
Antonyms	1. confirm 2. verify 3. reveal
Etymology	Belie comes from Middle English "bileven," meaning "to lie about."
Belittle (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/bɪˈlɪt.ɪ/
Meaning	To criticise, mock, or disparage someone or something as being unimportant, trivial, or of little value; to underestimate or downplay the significance of.
Examples	1. It is not fair to belittle someone's efforts without understanding their challenges. 2. She would often belittle her own achievements out of modesty. 3. The coach's constant belittling of the players led to a decrease in morale.
Synonyms	1. disparage 2. mock 3. minimise
Antonyms	1. praise 2. commend 3. elevate
Etymology	Belittle comes from "be-" (thoroughly) + "little," suggesting making something appear smaller.
Bellicose (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbel.ɪ.kʊs/
Meaning	Inclined or eager to fight or engage in warfare; demonstrating a warlike or hostile nature; aggressively assertive or confrontational.
Examples	1. His bellicose attitude made it difficult to find peaceful solutions. 2. The bellicose speech escalated tensions between the two nations. 3. The candidate's bellicose stance on the issue alarmed many voters.
Synonyms	1. aggressive 2. combative 3. warlike
Antonyms	1. peaceful 2. pacifist 3. conciliatory
Etymology	Bellicose comes from Latin "bellicosus," from "bellum" (war).
Belligerent (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bɪˈlɪdʒ.ər.ənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Hostile, aggressive, or ready to fight; (Noun) A person or nation engaged in conflict or warfare.
Examples	1. His belligerent tone made it clear that he was not interested in compromise. 2. The belligerent country faced international sanctions due to its actions. 3. The belligerents agreed to a temporary ceasefire for negotiations.
Synonyms	(Adjective) 1. combative 2. contentious 3. aggressive; (Noun) 1. combatant 2. fighter 3. opponent
Antonyms	(Adjective) 1. peaceful 2. amicable 3. conciliatory; (Noun) 1. peacemaker 2. mediator 3. diplomat
Etymology	Belligerent comes from Latin "belligerans," from "bellum" (war) + "gerere" (to wage).
Belligerently (Adverb)	



Pronunciation	/bɪˈlɪdʒ.ər.ənt.li/
Meaning	In a hostile, aggressive, or confrontational manner; with an inclination toward fighting or warfare.
Examples	1. The politician responded belligerently to criticism during the debate. 2. The manager addressed the issue belligerently, escalating the tension in the room. 3. The group's leader spoke belligerently about their goals and objectives.
Synonyms	aggressively, combatively, confrontationally
Antonyms	peacefully, calmly, diplomatically
Etymology	Belligerently is formed from "belligerent" + "-ly."
Bend (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bend/
Meaning	(Verb) To curve or flex in a particular direction; to change direction; (Noun) A curved or angular shape; a turn or curve.
Examples	1. He bent the wire to create a hook. 2. The river bends around the mountains. 3. The road took a sharp bend to the right.
Synonyms	(Verb) 1. curve 2. flex 3. twist; (Noun) 1. curve 2. turn 3. angle
Antonyms	(Verb) 1. straighten 2. stiffen 3. unbend; (Noun) 1. straight line 2. extension 3. continuation
Etymology	Bend comes from Old English "bendan," meaning "to bend."
Benefactor (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈben.ə.fæk.tər/
Meaning	A person who provides financial or other forms of assistance, support, or help to an individual, organisation, or cause.
Examples	1. The generous benefactor donated funds for the construction of the new library. 2. The local benefactor established a scholarship program for underprivileged students. 3. The orchestra's performance was made possible by the contributions of a generous benefactor.
Synonyms	supporter, patron, sponsor
Antonyms	recipient, beneficiary, recipient
Etymology	Benefactor comes from Latin "bene" (well) + "factor" (maker).
Benevolence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bəˈnev.əl.əns/
Meaning	The quality of being kind, generous, and charitable; a disposition to do good and show goodwill toward others; an act of kindness or a charitable gift.



Examples	1. The elderly woman's benevolence was evident in her many acts of kindness. 2. The organisation's benevolence extended to providing meals for the homeless. 3. The benevolence of the community helped rebuild the school after the fire.
Synonyms	kindness, generosity, charity
Antonyms	cruelty, selfishness, malevolence
Etymology	Benevolence comes from Latin "benevolentia," from "bene" (well) + "volentia" (will).
Benevolent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bə'nev.əl.ənt/
Meaning	Kindly disposed and inclined to do good; characterised by or showing goodwill and compassion; generous and helpful in nature.
Examples	1. The benevolent gentleman donated a significant portion of his wealth to charity. 2. The benevolent teacher was always willing to offer extra help to struggling students. 3. The benevolent gestures of the volunteers brought smiles to the faces of the children.
Synonyms	kind, compassionate, generous
Antonyms	malevolent, cruel, selfish
Etymology	Benevolent comes from Latin "bene" (well) + "volent" (wishing).
Benign (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bi'nain/
Meaning	Gentle, mild, and kindly in nature or disposition; not causing harm or damage; favourable or beneficial.
Examples	1. The doctor assured her that the tumour was benign and not cancerous. 2. The benign weather made for a pleasant outdoor gathering. 3. His benign manner put everyone at ease.
Synonyms	gentle, mild, kind
Antonyms	malignant, harmful, hostile
Etymology	Benign comes from Latin "benignus," from "bene" (well) + "-genus" (born).
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Antonyms	malignant, harmful, hostile
Etymology	Benign comes from Latin "benignus," from "bene" (well) + "-genus" (born).
Bequest (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'kwest/
Meaning	A gift or legacy of personal property, money, or other assets that is left to someone in a will; something that is handed down or passed on to someone in the future.
Examples	1. The artist's collection was donated as a bequest to the local museum. 2. The bequest from her grandmother allowed her to pursue her education. 3. His bequest was a testament to his love for the community.
Synonyms	legacy, inheritance, gift
Antonyms	deprivation, loss, dispossession
Etymology	Bequest comes from Old English "bēcwist," from "be-" (by) + "cwiss" (testament).
Berate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'reɪt/
Meaning	To scold, rebuke, or criticise someone angrily and severely; to express disapproval or disappointment vehemently.
Examples	1. The manager berated the employee for consistently arriving late to work. 2. She berated herself for making such a foolish mistake. 3. The coach berated the team after the lacklustre performance.
Synonyms	scold, reprimand, reprove
Antonyms	praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Berate comes from "be-" (intensive) + "rate" (to scold).
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Antonyms	praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Berate comes from "be-" (intensive) + "rate" (to scold).
Bereft (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'reft/
Meaning	Deprived of or lacking something, especially a nonmaterial possession or quality; suffering the loss of a loved one; without, devoid of, or robbed of something.
Examples	1. After the fire, they were bereft of their home and belongings. 2. She felt bereft after the passing of her closest friend. 3. The novel's protagonist was bereft of hope in his dire circumstances.
Synonyms	deprived, lacking, without
Antonyms	possessing, abundant, full
Etymology	Bereft comes from Old English "bereafian," meaning "to deprive."
Besiege (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪ'si:dʒ/
Meaning	To surround or encircle with armed forces in order to capture or compel surrender; to overwhelm or besiege with requests, questions, or demands.
Examples	1. The enemy army planned to besiege the fortress for weeks. 2. The sales team would besiege potential clients with phone calls and emails. 3. The constant media attention besieged the celebrity's privacy.
Synonyms	surround, encircle, besiege
Antonyms	liberate, free, release
Etymology	Besiege comes from Old English "besiegan," from "be-" (around) + "sēgan" (to seek).
Bestial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'best.i.əl/
Meaning	Savage, brutal, or characteristic of a beast; behaving or acting in an animalistic, cruel, or immoral manner.
Examples	1. The prisoner's bestial behavior shocked the guards and fellow inmates. 2. The novel depicted the bestial actions of the antagonist in gruesome detail. 3. The bestial nature of the crime left the community in disbelief.
Synonyms	brutal, savage, animalistic
Antonyms	humane, civilised, moral
Etymology	Bestial comes from Latin "bestia" (beast).
Bewilder (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/bɪ'wɪl.də/
Meaning	To confuse, puzzle, or perplex someone greatly; to cause a feeling of being lost or disoriented.
Examples	1. The complex instructions bewildered the students during the test. 2. The sudden change in plans bewildered the entire group. 3. The intricate plot of the movie left the audience bewildered.
Synonyms	confuse, baffle, confound
Antonyms	clarify, enlighten, explain
Etymology	Bewilder comes from "be-" (thoroughly) + "wild" (wilderness).
Biassed (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'baɪəst/
Meaning	Prejudiced or inclined to favour one side, group, or opinion over others; showing an unfair or partial outlook; influenced by personal opinions or preferences.
Examples	1. The journalist's biased reporting raised concerns about the accuracy of the news. 2. Her biased views prevented her from considering alternative perspectives. 3. The biased referee's decisions favoured one team throughout the match.
Synonyms	prejudiced, partial, inclined
Antonyms	impartial, unbiased, fair
Etymology	Biased comes from "bias," meaning "slant" or "inclination."
Bigot (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'bɪg.ət/
Meaning	A person who is intolerantly devoted to their own opinions and prejudices, often exhibiting strong and unreasonable hatred or intolerance toward those with different beliefs, races, or backgrounds.
Examples	1. The speaker's remarks were filled with the venom of a bigot. 2. The bigot refused to engage in any respectful conversation with people of opposing views. 3. The company's policy strictly prohibited hiring anyone with bigoted tendencies.
Synonyms	zealot, chauvinist, fanatic
Antonyms	tolerant, open-minded, unbiased
Etymology	Bigot has uncertain origins but is believed to have been used in mediaeval French as "bigot," referring to a religious hypocrite.
Bigwig (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'bɪg.wɪg/



Meaning	An important, influential, or prominent person, especially in a particular sphere or field; a person with authority, power, or high status.
Examples	1. The bigwig of the company was known for making strategic decisions. 2. The conference attracted various industry bigwigs as speakers. 3. The political bigwig held a press conference to announce the new policy.
Synonyms	VIP, dignitary, notable
Antonyms	nobody, unknown, insignificant
Etymology	Bigwig comes from "big" (important) + "wig," where "wig" refers to the formal wig worn by people of high status in the past.
Bilge (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bɪldʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) The lowest section of a ship's hull, often where water and waste collect; nonsense or meaningless talk; (Verb) To fill or inundate with nonsense or irrelevant information.
Examples	1. The crew worked to pump out the bilge water from the ship. 2. His explanation was nothing but bilge with no factual basis. 3. The author's attempt to present a well-researched topic ended up being a bilge of misinformation.
Synonyms	(Noun) nonsense, rubbish, drivel; (Verb) fill, inundate, saturate
Antonyms	(Noun) sense, reason, logic; (Verb) empty, clear, drain
Etymology	Bilge comes from Middle English "bilg," meaning "body" or "trunk of the body."
Billingsgate (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'bɪl.ɪŋz.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	Coarse, abusive, or foul language; harsh and vulgar Verbal abuse or insults.
Examples	1. The argument escalated into a heated exchange of billingsgate. 2. His speech was filled with offensive billingsgate that shocked the audience. 3. The manager had to address an incident of billingsgate in the workplace.
Synonyms	abuse, profanity, obscenity
Antonyms	compliment, praise, respect
Etymology	Billingsgate originated from "Billingsgate," a fish market in London known for the use of coarse language.
Blandishment (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'blændɪʃ.mənt/



Meaning	Flattering speech, compliments, or actions intended to persuade or coax someone to do something; cajolery or sweet talk used to influence or manipulate.
Examples	1. His blandishments convinced her to join the team. 2. The politician used blandishment to gain the support of the undecided voters. 3. The blandishments of the salesman persuaded the customer to make the purchase.
Synonyms	flattery, compliments, sweet talk
Antonyms	criticism, reproach, denunciation
Etymology	Blandishment comes from Middle English "blaundisen," meaning "to flatter."
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Etymology	Blandishment comes from Middle English "blaundisen," meaning "to flatter."
Blandness (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈblænd.nəs/
Meaning	The quality or state of being bland, uninteresting, or lacking in excitement, flavour, or distinctive features; dullness or monotony in character or appearance.
Examples	1. The blandness of the painting failed to captivate the audience. 2. His speech was criticised for its blandness and lack of originality. 3. The blandness of the landscape made the journey seem longer.
Synonyms	dullness, monotony, insipidity
Antonyms	excitement, vibrancy, uniqueness
Etymology	Blandness comes from "bland" + "-ness."
Blasé (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/blɑːˈzeɪ/
Meaning	Unimpressed, indifferent, or bored due to excessive exposure or familiarity; jaded or weary of pleasures and excitement.

Examples	1. The blasé attitude of the celebrity suggested that fame had lost its allure. 2. She appeared blasé about the exotic destinations she had visited. 3. His blasé response to the thrilling news surprised everyone.
Synonyms	indifferent, jaded, nonchalant
Antonyms	excited, enthusiastic, fascinated
Etymology	Blasé comes from French "blaser," meaning "to make tired or weary."
Blasphemy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈblæs.fə.mi/
Meaning	Irreverent, impious, or contemptuous speech or behaviour directed against sacred beliefs, religious teachings, or anything considered holy or divine.
Examples	1. The comedian's blasphemy during the performance offended some members of the audience. 2. The act of defacing the church was considered an act of blasphemy. 3. The leader condemned the blasphemy against their religious symbols.
Synonyms	profanity, sacrilege, heresy
Antonyms	reverence, respect, piety
Etymology	Blasphemy comes from Late Latin "blasphemia," from Greek "blasphēmia," meaning "evil-speaking."
Blatant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbleɪ.tənt/
Meaning	Obvious, glaring, or flagrant, usually in a negative sense; conspicuously and offensively loud or noisy; without any attempt to hide or disguise.
Examples	1. The company's blatant disregard for environmental regulations resulted in fines. 2. The blatant marketing strategy made exaggerated claims about the product. 3. The blatant noise from the construction site disrupted the entire neighbourhood.
Synonyms	obvious, evident, conspicuous
Antonyms	subtle, discreet, inconspicuous
Etymology	Blatant comes from Middle English "blatant," referring to a mythical beast, and likely influenced by Latin "blatire" (to babble).
Bliss (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/blɪs/



Meaning	Extreme happiness, joy, or a state of being in perfect harmony and contentment; a feeling of great delight and serenity.
Examples	1. The couple's wedding day was a moment of pure bliss. 2. The bliss of watching a beautiful sunset filled her heart with peace. 3. The vacation provided a much-needed opportunity for relaxation and bliss.
Synonyms	happiness, ecstasy, felicity
Antonyms	misery, sorrow, anguish
Etymology	Bliss comes from Old English "blīps," meaning "joy, gladness."
Blithe (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/blaɪð/
Meaning	Carefree, lighthearted, and cheerful in attitude or disposition; showing a lack of concern or worry; joyously unconcerned.
Examples	1. Her blithe laughter echoed through the room. 2. He had a blithe outlook on life, never letting difficulties dampen his spirits. 3. The blithe optimism of the children brightened the atmosphere.
Synonyms	carefree, cheerful, light-hearted
Antonyms	serious, sombre, troubled
Etymology	Blithe comes from Old English "blīpe," meaning "happy, joyful."
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Blitz (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/blɪts/
Meaning	(Noun) A sudden, intense military attack or offensive; a highly focused and intense effort to achieve a specific goal; (Verb) To be subject to a sudden, intensive attack, usually in a military context or figuratively.
Examples	1. The surprise blitz caught the enemy off guard.



	2. The marketing team launched a blitz to promote the new product. 3. The news outlets decided to blitz the airwaves with coverage of the event.
Synonyms	(Noun) attack, assault, bombardment; (Verb) attack, bombard, assault
Antonyms	(Noun) retreat, withdrawal; (Verb) retreat, withdraw
Etymology	Blitz originated from German "Blitzkrieg," meaning "lightning war."
Blueprint (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbluːˌprɪnt/
Meaning	(Noun) A detailed plan or design that outlines how something will be constructed, organised, or achieved; a technical drawing or diagram that serves as a guide for building or development.
Examples	1. The architect provided a blueprint for the new office building. 2. The project manager presented a blueprint for the software development process. 3. The blueprint outlined the steps required to achieve the company's goals.
Synonyms	plan, design, scheme
Antonyms	improvisation, guesswork, confusion
Etymology	Blueprint originally referred to a reproduction method that involved printing architectural plans in blue ink.
Blunt (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/blʌnt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Dull or not sharp, often used in the context of objects; lacking in subtlety or sharpness, especially in expression or manner; (Verb) To make or become less sharp or pointed.
Examples	1. The blunt knife struggled to cut through the tough meat. 2. His blunt remarks offended some of the listeners. 3. The chef decided to blunt the knife's edge by sharpening it on a stone.
Synonyms	(Adjective) dull, not sharp, straightforward; (Verb) dull, sharpen
Antonyms	(Adjective) sharp, pointed, subtle; (Verb) sharpen
Etymology	Blunt comes from Middle English "blont," meaning "dull."
Boggle (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɒːɡəl/
Meaning	To be startled, shocked, or overwhelmed by something surprising, difficult, or confusing; to hesitate or falter in speech or action due to confusion or uncertainty.
Examples	1. The complexity of the maths problem made him boggle for a moment. 2. She couldn't help but boggle at the size of the crowd that gathered.



	3. His mind boggled at the vastness of the universe.
Synonyms	startle, astonish, bewilder
Antonyms	understand, comprehend, clarify
Etymology	The origin of "boggle" is uncertain, but it may be related to the term "bogle," meaning "ghost" or "specter."
Bogus (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈboʊ.gəs/
Meaning	Counterfeit, fake, or not genuine; deceptive or intentionally misleading; not conforming to standards or expectations.
Examples	1. The website claimed to sell authentic designer bags, but they turned out to be bogus copies. 2. His bogus medical credentials were exposed when his patients didn't show signs of improvement. 3. The offer seemed too good to be true, and it turned out to be a bogus scheme.
Synonyms	fake, counterfeit, phoney
Antonyms	genuine, authentic, real
Etymology	Bogus is believed to have originated in the United States in the early 19th century, possibly from the slang term "bogus," meaning "counterfeit money."
Boisterous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɔɪ.stər.əs/
Meaning	Noisy, energetic, and exuberant in a lively or rowdy manner; full of high-spirited enthusiasm, often accompanied by laughter and activity.
Examples	1. The children's boisterous laughter filled the playground. 2. The party became boisterous as the night went on. 3. The boisterous crowd at the sports event cheered loudly for their team.
Synonyms	lively, rowdy, energetic
Antonyms	calm, quiet, subdued
Etymology	Boisterous comes from Middle English "boistous," meaning "rough" or "violent."
Bolster (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈboʊl.stər/
Meaning	(Noun) A long, narrow pillow or cushion often used for support; anything that supports, strengthens, or uplifts; (Verb) To support, strengthen, or prop up something, both physically and metaphorically.



Examples	1. She placed a bolster under her head for better neck support. 2. The team's recent victories served as a bolster for their confidence. 3. The data provided important evidence to bolster the researcher's hypothesis.
Synonyms	(Noun) cushion, support, reinforcement; (Verb) support, strengthen, fortify
Antonyms	(Noun) hindrance, weakness; (Verb) weaken, undermine
Etymology	Bolster comes from Middle English "bolstre," meaning "a cushion, pad."
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Bombast (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɒm.bəst/
Meaning	Pretentious, inflated, or grandiose speech or writing that lacks substance; language characterised by excessive use of impressive-sounding words for the purpose of impressing others.
Examples	1. His speech was filled with bombast and exaggerated claims about his achievements. 2. The politician's bombastic promises failed to resonate with the voters. 3. The novel's bombast distracted from the underlying story.
Synonyms	grandiloquence, pompousness, Verbosity
Antonyms	simplicity, straightforwardness, modesty
Etymology	Bombast comes from Middle French "bombace," meaning "cotton padding."
Boorish (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʊr.ɪʃ/



Meaning	Rude, crude, and socially awkward in behaviour or manners; lacking refinement, sensitivity, or consideration for others.
Examples	1. His boorish behaviour at the party offended many of the guests. 2. The boorish comments he made during the meeting were uncalled for. 3. The boorish treatment of the staff by the supervisor led to a toxic work environment.
Synonyms	rude, uncivilised, coarse
Antonyms	polite, courteous, refined
Etymology	Boorish comes from "boor," meaning "peasant" or "unrefined person."
Braid (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/breɪd/
Meaning	(Noun) A woven structure made by intertwining strands of material, such as hair, thread, or fabric; (Verb) To weave together strands of material to form a braid or plait.
Examples	1. She wore her hair in a stylish braid for the special occasion. 2. The basket was made using a traditional method of braiding thin strips of wood. 3. The baker braided the dough to create a visually appealing pattern on the bread.
Synonyms	(Noun) plait, weave, interlace; (Verb) weave, plait, intertwine
Antonyms	(Noun) single strand; (Verb) untangle, separate
Etymology	Braid comes from Middle English "breid," meaning "to move in a weaving or plaiting manner."
Brainwash (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'breɪn.wɒʃ/
Meaning	To manipulate or control someone's thoughts, beliefs, or attitudes through intensive and often coercive techniques; to indoctrinate or influence someone to adopt certain opinions or ideas.
Examples	1. The cult leader attempted to brainwash his followers into blindly obeying him. 2. Propaganda was used to brainwash the citizens into supporting the regime. 3. The media criticised the company's attempt to brainwash consumers with misleading advertisements.
Synonyms	indoctrinate, influence, manipulate
Antonyms	enlighten, educate, inform
Etymology	Brainwash was coined in the mid-20th century, referring to the notion of cleansing or washing the brain.
Brash (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bræʃ/



Meaning	Impulsive, hasty, or reckless in behaviour; bold, daring, or confident in a way that can be seen as overly self-assured or insensitive.
Examples	1. His brash decision to quit his job without another offer surprised everyone. 2. The speaker's brash remarks offended some of the audience members. 3. The brash entrepreneur launched his startup with a fearless attitude.
Synonyms	bold, audacious, impulsive
Antonyms	cautious, reserved, modest
Etymology	Brash comes from Scottish dialect "brash," meaning "attack" or "onslaught."
Brass (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/bræs/
Meaning	(Noun) A yellowish alloy of copper and zinc; (Informal) high-ranking military officers or officials; audacity or nerve; (Verb) To face or confront boldly, especially in a confrontational or challenging manner.
Examples	1. The brass instruments in the orchestra added depth to the music. 2. The company's brass decided to implement a new strategy. 3. His brass attitude got him into trouble with his supervisor.
Synonyms	(Noun) alloy, courage, audacity; (Verb) confront, challenge, face
Antonyms	(Noun) timidity, cowardice; (Verb) avoid, evade, dodge
Etymology	Brass comes from Old English "bræs," meaning "bronze" or "brass."
Brazen (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbreɪ.zən/
Meaning	(Adjective) Bold, shameless, or without embarrassment; made of or resembling brass; (Verb) To face a situation or person with boldness or impudence.
Examples	1. Her brazen disregard for authority got her into trouble. 2. The thief brazenly stole the jewellery in broad daylight. 3. The company's brazen advertising campaign caught everyone's attention.
Synonyms	(Adjective) bold, shameless, audacious; (Verb) face, confront, challenge
Antonyms	(Adjective) timid, modest, shy; (Verb) avoid, evade, retreat
Etymology	Brazen comes from Middle English "brasen," meaning "made of brass."
Breach (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bri:tʃ/



Meaning	(Noun) A gap, hole, or opening, often resulting from a violation or rupture; a violation or infringement of a law, rule, contract, or relationship; (Verb) To break or violate a law, rule, contract, or relationship.
Examples	1. The breach in the wall allowed water to flood into the basement. 2. The company faced legal consequences for the breach of their contract. 3. The hacker managed to breach the security system and access sensitive information.
Synonyms	(Noun) violation, infringement, gap; (Verb) violate, break, infringe
Antonyms	(Noun) compliance, adherence, integrity; (Verb) comply, obey
Etymology	Breach comes from Old English "bræc," meaning "breaking" or "violence."
Bridle (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbraɪ.dəl/
Meaning	(Noun) A headgear with a bit and reins, used to control a horse; (Verb) To restrain, control, or hold back one's emotions, desires, or actions.
Examples	1. She adjusted the bridle on the horse before riding. 2. He hesitated to bridle the sensitive subject during the meeting. 3. The worker used a tool to bridle the barrel and extract the contents.
Synonyms	(Noun) harness, headgear, restraint; (Verb) restrain, control, curb
Antonyms	(Noun) freedom, release; (Verb) unleash, express
Etymology	Bridle comes from Old English "bridel," meaning "restraint."
Brigand (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbrɪɡ.ənd/
Meaning	A bandit or outlaw, often part of a group, who robs and plunders, typically in a remote or lawless area.
Examples	1. The travellers were ambushed by a group of brigands in the mountains. 2. The local authorities worked to eliminate the threat posed by the brigands in the region. 3. The brigands were notorious for raiding villages along the trade routes.
Synonyms	bandit, outlaw, robber
Antonyms	lawman, officer, defender
Etymology	Brigand comes from Old French "brigant," meaning "highwayman" or "robber."
Brisk (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/brɪsk/



Meaning	(Adjective) Quick, energetic, and lively in manner or movement; invigorating or refreshing; (Verb) To make something more lively, active, or quick.
Examples	1. The brisk morning walk left her feeling rejuvenated. 2. Business was brisk at the market as customers shopped for fresh produce. 3. She briskly walked to catch the bus.
Synonyms	(Adjective) lively, energetic, spirited; (Verb) enliven, stimulate, accelerate
Antonyms	(Adjective) sluggish, slow, lethargic; (Verb) slow down, decelerate
Etymology	Brisk comes from Middle English "brisken," meaning "to move or make lively."
Brisket (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'brɪs.kɪt/
Meaning	A cut of meat from the breast or lower chest of a cow, often used for barbecue or slow cooking.
Examples	1. The barbecue restaurant is known for its tender and flavorful brisket. 2. He smoked the brisket for hours to achieve the perfect texture and taste. 3. The brisket is a popular choice for a hearty and delicious meal.
Synonyms	none
Antonyms	none
Etymology	Brisket comes from Middle English "brusket," meaning "breast."
Bristle (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'brɪs.l/
Meaning	(Noun) A short, stiff hair, often found on animals or brushes; (Verb) To react with anger, irritation, or indignation; to stand erect or become rigid as a result of a strong emotion.
Examples	1. The dog's bristles stood on end when it sensed danger. 2. She bristled at the criticism and defended her work. 3. His bristling response indicated he was not pleased with the suggestion.
Synonyms	(Noun) hair, hair strand; (Verb) react, resent, get upset
Antonyms	(Noun) smoothness; (Verb) calm down, relax
Etymology	Bristle comes from Middle English "brustle," meaning "to stand on end."
Brittle (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'brɪt.l/
Meaning	(Adjective) Easily broken, shattered, or fragile; lacking flexibility or resilience; (Noun) A type of confection made from sugar or toffee that is cooked until it becomes hard and brittle.



Examples	1. The brittle leaves crumbled in his hands. 2. The glass was brittle and shattered upon impact. 3. She made a batch of peanut brittle for the holiday season.
Synonyms	(Adjective) fragile, breakable, delicate; (Noun) toffee, candy
Antonyms	(Adjective) durable, flexible, resilient; (Noun) softness
Etymology	Brittle comes from Old English "brytel," meaning "easily broken."
Broach (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/broutʃ/
Meaning	(Noun) A decorative pin or clasp, often used to fasten clothing or accessories; (Verb) To bring up or introduce a topic, subject, or issue for discussion; to pierce or tap into something, such as a cask of wine.
Examples	1. She wore an elegant brooch on her dress for the event. 2. He hesitated to broach the sensitive subject during the meeting. 3. The worker used a tool to broach the barrel and extract the contents.
Synonyms	(Noun) pin, clasp, fastener; (Verb) introduce, raise, bring up
Antonyms	(Noun) detachment, separation; (Verb) avoid, suppress
Etymology	Broach comes from Old French "broche," meaning "pointed tool" or "spit for roasting."
Brook (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/brʊk/
Meaning	(Noun) A small stream or creek; (Verb) To tolerate, endure, or allow something, often reluctantly.
Examples	1. The brook meandered through the forest, creating a soothing sound. 2. She could no longer brook disrespectful behaviour and stood up for herself. 3. He could not brook any further delays in the project.
Synonyms	(Noun) stream, creek, rivulet; (Verb) tolerate, endure, withstand
Antonyms	(Noun) ocean, sea; (Verb) forbid, prohibit
Etymology	Brook comes from Middle English "brok," meaning "small stream."
Buff (Noun/Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/bʌf/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who is enthusiastic and knowledgeable about a particular subject; a polishing cloth or tool used to shine or clean; (Verb) To polish or shine something; (Adjective) Having a strong, well-built physique.
Examples	1. He is a buff when it comes to vintage cars. 2. She used a soft buff to bring out the shine in the antique furniture.



	3. He spent hours buffing the car until it gleamed. 4. The bodybuilder had a buff and muscular physique.
Synonyms	(Noun) enthusiast, expert, aficionado; (Verb) polish, shine, clean; (Adjective) muscular, strong, fit
Antonyms	(Noun) novice, amateur; (Verb) dull, tarnish; (Adjective) weak, frail
Etymology	Buff meaning "enthusiast" possibly originated from soldiers' buff uniforms being associated with military enthusiasts. "Buff" meaning "polish" comes from the notion of rubbing to make something shiny.
Bulging (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʌl.dʒɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Swelling or protruding outward; (Verb) To swell or project outward.
Examples	1. The backpack was so full that it was bulging at the seams. 2. The bulging muscles in his arms showed his dedication to weightlifting. 3. Her eyes were bulging with surprise.
Synonyms	(Adjective) protruding, swelling, swollen; (Verb) swell, expand, project
Antonyms	(Adjective) sunken, flat; (Verb) shrink, contract
Etymology	Bulging comes from the Verb "bulge," meaning "to swell."
Bulwark (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʊl.wɜːrk/
Meaning	(Noun) A defensive wall or embankment, often protecting against enemy attacks; a person, institution, or principle that acts as a strong defence or safeguard; (Verb) To protect or defend as if with a bulwark.
Examples	1. The fortress had a formidable bulwark protecting it from invaders. 2. Freedom of speech is a bulwark of democratic societies. 3. The legal rights bulwarked the individual against unfair treatment.
Synonyms	(Noun) defence, safeguard, protection; (Verb) defend, protect, guard
Antonyms	(Noun) vulnerability, weakness; (Verb) expose, endanger
Etymology	Bulwark comes from Middle Dutch "bolwerk," meaning "bulwark" or "bastion."
Bumptious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʌmp.jəs/
Meaning	Self-assertive or arrogant in an irritating or offensive way; overly confident or conceited behaviour.



Examples	1. His bumptious attitude made it difficult for others to work with him. 2. She found his bumptious behaviour during the meeting quite off-putting. 3. The bumptious new employee rubbed colleagues the wrong way with his constant boasting.
Synonyms	arrogant, conceited, self-important
Antonyms	modest, humble, unassuming
Etymology	Bumptious is possibly a blend of "bump" and "umptious," the latter meaning "sumptuous" or "luxurious."
Buoyant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɔɪ.ənt/
Meaning	Capable of floating or rising in a liquid; cheerful, optimistic, or enthusiastic.
Examples	1. The buoyant boat floated effortlessly on the calm water. 2. Her buoyant personality always brightened up the room. 3. The company's buoyant financial performance signalled a promising future.
Synonyms	floating, light, cheerful, optimistic
Antonyms	heavy, sinking, pessimistic
Etymology	Buoyant comes from the French word "bouyant," which means "floating" or "buoyed up."
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Burgeon (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɜːr.dʒən/
Meaning	(Verb) To grow or develop rapidly; to flourish or expand; (Noun) A bud or new growth on a plant.
Examples	1. The tech industry continued to burgeon with new innovations. 2. Her artistic talent began to burgeon after years of practice. 3. The burgeons on the tree signalled the arrival of spring.
Synonyms	(Verb) grow, expand, flourish; (Noun) bud, sprout



Antonyms	(Verb) decline, wither, stagnate; (Noun) wilt
Etymology	Burgeon comes from Old French "burjoner," meaning "to bud."
Burnish (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɜːr.nɪʃ/
Meaning	(Verb) To polish or shine something by rubbing; to enhance or improve the appearance of something; (Noun) A smooth and shiny finish achieved through polishing.
Examples	1. He used a cloth to burnish the antique silverware. 2. The marketing team worked to burnish the company's brand image. 3. The metal had a brilliant burnish that caught the light.
Synonyms	(Verb) polish, shine, buff; (Noun) gloss, lustre, shine
Antonyms	(Verb) dull, tarnish; (Noun) roughness, dullness
Etymology	Burnish comes from Middle English "burnischen," meaning "to make bright."
Bust (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/bʌst/
Meaning	(Noun) A sculpture depicting the head, shoulders, and upper chest of a person; a sudden decline in business or financial performance; (Verb) To break or smash something, often forcefully.
Examples	1. The museum displayed a collection of ancient Roman busts. 2. The company faced a financial bust after a series of poor decisions. 3. He accidentally busted the vase when he bumped into the table.
Synonyms	(Noun) sculpture, decline, failure; (Verb) break, smash, shatter
Antonyms	(Noun) success, growth; (Verb) mend, repair
Etymology	Bust meaning "sculpture" comes from French "buste," which is ultimately from Latin "bustum," meaning "funeral monument." "Bust" meaning "break" is of uncertain origin.
Butcher (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʊtʃ.ər/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who cuts and sells meat; (Verb) To kill animals for meat or to cut meat into pieces for sale; to do something with great clumsiness or in a brutal manner.
Examples	1. The local butcher always had the freshest cuts of meat. 2. He butchered the assignment by misunderstanding the instructions. 3. The chef skillfully butchered the meat for the barbecue.
Synonyms	(Noun) meat cutter, slaughterer; (Verb) slaughter, carve, mangle
Antonyms	(Noun) vegetarian, vegan; (Verb) preserve, protect



Etymology	Butcher comes from Old French "bochier," which is derived from "boc" meaning "he-goat," likely indicating a trade associated with goats.
Buttress (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈbʌ.trɪs/
Meaning	(Noun) A support or reinforcement, often a projecting structure built against a wall to strengthen or support it; (Verb) To support, strengthen, or reinforce.
Examples	1. The cathedral's flying buttresses were an architectural marvel. 2. The statistics buttressed the argument for increased funding. 3. They added additional beams to buttress the weakened structure.
Synonyms	(Noun) support, reinforcement, prop; (Verb) support, strengthen, reinforce
Antonyms	(Noun) weakness, instability; (Verb) weaken, undermine
Etymology	Buttress comes from Old French "botece," which is of unknown origin.



Practice Questions for alphabet "B"

1. Meaning Question: What does the word "Benevolent" mean?
 - a) Harmful
 - b) Generous and kind
 - c) Aggressive
 - d) Unpredictable
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Belligerent"?
 - a) Peaceful
 - b) Hostile
 - c) Benevolent
 - d) Affable
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Benign"?
 - a) Harmless
 - b) Malignant
 - c) Friendly
 - d) Sincere
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Brevity" refer to? "The speaker's ability to convey complex ideas with remarkable brevity impressed the audience."
 - a) Lengthiness
 - b) Clarity
 - c) Conciseness
 - d) Volume
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His persistent _____ paid off when he finally mastered the difficult piano piece."
 - a) Diligence
 - b) Hostility
 - c) Perfection
 - d) Indifference
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Blatant" in a sentence to describe an obvious and glaring mistake.
 - a) The teacher couldn't ignore the blatant error in the student's calculation.
 - b) The team made a benign mistake in their strategy.
 - c) His benevolence towards others was evident in his willingness to help.
 - d) The situation became belligerent when tempers flared.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to "Benevolence"?
 - a) Hostility



- b) Kindness
 - c) Apathy
 - d) Insecurity
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The chef's _____ use of spices created a burst of flavours in the dish.
- a) Apathetic
 - b) Benign
 - c) Blatant
 - d) Diligent
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Calm" is to "Tranquil," then "Bright" is to what?
- a) Happy
 - b) Intelligent
 - c) Dark
 - d) Dull
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, explain what it means for a candidate to display "Candour."
- a) Concealing information
 - b) Dishonesty
 - c) Openness and honesty
 - d) Strong leadership
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The book's ambiguous ending left many readers unsatisfied."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "unsatisfied" should be replaced with "dissatisfied."
 - c) "ambiguous" should be replaced with "clear."
 - d) "book's" should be replaced with "books."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Benevolent"?
- a) Benevolently
 - b) Benevolence
 - c) Benevolence
 - d) Benevolenting
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does it mean when someone is described as having "Bitten off more than they can chew"?
- a) They are enjoying a meal.
 - b) They are facing a challenge beyond their capacity.
 - c) They are cautious in their actions.
 - d) They are skilled at multitasking.
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Symphony" is related to "Harmony," then "Cacophony" is related to what?
- a) Music
 - b) Noise



- c) Silence
 - d) Unity
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Brazen" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it indicates confidence.
 - b) Negative; it suggests boldness in a disrespectful manner.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies humility.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Bilingual"?
- a) Latin
 - b) Greek
 - c) French
 - d) Spanish
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Benevolent"?
- a) Hostile
 - b) Kind
 - c) Generous
 - d) Compassionate
18. Usage in Short Passage: Write a brief passage that includes the word "Benevolent" to describe someone's actions towards their community.
- a) No passage
 - b) The mayor's benevolent efforts to improve the city's parks were appreciated by all residents.
 - c) His belligerent attitude caused tension in the community.
 - d) The team's blatant disregard for the rules led to consequences.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Benevolence"?
- a) Hostility
 - b) Generosity
 - c) Conflict
 - d) Competition
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Brevity" into an adjective and use it in a sentence.
- a) The brevitous summary of the report highlighted the key findings.
 - b) The brevity of his speech made it easy for everyone to understand.
 - c) She appreciated the brevitous explanation provided by her teacher.
 - d) The brevity of the meeting allowed for more time for discussion.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What does the word "Benevolent" mean?

- b) Generous and kind
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Belligerent"?
b) Hostile
 3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Benign"?
b) Malignant
 4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Brevity" refer to? "The speaker's ability to convey complex ideas with remarkable brevity impressed the audience."
c) Conciseness
 5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His persistent _____ paid off when he finally mastered the difficult piano piece."
a) Diligence
 6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Blatant" in a sentence to describe an obvious and glaring mistake.
a) The teacher couldn't ignore the blatant error in the student's calculation.
 7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to "Benevolence"?
b) Kindness
 8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The chef's _____ use of spices created a burst of flavours in the dish.
c) Blatant
 9. Word Relationship Question: If "Calm" is to "Tranquil," then "Bright" is to what?
c) Dark
 10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, explain what it means for a candidate to display "Candour."
c) Openness and honesty
 11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The book's ambiguous ending left many readers unsatisfied."
b) "unsatisfied" should be replaced with "dissatisfied."
 12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Benevolent"?
a) Benevolently
 13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does it mean when someone is described as having "Bitten off more than they can chew"?
b) They are facing a challenge beyond their capacity.
 14. Usage in Analogies: If "Symphony" is related to "Harmony," then "Cacophony" is related to what?
b) Noise
 15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Brazen" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
b) Negative; it suggests boldness in a disrespectful manner.
 16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Bilingual"?
a) Latin
 17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Benevolent"?
a) Hostile
 18. Usage in Short Passage: Write a brief passage that includes the word "Benevolent" to describe someone's actions towards their community.



- b) The mayor's benevolent efforts to improve the city's parks were appreciated by all residents.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Benevolence"?
- b) Generosity
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Brevity" into an adjective and use it in a sentence.
- a) The brevitous summary of the report highlighted the key findings.

CAREERS360



C

Cabal (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈbæl/
Meaning	(Noun) A secret group or clique, often with sinister or political intentions; a small, exclusive group united for a common purpose; (Verb) To conspire or plot in a secretive manner.
Examples	1. The cabal of conspirators planned to overthrow the government. 2. They formed a cabal to promote their shared artistic vision. 3. It was rumoured that a cabal of executives was making decisions behind closed doors.
Synonyms	(Noun) clique, faction, group; (Verb) conspire, plot, scheme
Antonyms	(Noun) majority, public; (Verb) collaborate, cooperate
Etymology	Cabal comes from the Hebrew word "qabbālāh," meaning "tradition" or "received wisdom."
Cache (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kæʃ/
Meaning	(Noun) A hiding place for storing items, often valuables or supplies; a collection of things hidden or stored in a concealed place; (Verb) To hide or store something in a hidden place.
Examples	1. They discovered a hidden cache of ancient artefacts in the cave. 2. The survivalist had a cache of food and supplies in case of emergency. 3. She cached her diary under the floorboards for safekeeping.
Synonyms	(Noun) stockpile, hoard, reserve; (Verb) store, hide, stow
Antonyms	(Noun) scarcity, depletion; (Verb) reveal, display
Etymology	Cache comes from the French word "cacher," meaning "to hide."
Cacography (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈkɒɡ.rə.fi/
Meaning	Bad handwriting or spelling; poor or incorrect writing or penmanship.
Examples	1. The student's cacography made it difficult to understand his notes. 2. Her sloppy cacography led to errors in the report. 3. The document's cacography was a result of rushed writing.
Synonyms	bad handwriting, poor penmanship, misspelling
Antonyms	legible writing, neat penmanship
Etymology	Cacography comes from the Greek words "kakos" (bad) and "graphein" (to write).



Cacophony (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈkɑːfə.ni/
Meaning	A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds; a chaotic or noisy uproar.
Examples	1. The city street was filled with the cacophony of honking horns and shouting vendors. 2. The band's performance devolved into a dissonant cacophony of instruments. 3. The cacophony of construction noise made it difficult to concentrate.
Synonyms	noise, racket, clamour
Antonyms	silence, harmony, tranquillity
Etymology	Cacophony comes from the Greek words "kakos" (bad) and "phone" (voice).
Cadge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kædʒ/
Meaning	To ask for or obtain something, often through informal or improper means; to beg or scrounge for something.
Examples	1. He tried to cadge a few dollars from his friends. 2. The street performer was cadging for change from passersby. 3. She managed to cadge a ride to the concert from her neighbour.
Synonyms	beg, mooch, scrounge
Antonyms	give, donate, contribute
Etymology	The origin of "cadge" is uncertain.
Cajole (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈdʒoʊl/
Meaning	To persuade someone through flattery, coaxing, or deceit; to wheedle or manipulate someone into doing something.
Examples	1. She tried to cajole her brother into helping her with the chores. 2. The salesman cajoled the customer into buying the more expensive product. 3. He used his charm to cajole his way into getting the promotion.
Synonyms	coax, wheedle, sweet-talk
Antonyms	dissuade, discourage, deter
Etymology	Cajole comes from the French word "cagouler," which means "to hoodwink" or "to cover up."
Calamity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈlæm.ə.ti/
Meaning	A disastrous or catastrophic event, often causing widespread damage, distress, or suffering; a great misfortune or tragedy.



Examples	1. The earthquake was a calamity that left the city in ruins. 2. The sudden loss of funding was a calamity for the nonprofit organisation. 3. The shipwreck was a calamity that claimed many lives.
Synonyms	disaster, catastrophe, tragedy
Antonyms	success, triumph, boon
Etymology	Calamity comes from the Latin word "calamitas," meaning "disaster" or "misfortune."
Caliber (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.ə.bər/
Meaning	The quality or level of someone's ability, skill, or character; the internal diameter of a gun barrel, often used to describe the size of a firearm.
Examples	1. The candidate's calibre as a leader was evident in her decisive actions. 2. The firearm had a large calibre suitable for hunting. 3. The calibre of the team's performance demonstrated their dedication.
Synonyms	quality, standard, level
Antonyms	incompetence, inadequacy, deficiency
Etymology	Calibre comes from the Arabic word "qālib," meaning "mould" or "form."
Callipers (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.ə.pərz/
Meaning	(Noun) An instrument with two hinged legs used to measure the thickness, diameter, or distance between two points; (Verb) To measure with callipers.
Examples	1. The engineer used callipers to measure the dimensions of the prototype. 2. The jeweller used callipers to ensure the precision of the gemstone's cut. 3. She carefully calipered the gap between the two surfaces.
Synonyms	(Noun) measuring tool, gauge, micrometre; (Verb) measure, gauge, assess
Antonyms	(Noun) imprecision, inaccuracy; (Verb) estimate, guess
Etymology	Callipers comes from the Latin word "calx," meaning "limestone" or "chalk," which was used in making calculations.
Calligraphy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈlɪɡ.rə.fi/
Meaning	The art of beautiful or decorative handwriting, often with intricate and flowing designs; elegant penmanship.



Examples	1. The wedding invitations were adorned with intricate calligraphy. 2. She practised calligraphy to create personalised greeting cards. 3. The ancient manuscripts were known for their stunning calligraphy.
Synonyms	penmanship, handwriting, script
Antonyms	scrawl, chicken scratch, illegible writing
Etymology	Calligraphy comes from the Greek words "kallos" (beauty) and "grapho" (write).
Callow (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əʊs/
Meaning	Inexperienced, immature, or lacking sophistication; young and naive.
Examples	1. His callow attempts at leadership were met with scepticism. 2. She looked back at her callow youth with a mix of nostalgia and embarrassment. 3. The callow intern struggled to navigate the corporate world.
Synonyms	inexperienced, immature, naive
Antonyms	experienced, mature, sophisticated
Etymology	Callow comes from the Old English word "calu," meaning "bald" or "bare."
Calumniate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈlʌm.ni.ɪt/
Meaning	To make false and malicious statements about someone; to slander or defame someone's character.
Examples	1. The tabloid magazine was known to calumniate celebrities for increased sales. 2. He decided to calumniate his rival in a desperate attempt to tarnish their reputation. 3. She filed a lawsuit against those who attempted to calumniate her good name.
Synonyms	slander, defame, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laud
Etymology	Calumniate comes from the Latin word "calumniari," meaning "to falsely accuse" or "to deceive."
Calumny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əm.ni/
Meaning	A false statement made to damage someone's reputation; slander or defamation.
Examples	1. The politician's opponents spread calumny about his personal life. 2. The writer faced legal consequences for publishing calumny against a public figure.



	3. The reputation of the company was tarnished by malicious calumny.
Synonyms	slander, defamation, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laudation
Etymology	Calumny comes from the Latin word "calumnia," meaning "false accusation" or "slander."
Camaraderie (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkæm.əˈrɑː.dər.i/
Meaning	A spirit of goodwill, trust, and friendship among a group of people; a sense of companionship and mutual support.
Examples	1. The soldiers developed a strong sense of camaraderie during their time in the trenches. 2. The members of the team shared a sense of camaraderie that contributed to their success. 3. The camaraderie among the coworkers made the workplace feel like a second home.
Synonyms	fellowship, companionship, comradeship
Antonyms	hostility, animosity, rivalry
Etymology	Camaraderie comes from the French word "camarade," meaning "comrade."
Candid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæn.dɪd/
Meaning	Open, honest, and sincere; frank and straightforward without pretence or deception.
Examples	1. Her candid response to the question impressed the interviewers. 2. He appreciated the candid feedback from his peers. 3. The candid conversation allowed them to address their differences openly.
Synonyms	frank, open, honest
Antonyms	insincere, dishonest, deceptive
Etymology	Candid comes from the Latin word "candidus," meaning "white" or "pure."
Callous (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Emotionally insensitive or unfeeling; showing a lack of sympathy or compassion; (Verb) To make or become callous, especially through repeated actions.
Examples	1. His callous remarks hurt her feelings deeply. 2. The callous disregard for others' suffering was concerning. 3. Her heart had become calloused after years of disappointments.



Synonyms	(Adjective) insensitive, unfeeling, indifferent; (Verb) harden, toughen, desensitise
Antonyms	(Adjective) compassionate, empathetic; (Verb) soften, sensitise
Etymology	Callous comes from the Latin word "callus," meaning "thick skin" or "hardened skin."
Calumny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əm.ni/
Meaning	A false statement made to damage someone's reputation; slander or defamation.
Examples	1. The politician's opponents spread calumny about his personal life. 2. The writer faced legal consequences for publishing calumny against a public figure. 3. The reputation of the company was tarnished by malicious calumny.
Synonyms	slander, defamation, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laudation
Etymology	Calumny comes from the Latin word "calumnia," meaning "false accusation" or "slander."
Canvass (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæn.vəs/
Meaning	(Verb) To solicit or seek support, opinions, or votes from a group of people; to examine thoroughly or discuss in detail; (Noun) A systematic process of gathering opinions, votes, or information.
Examples	1. The campaign volunteers went door to door to canvas the neighbourhood. 2. The team decided to canvass the employees' opinions before implementing the new policy. 3. The candidate initiated a canvass to assess public opinion.
Synonyms	(Verb) survey, solicit, poll; (Noun) survey, poll, examination
Antonyms	(Verb) ignore, neglect; (Noun) disregard, avoidance
Etymology	Canvass originated from the Latin word "canapus," meaning "hemp," which referred to the coarse cloth used for straining.
Capitulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈpɪtʃ.ə.leɪt/
Meaning	To surrender or give in to an opponent or demand; to yield or submit to pressure or force.
Examples	1. After a long standoff, the rebel forces were forced to capitulate. 2. The company had no choice but to capitulate to the demands of the striking workers. 3. The negotiations reached an impasse, and both sides were unwilling to capitulate.



Synonyms	surrender, yield, submit
Antonyms	resist, defy, stand firm
Etymology	Capitulate comes from the Latin word "capitulum," meaning "little head," which was used to signify a chapter or section in a document.
Capricious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈprɪʃ.əs/
Meaning	Impulsive, unpredictable, and subject to sudden changes of mood or behaviour; whimsical or fickle.
Examples	1. Her capricious decisions often left her team confused and frustrated. 2. The weather in the region was notoriously capricious, making outdoor events challenging to plan. 3. The capricious nature of the stock market made investing a risky endeavour.
Synonyms	impulsive, unpredictable, whimsical
Antonyms	consistent, stable, predictable
Etymology	Capricious comes from the Italian word "capriccio," meaning "whim."
Captious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæp.jəs/
Meaning	Tending to find fault or raise petty objections; inclined to criticise or complain, especially over trivial matters.
Examples	1. His captious remarks made the meeting feel tense and unproductive. 2. The captious customer seemed determined to find flaws in the product. 3. She had a captious attitude that made it difficult to work with her.
Synonyms	fault finding, critical, nitpicking
Antonyms	lenient, accommodating, tolerant
Etymology	Captious comes from the Latin word "captiosus," meaning "faulty" or "captious."
Carillon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkær.ɪˈlɑːn/
Meaning	A set of tuned bells played in a series to create a melodious sound; a bell tower containing such bells.
Examples	1. The carillon in the cathedral played a beautiful melody every hour. 2. The town's historic church featured a charming carillon that could be heard throughout the neighbourhood. 3. The carillon concert attracted a large audience in the park.
Synonyms	bell chime, peal, bell tower



Antonyms	silence, quiet, stillness
Etymology	Carillon comes from the French word "quadrillon," meaning "set of four bells," which was later associated with larger bell sets.
Carnage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːr.nɪdʒ/
Meaning	The widespread and usually bloody slaughter of a large number of people or animals; a scene of violent and bloody destruction.
Examples	1. The battlefield was a grim scene of death and carnage. 2. The aftermath of the natural disaster left a trail of carnage and devastation. 3. The film depicted the carnage of a futuristic war with shocking realism.
Synonyms	massacre, slaughter, destruction
Antonyms	peace, order, preservation
Etymology	Carnage comes from the Latin word "carnaticum," meaning "slaughter of animals for food."
Carpe Diem (phrase)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɑːr.pɪ ˈdiː.əm/
Meaning	A Latin phrase meaning "seize the day"; an exhortation to make the most of the present moment and not to worry about the future.
Examples	1. He lived his life by the motto "carpe diem," embracing every opportunity. 2. The traveller's philosophy was to carpe diem, experiencing new cultures without hesitation. 3. The teacher encouraged her students to carpe diem and take risks in their creative endeavours.
Synonyms	seize the day, make the most of it, live in the moment
Antonyms	procrastinate, delay, be cautious
Etymology	Carpe Diem is a Latin phrase from a poem by the Roman poet Horace.
Castigate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæs.tɪ.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	To criticise or reprimand severely; to punish or chastise for wrongdoing.
Examples	1. The coach castigated the players for their lack of effort during the game. 2. The editorial castigated the government's handling of the crisis. 3. He was castigated by the teacher for plagiarising his essay.
Synonyms	criticise, chastise, reprimand
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud



Etymology	Castigate comes from the Latin word "castigare," meaning "to correct" or "to chastise."
Castigation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkæs.tɪˈgeɪ.jən/
Meaning	Severe criticism or punishment; the act of chastising or reprimanding someone for their actions.
Examples	1. The employee faced castigation from the manager for repeatedly missing deadlines. 2. The newspaper article's castigation of the political leader was scathing. 3. Her parents' castigation made her realise the seriousness of her mistakes.
Synonyms	criticism, chastisement, reprimand
Antonyms	praise, commendation, approval
Etymology	Castigation comes from the Latin word "castigatio," meaning "correction" or "chastisement."
Casual (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæʒ.u.əl/
Meaning	Relaxed, informal, or not planned in advance; occurring without definite or serious intention; showing a lack of concern or commitment.
Examples	1. He had a casual conversation with his neighbour while mowing the lawn. 2. The event has a casual dress code, so there's no need to wear formal attire. 3. Her casual attitude toward the project resulted in poor quality work.
Synonyms	informal, relaxed, laid-back
Antonyms	formal, serious, diligent
Etymology	Casual comes from the Latin word "casus," meaning "chance" or "occasion."
Cabal (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈbæl/
Meaning	(Noun) A secret group or clique, often with sinister or political intentions; a small, exclusive group united for a common purpose; (Verb) To conspire or plot in a secretive manner.
Examples	1. The cabal of conspirators planned to overthrow the government. 2. They formed a cabal to promote their shared artistic vision. 3. It was rumoured that a cabal of executives was making decisions behind closed doors.
Synonyms	(Noun) clique, faction, group; (Verb) conspire, plot, scheme
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Etymology	Cabal comes from the Hebrew word "qabbālāh," meaning "tradition" or "received wisdom."
Cache (Noun/Verb)	
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Meaning	(Noun) A hiding place for storing items, often valuables or supplies; a collection of things hidden or stored in a concealed place; (Verb) To hide or store something in a hidden place.
Examples	1. They discovered a hidden cache of ancient artefacts in the cave. 2. The survivalist had a cache of food and supplies in case of emergency. 3. She cached her diary under the floorboards for safekeeping.
Synonyms	(Noun) stockpile, hoard, reserve; (Verb) store, hide, stow
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Etymology	Cache comes from the French word "cacher," meaning "to hide."
Cacography (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kə'kɒɡ.rə.fi/
Meaning	Bad handwriting or spelling; poor or incorrect writing or penmanship.
Examples	1. The student's cacography made it difficult to understand his notes. 2. Her sloppy cacography led to errors in the report. 3. The document's cacography was a result of rushed writing.
Synonyms	bad handwriting, poor penmanship, misspelling
Antonyms	legible writing, neat penmanship
Etymology	Cacography comes from the Greek words "kakos" (bad) and "graphein" (to write).
Cacophony (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kə'kɑːfə.ni/
Meaning	A harsh, discordant mixture of sounds; a chaotic or noisy uproar.
Examples	1. The city street was filled with the cacophony of honking horns and shouting vendors. 2. The band's performance devolved into a dissonant cacophony of instruments. 3. The cacophony of construction noise made it difficult to concentrate.
Synonyms	noise, racket, clamour
Antonyms	silence, harmony, tranquillity
Etymology	Cacophony comes from the Greek words "kakos" (bad) and "phone" (voice).
Cadge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kædʒ/



Meaning	To ask for or obtain something, often through informal or improper means; to beg or scrounge for something.
Examples	1. He tried to cadge a few dollars from his friends. 2. The street performer was cadging for change from passersby. 3. She managed to cadge a ride to the concert from her neighbour.
Synonyms	beg, mooch, scrounge
Antonyms	give, donate, contribute
Etymology	The origin of "cadge" is uncertain.
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Pronunciation	/kə'dʒoʊl/
Meaning	To persuade someone through flattery, coaxing, or deceit; to wheedle or manipulate someone into doing something.
Examples	1. She tried to cajole her brother into helping her with the chores. 2. The salesman cajoled the customer into buying the more expensive product. 3. He used his charm to cajole his way into getting the promotion.
Synonyms	coax, wheedle, sweet-talk
Antonyms	dissuade, discourage, deter
Etymology	Cajole comes from the French word "cagouler," which means "to hoodwink" or "to cover up."
Calamity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kə'læm.ə.ti/
Meaning	A disastrous or catastrophic event, often causing widespread damage, distress, or suffering; a great misfortune or tragedy.
Examples	1. The earthquake was a calamity that left the city in ruins. 2. The sudden loss of funding was a calamity for the nonprofit organisation. 3. The shipwreck was a calamity that claimed many lives.
Synonyms	disaster, catastrophe, tragedy
Antonyms	success, triumph, boon
Etymology	Calamity comes from the Latin word "calamitas," meaning "disaster" or "misfortune."
Caliber (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kæl.ə.bər/
Meaning	The quality or level of someone's ability, skill, or character; the internal diameter of a gun barrel, often used to describe the size of a firearm.
Examples	1. The candidate's calibre as a leader was evident in her decisive actions. 2. The firearm had a large calibre suitable for hunting. 3. The calibre of the team's performance demonstrated their dedication.



Synonyms	quality, standard, level
Antonyms	incompetence, inadequacy, deficiency
Etymology	Calibre comes from the Arabic word "qālib," meaning "mold" or "form."
Callipers (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.ə.pərz/
Meaning	(Noun) An instrument with two hinged legs used to measure the thickness, diameter, or distance between two points; (Verb) To measure with callipers.
Examples	1. The engineer used callipers to measure the dimensions of the prototype. 2. The jeweller used callipers to ensure the precision of the gemstone's cut. 3. She carefully calipered the gap between the two surfaces.
Synonyms	(Noun) measuring tool, gauge, micrometre; (Verb) measure, gauge, assess
Antonyms	(Noun) imprecision, inaccuracy; (Verb) estimate, guess
Etymology	Callipers comes from the Latin word "calx," meaning "limestone" or "chalk," which was used in making calculations.
Calligraphy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈlɪɡ.rə.fi/
Meaning	The art of beautiful or decorative handwriting, often with intricate and flowing designs; elegant penmanship.
Examples	1. The wedding invitations were adorned with intricate calligraphy. 2. She practised calligraphy to create personalised greeting cards. 3. The ancient manuscripts were known for their stunning calligraphy.
Synonyms	penmanship, handwriting, script
Antonyms	scrawl, chicken scratch, illegible writing
Etymology	Calligraphy comes from the Greek words "kallos" (beauty) and "grapho" (write).
Callow (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.ou/
Meaning	Inexperienced, immature, or lacking sophistication; young and naive.
Examples	1. His callow attempts at leadership were met with scepticism. 2. She looked back at her callow youth with a mix of nostalgia and embarrassment. 3. The callow intern struggled to navigate the corporate world.
Synonyms	inexperienced, immature, naive
Antonyms	experienced, mature, sophisticated



Etymology	Callow comes from the Old English word "calu," meaning "bald" or "bare."
Calumniate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kə'lam.ni.eɪt/
Meaning	To make false and malicious statements about someone; to slander or defame someone's character.
Examples	1. The tabloid magazine was known to calumniate celebrities for increased sales. 2. He decided to calumniate his rival in a desperate attempt to tarnish their reputation. 3. She filed a lawsuit against those who attempted to calumniate her good name.
Synonyms	slander, defame, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laud
Etymology	Calumniate comes from the Latin word "calumniari," meaning "to falsely accuse" or "to deceive."
Calumny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kæl.əm.ni/
Meaning	A false statement made to damage someone's reputation; slander or defamation.
Examples	1. The politician's opponents spread calumny about his personal life. 2. The writer faced legal consequences for publishing calumny against a public figure. 3. The reputation of the company was tarnished by malicious calumny.
Synonyms	slander, defamation, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laudation
Etymology	Calumny comes from the Latin word "calumnia," meaning "false accusation" or "slander."
Camaraderie (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkæm.ə'reɪ.dər.i/
Meaning	A spirit of goodwill, trust, and friendship among a group of people; a sense of companionship and mutual support.
Examples	1. The soldiers developed a strong sense of camaraderie during their time in the trenches. 2. The members of the team shared a sense of camaraderie that contributed to their success. 3. The camaraderie among the coworkers made the workplace feel like a second home.
Synonyms	fellowship, companionship, comradeship
Antonyms	hostility, animosity, rivalry



Etymology	Camaraderie comes from the French word "camarade," meaning "comrade."
Candid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæn.dɪd/
Meaning	Open, honest, and sincere; frank and straightforward without pretence or deception.
Examples	1. Her candid response to the question impressed the interviewers. 2. He appreciated the candid feedback from his peers. 3. The candid conversation allowed them to address their differences openly.
Synonyms	frank, open, honest
Antonyms	insincere, dishonest, deceptive
Etymology	Candid comes from the Latin word "candidus," meaning "white" or "pure."
Callous (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Emotionally insensitive or unfeeling; showing a lack of sympathy or compassion; (Verb) To make or become callous, especially through repeated actions.
Examples	1. His callous remarks hurt her feelings deeply. 2. The callous disregard for others' suffering was concerning. 3. Her heart had become calloused after years of disappointments.
Synonyms	(Adjective) insensitive, unfeeling, indifferent; (Verb) harden, toughen, desensitise
Antonyms	(Adjective) compassionate, empathetic; (Verb) soften, sensitise
Etymology	Callous comes from the Latin word "callus," meaning "thick skin" or "hardened skin."
Calumny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæl.əm.ni/
Meaning	A false statement made to damage someone's reputation; slander or defamation.
Examples	1. The politician's opponents spread calumny about his personal life. 2. The writer faced legal consequences for publishing calumny against a public figure. 3. The reputation of the company was tarnished by malicious calumny.
Synonyms	slander, defamation, libel
Antonyms	praise, compliment, laudation
Etymology	Calumny comes from the Latin word "calumnia," meaning "false accusation" or "slander."
Canvass (Verb/Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈkæn.vəs/
Meaning	(Verb) To solicit or seek support, opinions, or votes from a group of people; to examine thoroughly or discuss in detail; (Noun) A systematic process of gathering opinions, votes, or information.
Examples	1. The campaign volunteers went door to door to canvas the neighbourhood. 2. The team decided to canvass the employees' opinions before implementing the new policy. 3. The candidate initiated a canvass to assess public opinion.
Synonyms	(Verb) survey, solicit, poll; (Noun) survey, poll, examination
Antonyms	(Verb) ignore, neglect; (Noun) disregard, avoidance
Etymology	Canvass originated from the Latin word "canopus," meaning "hemp," which referred to the coarse cloth used for straining.
Capitulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈpɪtʃ.ə.leɪt/
Meaning	To surrender or give in to an opponent or demand; to yield or submit to pressure or force.
Examples	1. After a long standoff, the rebel forces were forced to capitulate. 2. The company had no choice but to capitulate to the demands of the striking workers. 3. The negotiations reached an impasse, and both sides were unwilling to capitulate.
Synonyms	surrender, yield, submit
Antonyms	resist, defy, stand firm
Etymology	Capitulate comes from the Latin word "capitulum," meaning "little head," which was used to signify a chapter or section in a document.
Capricious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈprɪʃ.əs/
Meaning	Impulsive, unpredictable, and subject to sudden changes of mood or behaviour; whimsical or fickle.
Examples	1. Her capricious decisions often left her team confused and frustrated. 2. The weather in the region was notoriously capricious, making outdoor events challenging to plan. 3. The capricious nature of the stock market made investing a risky endeavour.
Synonyms	impulsive, unpredictable, whimsical
Antonyms	consistent, stable, predictable
Etymology	Capricious comes from the Italian word "capriccio," meaning "whim."
Captious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæp.jəs/



Meaning	Tending to find fault or raise petty objections; inclined to criticise or complain, especially over trivial matters.
Examples	1. His captious remarks made the meeting feel tense and unproductive. 2. The captious customer seemed determined to find flaws in the product. 3. She had a captious attitude that made it difficult to work with her.
Synonyms	fault finding, critical, nitpicking
Antonyms	lenient, accommodating, tolerant
Etymology	Captious comes from the Latin word "captiosus," meaning "faulty" or "captious."
Carillon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkær.ɪˈlɔːn/
Meaning	A set of tuned bells played in a series to create a melodious sound; a bell tower containing such bells.
Examples	1. The carillon in the cathedral played a beautiful melody every hour. 2. The town's historic church featured a charming carillon that could be heard throughout the neighbourhood. 3. The carillon concert attracted a large audience in the park.
Synonyms	bell chime, peal, bell tower
Antonyms	silence, quiet, stillness
Etymology	Carillon comes from the French word "quadrillon," meaning "set of four bells," which was later associated with larger bell sets.
Carnage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːr.nɪdʒ/
Meaning	The widespread and usually bloody slaughter of a large number of people or animals; a scene of violent and bloody destruction.
Examples	1. The battlefield was a grim scene of death and carnage. 2. The aftermath of the natural disaster left a trail of carnage and devastation. 3. The film depicted the carnage of a futuristic war with shocking realism.
Synonyms	massacre, slaughter, destruction
Antonyms	peace, order, preservation
Etymology	Carnage comes from the Latin word "carnaticum," meaning "slaughter of animals for food."
Carpe Diem (phrase)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɑːr.pɪ ˈdiː.əm/
Meaning	A Latin phrase meaning "seize the day"; an exhortation to make the most of the present moment and not to worry about the future.



Examples	1. He lived his life by the motto "carpe diem," embracing every opportunity. 2. The traveller's philosophy was to carpe diem, experiencing new cultures without hesitation. 3. The teacher encouraged her students to carpe diem and take risks in their creative endeavours.
Synonyms	seize the day, make the most of it, live in the moment
Antonyms	procrastinate, delay, be cautious
Etymology	Carpe Diem is a Latin phrase from a poem by the Roman poet Horace.
Castigate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæs.tɪ.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	To criticise or reprimand severely; to punish or chastise for wrongdoing.
Examples	1. The coach castigated the players for their lack of effort during the game. 2. The editorial castigated the government's handling of the crisis. 3. He was castigated by the teacher for plagiarising his essay.
Synonyms	criticise, chastise, reprimand
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	Castigate comes from the Latin word "castigare," meaning "to correct" or "to chastise."
Castigation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkæs.tɪˈɡeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	Severe criticism or punishment; the act of chastising or reprimanding someone for their actions.
Examples	1. The employee faced castigation from the manager for repeatedly missing deadlines. 2. The newspaper article's castigation of the political leader was scathing. 3. Her parents' castigation made her realise the seriousness of her mistakes.
Synonyms	criticism, chastisement, reprimand
Antonyms	praise, commendation, approval
Etymology	Castigation comes from the Latin word "castigatio," meaning "correction" or "chastisement."
Casual (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæʒ.u.əl/
Meaning	Relaxed, informal, or not planned in advance; occurring without definite or serious intention; showing a lack of concern or commitment.



Examples	1. He had a casual conversation with his neighbour while mowing the lawn. 2. The event has a casual dress code, so there's no need to wear formal attire. 3. Her casual attitude toward the project resulted in poor quality work.
Synonyms	informal, relaxed, laid-back
Antonyms	formal, serious, diligent
Etymology	Casual comes from the Latin word "casus," meaning "chance" or "occasion."
Catalyst (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kæt.ə.lɪst/
Meaning	Something that triggers or accelerates a process or change; a substance that increases the rate of a chemical reaction without being consumed in the process.
Examples	1. The new technology acted as a catalyst for innovation in the industry. 2. The economic crisis served as a catalyst for social and political unrest. 3. The enzyme acted as a catalyst to speed up the chemical reaction.
Synonyms	stimulant, impetus, spark
Antonyms	impediment, hindrance, obstacle
Etymology	Catalyst comes from the Greek word "katalytikos," meaning "able to dissolve."
Cataract (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kæt.ər.æk/
Meaning	(Medical) A clouding or opacity of the lens of the eye that impairs vision; a large waterfall or a steep, rushing descent of water.
Examples	1. She underwent surgery to remove a cataract and improve her vision. 2. The majestic cataract drew tourists from all over to witness its natural beauty. 3. The optometrist diagnosed him with a developing cataract that needed monitoring.
Synonyms	waterfall, cascade, rapids
Antonyms	clear vision, transparency
Etymology	Cataract comes from the Latin word "cataracta," meaning "waterfall," which is derived from the Greek word "kataraktes," meaning "down-rushing."
Catastrophe (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kə'tæs.trə.fi/
Meaning	A sudden and widespread disaster or event that causes significant damage or suffering; a complete failure or downfall.



Examples	1. The earthquake was a catastrophe that left the city in ruins. 2. The financial catastrophe led to the collapse of several major corporations. 3. The play was a catastrophe with forgotten lines and technical malfunctions.
Synonyms	disaster, calamity, tragedy
Antonyms	success, triumph, victory
Etymology	Catastrophe comes from the Greek word "katastrophē," meaning "overturning" or "a sudden turn."
Catharsis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈθɑːr.sɪs/
Meaning	The process of releasing strong emotions or tension through a form of art, such as drama or literature; a purification or cleansing of emotions.
Examples	1. Watching the tragic play provided a sense of catharsis for the audience. 2. Writing in her journal became a therapeutic catharsis during times of stress. 3. The therapist encouraged patients to engage in activities that would provide emotional catharsis.
Synonyms	purging, emotional release, relief
Antonyms	suppression, repression, emotional buildup
Etymology	Catharsis comes from the Greek word "katharsis," meaning "purification" or "cleansing."
Catnap (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkæt.næp/
Meaning	(Noun) A short and light nap, usually during the day; (Verb) To take a short and light nap.
Examples	1. She took a quick catnap after lunch to recharge her energy. 2. The baby's catnap in the stroller allowed the parents a brief moment of relaxation. 3. He often catnapped on the train during his commute home.
Synonyms	(Noun) power nap, siesta; (Verb) nap, doze
Antonyms	(Noun) long nap, deep sleep; (Verb) stay awake, work
Etymology	Catnap is a combination of "cat" (associated with short periods of sleep) and "nap."
Cauldron (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːl.drən/
Meaning	A large and usually round cooking pot with handles and often used for boiling liquids; a situation characterised by intense emotions or activities.



Examples	1. The witches stirred their potion in the bubbling cauldron. 2. The political rally turned into a cauldron of passionate speeches and cheering. 3. The artist's studio was a creative cauldron of ideas and inspiration.
Synonyms	pot, kettle, crucible
Antonyms	calmness, tranquillity, inactivity
Etymology	Cauldron comes from the Latin word "caldāria," meaning "cooking pot."
Caustic (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːstɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Capable of burning or corroding by chemical action; harshly critical or sarcastic; (Noun) A substance that can burn or corrode.
Examples	1. She made a caustic comment that offended her colleagues. 2. The caustic chemicals required careful handling in the laboratory. 3. His caustic sense of humour often left people feeling uneasy.
Synonyms	(Adjective) corrosive, abrasive, scathing; (Noun) corrosive substance
Antonyms	(Adjective) mild, gentle, complimentary
Etymology	Caustic comes from the Greek word "kaustikos," meaning "capable of burning."
Celerity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/sɪˈlɛr.ə.ti/
Meaning	Swiftness, speed, or quickness in movement or action; rapidity or haste.
Examples	1. The ambulance arrived at the scene with remarkable celerity. 2. The company responded to the crisis with impressive celerity. 3. The team executed the project with efficiency and celerity.
Synonyms	speed, quickness, haste
Antonyms	slowness, sluggishness, delay
Etymology	Celerity comes from the Latin word "celeritas," meaning "swiftness."
Censure (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsen.ʃər/
Meaning	(Noun) Strong criticism or disapproval; (Verb) To criticise or express strong disapproval.
Examples	1. The senator faced censure from his colleagues for his controversial remarks. 2. Her censure of the company's practices was met with resistance. 3. The editorial censured the government's handling of the crisis.



Synonyms	(Noun) criticism, condemnation, rebuke; (Verb) criticise, condemn, reprimand
Antonyms	(Noun) praise, approval, commendation; (Verb) praise, commend
Etymology	Censure comes from the Latin word "censura," meaning "judgment" or "opinion."
Census (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsen.səs/
Meaning	An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details such as age, gender, occupation, and residence.
Examples	1. The government conducts a census every ten years to gather demographic data. 2. The census revealed an increase in the city's population since the last count. 3. Participation in the census is crucial for accurate planning and resource allocation.
Synonyms	population count, enumeration, survey
Antonyms	estimation, guesswork, approximation
Etymology	Census comes from the Latin word "censere," meaning "to assess" or "to estimate."
Centaur (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsen.tɔːr/
Meaning	In mythology, a creature with the upper body of a human and the lower body of a horse; a symbol of a hybrid or combination of different elements.
Examples	1. The centaur is a well-known figure in ancient Greek mythology. 2. The artist's painting depicted a beautiful landscape with a graceful centaur in the foreground. 3. The story features a centaur character who is wise and skilled in archery.
Synonyms	mythical creature, hybrid, chimaera
Antonyms	human, horse
Etymology	The term "centaur" originates from ancient Greek mythology.
Centurion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/senˈtʃʊə.ri.ən/
Meaning	A commander or officer in the ancient Roman army, responsible for leading a century (a unit of soldiers); a leader or authority figure.
Examples	1. The centurion led his soldiers into battle with discipline and courage. 2. In the historical reenactment, a volunteer portrayed a Roman centurion. 3. The centurion's leadership skills earned him the respect of his troops.



Synonyms	commander, leader, officer
Antonyms	soldier, follower
Etymology	Centurion comes from the Latin word "centurio," which means "leader of a hundred."
Cessation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/se'seɪ.jən/
Meaning	A temporary or complete stopping or discontinuation of an activity, process, or motion.
Examples	1. The ceasefire resulted in a cessation of hostilities in the region. 2. The factory announced a temporary cessation of production due to maintenance work. 3. The storm's intensity led to a cessation of outdoor events.
Synonyms	stoppage, halt, discontinuation
Antonyms	continuation, resumption, persistence
Etymology	Cessation comes from the Latin word "cessatio," meaning "interruption" or "stoppage."
Chagrin (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ʃə'grɪn/
Meaning	(Noun) A feeling of embarrassment, humiliation, or disappointment caused by failure or a perceived failure; (Verb) To cause distress or disappointment to someone.
Examples	1. She couldn't hide her chagrin when her proposal was rejected. 2. The team's defeat was a source of chagrin for the coach. 3. He chagrined his parents by dropping out of college without a plan.
Synonyms	(Noun) embarrassment, disappointment, mortification; (Verb) disappoint, upset, mortify
Antonyms	(Noun) satisfaction, triumph, pride; (Verb) please, satisfy
Etymology	Chagrin comes from the French word "chagrin," meaning "melancholy" or "grief."
Chary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tʃeə.ri/
Meaning	Cautious, wary, or reluctant due to a sense of danger or potential harm; characterised by a cautious or restrained attitude.
Examples	1. He was chary of investing in risky ventures after his previous losses. 2. The company's chary approach to expansion ensured stability. 3. The detective remained chary of trusting the new informant until further verification.
Synonyms	cautious, wary, circumspect
Antonyms	reckless, careless, impulsive



Etymology	Chary comes from the Old English word "cēarig," meaning "sorrowful" or "anxious."
Chastened (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtʃeɪs.ənd/
Meaning	Corrected, disciplined, or humbled after experiencing a setback or failure; made more humble or subdued by a sense of guilt or embarrassment.
Examples	1. After his mistakes were exposed, he became a more chastened leader. 2. Her chastened attitude indicated her acknowledgment of the error. 3. The student's chastened demeanour reflected his remorse for cheating.
Synonyms	humbled, subdued, penitent
Antonyms	arrogant, unrepentant, defiant
Etymology	Chastened is the past participle of the Verb "chasten," which comes from the Old French word "chastier," meaning "to chastise."
Chastisement (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtʃæs.tɪs.mənt/
Meaning	Severe criticism, punishment, or discipline intended to correct or reform someone's behaviour; the act of scolding or rebuking.
Examples	1. The teacher's chastisement of the student for disruptive behaviour was necessary for maintaining order. 2. The manager administered a chastisement to the employee for repeated tardiness. 3. The public's chastisement of the politician's comments was swift and harsh.
Synonyms	criticism, rebuke, punishment
Antonyms	praise, approval, reward
Etymology	Chastisement comes from the Middle English word "chastisen," meaning "to correct" or "to chastise."
Chauvinist (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈʃəʊ.və.nɪst/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who believes in the superiority of their own gender, group, or nation and shows excessive or prejudiced loyalty or bias toward it; (Adjective) Characterised by excessive or prejudiced loyalty or bias.
Examples	1. He was criticised for his chauvinist remarks about women's abilities. 2. The company's culture was dominated by a chauvinistic mentality that hindered diversity. 3. The chauvinists insisted that their country was the best in the world.



Synonyms	(Noun) bigot, supremacist, nationalist; (Adjective) biased, prejudiced, dogmatic
Antonyms	(Noun) egalitarian, unbiased, open-minded; (Adjective) impartial, open-minded
Etymology	Chauvinist originates from the French soldier Nicolas Chauvin, who was known for his excessive loyalty to Napoleon.
Chicanery (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ʃɪˈkeɪ.nər.i/
Meaning	The use of trickery, deception, or manipulation to achieve a specific purpose or gain an advantage; dishonest or cleverly deceitful practices.
Examples	1. The con artist's chicanery fooled many unsuspecting victims. 2. The politician's chicanery was exposed when evidence of bribery emerged. 3. The magician's performance involved a mix of skillful illusion and chicanery.
Synonyms	trickery, deceit, deception
Antonyms	honesty, straightforwardness, candour
Etymology	Chicanery originates from the French word "chicanerie," meaning "legal quibbling" or "trickery."
Chisel (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtʃɪz.əl/
Meaning	(Noun) A tool with a sharp edge used for cutting and shaping wood, metal, or stone; (Verb) To shape or cut with a chisel.
Examples	1. The sculptor used a chisel to carve intricate details into the marble. 2. He carefully chiselled the wood to create a precise joint. 3. The criminal chiselled a hole in the wall to escape from prison.
Synonyms	(Noun) tool, implement; (Verb) carve, shape, cut
Antonyms	(Noun) soft material; (Verb) mend, repair
Etymology	The word "chisel" originates from the Old French word "cisel," which comes from the Latin word "caesus," meaning "cut."
Chronic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkrɑː.nɪk/
Meaning	Persistent, long-lasting, or recurring over a long period of time; typically used to describe an ongoing medical condition or a problem.
Examples	1. She suffered from chronic back pain for years. 2. The company faced chronic financial difficulties due to mismanagement. 3. His chronic procrastination led to missed opportunities.
Synonyms	long-standing, persistent, enduring



Antonyms	temporary, fleeting, sporadic
Etymology	Chronic comes from the Greek word "chronikos," meaning "of time" or "lasting a long time."
Churl (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/tʃɜːl/
Meaning	A rude, ill-mannered, or boorish person; someone who lacks social graces or kindness.
Examples	1. His behaviour at the party was that of a churl, alienating many guests. 2. The churl's insensitive remarks offended those around him. 3. She was determined not to let her difficult childhood turn her into a churl.
Synonyms	boor, lout, uncouth person
Antonyms	gentleman, polite person, well-mannered individual
Etymology	Churl originates from the Old English word "ceorl," which referred to a free peasant or a common person.
Circumlocution (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsɜː.kəm.ləˈkuː.ʃən/
Meaning	The use of unnecessarily wordy or indirect language to express an idea; a roundabout or evasive way of speaking or writing.
Examples	1. His speech was filled with circumlocution, making it difficult to grasp his main point. 2. The politician's circumlocution was seen as an attempt to avoid giving a clear answer. 3. The report was criticised for its excessive use of circumlocution instead of straightforward explanations.
Synonyms	Verbosity, periphrasis, indirectness
Antonyms	conciseness, directness, clarity
Etymology	Circumlocution comes from the Latin words "circum" (around) and "loqui" (to speak).
Cite (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/saɪt/
Meaning	To quote, mention, or refer to a source of information, evidence, or authority; to give credit to the original source.
Examples	1. The author cited several studies to support her argument. 2. The lawyer cited legal precedents to bolster his case. 3. Don't forget to cite your sources when writing a research paper.
Synonyms	quote, reference, mention
Antonyms	ignore, neglect, omit
Etymology	Cite comes from the Latin word "citare," meaning "to summon" or "to call."



Clamour (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈklæm.ə/
Meaning	(Noun) A loud noise or uproar, often caused by a group of people shouting or protesting; (Verb) To make a loud noise or outcry.
Examples	1. The clamour of protesters filled the streets demanding social justice. 2. The clamour of the crowd made it difficult to hear the speaker. 3. The children's clamouring for ice cream prompted their parents to stop at an ice cream truck.
Synonyms	(Noun) uproar, noise, outcry; (Verb) shout, protest, roar
Antonyms	(Noun) silence, quiet; (Verb) whisper, mutter
Etymology	Clamour comes from the Middle English word "clamour," which originated from the Old French word "clamor," meaning "cry" or "shout."
Clamorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈklæm.ə.əs/
Meaning	Marked by a loud and continuous noise or outcry; characterised by noisy protest, shouting, or demand.
Examples	1. The clamorous demonstration caught the attention of passersby. 2. The clamorous supporters of the team cheered loudly during the match. 3. The clamorous negotiations continued late into the night.
Synonyms	noisy, loud, vociferous
Antonyms	quiet, subdued, silent
Etymology	Clamorous is derived from the word "clamor," which means "loud outcry."
Clandestine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/klænˈdes.tɪn/
Meaning	Done or kept in secret, often with the intention of concealing an activity, plan, or relationship.
Examples	1. The clandestine meeting took place in a hidden location. 2. The spy carried out clandestine operations behind enemy lines. 3. They maintained a clandestine correspondence to avoid detection.
Synonyms	secret, covert, concealed
Antonyms	open, public, transparent
Etymology	Clandestine comes from the Latin word "clandestinus," meaning "secret" or "hidden."
Clique (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kli:k/



Meaning	A small, exclusive group of people with shared interests or purposes, often characterised by close relationships and a sense of exclusivity.
Examples	1. The company's upper management formed a powerful clique that made key decisions. 2. She felt excluded from the social clique that dominated the party. 3. The clique of artists collaborated on various projects.
Synonyms	group, circle, set
Antonyms	individual, outsider, loner
Etymology	Clique comes from the Middle English word "clike," meaning "a group of people."
Clot (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kla:t/
Meaning	(Noun) A thickened or congealed mass of liquid, especially blood; (Verb) To form clots or become thickened and coagulated.
Examples	1. The doctor examined the patient's blood to ensure there was no abnormal clot formation. 2. The wound began to clot as the body's natural healing process took place. 3. The clot of cream in the soup indicated it had been heated too quickly.
Synonyms	(Noun) coagulation, mass, lump; (Verb) congeal, coagulate, solidify
Antonyms	(Noun) liquid, fluid; (Verb) dissolve, melt
Etymology	Clot comes from the Old English word "clott," meaning "a mass or lump."
Cloture (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'kloʊ.tʃər/
Meaning	(Noun) A procedure in a legislative body to end a debate and bring a vote on a bill; (Verb) To invoke the cloture procedure to end a filibuster or prolonged debate.
Examples	1. The senators voted to invoke cloture and move the bill to a final vote. 2. The prolonged debate was finally resolved through the use of cloture. 3. The cloture process is designed to ensure that legislative business progresses efficiently.
Synonyms	(Noun) closure, ending, resolution; (Verb) end, conclude, terminate
Antonyms	(Noun) continuation, extension; (Verb) continue, prolong
Etymology	Cloture comes from the French word "clôture," meaning "closure" or "conclusion."
Coalescing (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kou'æl.ɪs/



Meaning	The process of coming together or merging into a single whole; uniting or combining separate elements, groups, or ideas.
Examples	1. The two companies are coalescing to form a stronger market presence. 2. The artist's various influences are coalescing into a unique style. 3. The conference served as a platform for coalescing diverse perspectives on the issue.
Synonyms	merging, uniting, combining
Antonyms	separating, dividing, disbanding
Etymology	Coalescing comes from the Latin word "coalescere," meaning "to grow together."
Coax (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kouks/
Meaning	To gently persuade, influence, or encourage someone or something to do or achieve a desired action or result.
Examples	1. She managed to coax her cat out from under the bed using treats. 2. The coach's motivational speech coaxed the team to give their best effort. 3. The mechanic was able to coax the old engine back to life.
Synonyms	persuade, cajole, encourage
Antonyms	discourage, dissuade, hinder
Etymology	Coax comes from the Old French word "caucier," meaning "to deceive" or "to entice."
Coddle (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'kɑː.dəl/
Meaning	To treat someone with excessive care or attention, often to the point of indulgence or pampering; to baby or spoil.
Examples	1. Some parents tend to coddle their children, which can hinder their independence. 2. The chef spent hours coddling the delicate soufflé to ensure it turned out perfectly. 3. It's important to encourage self-reliance rather than coddling employees.
Synonyms	pamper, indulge, baby
Antonyms	neglect, ignore, toughen
Etymology	The origin of "coddle" is uncertain, but it is believed to be related to the Middle English word "codel," meaning "boil gently."
Coerce (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kou'ɜ:rs/
Meaning	To compel, force, or persuade someone to do something against their will, often through threats, intimidation, or pressure.



Examples	1. The criminal coerced the victim into handing over her valuables. 2. The manager coerced the employees into working overtime by implying it would affect their performance reviews. 3. The government was accused of coercing citizens to support a particular political agenda.
Synonyms	compel, force, pressure
Antonyms	persuade, convince, encourage
Etymology	Coerce comes from the Latin word "coercere," meaning "to restrain" or "to control."
Coeval (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kou'ɪ:vəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Of the same age or era; existing or occurring during the same period; (Noun) A person or thing that is of the same age or generation as another.
Examples	1. The two philosophers were considered coeval thinkers, despite their different perspectives. 2. The ancient ruins were discovered to be coeval with the early civilization. 3. The novel and the film adaptation are coeval works that offer different interpretations of the story.
Synonyms	(Adjective) contemporaneous, concurrent, simultaneous; (Noun) contemporary, peer
Antonyms	(Adjective) ancient, outdated, historical; (Noun) predecessor, ancestor
Etymology	Coeval comes from the Latin words "co-" (together) and "aevum" (age).
Cog (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɑ:g/
Meaning	A tooth or projection on the rim of a gear that engages with corresponding teeth on another gear to transmit motion or power.
Examples	1. The intricate mechanism relied on the precision of each cog. 2. The factory's production line operates smoothly thanks to well-designed cogs. 3. A missing cog in the machine caused the entire system to fail.
Synonyms	gear, tooth, sprocket
Antonyms	smooth surface, flat disc
Etymology	Cog comes from the Old English word "cog," meaning "a tooth of a wheel or gear."
Cogent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'kou.dʒənt/
Meaning	Clear, logical, and convincing in presentation; having the power to persuade or convince due to the strength of the argument or evidence.



Examples	1. The speaker provided a cogent explanation of the economic factors driving the market fluctuations. 2. The attorney's cogent arguments swayed the jury in favour of the defendant. 3. The cogent essay effectively conveyed the author's viewpoint on climate change.
Synonyms	convincing, compelling, persuasive
Antonyms	weak, unconvincing, implausible
Etymology	Cogent comes from the Latin word "cogens," meaning "compelling" or "forcing."
Cogitate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑː.dʒɪ.teɪt/
Meaning	To think deeply, meditate, or reflect on a subject; to ponder or contemplate.
Examples	1. She spent hours cogitating over the best way to solve the complex problem. 2. The philosopher often secluded himself to cogitate on the mysteries of existence. 3. It's important to cogitate before making a major decision.
Synonyms	contemplate, meditate, reflect
Antonyms	ignore, neglect, dismiss
Etymology	Cogitate comes from the Latin word "cogitare," meaning "to think."
Cognition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɑːɡˈnɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	The process of acquiring knowledge, understanding, or awareness through perception, thinking, and reasoning; the mental processes involved in knowing.
Examples	1. Language development is a key aspect of early childhood cognition. 2. The study of cognition explores how humans process information and make decisions. 3. The artist's work challenges traditional concepts of cognition by engaging the viewer's perception.
Synonyms	knowledge, understanding, awareness
Antonyms	ignorance, unawareness, obliviousness
Etymology	Cognition comes from the Latin word "cognitio," meaning "a getting to know."
Cognizant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːɡ.nə.zənt/
Meaning	Aware of, knowledgeable about, or informed about something; having an understanding or consciousness of a particular fact or situation.



Examples	1. The manager was fully cognizant of the challenges the team was facing. 2. She was cognizant of the potential consequences of her decisions. 3. The board members were kept cognizant of the company's financial status.
Synonyms	aware, informed, conscious
Antonyms	unaware, ignorant, oblivious
Etymology	Cognizant comes from the Latin word "cognoscere," meaning "to learn" or "to know."
Coherent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kou'hi:.ənt/
Meaning	Logical, consistent, and orderly in thought, speech, or writing; making sense as a whole; well-organised and easy to understand.
Examples	1. The speaker delivered a coherent presentation that flowed smoothly from one point to the next. 2. The essay lacked a coherent structure, making it difficult to follow the author's argument. 3. The artist's work displayed a coherent theme throughout the exhibition.
Synonyms	logical, consistent, organised
Antonyms	confusing, incoherent, disjointed
Etymology	Coherent comes from the Latin word "cohaerens," meaning "sticking together."
Coiffure (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kwa:'fjʊr/
Meaning	(Noun) A person's hairstyle, especially when elaborate or carefully arranged; (Verb) To arrange or style hair in a particular way.
Examples	1. The bride's coiffure was a stunning updo adorned with flowers. 2. The hairstylist skillfully coiffured the model's hair for the fashion show. 3. She spent hours perfecting her coiffure for the special occasion.
Synonyms	(Noun) hairstyle, hairdo; (Verb) style, arrange, groom
Antonyms	(Noun) dishevelled hair; (Verb) unkempt
Etymology	Coiffure comes from the French word "coiffer," meaning "to arrange (hair)."
Colander (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kɑ:.lə.n.dər/
Meaning	A perforated bowl with handles, used for draining liquids from solid food or for straining liquids.



Examples	1. She placed the freshly cooked pasta in the colander to drain excess water. 2. The colander proved to be an essential kitchen tool for making homemade sauces. 3. The chef used a colander to rinse the vegetables before cooking.
Synonyms	strainer, sieve, sifter
Antonyms	container, bowl
Etymology	Colander comes from the Latin word "colare," meaning "to strain."
Collaborate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kə'ləb.ə.reɪt/
Meaning	To work together with others, especially on a creative or intellectual project, to achieve a common goal or outcome.
Examples	1. The researchers decided to collaborate on a study to combine their expertise. 2. The artists collaborated to create a mural that reflected the community's diversity. 3. The team's ability to collaborate effectively contributed to the success of the project.
Synonyms	cooperate, work together, team up
Antonyms	work alone, compete, oppose
Etymology	Collaborate comes from the Latin word "collaborare," meaning "to work together."
Colloquial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kə'ləʊ.kwi.əl/
Meaning	Characteristic of informal or conversational language rather than formal speech or writing; used in ordinary or everyday conversation.
Examples	1. The author's writing style was colloquial and relatable to a wide audience. 2. The colloquial expressions used by the characters added authenticity to the dialogue. 3. The colloquial terms were well-suited for the comedic tone of the play.
Synonyms	informal, conversational, everyday
Antonyms	formal, academic, technical
Etymology	Colloquial comes from the Latin word "colloquium," meaning "a conversation."
Collusion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kə'luː.ʒən/
Meaning	Secret or illegal cooperation or conspiracy, often for fraudulent or deceitful purposes; a hidden agreement or understanding between parties to deceive or manipulate others.



Examples	1. The investigation revealed evidence of collusion between the company executives and competitors. 2. The athletes were accused of collusion to fix the outcome of the game. 3. The political scandal involved collusion among high-ranking officials.
Synonyms	conspiracy, deceit, connivance
Antonyms	transparency, honesty, openness
Etymology	Collusion comes from the Latin word "collusio," meaning "a secret agreement."
Combustion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəmˈbʌs.tʃən/
Meaning	The process of burning or ignition, characterised by the chemical reaction between a fuel and oxygen that produces heat, light, and often flames.
Examples	1. The controlled combustion of fuel powers most internal combustion engines. 2. Firefighters are trained to understand the principles of combustion and fire behaviour. 3. The combustion of wood in the fireplace created a warm and cosy atmosphere.
Synonyms	burning, ignition, firing
Antonyms	extinguishing, quenching
Etymology	Combustion comes from the Latin word "combustio," meaning "a burning."
Comestible (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈmes.tə.bəl/
Meaning	(Noun) Something that is fit to be eaten; an edible substance; (Adjective) Edible, suitable for consumption as food.
Examples	1. The wilderness survival guide lists various comestibles that can be foraged for sustenance. 2. The menu featured a selection of comestible delights from different cuisines. 3. The explorer relied on a variety of comestibles to sustain him during the expedition.
Synonyms	(Noun) food, sustenance, fare; (Adjective) edible, consumable
Antonyms	(Noun) inedible, nonfood; (Adjective) inedible
Etymology	Comestible comes from the Latin word "comedere," meaning "to eat."
Commemorate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈmem.ə.reɪt/



Meaning	To honour or remember someone or something, often through a ceremony, event, monument, or ritual, as a way of preserving their memory or significance.
Examples	1. The city erected a statue to commemorate the founding father's contributions to the nation. 2. The annual ceremony is held to commemorate the soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the war. 3. The museum's exhibit commemorates the achievements of women throughout history.
Synonyms	honour, remember, celebrate
Antonyms	forget, neglect, ignore
Etymology	Commemorate comes from the Latin word "commemorare," meaning "to remind."
Commend (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kə'mend/
Meaning	To praise, applaud, or express approval or admiration for someone's qualities, actions, or achievements; to recommend or entrust someone to another's care or keeping.
Examples	1. The teacher commended the students for their excellent performance in the competition. 2. The manager commended the employee for going above and beyond to solve the problem. 3. The letter of recommendation commended the candidate's skills and work ethic.
Synonyms	praise, applaud, compliment
Antonyms	criticise, condemn, disapprove
Etymology	Commend comes from the Latin word "commendare," meaning "to entrust" or "to recommend."
Commensurate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kə'men.sjʊr.ət/
Meaning	Corresponding in size, extent, degree, or proportion; equal or similar in measure or value; appropriate or adequate based on the circumstances.
Examples	1. The salary increase was commensurate with the employee's years of experience and responsibilities. 2. The punishment should be commensurate with the severity of the offence. 3. The effort he put into the project was commensurate with the results achieved.
Synonyms	proportional, equivalent, matching
Antonyms	disproportionate, inadequate, insufficient
Etymology	Commensurate comes from the Latin word "commensuratus," meaning "measured together."



Commentary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːm.ən.tər.i/
Meaning	A written or spoken expression of opinions, explanations, or interpretations, often accompanying a literary, artistic, or other creative work; a critical analysis or evaluation of something.
Examples	1. The film critic provided a detailed commentary on the movie's plot and performances. 2. The book included a section of commentary by the author, offering insights into the writing process. 3. The news anchor provided live commentary during the sports event.
Synonyms	analysis, interpretation, review
Antonyms	summary, description, narration
Etymology	Commentary comes from the Latin word "commentarius," meaning "a notebook" or "a record."
Commodious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈmou.di.əs/
Meaning	Spacious, roomy, or having ample space; comfortably accommodating and convenient in size, layout, or design.
Examples	1. The hotel suite offered a commodious living area with a stunning view. 2. The commodious kitchen allowed the chef to prepare elaborate meals with ease. 3. The new office space was much more commodious than the previous one.
Synonyms	spacious, roomy, ample
Antonyms	cramped, confined, narrow
Etymology	Commodious comes from the Latin word "commodus," meaning "convenient" or "suitable."
Commotion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈmou.ʃən/
Meaning	A noisy and confused disturbance, uproar, or tumultuous event; a state of disorder, agitation, or chaos.
Examples	1. The sudden commotion in the crowd drew everyone's attention. 2. The commotion caused by the breaking news led to a flurry of activity. 3. The children's excited laughter created a joyful commotion in the playground.
Synonyms	uproar, disturbance, tumult
Antonyms	calm, quiet, peace
Etymology	Commotion comes from the Latin word "commotio," meaning "a shaking or disturbance."



Communal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑː.mjuː.nəl/
Meaning	Relating to or involving a community or shared resources; belonging to or used by a group of people; done or shared collectively.
Examples	1. The park was a communal space where people gathered for picnics and events. 2. The village had a communal garden where residents could grow their own produce. 3. The communal efforts of volunteers led to the successful completion of the project.
Synonyms	collective, shared, cooperative
Antonyms	individual, private, personal
Etymology	Communal comes from the Latin word "communis," meaning "common" or "shared."
Compassion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəmˈpæʃ.ən/
Meaning	A feeling of deep sympathy, empathy, and concern for the suffering, difficulties, or misfortunes of others, often accompanied by a desire to alleviate their pain or improve their situation.
Examples	1. Her compassion for animals led her to volunteer at the animal shelter. 2. The doctor's compassion was evident in the way he cared for his patients. 3. Acts of compassion and kindness can have a positive impact on the world.
Synonyms	empathy, sympathy, kindness
Antonyms	indifference, apathy, callousness
Etymology	Compassion comes from the Latin word "compassio," meaning "sympathy" or "suffering with."
Compatible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəmˈpæt.ə.bəl/
Meaning	Able to exist, work, or function together harmoniously; capable of coexisting without conflict or contradiction; suitable or consistent in nature, qualities, or characteristics.
Examples	1. Their personalities were so compatible that they formed a strong and lasting friendship. 2. The software update was not compatible with the older hardware. 3. The couple's values and goals were compatible, which contributed to their successful partnership.
Synonyms	harmonious, congruent, consistent
Antonyms	incompatible, conflicting, contradictory



Etymology	Compatible comes from the Latin word "compatibilis," meaning "capable of existing together."
Compel (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəm'pel/
Meaning	To force, drive, or oblige someone to do something through pressure, necessity, or authority; to cause someone to take action against their will or desires.
Examples	1. The circumstances compelled him to make a difficult decision. 2. The manager compelled the employees to attend the mandatory training session. 3. Her passion for the cause compelled her to dedicate herself to volunteering.
Synonyms	force, drive, require
Antonyms	discourage, dissuade, permit
Etymology	Compel comes from the Latin word "compellere," meaning "to drive together" or "to force."
Competent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'kɑ:m.pi.tənt/
Meaning	Having the necessary skills, knowledge, or abilities to perform a task or job effectively; capable and qualified to handle a particular responsibility or role.
Examples	1. The lawyer's competent representation ensured a successful outcome in the trial. 2. She is a competent musician who can play multiple instruments. 3. The competent leadership of the team resulted in the project's timely completion.
Synonyms	capable, skilled, proficient
Antonyms	incompetent, inept, unskilled
Etymology	Competent comes from the Latin word "competens," meaning "having sufficient ability."
Complacent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəm'pleɪ.sənt/
Meaning	Satisfied or content with one's achievements, current situation, or accomplishments to the point of self-satisfaction or smugness; often implying a lack of awareness of potential problems or shortcomings.
Examples	1. The company's complacent attitude toward customer complaints led to declining sales. 2. His complacent demeanour masked his lack of motivation to improve. 3. The athlete's complacent training routine hindered his progress.
Synonyms	self-satisfied, content, smug
Antonyms	discontented, dissatisfied, ambitious



Etymology	Complacent comes from the Latin word "complacens," meaning "pleasing" or "satisfying."
Complement (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːm.plə.mənt/
Meaning	(Noun) Something that completes or enhances another thing by providing contrast, balance, or improvement; (Verb) To complete or bring to perfection by adding something that enhances or balances.
Examples	1. The dessert's sweetness was a perfect complement to the savoury main course. 2. The new furniture complemented the existing decor of the room. 3. The two artists' styles complement each other, creating a harmonious exhibition.
Synonyms	(Noun) counterpart, supplement, enhancement; (Verb) complete, enhance, balance
Antonyms	(Noun) contradiction, hindrance; (Verb) detract, contrast
Etymology	Complement comes from the Latin word "complementum," meaning "that which completes."
Compliant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kəmˈplaɪ.ənt/
Meaning	Willing to conform, obey, or yield to the wishes, rules, or requirements of others; ready to comply or follow instructions without resistance.
Examples	1. The compliant student always turned in assignments on time and followed classroom rules. 2. The software was designed to be user-friendly and compliant with industry standards. 3. The company ensured its products were environmentally compliant with regulations.
Synonyms	obedient, submissive, yielding
Antonyms	defiant, resistant, noncompliant
Etymology	Compliant comes from the Latin word "complantere," meaning "to bend or fold together."
Compromise (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɑːm.prə.maɪz/
Meaning	(Noun) A settlement or agreement reached through mutual concessions or adjustments, often involving a middle ground between conflicting positions; (Verb) To settle a disagreement or reach an agreement by making concessions on both sides.
Examples	1. The negotiation resulted in a compromise that satisfied both parties' interests. 2. They had to compromise on the location for the family vacation. 3. The couple's ability to compromise contributed to the success of their relationship.



Synonyms	(Noun) agreement, settlement, understanding; (Verb) settle, negotiate, reconcile
Antonyms	(Noun) disagreement, disagreement; (Verb) oppose, refuse
Etymology	Compromise comes from the Latin word "comprimere," meaning "to settle together."
Composure (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəm'pou.ʒər/
Meaning	A state of calmness, self-control, and mental tranquillity, especially in challenging or stressful situations; the ability to remain poised and maintain one's emotional equilibrium.
Examples	1. Despite the unexpected turn of events, she maintained her composure and addressed the situation calmly. 2. The athlete's composure under pressure contributed to his success in high-stakes competitions. 3. The speaker's composure was evident as she confidently addressed the audience.
Synonyms	calmness, poise, serenity
Antonyms	agitation, panic, distress
Etymology	Composure comes from the Latin word "componere," meaning "to put together."
Comprehensive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/,kɑ:m.prɪ'hen.sɪv/
Meaning	Covering or including a wide range of topics, subjects, or aspects; thorough and complete in scope or content; all-encompassing and detailed.
Examples	1. The textbook provided a comprehensive overview of world history. 2. The report offered a comprehensive analysis of the economic factors influencing the market. 3. The university offers a comprehensive program that prepares students for various careers in the field.
Synonyms	thorough, complete, exhaustive
Antonyms	limited, narrow, superficial
Etymology	Comprehensive comes from the Latin word "comprehendere," meaning "to grasp fully."
Comprise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəm'praɪz/
Meaning	To consist of or be made up of various elements, components, or parts; to include or encompass as integral parts.
Examples	1. The anthology comprises a collection of short stories by different authors. 2. The team's success comprises the efforts and contributions of every member.



	3. The menu comprises a variety of dishes from different cuisines.
Synonyms	include, contain, consist of
Antonyms	exclude, omit, remove
Etymology	Comprise comes from the Old French word "compris," the past participle of "comprendre," meaning "to understand" or "to include."
Compulsion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəm'pʌl.jən/
Meaning	An irresistible urge, force, or strong internal drive that compels someone to act in a certain way, often against their will or better judgement; a state of being driven to perform a particular action.
Examples	1. The compulsion to check her phone every few minutes became a habit. 2. He felt a compulsion to help those in need, no matter the circumstances. 3. The compulsion to achieve perfection sometimes hindered her ability to complete tasks efficiently.
Synonyms	urge, drive, impulse
Antonyms	reluctance, resistance, aversion
Etymology	Compulsion comes from the Latin word "compellere," meaning "to drive together."
Concede (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'si:d/
Meaning	To admit or acknowledge that something is true, valid, or correct, often reluctantly; to yield, grant, or surrender, especially in a contest or argument.
Examples	1. After reviewing the evidence, he had to concede that his initial assumption was incorrect. 2. The losing team conceded defeat and congratulated the winners. 3. She conceded certain points during the debate while maintaining her overall position.
Synonyms	admit, acknowledge, accept
Antonyms	deny, dispute, contest
Etymology	Concede comes from the Latin word "concedere," meaning "to yield" or "to give way."
Conceit (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kən'si:t/
Meaning	Excessive pride in oneself or one's abilities; an exaggerated opinion of one's own worth, attractiveness, or intelligence; a fanciful or clever idea or metaphor.



Examples	1. His conceit made it difficult for him to form genuine connections with others. 2. The author's use of extended metaphors and wordplay added depth to the novel's conceits. 3. Her conceit about her artistic talents hindered her growth as an artist.
Synonyms	vanity, arrogance, egotism
Antonyms	humility, modesty, selflessness
Etymology	Conceit comes from the Latin word "conceitus," meaning "a conception" or "idea."
Concentric (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'sen.trɪk/
Meaning	Having a common centre or axis; sharing the same centre point while having different radii or boundaries.
Examples	1. The concentric circles on the target board represented different levels of accuracy. 2. The rings of the tree trunk were concentric, indicating its growth over the years. 3. The concentric design of the building's architecture was both functional and visually appealing.
Synonyms	coextensive, coinciding, centred
Antonyms	eccentric, nonconcentric, divergent
Etymology	Concentric comes from the Latin words "con-" (together) and "centrum" (centre).
Conception (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kən'sep.jən/
Meaning	The act of forming or creating a mental image, idea, plan, or understanding of something; the process of becoming pregnant, or the point at which an egg is fertilised by sperm.
Examples	1. The artist's conception of the universe inspired his series of cosmic paintings. 2. The project's conception began with a brainstorming session among team members. 3. The doctor explained the stages of foetal development from conception to birth.
Synonyms	idea, notion, understanding
Antonyms	misconception, misunderstanding
Etymology	Conception comes from the Latin word "conceptio," meaning "a comprehending" or "a forming."
Concerted (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'sɜːr.tɪd/

Meaning	Jointly planned, arranged, or carried out by two or more people or groups; coordinated and united in purpose or action; mutually agreed upon or pursued with shared efforts.
Examples	1. The concerted efforts of the team led to the successful completion of the project. 2. The organisations launched a concerted campaign to raise awareness about environmental issues. 3. The diplomats engaged in concerted negotiations to reach a peaceful resolution.
Synonyms	coordinated, collaborative, united
Antonyms	individual, separate, independent
Etymology	Concerted comes from the Latin word "concertare," meaning "to contend" or "to strive together."
Conciliate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'sɪl.i.ət/
Meaning	To reconcile, appease, or win over someone's feelings, opinions, or hostility through friendly gestures, compromises, or concessions; to make peace or resolve conflicts between parties.
Examples	1. The mediator's role was to conciliate between the two parties and facilitate an agreement. 2. She attempted to conciliate with her friend after their disagreement. 3. The leader's efforts to conciliate the opposing factions helped maintain unity within the group.
Synonyms	reconcile, pacify, appease
Antonyms	provoke, aggravate, escalate
Etymology	Conciliate comes from the Latin word "conciliare," meaning "to bring together" or "to unite."
Conclusive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'kluː.sɪv/
Meaning	Serving to put an end to doubt, uncertainty, or debate; final and decisive in settling a question or issue; convincing and leaving no room for further argument or discussion.
Examples	1. The DNA evidence provided conclusive proof of the suspect's involvement in the crime. 2. The researchers' findings were conclusive and supported their hypothesis. 3. The judge's ruling was conclusive, bringing closure to the legal proceedings.
Synonyms	definitive, final, decisive
Antonyms	inconclusive, uncertain, ambiguous
Etymology	Conclusive comes from the Latin word "concludere," meaning "to close" or "to bring to an end."



Concur (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'kʌ:r/
Meaning	To agree, coincide, or be in harmony with someone's opinion, idea, or assessment; to happen simultaneously or in conjunction with something else.
Examples	1. The committee members concurred on the need for stricter regulations. 2. Her analysis concurred with the findings of previous studies. 3. The announcement of the project's completion concurred with the company's annual conference.
Synonyms	agree, coincide, align
Antonyms	disagree, contradict, oppose
Etymology	Concur comes from the Latin word "concurrere," meaning "to run together" or "to agree."
Concurrent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'kʌ:r.ənt/
Meaning	Existing, happening, or operating at the same time or in parallel; coinciding in time or occurrence; simultaneous or concurrent events.
Examples	1. The company experienced a concurrent increase in sales and profitability. 2. The concurrent sessions at the conference covered a wide range of topics. 3. The two projects had concurrent deadlines, requiring careful time management.
Synonyms	simultaneous, parallel, coincident
Antonyms	consecutive, sequential, subsequent
Etymology	Concurrent comes from the Latin word "concurrere," meaning "to run together" or "to coincide."
Condense (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'dens/
Meaning	To make denser, thicker, or more concentrated; to reduce in volume, size, or quantity by removing excess or unnecessary elements; to summarise or present information in a more concise form.
Examples	1. The chemist used a cold surface to condense the vapour into liquid form. 2. The editor helped the author condense the lengthy manuscript without losing its essence. 3. The speaker had to condense his presentation to fit within the time limit.
Synonyms	compress, concentrate, abridge
Antonyms	expand, dilute, elaborate



Etymology	Condense comes from the Latin word "condensare," meaning "to make dense" or "to thicken."
Condone (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'daʊn/
Meaning	To overlook, excuse, or disregard an offence, wrongdoing, or inappropriate behaviour without taking action or expressing disapproval; to accept or allow something undesirable to continue.
Examples	1. The manager's decision to condone the employee's behaviour sent the wrong message to the team. 2. It's important not to condone bullying in any form. 3. The community leaders refused to condone acts of vandalism in their neighbourhood.
Synonyms	overlook, tolerate, forgive
Antonyms	condemn, disapprove, punish
Etymology	Condone comes from the Latin word "condonare," meaning "to give away" or "to remit."
Conducive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'duː.sɪv/
Meaning	Tending to promote, facilitate, or contribute to a particular outcome, result, or environment; providing favourable conditions for something to happen.
Examples	1. The quiet and peaceful atmosphere was conducive to focused studying. 2. The team created a work environment that was conducive to creativity and collaboration. 3. The warm weather was conducive to outdoor activities and socialising.
Synonyms	favourable, advantageous, helpful
Antonyms	unfavourable, hindering, obstructive
Etymology	Conducive comes from the Latin word "conducere," meaning "to lead" or "to bring together."
Confide (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'faɪd/
Meaning	To trustfully share private thoughts, feelings, or information with someone, often revealing personal or confidential matters; to entrust or place confidence in someone by disclosing secrets or concerns.
Examples	1. She felt comfortable enough to confide in her closest friend about her worries. 2. The employee confided in the HR manager about the workplace issue. 3. The therapist encouraged her clients to confide in her during their sessions.



Synonyms	trust, confound, reveal
Antonyms	conceal, withhold, suppress
Etymology	Confide comes from the Latin word "confidere," meaning "to trust."
Conform (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'fɔ:rm/
Meaning	To comply, adhere, or adapt to established rules, standards, customs, or expectations; to behave or act in accordance with prevailing norms or social conventions.
Examples	1. The students were expected to conform to the dress code during school hours. 2. The company policies required employees to conform to ethical guidelines. 3. The artist chose to conform to a traditional painting style for the exhibition.
Synonyms	comply, follow, obey
Antonyms	defy, rebel, dissent
Etymology	Conform comes from the Latin word "conformare," meaning "to shape" or "to mold."
Confound (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'faʊnd/
Meaning	To confuse, bewilder, or perplex someone by presenting unexpected or contradictory information, circumstances, or events; to mix up or fail to distinguish between different things.
Examples	1. The complex instructions confounded the participants, leading to errors in the experiment. 2. The magician's performance left the audience confounded as they tried to figure out his tricks. 3. The unexpected turn of events confounded everyone's predictions.
Synonyms	confuse, puzzle, baffle
Antonyms	clarify, explain, enlighten
Etymology	Confound comes from the Latin word "confundere," meaning "to mix" or "to pour together."
Confront (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'frʌnt/
Meaning	To face or deal with a challenging or difficult situation, problem, or person directly and without avoidance; to encounter and address an issue or conflict openly and directly.
Examples	1. The team needed to confront the issues causing communication breakdowns. 2. She had to confront her fear of public speaking in order to advance in her career.



	3. The manager decided to confront the employee about their inappropriate behaviour.
Synonyms	face, tackle, address
Antonyms	avoid, evade, ignore
Etymology	Confront comes from the Latin word "confrontare," meaning "to stand face to face."
Congenial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'dʒiː.njəl/
Meaning	Pleasant, friendly, and suited to one's nature or character; agreeable and well-matched in temperament or personality; compatible and easy to get along with.
Examples	1. The team members had a congenial working relationship that fostered collaboration. 2. The host's congenial personality made the guests feel comfortable and welcome. 3. The book club provided a congenial environment for discussing literature.
Synonyms	friendly, amiable, affable
Antonyms	unfriendly, disagreeable, hostile
Etymology	Congenial comes from the Latin word "congenialis," meaning "of the same nature."
Conjunction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kən'dʒʌŋk.jən/
Meaning	A word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence; a relationship or union between people or things; the action of two or more events or conditions occurring simultaneously.
Examples	1. "And," "but," and "because" are examples of conjunctions in English grammar. 2. The conjunction of creativity and hard work led to a successful project. 3. The conjunction of heavy rain and high tide caused flooding in the area.
Synonyms	connection, combination, union
Antonyms	disconnection, separation, division
Etymology	Conjunction comes from the Latin word "conjunctionem," meaning "a joining together."
Connive (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kə'naɪv/
Meaning	To secretly cooperate or conspire with others to achieve a dishonest, illegal, or harmful purpose; to scheme or collaborate in a deceitful or underhanded manner.



Examples	1. The employees were suspected of conniving to embezzle company funds. 2. He connived with his friends to pull off a practical joke on his coworker. 3. The criminals connived to carry out a heist under the cover of darkness.
Synonyms	conspire, plot, scheme
Antonyms	oppose, prevent, discourage
Etymology	Connive comes from the Latin word "connivere," meaning "to close the eyes" or "to wink."
Connoisseur (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɑː.nə'sʊr/
Meaning	An expert or knowledgeable person who possesses refined taste, judgement, and expertise in a particular field, especially in matters of art, culture, or appreciation of fine objects.
Examples	1. The wine connoisseur could identify the subtlest flavours in the vintage. 2. She was a true connoisseur of classical music, attending concerts regularly. 3. The art gallery's curator was a connoisseur of contemporary sculpture.
Synonyms	expert, specialist, aficionado
Antonyms	novice, amateur, layperson
Etymology	Connoisseur comes from the French word "connaissance," meaning "one who knows."
Connotation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɑː.nou'teɪ.jən/
Meaning	An idea, feeling, or association that a word carries beyond its literal definition; the emotional or cultural implications and nuances associated with a word beyond its dictionary meaning.
Examples	1. The word "home" has a positive connotation of comfort and security. 2. The connotation of the word "snake" often includes feelings of fear and danger. 3. The connotation of "freedom" varies depending on cultural and historical context.
Synonyms	implication, suggestion, meaning
Antonyms	denotation, literal meaning
Etymology	Connotation comes from the Latin word "connotare," meaning "to mark together."
Connubial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kə'njuː.bi.əl/



Meaning	Relating to marriage or the relationship between married partners; pertaining to the state of being married or united in a marital bond.
Examples	1. The couple enjoyed a harmonious and connubial life together. 2. The therapist provided advice for maintaining a healthy connubial relationship. 3. Their connubial happiness was evident in their shared laughter and companionship.
Synonyms	marital, conjugal, wedded
Antonyms	single, unmarried, divorced
Etymology	Connubial comes from the Latin word "connubialis," meaning "pertaining to marriage."
Consent (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'sent/
Meaning	(Noun) Permission, agreement, or approval to do something or to allow something to happen; (Verb) to give permission, agreement, or assent to something; to agree or yield to a request or proposal.
Examples	1. He obtained consent from his parents before going on the trip. 2. She consented to let her child participate in the school event. 3. Without consent, the project cannot move forward.
Synonyms	(Noun) approval, permission, agreement; (Verb) allow, permit, agree
Antonyms	(Noun) refusal, denial; (Verb) refuse, deny
Etymology	Consent comes from the Latin words "con-" (together) and "sentire" (to feel).
Consequential (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɒn.sɪˈkwɛn.ʃəl/
Meaning	Resulting in significant or important effects, outcomes, or consequences; having relevance or importance due to the potential impact on future events or circumstances.
Examples	1. The CEO's decision had consequential effects on the company's financial performance. 2. The invention of the smartphone was a consequential development in communication technology. 3. His actions had consequential implications for his career trajectory.
Synonyms	important, significant, influential
Antonyms	insignificant, trivial, minor
Etymology	Consequential comes from the Latin word "consequi," meaning "to follow after."
Consolation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɒn.səˈleɪ.ʃən/



Meaning	Comfort, solace, or relief provided to someone in distress, sorrow, or disappointment; the act of offering emotional support and reassurance to alleviate someone's grief or suffering.
Examples	1. Her words of consolation helped ease his heartache after the loss. 2. The team's victory served as a source of consolation for their recent setbacks. 3. The presence of loved ones can bring a sense of consolation during difficult times.
Synonyms	comfort, solace, relief
Antonyms	distress, discomfort, agitation
Etymology	Consolation comes from the Latin word "consolatio," meaning "comfort."
Console (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'soul/
Meaning	To provide comfort, sympathy, or emotional support to someone who is grieving, sad, or distressed; to alleviate or ease someone's emotional pain or sorrow.
Examples	1. She tried to console her friend after the loss of a loved one. 2. The therapist's kind words helped console the patient's anxieties. 3. Friends and family gathered to console one another at the funeral.
Synonyms	comfort, solace, reassure
Antonyms	distress, agitate, unsettle
Etymology	Console comes from the Latin word "consolari," meaning "to comfort."
Conspicuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'spɪk.ju.əs/
Meaning	Easily seen, noticeable, or visible; attracting attention due to standing out from the surroundings; clearly distinguishable or evident in a particular context.
Examples	1. The tall skyscraper was conspicuous among the smaller buildings. 2. His bright red hat made him conspicuous in the crowd. 3. The company's success was conspicuous in its industry.
Synonyms	noticeable, prominent, obvious
Antonyms	inconspicuous, hidden, subtle
Etymology	Conspicuous comes from the Latin word "conspicere," meaning "to observe."
Consternation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɑːn.stəˈneɪ.ʃən/



Meaning	A feeling of dismay, shock, or sudden confusion caused by an unexpected or distressing event; a state of anxiety, confusion, or bewilderment resulting from a sudden and unpleasant occurrence.
Examples	1. The sudden announcement of layoffs caused widespread consternation among employees. 2. The student's consternation was evident when he realised he had left his assignment at home. 3. The consternation in the room was palpable after the power outage disrupted the presentation.
Synonyms	dismay, shock, confusion
Antonyms	calm, serenity, composure
Etymology	Consternation comes from the Latin word "consternatio," meaning "terror."
Constrict (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'strɪkt/
Meaning	To narrow, squeeze, or compress something, often making it smaller in size or restricting its movement; to limit or restrict the freedom or growth of something.
Examples	1. The snake's muscles would constrict its prey until it couldn't breathe. 2. The tight bandage was designed to constrict blood flow to the wound. 3. The regulations may constrict the company's ability to expand its operations.
Synonyms	squeeze, compress, tighten
Antonyms	expand, enlarge, release
Etymology	Constrict comes from the Latin word "constringere," meaning "to draw together."
Consume (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'su:m/
Meaning	To use up, devour, or expend something, often in the sense of resources or energy; to eat or drink something; to completely absorb or engage one's attention or time.
Examples	1. The fire consumed the entire building within hours. 2. She consumed a large amount of water after her workout. 3. His passion for literature consumed most of his free time.
Synonyms	devour, ingest, absorb
Antonyms	conserve, save, preserve
Etymology	Consume comes from the Latin word "consumere," meaning "to use up" or "to destroy."
Consummate (Adjective, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'kɑ:n.sə.mət/



Meaning	(Adjective) Complete, perfect, or carried to the highest degree of excellence; supremely skilled or accomplished; (Verb) to bring to completion or perfection, often in the context of a task, achievement, or marriage.
Examples	1. He was a consummate pianist, captivating the audience with his performance. 2. Their consummate teamwork led to the successful completion of the project. 3. The couple consummated their marriage with a celebration.
Synonyms	(Adjective) accomplished, skilled, proficient; (Verb) complete, finalise, achieve
Antonyms	(Adjective) mediocre, incomplete; (Verb) begin, start
Etymology	Consummate comes from the Latin word "consummare," meaning "to bring to perfection."
Contemn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kən'tem/
Meaning	To despise, scorn, or treat with disdain; to regard or consider something as unworthy or beneath consideration.
Examples	1. He contemned the idea of compromise, believing in his own viewpoint. 2. The leader's actions contemned the principles of equality and fairness. 3. The artist refused to contemn criticism and used it as an opportunity for growth.
Synonyms	despise, scorn, disdain
Antonyms	respect, admire, esteem
Etymology	Contemn comes from the Latin word "contemnere," meaning "to despise."
Contentious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'ten.ʃəs/
Meaning	Causing or characterised by disagreement, conflict, or controversy; likely to provoke argument, dispute, or opposition among people; marked by a tendency to argue or quarrel.
Examples	1. The contentious debate continued for hours, with no clear resolution in sight. 2. The company faced a contentious issue regarding the allocation of resources. 3. His contentious personality often led to disagreements among colleagues.
Synonyms	controversial, disputable, argumentative
Antonyms	harmonious, agreeable, peaceful
Etymology	Contentious comes from the Latin word "contentiosus," meaning "quarrelsome."



Contiguous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'tɪɡ.ju.əs/
Meaning	Sharing a common border, touching, or adjacent in space or time; being in close proximity or contact; situated next to or alongside something else.
Examples	1. The two countries have contiguous borders that span hundreds of miles. 2. The contiguous pages of the book contained a detailed map. 3. The contiguous neighbourhoods have similar architectural styles.
Synonyms	adjacent, neighbouring, adjoining
Antonyms	separate, distant, isolated
Etymology	Contiguous comes from the Latin word "contiguus," meaning "touching" or "joining together."
Contrite (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kən'traɪt/
Meaning	Feeling genuine remorse, sorrow, or regret for having committed a wrongdoing; expressing sincere penitence and a desire for forgiveness; genuinely sorry for one's actions.
Examples	1. The contrite employee apologised for his mistake and took responsibility for it. 2. Her contrite attitude showed that she deeply regretted her thoughtless comment. 3. He offered a contrite apology to mend the relationship he had damaged.
Synonyms	remorseful, penitent, regretful
Antonyms	unrepentant, defiant, indifferent
Etymology	Contrite comes from the Latin word "contritus," meaning "worn out" or "crushed."
Contumacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkɒn.tjuː'meɪ.ʃəs/
Meaning	Resisting authority, control, or discipline; willfully disobedient or rebellious; openly defying rules, orders, or instructions in a defiant or insolent manner.
Examples	1. The student's contumacious behaviour led to multiple disciplinary actions. 2. The contumacious employees staged a walkout to protest the management's decisions. 3. The contumacious individual refused to comply with the court's order.
Synonyms	defiant, rebellious, insubordinate
Antonyms	obedient, compliant, submissive



Etymology	Contumacious comes from the Latin word "contumacia," meaning "insubordination."
Conundrum (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈnʌn.drəm/
Meaning	A puzzling, confusing, or difficult problem or question that is challenging to solve or explain; a riddle or enigma that requires deep thought or cleverness to unravel.
Examples	1. The mystery novel presented a conundrum that kept readers engaged until the end. 2. Solving the puzzle turned out to be a real conundrum for the students. 3. The ethical dilemma posed a conundrum for the decision-makers.
Synonyms	puzzle, riddle, enigma
Antonyms	solution, clarity, simplicity
Etymology	Conundrum has uncertain origins, possibly derived from the word "quandary."
Conviction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kənˈvɪk.ʃən/
Meaning	A strong belief, opinion, or view held with firmness and certainty; a firmly held persuasion or conviction about something, often related to principles, values, or truth.
Examples	1. Her conviction in the power of education led her to pursue a teaching career. 2. He expressed his political convictions through his activism. 3. The lawyer argued the case with great conviction to persuade the jury.
Synonyms	belief, faith, certainty
Antonyms	doubt, scepticism, uncertainty
Etymology	Conviction comes from the Latin word "convictio," meaning "a proving" or "a convincing."
Convoke (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kənˈvʊk/
Meaning	To call together, assemble, or summon people for a meeting, conference, or gathering; to bring individuals together for a specific purpose or discussion.
Examples	1. The mayor decided to convoke a town hall meeting to address residents' concerns. 2. The organisation will convoke a conference to discuss the latest developments in the field. 3. The president convoked the board members to discuss the budget proposal.
Synonyms	assemble, gather, convene



Antonyms	disperse, scatter, dismiss
Etymology	Convoke comes from the Latin word "convocare," meaning "to call together."
Convolved (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɒn.və.luː.tɪd/
Meaning	Complicated, intricate, or twisted in form or structure; difficult to understand due to being overly complex, elaborate, or convoluted in nature.
Examples	1. The convoluted plot of the novel left readers puzzled. 2. The convoluted instructions for assembling the furniture caused frustration. 3. The legal document's convoluted language made it challenging to interpret.
Synonyms	complex, intricate, elaborate
Antonyms	straightforward, simple, uncomplicated
Etymology	Convoluted comes from the Latin word "convolutus," meaning "rolled together."
Cope (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kəʊp/
Meaning	To deal effectively with challenges, difficulties, or adversity; to manage or handle a difficult situation or emotional stress in a skillful or effective manner.
Examples	1. She learned to cope with stress through mindfulness and relaxation techniques. 2. The team had to cope with unexpected changes in the project's timeline. 3. Despite the setbacks, he was able to cope with the demands of his new job.
Synonyms	manage, handle, deal with
Antonyms	struggle, falter, succumb
Etymology	Cope has uncertain origins, possibly derived from the Old English word "cōpian," meaning "to strive."
Copious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkəʊ.pi.əs/
Meaning	Abundant in quantity, ample, or large in amount; plentiful or overflowing; having a large quantity or supply of something.
Examples	1. The garden was filled with copious blooms of various colours. 2. She took copious notes during the lecture to capture all the important details. 3. The cookbook provided copious recipes for a variety of dishes.
Synonyms	abundant, plentiful, profuse
Antonyms	scarce, limited, insufficient



Etymology	Copious comes from the Latin word "copia," meaning "abundance."
Cord (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɔːrd/
Meaning	A thin, flexible, and strong strand of material, such as rope or string; a length of material used for tying, securing, or supporting things; a unit of wood cut for fuel, often used in fireplaces.
Examples	1. The ship's crew used a sturdy cord to secure the cargo. 2. She tied the parcel with a piece of colourful cord. 3. The fireplace crackled as the logs and cords of wood burned.
Synonyms	rope, twine, string
Antonyms	cable, chain, thick
Etymology	Cord comes from the Latin word "chorda," meaning "string" or "chord."
Cordial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːr.di.əl/
Meaning	Warm, friendly, and sincere in manner or behaviour; genuinely affectionate and welcoming; characterised by a genuine desire to connect and communicate in a friendly manner.
Examples	1. The host extended a cordial welcome to the guests as they arrived. 2. Their cordial relationship was evident in their supportive interactions. 3. The colleagues exchanged cordial greetings before the meeting.
Synonyms	friendly, amiable, affable
Antonyms	distant, unfriendly, cold
Etymology	Cordial comes from the Latin word "cordialis," meaning "of or for the heart."
Cordon (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːr.dən/
Meaning	(Noun) A line of people, vehicles, or objects that encircles an area to prevent access or provide security; (Verb) to encircle or surround with a line of people, vehicles, or objects for protection or control.
Examples	1. The police established a cordon to keep bystanders away from the crime scene. 2. The security team cordoned off the area to ensure the safety of the dignitaries. 3. A cordon of volunteers directed traffic during the event.
Synonyms	(Noun) barrier, perimeter, blockade; (Verb) encircle, surround, isolate
Antonyms	(Noun) opening, access, entrance; (Verb) open, free, allow
Etymology	Cordon comes from the French word "cordon," meaning "ribbon" or "cord."



Cornucopia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɔːr.njuːˈkou.pi.ə/
Meaning	A symbol of abundance and prosperity, often depicted as a horn or container overflowing with a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains, and other desirable items; an ample or overflowing supply of something.
Examples	1. The Thanksgiving table was adorned with a decorative cornucopia filled with fruits and vegetables. 2. The farmer's market was a cornucopia of fresh produce and artisanal goods. 3. The bookshop offered a cornucopia of literary genres for every taste.
Synonyms	abundance, plenty, profusion
Antonyms	scarcity, shortage, deficiency
Etymology	Cornucopia comes from the Latin words "cornu," meaning "horn," and "copia," meaning "abundance."
Corporeal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kɔːrˈpɔːri.əl/
Meaning	Relating to the physical body; having a tangible, material, or physical existence; of or relating to the material world as opposed to the spiritual or supernatural realm.
Examples	1. The artist's sculptures often explore the relationship between the spiritual and the corporeal. 2. Yoga aims to unite the mental, spiritual, and corporeal aspects of well-being. 3. The doctor's diagnosis focused on both the emotional and corporeal aspects of the patient's condition.
Synonyms	physical, bodily, material
Antonyms	spiritual, immaterial, intangible
Etymology	Corporeal comes from the Latin word "corporalis," meaning "of the body."
Corpulent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːr.pjə.lənt/
Meaning	Having a large, bulky, or overweight body; characterised by excessive fatness or obesity; having a stout or heavy physical build.
Examples	1. The king was depicted as a corpulent figure in mediaeval painting. 2. His corpulent appearance was a result of years of overeating and sedentary lifestyle. 3. The comedian's humour often centred around his own corpulent physique.
Synonyms	obese, overweight, plump



Antonyms	lean, slender, slim
Etymology	Corpulent comes from the Latin word "corpulentus," meaning "stout" or "fat."
Correlate (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkɔːr.ə.leɪt/
Meaning	(Noun) A related or corresponding item, concept, or variable that is connected in some way to another; (Verb) to establish a mutual relationship or connection between two or more things; to show a mutual relationship or connection.
Examples	1. The study found a strong correlation between exercise and improved mental health. 2. High stress levels often have a negative correlation with overall well-being. 3. The data was used to correlate temperature changes with energy consumption patterns.
Synonyms	(Noun) counterpart, parallel, equivalent; (Verb) connect, associate, relate
Antonyms	(Noun) unrelated, dissimilar, discrepancy; (Verb) disconnect, dissociate
Etymology	Correlate comes from the Latin word "correlatus," meaning "brought together."
Corroboration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˌrɒːbəˈreɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The act of confirming, supporting, or providing evidence for the truth, accuracy, or validity of a statement, claim, or belief; the act of giving additional strength, credibility, or authenticity to something.
Examples	1. The witness's testimony served as corroboration of the defendant's alibi. 2. The scientist sought corroboration from multiple experiments before publishing the findings. 3. The documents provided crucial corroboration for the historical account.
Synonyms	confirmation, verification, validation
Antonyms	contradiction, refutation, denial
Etymology	Corroboration comes from the Latin word "corroboratio," meaning "strengthening."
Couch Potato (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kaʊtʃ ˈpəʊ.tə.təʊ/
Meaning	Informal term referring to a person who spends a significant amount of time sitting or lying on a couch while watching television, playing video games, or engaging in sedentary activities.



Examples	1. After work, he tends to become a couch potato and binge-watch his favourite shows. 2. The couch potato lifestyle can contribute to health issues related to inactivity. 3. She decided to break her couch potato habits by incorporating daily walks.
Synonyms	inactive person, sedentary individual
Antonyms	active person, fitness enthusiast
Etymology	The term "couch potato" is a humorous idiom that combines "couch," referring to a piece of furniture, and "potato," symbolising a lack of activity.
Countenance (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkaʊn.tə.nəns/
Meaning	(Noun) A person's facial expression or appearance, especially as an indication of their mood, emotions, or feelings; (Verb) to tolerate, approve, or support a particular action, behaviour, or idea.
Examples	1. His countenance showed a mix of surprise and curiosity. 2. The professor's countenance indicated scepticism toward the new theory. 3. The company cannot countenance any form of discrimination.
Synonyms	(Noun) expression, look, visage; (Verb) support, tolerate, sanction
Antonyms	(Noun) poker face, blank expression; (Verb) disapprove, reject
Etymology	Countenance comes from the Old French word "cuntenance," meaning "behaviour" or "expression."
Counterfeit (Noun, Adjective, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkaʊn.tə.fert/
Meaning	(Noun) An imitation or replica of something, often produced with the intention to deceive or defraud by passing it off as genuine; (Adjective) fake, forged, or not genuine; (Verb) to produce or imitate something with the intention to deceive.
Examples	1. The expert could easily identify the counterfeit currency. 2. The artist was known for creating stunning counterfeit paintings of famous artworks. 3. The scammer attempted to counterfeit luxury watches and sell them online.
Synonyms	(Noun) forgery, imitation, replica; (Adjective) fake, fraudulent, spurious; (Verb) forge, fake, imitate
Antonyms	(Noun) genuine, authentic; (Adjective) real, authentic; (Verb) create, produce, generate
Etymology	Counterfeit comes from the Old French words "contrefeit" and "contre," meaning "against" or "opposite."
Countervail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌkaʊn.tərˈveɪl/



Meaning	To offset, balance, or counterbalance the effect, influence, or impact of something; to counteract or neutralise the negative or opposing force of another thing.
Examples	1. The benefits of the new policy helped countervail the initial resistance from employees. 2. The positive feedback helped countervail the negative reviews and improve the product's reputation. 3. The organisation implemented measures to countervail the economic challenges posed by the pandemic.
Synonyms	offset, balance, counteract
Antonyms	amplify, reinforce, strengthen
Etymology	Countervail comes from the Old French word "contrevaloir," meaning "to be equal in value to."
Covert (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkoʊ.vɜːrt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Secret, concealed, or not openly displayed; not easily visible or readily apparent; (Noun) a thicket or dense growth of trees or bushes.
Examples	1. The agents conducted a covert operation to gather intelligence. 2. She gave him a covert glance across the room. 3. The travellers sought refuge in the covert of the forest during the rainstorm.
Synonyms	(Adjective) hidden, undercover, clandestine; (Noun) shelter, refuge, hiding place
Antonyms	(Adjective) overt, visible, open; (Noun) exposure, openness
Etymology	Covert comes from the Old French word "covert," meaning "hidden" or "protected."
Covetous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkʌv.i.təs/
Meaning	Having an excessive desire for wealth, possessions, or something that belongs to someone else; characterised by greed, envy, or a strong longing for what others have.
Examples	1. His covetous nature led him to constantly compare himself to others. 2. The covetous employee always sought promotions and higher salaries. 3. Her covetous eyes lingered on the expensive jewellery in the shop window.
Synonyms	greedy, envious, desirous
Antonyms	content, satisfied, indifferent
Etymology	Covetous comes from the Middle English word "coveitouse," derived from the Old English word "cofet," meaning "desire."
Cower (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/ˈkaʊ.ər/
Meaning	To crouch or shrink back in fear, apprehension, or submission; to huddle or hunch down in a submissive or frightened manner due to a sense of danger or intimidation.
Examples	1. The small dog would cower in response to loud noises. 2. He cowered before the imposing figure of his boss. 3. The villagers cowered as the storm approached.
Synonyms	cringe, shrink, quail
Antonyms	stand tall, confront, face
Etymology	Cower has uncertain origins, possibly related to the Middle Low German word "kuren," meaning "to lie in wait."
Crass (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kræs/
Meaning	Lacking sensitivity, refinement, or subtlety; coarse, vulgar, or insensitive in speech, behaviour, or actions; demonstrating a lack of understanding or tact.
Examples	1. His crass remarks offended everyone in the room. 2. The author's crass depiction of sensitive topics sparked controversy. 3. She was known for her crass behaviour, often disregarding social norms.
Synonyms	crude, vulgar, tactless
Antonyms	refined, sophisticated, tactful
Etymology	Crass comes from the Latin word "crassus," meaning "thick" or "solid."
Crave (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kreɪv/
Meaning	To have a strong desire or longing for something; to want intensely or eagerly; to yearn or wish for something eagerly.
Examples	1. She craved chocolate whenever she felt stressed. 2. He craved adventure and exploration in his life. 3. The actor craved recognition and fame for his talents.
Synonyms	desire, long for, hunger for
Antonyms	abhor, loathe, despise
Etymology	Crave comes from the Old English word "crafian," meaning "ask earnestly."
Craven (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkreɪ.vən/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely cowardly, timid, or lacking courage in the face of danger or adversity; (Noun) a person who is characterised by cowardice or extreme fear.



Examples	1. His craven behaviour during the crisis surprised everyone. 2. The craven soldiers fled from the battlefield. 3. The novel's protagonist transformed from a craven to a hero through his journey.
Synonyms	(Adjective) cowardly, timid, fearful; (Noun) coward, chicken, weakling
Antonyms	(Adjective) brave, courageous, bold; (Noun) hero, warrior
Etymology	Craven comes from the Old English word "cræft," meaning "power" or "skill."
Crease (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kri:s/
Meaning	(Noun) A line or ridge produced on a surface when it is folded, bent, or pressed; a wrinkle or fold in fabric or paper; (Verb) to fold, press, or bend a surface to create a line or ridge; to cause a wrinkle or fold to appear.
Examples	1. The crease on his shirt indicated that it hadn't been properly ironed. 2. She carefully smoothed out the crease in the paper before writing on it. 3. The ball bounced off the pitcher's hand and creased his forehead.
Synonyms	(Noun) wrinkle, fold, line; (Verb) fold, wrinkle, crumple
Antonyms	(Noun) smoothness, flatness; (Verb) straighten, smooth
Etymology	Crease comes from the Old English word "cræs," meaning "furrow" or "fold."
Credulity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kri'dju:lə.ti/
Meaning	A tendency to believe things too readily or easily, especially without sufficient evidence or critical examination; gullibility or readiness to accept claims or stories without scepticism.
Examples	1. The scam artist took advantage of the elderly woman's credulity to swindle her out of her savings. 2. His credulity led him to fall for online hoaxes and misinformation. 3. Critical thinking skills help guard against undue credulity in the face of conspiracy theories.
Synonyms	gullibility, naivety, trustfulness
Antonyms	scepticism, incredulity, discernment
Etymology	Credulity comes from the Latin word "credulus," meaning "believing" or "trusting."
Credulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'kredʒ.ə.ləs/



Meaning	Tending to believe or trust too readily or easily, often without questioning or seeking evidence; gullible or prone to accepting claims or stories without scepticism.
Examples	1. Her credulous nature made her susceptible to falling for scams. 2. The credulous audience was captivated by the illusionist's tricks. 3. The boy's credulous excitement was evident as he listened to the tall tale.
Synonyms	gullible, naive, trusting
Antonyms	sceptical, cynical, discerning
Etymology	Credulous comes from the Latin word "credulus," meaning "believing" or "trusting."
Criterion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kraɪˈtɪər.i.ən/
Meaning	A standard, rule, principle, or measure used for judging, evaluating, or determining the quality, value, or significance of something; a benchmark or guideline by which decisions or assessments are made.
Examples	1. The criterion for selecting candidates included relevant experience and skills. 2. Accuracy is an essential criterion in scientific research. 3. The criterion for admission to the program is academic excellence.
Synonyms	standard, measure, guideline
Antonyms	exception, nonstandard
Etymology	Criterion comes from the Greek word "kriterion," meaning "a means of judging."
Crossroad (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkrɒs.rəʊd/
Meaning	A point where two or more roads intersect, typically forming a "T" or "X" shape; a metaphorical point in life or decision-making where different options, paths, or choices converge, requiring a decision.
Examples	1. The traveller found himself at a crossroad with multiple directions to choose from. 2. The company's new strategy was a crossroad in its development. 3. Graduating high school was a significant crossroad for her future plans.
Synonyms	intersection, junction, turning point
Antonyms	straightforward path, single route
Etymology	Crossroad is a compound word combining "cross" and "road."
Crumble (Verb, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkrʌm.bl/



Meaning	(Verb) To break into small fragments or pieces, often as a result of decay, pressure, or force; to fall apart or disintegrate; (Noun) small pieces or fragments that have broken off from something larger.
Examples	1. The old building began to crumble due to years of neglect. 2. The cookie was so soft that it would easily crumble in your hand. 3. A crumble of soil and leaves rested on the windowsill.
Synonyms	(Verb) break apart, disintegrate, collapse; (Noun) fragment, particle, piece
Antonyms	(Verb) strengthen, solidify; (Noun) whole, entirety
Etymology	Crumble comes from the Old English word "crymel," meaning "to break into crumbs."
Crush (Verb, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/krʌʃ/
Meaning	(Verb) To press or squeeze something with force, often causing it to break, deform, or become flat; to reduce something to smaller particles or fragments by applying pressure; (Noun) a strong and often intense feeling of romantic attraction, infatuation, or admiration for someone.
Examples	1. She accidentally crushed the delicate flower in her hand. 2. The machine crushed the rocks into fine sand. 3. He had a crush on his classmate since the beginning of the semester.
Synonyms	(Verb) squash, flatten, pulverise; (Noun) infatuation, attraction, fascination
Antonyms	(Verb) release, uncompress; (Noun) indifference, dislike
Etymology	Crush comes from the Middle English word "cruschen," meaning "to crush."
Cryptic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'krɪp.tɪk/
Meaning	Mysterious, puzzling, or enigmatic in nature; having a hidden or obscure meaning; difficult to understand or decipher due to being intentionally vague or secretive.
Examples	1. The message left by the thief was written in a cryptic code. 2. The crossword puzzle had several cryptic clues that required creative thinking to solve. 3. The author's cryptic novel left readers pondering its deeper meanings.
Synonyms	mysterious, enigmatic, puzzling
Antonyms	clear, straightforward, evident
Etymology	Cryptic comes from the Greek word "kryptos," meaning "hidden."
Cubbyhole (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'kʌbi.hoʊl/



Meaning	A small, snug, and often enclosed space or compartment, typically used for storage or as a hiding place; a small niche, alcove, or nook.
Examples	1. The child's toys were neatly organised in various cubbyholes on the shelf. 2. The old bookstore had a hidden cubbyhole filled with rare manuscripts. 3. She found her lost earrings in a cubbyhole behind the dresser.
Synonyms	compartment, niche, alcove
Antonyms	open space, expanse, openness
Etymology	Cubbyhole is a combination of "cubby," meaning "a small room or compartment," and "hole."
Culminate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkʌl.mɪ.neɪt/
Meaning	To reach the highest point, apex, or climax of a process, development, or series; to culminate in a final result or conclusion; to come to completion or fruition.
Examples	1. Years of hard work culminated in her graduation ceremony. 2. The performance culminated in a breathtaking finale that left the audience in awe. 3. The negotiations culminated in a historic peace agreement.
Synonyms	reach a climax, peak, culminate in
Antonyms	begin, initiate, start
Etymology	Culminate comes from the Latin word "culminare," meaning "to crown."
Culpable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkʌl.pə.bl/
Meaning	Deserving blame, responsibility, or censure for a wrongful act, offence, or wrongdoing; at fault or guilty of having committed a punishable action or offence.
Examples	1. The investigator found evidence that proved the employee was culpable in the data breach. 2. The jury declared the defendant culpable for the financial fraud scheme. 3. The company's management acknowledged being culpable for the workplace safety violations.
Synonyms	guilty, blameworthy, responsible
Antonyms	innocent, blameless, uninvolved
Etymology	Culpable comes from the Latin word "culpabilis," meaning "worthy of blame."
Culprit (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkʌl.prɪt/



Meaning	A person or thing responsible for committing a crime, offence, wrongdoing, or problem; the individual or entity at fault or guilty of a particular action.
Examples	1. The police were determined to catch the culprit behind the series of burglaries. 2. The faulty wiring was identified as the culprit behind the electrical fire. 3. The investigator focused on finding the culprit responsible for the security breach.
Synonyms	perpetrator, wrongdoer, offender
Antonyms	innocent, victim, bystander
Etymology	Culprit comes from the Anglo-French word "cul-, coupable," meaning "guilty," combined with "prest," meaning "ready."
Cumbersome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkʌm.bər.səm/
Meaning	Heavy, difficult to manage, or awkward to handle due to size, weight, or complexity; burdensome or unwieldy in a way that hinders movement, progress, or ease of use.
Examples	1. The cumbersome package was challenging to carry up the stairs. 2. The cumbersome regulations slowed down the approval process. 3. The company decided to replace the cumbersome manual filing system with a digital solution.
Synonyms	unwieldy, awkward, heavy
Antonyms	manageable, lightweight, easy
Etymology	Cumbersome comes from the Middle English word "cumbrous," meaning "burdensome."
Cumulative (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkjuː.mjə.lə.tɪv/
Meaning	Increasing or growing by successive addition or accumulation; resulting from the accumulation of various elements, parts, or quantities over time.
Examples	1. The cumulative effect of the medication became noticeable after a few weeks. 2. The cumulative impact of the small decisions led to significant changes in the company's culture. 3. The cumulative score represented the total points earned throughout the competition.
Synonyms	accumulative, increasing, additive
Antonyms	non-accumulative, decreasing
Etymology	Cumulative comes from the Latin word "cumulatus," meaning "heaped."
Cupidity (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/kjuːˈpɪd.ə.ti/
Meaning	Excessive greed, especially for wealth, possessions, or material gain; an intense and selfish desire for riches or wealth.
Examples	1. The company's downfall was attributed to the cupidity of its executives. 2. The novel portrayed a cautionary tale of the destructive effects of cupidity. 3. His actions were motivated solely by cupidity, without considering the consequences.
Synonyms	greed, avarice, rapacity
Antonyms	contentment, generosity, selflessness
Etymology	Cupidity comes from the Latin word "cupiditas," meaning "desire" or "longing."
Cur (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɜːr/
Meaning	(Noun) A contemptible or inferior dog; a mongrel or mixed-breed dog; a derogatory term used to insult or criticise someone's behaviour, character, or attitude.
Examples	1. The stray cur wandered through the neighbourhood in search of food. 2. He referred to his lazy coworker as a cur behind his back. 3. The antagonist in the story was portrayed as a conniving and treacherous cur.
Synonyms	mongrel, mutt, scoundrel
Antonyms	purebred, thoroughbred
Etymology	The origin of "cur" is uncertain, possibly from Old Norse "kurra," meaning "to growl."
Curmudgeon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kɜːrˈmʌdʒ.ən/
Meaning	A bad-tempered, irritable, or cantankerous person, especially one who is old and eccentric; someone who is often ill-tempered and complains about minor inconveniences.
Examples	1. The old man was known in the neighbourhood as a curmudgeon who yelled at kids for playing near his yard. 2. Despite his reputation as a curmudgeon, he had a soft spot for his grandchildren. 3. The character's transformation from a curmudgeon to a more compassionate individual was a central theme in the story.
Synonyms	grouch, crank, sourpuss
Antonyms	optimist, cheerful person, easygoing individual
Etymology	Curmudgeon is believed to come from the Middle English word "curmudgen," possibly from "cur," meaning "dog," and "mudge," meaning "muddy."



Curriculum (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kəˈrɪk.jə.ləm/
Meaning	The subjects, courses, and educational content taught in a school, college, or educational institution, collectively forming a structured plan for learning and development; the entire set of lessons, experiences, and activities that make up an educational program.
Examples	1. The school's curriculum included a diverse range of subjects, from mathematics to fine arts. 2. The new curriculum emphasised hands-on learning and real-world applications. 3. The university updated its curriculum to reflect recent advancements in the field of technology.
Synonyms	syllabus, program of study, educational plan
Antonyms	informal education, unstructured learning
Etymology	Curriculum comes from the Latin word "currere," meaning "to run."
Cursory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'kɜːr.sər.i/
Meaning	Hasty, superficial, or done quickly with little attention to detail; performed without thorough examination or analysis; lacking depth or careful consideration.
Examples	1. He gave the document only a cursory glance before signing it. 2. Her cursory review of the report led to her missing several critical errors. 3. The speaker provided only a cursory overview of the topic during the presentation.
Synonyms	brief, quick, superficial
Antonyms	thorough, meticulous, detailed
Etymology	Cursory comes from the Latin word "cursus," meaning "running" or "course."
Curtail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kɜːrˈteɪl/
Meaning	To reduce, limit, or shorten the duration, extent, or quantity of something; to cut back, restrict, or curtail the scope or activity of something.
Examples	1. The budget cuts forced the company to curtail its marketing efforts. 2. Due to time constraints, they had to curtail the final segment of the presentation. 3. The city had to curtail water usage during the drought.
Synonyms	reduce, limit, shorten
Antonyms	expand, extend, increase



Etymology	Curtail comes from the Middle English word "curtailen," meaning "to cut short."
Cynic (Noun, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɪn.ɪk/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who believes that people are motivated primarily by self-interest and that genuine acts of kindness or altruism are rare; someone who is distrustful of human sincerity and often expresses scepticism about moral values; (Adjective) characteristic of or related to a cynical attitude or belief.
Examples	1. The cynic believed that all acts of charity were motivated by ulterior motives. 2. Her cynical outlook on life led her to doubt the intentions of others. 3. The cynical character in the story always expected the worst from people.
Synonyms	(Noun) sceptic, doubter, pessimist; (Adjective) sceptical, distrustful, pessimistic
Antonyms	(Noun) optimist, idealist; (Adjective) optimistic, idealistic
Etymology	Cynic is derived from the Ancient Greek word "kynikos," referring to the philosophical school of Cynicism, which advocated living a life of virtue and simplicity.
Cynosure (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsaɪ.nə.ʃʊr/
Meaning	(Noun) A person or thing that is the centre of attention, admiration, or interest; a focal point or object of fascination that draws people's gaze or admiration.
Examples	1. The actress became a cynosure of the red carpet event, capturing everyone's attention. 2. The historic landmark served as the cynosure of the city, attracting tourists from around the world. 3. The charismatic speaker was the cynosure of the conference, captivating the audience with every word.
Synonyms	centre of attention, focal point, attraction
Antonyms	unnoticed, inconspicuous, ordinary
Etymology	Cynosure comes from the Greek word "kynósoura," originally referring to the constellation Ursa Minor, which contains the North Star and serves as a guiding point.



Practice Questions for alphabet "C"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Capitulate"?
 - a) To celebrate
 - b) To surrender or give in
 - c) To captivate
 - d) To calculate
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Cacophony"?
 - a) Symphony
 - b) Harmony
 - c) Discord
 - d) Melody
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Candid"?
 - a) Secretive
 - b) Honest
 - c) Confident
 - d) Polite
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Cognizant" imply? "She was fully cognizant of the challenges that lay ahead."
 - a) Ignorant
 - b) Unaware
 - c) Knowledgeable
 - d) Indifferent
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The diligent student consistently scored high marks in all subjects."
 - a) Forgetful
 - b) Lazy
 - c) Hardworking
 - d) Disorganized
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Conundrum" in a sentence to describe a confusing problem.
 - a) The professor presented the class with a challenging conundrum that required creative thinking to solve.
 - b) The answer to the conundrum became clear once the data was analysed.
 - c) He couldn't figure out the conundrum of the jigsaw puzzle.
 - d) The simple maths question posed no conundrum for the student.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Conciliate"?
 - a) Annoy
 - b) Pardon



- c) Alienate
 - d) Perceive
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The artist's eclectic style incorporates elements from various art movements.
- a) Predictable
 - b) Restrictive
 - c) Varied
 - d) Abstract
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Fear" is to "Phobia," then "Sound" is to what?
- a) Noise
 - b) Silence
 - c) Melody
 - d) Silence
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Composure."
- a) Nervousness
 - b) Calmness and self-control
 - c) Overconfidence
 - d) Curiosity
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His rationale for the decision was very convincing."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "rationale" should be replaced with "rationality."
 - c) "convincing" should be replaced with "convince."
 - d) "His" should be replaced with "He's."
12. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Candid"?
- a) Candidly
 - b) Candidness
 - c) Candidity
 - d) Candidly
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Cross that bridge when you come to it" mean?
- a) Avoid facing challenges
 - b) Deal with problems as they arise
 - c) Build bridges for future use
 - d) Never cross bridges
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Elation" is related to "Happiness," then "Dismay" is related to what?
- a) Anger
 - b) Surprise
 - c) Sadness



- d) Excitement
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Churlish" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- Positive; it suggests politeness.
 - Negative; it implies rudeness and ill-mannered behaviour.
 - Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - Positive; it signifies humour and wit.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Carnivorous"?
- Greek
 - Latin
 - French
 - Spanish
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Credible"?
- Reliable
 - Trustworthy
 - Incredible
 - Believable
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Cordial" behaviour helped diffuse a tense situation.
- No passage
 - His cordial greeting and warm smile immediately eased the tension in the room during the heated debate.
 - Despite the argument, she remained churlish, exacerbating the hostility.
 - The cacophony of voices in the meeting made it difficult to concentrate.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Clairvoyant"?
- Visionary
 - Confused
 - Courageous
 - Claustrophobic
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Concise" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.
- The speaker delivered a concisely structured presentation, covering all key points efficiently.
 - Her essay was conciseness, making it difficult to understand her arguments.
 - He appreciated the conciseness of the report, which saved him time.
 - The article was written in a confusing manner, providing clarity to the readers.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Capitulate"?



- b) To surrender or give in
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Cacophony"?
- c) Discord
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Candid"?
- a) Secretive
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Cognizant" imply? "She was fully cognizant of the challenges that lay ahead."
- c) Knowledgeable
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The diligent student consistently scored high marks in all subjects."
- c) Hardworking
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Conundrum" in a sentence to describe a confusing problem.
- a) The professor presented the class with a challenging conundrum that required creative thinking to solve.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Conciliate"?
- b) Pardon
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The artist's eclectic style incorporates elements from various art movements.
- c) Varied
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Fear" is to "Phobia," then "Sound" is to what?
- a) Noise
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In the context of a job interview, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Composure."
- b) Calmness and self-control
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His rationale for the decision was very convincing."
- c) "convincing" should be replaced with "convince."
12. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Candid"?
- b) Candidness
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Cross that bridge when you come to it" mean?
- b) Deal with problems as they arise
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Elation" is related to "Happiness," then "Dismay" is related to what?
- c) Sadness
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Churlish" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- b) Negative; it implies rudeness and ill-mannered behaviour.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Carnivorous"?
- b) Latin
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Credible"?
- c) Incredible
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Cordial" behaviour helped diffuse a tense situation.



- b) His cordial greeting and warm smile immediately eased the tension in the room during the heated debate.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Clairvoyant"?
- a) Visionary
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Concise" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.
- a) The speaker delivered a concisely structured presentation, covering all key points efficiently.

CAREERS360



D

Dapper (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdæp.ər/
Meaning	Neat, stylish, and impeccably dressed in appearance; characterised by smartness, elegance, and attention to grooming; showing an appealing and well-put-together look.
Examples	1. He always appeared in public looking remarkably dapper and well-dressed. 2. The dapper gentleman sported a tailored suit and a classic fedora. 3. Her dapper attire garnered compliments from everyone at the event.
Synonyms	stylish, smart, elegant
Antonyms	unkempt, sloppy, dishevelled
Etymology	Dapper comes from the Middle English word "dap," meaning "to ornament or dress up."
Dart (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɑːrt/
Meaning	(Noun) A small, pointed missile or object designed for throwing, often used in sports and games; (Verb) to move suddenly and quickly in a particular direction, resembling the flight of a dart; to shoot or throw something with a swift and sudden motion.
Examples	1. He aimed the dart at the dartboard, hoping to hit the bullseye. 2. The startled rabbit darted into the bushes to escape from danger. 3. She darted a glance at him from across the room.
Synonyms	(Noun) missile, projectile; (Verb) dash, rush, zip
Antonyms	(Noun) target, bullseye; (Verb) stroll, saunter
Etymology	Dart comes from the Old English word "darte," meaning "spear" or "dart."
Daunt (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɔːnt/
Meaning	To intimidate, discourage, or cause someone to feel disheartened, fearful, or less confident; to make someone feel overwhelmed by fear or apprehension.
Examples	1. Despite the challenges, she refused to let anything daunt her determination to succeed. 2. The daunting task ahead daunted him, but he approached it with a positive attitude.



	3. The fierce competition did not daunt their commitment to achieving their goals.
Synonyms	intimidate, discourage, dishearten
Antonyms	encourage, embolden, inspire
Etymology	Daunt comes from the Middle English word "daunten," meaning "to vanquish."
Dawdler (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɔːd.lər/
Meaning	A person who is slow, lazy, or wasteful of time; someone who takes longer than necessary to complete tasks, often due to a lack of urgency or diligence.
Examples	1. His reputation as a dawdler earned him the nickname "Slowpoke" among his friends. 2. The dawdler always arrived last to meetings, causing delays for everyone else. 3. The manager was frustrated by the dawdler who consistently missed deadlines.
Synonyms	loafer, procrastinator, sluggard
Antonyms	prompt, diligent, efficient
Etymology	Dawdler may have originated from the word "dawdle," meaning "to waste time."
Deadlock (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈded.lɒk/
Meaning	(Noun) A state of complete standstill or impasse in which opposing parties cannot make progress or reach an agreement; a situation in which no further action is possible due to a lack of consensus or movement; (Verb) to cause a situation to reach a deadlock.
Examples	1. The negotiation reached a deadlock as neither party was willing to compromise. 2. The ongoing dispute resulted in a deadlock that hindered the project's completion. 3. Despite their efforts, the talks remained in a deadlock over the contentious issue.
Synonyms	(Noun) impasse, standstill, gridlock; (Verb) stalemate
Antonyms	(Noun) agreement, resolution, breakthrough; (Verb) resolve, agree
Etymology	Deadlock is formed from the words "dead" and "lock," suggesting a situation where progress is completely halted.
Dearth (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɜːrθ/



Meaning	A scarcity, shortage, or lack of something, especially an essential resource, commodity, or item; an insufficient supply of goods or resources to meet the demand or need.
Examples	1. The drought led to a dearth of freshwater in the region. 2. There was a dearth of qualified candidates for the job position. 3. The sudden increase in demand resulted in a dearth of available products.
Synonyms	scarcity, shortage, insufficiency
Antonyms	abundance, surplus, plenty
Etymology	Dearth comes from the Middle English word "derthe," meaning "scarcity."
Debacle (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdeb.ə.kəl/
Meaning	A sudden and complete failure, disaster, or collapse, often resulting from a series of unfortunate events; a fiasco, catastrophe, or chaotic situation that leads to failure or ruin.
Examples	1. The project turned into a debacle when key team members resigned unexpectedly. 2. The company's attempt to launch a new product ended in a debacle due to manufacturing defects. 3. The event was a debacle, with technical glitches ruining the experience for attendees.
Synonyms	fiasco, disaster, catastrophe
Antonyms	success, triumph, accomplishment
Etymology	Debacle comes from the French word "débâcle," meaning "a breaking up of ice."
Debris (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdeb.riː/
Meaning	The remains, fragments, or scattered pieces of something that has been broken, destroyed, or demolished; the rubble, wreckage, or discarded material left after a catastrophe, explosion, or demolition.
Examples	1. After the tornado passed through, the streets were littered with debris from damaged buildings. 2. The construction site was cleared of debris before starting the new project. 3. The investigators analysed the debris to determine the cause of the plane crash.
Synonyms	wreckage, remains, fragments
Antonyms	intact, whole, undamaged
Etymology	Debris comes from the French word "débris," meaning "broken or scattered material."
Decade (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈdek.eɪd/
Meaning	A period of ten years; a unit of time that encompasses a specific span of ten consecutive years.
Examples	1. The 1990s were marked by significant cultural shifts and technological advancements that defined the decade. 2. The company celebrated its 50th anniversary, reflecting on the achievements of the past five decades. 3. The project aimed to analyse the economic trends of the past decade.
Synonyms	ten years, decennium
Antonyms	individual year, single year
Etymology	Decade comes from the Middle English word "decade," meaning "set of ten."
Decapitate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈkæp.ɪ.teɪt/
Meaning	To remove or cut off the head of a person or animal; to execute or kill by cutting off the head; to behead.
Examples	1. The guillotine was historically used to decapitate prisoners as a method of execution. 2. The statue in the town square depicted a legendary figure about to decapitate a fearsome dragon. 3. The king ordered his enemies to be decapitated as a warning to others.
Synonyms	behead, execute, kill
Antonyms	spare, pardon, release
Etymology	Decapitate comes from the Latin word "decapitare," from "de-" (off) and "caput" (head).
Declaim (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈkleɪm/
Meaning	To deliver a speech, statement, or address in a forceful and eloquent manner; to speak with strong emotion, often in a dramatic or theatrical way.
Examples	1. The actor declaimed a powerful monologue that resonated with the audience. 2. The politician declaimed his vision for a brighter future during the campaign rally. 3. The professor declaimed passages from famous literary works to engage his students.
Synonyms	deliver, recite, speak
Antonyms	mumble, mutter, whisper
Etymology	Declaim comes from the Latin word "declamare," meaning "to cry out."
Declivity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈklɪv.ə.ti/



Meaning	A downward slope, incline, or descent in terrain, land, or surface; a gradual decline or decrease in something, such as value, quality, or quantity.
Examples	1. The hikers carefully navigated the steep declivity of the mountain trail. 2. The road's declivity made it challenging for vehicles to ascend during heavy snowfall. 3. The company experienced a declivity in profits due to increased competition.
Synonyms	slope, descent, decline
Antonyms	incline, ascent, increase
Etymology	Declivity comes from the Latin word "declivitas," derived from "de-" (down) and "clivus" (slope).
Decorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdek.ər.əs/
Meaning	Characterised by good taste, propriety, and appropriate behaviour in manners, conduct, or appearance; showing respect for social conventions, norms, and etiquette.
Examples	1. The guests were expected to adhere to a decorous dress code for the formal event. 2. Her decorous speech at the conference earned her the respect of the audience. 3. The teacher maintained a decorous classroom environment to promote a positive learning atmosphere.
Synonyms	proper, dignified, respectful
Antonyms	improper, indecorous, inappropriate
Etymology	Decorous comes from the Latin word "decorus," meaning "fitting" or "proper."
Decorum (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈkɔːrəm/
Meaning	Conformity to accepted standards of behaviour, manners, and etiquette; propriety in conduct, speech, and actions; appropriate behaviour in social settings that reflects respect and good taste.
Examples	1. The formal dinner demanded a high level of decorum and adherence to proper etiquette. 2. The actor's speech was marked by its eloquence and decorum during the award ceremony. 3. The school emphasised the importance of decorum in interactions between students and faculty.
Synonyms	propriety, etiquette, manners
Antonyms	impropriety, rudeness, indecorum
Etymology	Decorum comes from the Latin word "decorum," meaning "propriety" or "suitability."
Decree (Noun, Verb)	



Pronunciation	/dɪˈkriː/
Meaning	(Noun) An official and authoritative order, decision, or judgement issued by a person or entity with authority, often in a legal or official context; (Verb) to issue or proclaim an authoritative order, law, or judgement.
Examples	1. The king issued a royal decree to address the taxation issue in the kingdom. 2. The court's decree granted custody of the children to the mother. 3. The government decreed a new policy to address environmental concerns.
Synonyms	(Noun) order, edict, ruling; (Verb) order, mandate, command
Antonyms	(Noun) suggestion, proposal; (Verb) request, ask
Decrepit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdekɹəptɪ/
Meaning	Weakened, worn out, or impaired due to age, use, or neglect; in a state of disrepair, dilapidation, or decline; lacking vitality, energy, or strength due to advanced age or deterioration.
Examples	1. The decrepit building was on the verge of collapse after years of neglect. 2. The decrepit old car struggled to start in the cold weather. 3. The decrepit bridge was closed for safety reasons.
Synonyms	old, worn-out, dilapidated
Antonyms	vigorous, youthful, robust
Etymology	Decrepit comes from the Latin word "decrepitus," meaning "broken down."
Decry (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈkraɪ/
Meaning	To publicly criticise, deNounce, or express strong disapproval of something; to condemn, censure, or speak out against a person, action, or idea.
Examples	1. The activists decry the government's decision to cut funding for education. 2. The media decry the lack of transparency in the corporate practices. 3. Many people decry the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture.
Synonyms	criticise, condemn, deNounce
Antonyms	praise, endorse, support
Etymology	Decry comes from the Middle English word "decrien," meaning "to cry down."
Deem (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/diːm/
Meaning	To judge, consider, or regard in a certain way; to form an opinion or belief about someone or something based on perception, observation, or assessment.



Examples	1. The committee will deem the project successful if it meets all the established criteria. 2. She deemed it necessary to address the issue before it escalated further. 3. The court deemed the evidence insufficient to convict the defendant.
Synonyms	judge, consider, regard
Antonyms	disregard, ignore, neglect
Etymology	Deem comes from the Old English word "dēman," meaning "to judge" or "to decide."
Defenestrated (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdiːˈfɛn.ɪ.streɪtɪd/
Meaning	To throw or push someone or something out of a window; historically, the term is associated with political acts of throwing people out of windows as a form of protest or punishment.
Examples	1. The rebellious crowd defenestrated effigies of political figures to protest their policies. 2. The historical event known as the Defenestration of Prague involved the defenestration of two royal officials. 3. The story recounted the dramatic moment when the character was defenestrated from a tower.
Synonyms	throw out, eject, expel
Antonyms	pull in, admit, include
Etymology	Defenestrated comes from the Latin word "fenestra," meaning "window," with the prefix "de-" (down or away).
Defer (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈfɜːr/
Meaning	To postpone, delay, or put off an action, decision, or event to a later time; to yield to someone else's opinion, authority, or preference; to show respect or submission by yielding to another's wishes.
Examples	1. Due to unforeseen circumstances, they had to defer the launch of the new product. 2. He chose to defer to his supervisor's expertise in making the final decision. 3. The team decided to defer the discussion on the matter until the next meeting.
Synonyms	postpone, delay, reschedule
Antonyms	advance, expedite, hasten
Etymology	Defer comes from the Latin word "deferre," meaning "to carry away" or "to postpone."
Deference (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdef.ər.əns/



Meaning	Respectful submission, yielding, or compliance to the opinions, wishes, or authority of another person; a courteous and considerate regard for someone's feelings, preferences, or opinions.
Examples	1. She showed great deference to her elderly relatives by allowing them to choose the seating arrangement. 2. The employee's deference to his supervisor's instructions was appreciated by the team. 3. His decision to step back demonstrated his deference to the team's collective judgement.
Synonyms	respect, submission, courtesy
Antonyms	disrespect, defiance, disregard
Etymology	Deference comes from the Latin word "deferentia," meaning "carrying away" or "yielding."
Deferential (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdef.əˈren.jəl/
Meaning	Marked by or exhibiting a respectful and yielding attitude or behaviour towards someone else's opinions, preferences, authority, or wishes; showing deference through courteous and considerate actions.
Examples	1. The employee's deferential tone when speaking to the CEO reflected his respect for her position. 2. He displayed a differential manner when addressing his mentor's questions. 3. The team appreciated her deferential approach to leadership, which fostered collaboration.
Synonyms	respectful, courteous, subservient
Antonyms	assertive, disrespectful, insolent
Etymology	Deferential is derived from the word "deference," meaning "respectful submission."
Defiance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈfaɪ.əns/
Meaning	Open resistance, opposition, or refusal to obey authority, rules, norms, or commands; an act of rebellion, dissent, or noncompliance with established orders or expectations.
Examples	1. His defiance of the school's dress code led to his suspension. 2. The protest was a powerful display of defiance against government policies. 3. Her defiance of traditional gender roles made her a trailblazer in her community.
Synonyms	resistance, rebellion, disobedience
Antonyms	compliance, submission, obedience



Etymology	Defiance comes from the Middle English word "defyaunce," meaning "challenge."
Deflect (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈflekt/
Meaning	To cause something to change direction by hitting or bouncing off a surface; to divert, sidetrack, or cause to deviate from its original path or course; to shift the focus or attention away from a topic or issue.
Examples	1. The windshield was designed to deflect debris and prevent it from hitting the driver. 2. Her humour helped deflect tense conversations and lighten the mood. 3. The speaker attempted to deflect questions about the controversial topic.
Synonyms	divert, deviate, avert
Antonyms	direct, guide, lead
Etymology	Deflect comes from the Latin word "deflectere," from "de-" (away) and "flectere" (to bend).
Defy (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈfaɪ/
Meaning	To openly resist, challenge, or oppose authority, rules, expectations, or conventions; to refuse to comply with or accept something; to be unyielding or unresponsive to a particular influence or force.
Examples	1. The protesters vowed to defy the unjust law and continue their demonstrations. 2. Her determination to succeed defied the odds stacked against her. 3. The artist's work often sought to defy traditional artistic boundaries.
Synonyms	challenge, resist, oppose
Antonyms	comply, conform, submit
Etymology	Defy comes from the Old French word "defier," meaning "to challenge" or "to provoke."
Degrade (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈɡreɪd/
Meaning	To lower in rank, status, quality, or dignity; to reduce or diminish someone's worth, value, or standing in society; to treat with disrespect, humiliation, or contempt.
Examples	1. The discriminatory policies served to degrade certain individuals based on their ethnicity. 2. The critics argued that reality TV shows often degrade the quality of television programming.



	3. His behaviour towards his subordinates was deemed unacceptable and degrading.
Synonyms	demean, lower, humiliate
Antonyms	elevate, dignify, honour
Etymology	Degrade comes from the Latin word "degradare," from "de-" (down) and "gradus" (step).
Deign (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/deɪn/
Meaning	To consider it appropriate or worthy to do something, especially when it's beneath one's dignity, status, or usual standards; to condescend or stoop to perform an action that might be seen as beneath one's position.
Examples	1. The famous author deigned to speak to the aspiring writers during the conference. 2. She rarely deigned to engage in conversations with people she considered beneath her. 3. The manager deigned to address the concerns of the junior employees.
Synonyms	condescend, stoop, lower oneself
Antonyms	refuse, decline, abstain
Etymology	Design comes from the Middle English word "deinen," meaning "to consider worthy."
Deleterious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdel.ɪˈtɪə.ri.əs/
Meaning	Harmful, damaging, or injurious to health, well-being, or overall condition; having a detrimental or negative effect on something.
Examples	1. The deleterious effects of pollution on the environment are becoming increasingly evident. 2. The doctor warned about the deleterious impact of smoking on lung health. 3. The company's deleterious financial decisions led to its eventual bankruptcy.
Synonyms	harmful, damaging, detrimental
Antonyms	beneficial, advantageous, positive
Etymology	Deleterious comes from the Latin word "deleterius," meaning "harmful."
Delineate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈlɪn.i.ɛt/
Meaning	To describe, outline, or portray something in a clear and detailed manner; to draw or depict with precision and accuracy; to mark the boundaries, features, or characteristics of something.



Examples	1. The map delineated the different regions of the country using bold colours. 2. The artist's brushstrokes delineated the intricate details of the landscape. 3. The report delineated the steps needed to implement the new policy.
Synonyms	describe, outline, depict
Antonyms	blur, confuse, obscure
Etymology	Delineate comes from the Latin word "delineatus," meaning "to sketch" or "to draw."
Delineation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˌlɪn.iˈeɪ.jən/
Meaning	The act of describing, outlining, or depicting something in a clear and detailed manner; the representation or portrayal of something with precision and accuracy.
Examples	1. The artist's delineation of the human form captured every muscle and contour. 2. The scientific paper provided a thorough delineation of the experimental procedure. 3. The lawyer's delineation of the case highlighted key evidence and arguments.
Synonyms	description, depiction, representation
Antonyms	vagueness, obscurity, ambiguity
Etymology	Delineation comes from the Latin word "delineatio," meaning "a sketching" or "a depiction."
Deluge (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdel.juːdʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) A severe flood, usually caused by heavy rainfall or the overflowing of water bodies; a large and overwhelming amount of something. (Verb) To inundate, overwhelm, or flood with a large amount of something.
Examples	1. The sudden deluge of rain led to widespread flooding in the city. 2. The restaurant received a deluge of reservations after the positive review. 3. The news articles deluged readers with information about the breaking story.
Synonyms	(Noun) flood, inundation, torrent; (Verb) inundate, swamp, engulf
Antonyms	(Noun) drought, scarcity; (Verb) dry up, drain
Delve (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/delv/



Meaning	To investigate, research, or examine deeply and thoroughly; to explore or delve into a subject or topic in a detailed manner; to dig or excavate, especially metaphorically in the context of uncovering information or understanding.
Examples	1. The journalist decided to delve into the history of the mysterious artefact. 2. The detective's job was to delve into the past to uncover hidden truths. 3. The documentary delved into the lives of endangered species.
Synonyms	investigate, explore, examine
Antonyms	skim, glance, overlook
Etymology	"Delve" comes from the Old English word "delfan," meaning "to dig."
Demagogue (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdem.ə.gɒɡ/
Meaning	A political leader, speaker, or agitator who appeals to people's emotions, prejudices, and fears in order to gain support or power; someone who uses inflammatory rhetoric and manipulative tactics to manipulate public opinion.
Examples	1. The charismatic demagogue delivered a passionate speech that stirred up strong emotions among the crowd. 2. The historian analysed the strategies used by historical demagogues to gain followers. 3. The politician was accused of being a demagogue for using fear to influence voters.
Synonyms	agitator, provocateur, rabble-rouser
Antonyms	statesman, diplomat, peacemaker
Etymology	"Demagogue" comes from the Greek word "dēmagōgós," meaning "leader of the people."
Demur (Verb, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈmɜːr/
Meaning	(Verb) To raise objections, express doubts, or hesitate to accept or agree with something; to voice opposition or reluctance. (Noun) The act of raising objections or expressing doubts; an objection or hesitation to accept something.
Examples	1. The employee demurred at the proposed changes to the project timeline. 2. Her decision to demur from the consensus sparked a thoughtful discussion. 3. Despite some demurs, the majority of the team agreed with the new policy.
Synonyms	(Verb) object, dissent, hesitate; (Noun) objection, hesitation, reservation
Antonyms	(Verb) accept, agree, consent; (Noun) agreement, approval



Etymology	"Demur" comes from the Middle English word "demuren," meaning "to delay" or "to linger."
Denigrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈden.ɪ.ɡreɪt/
Meaning	To criticise, defame, or disparage someone's reputation, character, or achievements; to maliciously or unfairly belittle or speak negatively about someone or something.
Examples	1. The tabloid's article attempted to denigrate the actor's professional achievements. 2. She refused to participate in the conversation that aimed to denigrate her colleague's work. 3. The politician's opponents consistently denigrated his policies in public speeches.
Synonyms	defame, disparage, belittle
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	"Denigrate" comes from the Latin word "denigratus," meaning "blackened."
Denizen (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈden.ɪ.zən/
Meaning	An inhabitant, resident, or occupant of a particular place; a person who frequents or is familiar with a specific area, organisation, or community.
Examples	1. The wildlife documentary showcased the various denizens of the rainforest. 2. The cafe is a popular spot among local denizens who gather to chat and enjoy coffee. 3. As a long-time denizen of the city, he knew all the hidden gems and shortcuts.
Synonyms	inhabitant, resident, local
Antonyms	outsider, foreigner, visitor
Etymology	"Denizen" comes from the Middle English word "denisein," meaning "to make a denizen" or "to admit as a citizen."
Denote (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈnoʊt/
Meaning	To indicate, signify, or serve as a clear and specific representation or symbol of something; to mark or designate something as a particular thing; to convey a particular meaning or information through a sign, word, or action.
Examples	1. In the context of this story, the red rose may denote love and passion. 2. The gesture of shaking hands can denote respect and friendliness. 3. The colour blue is often used to denote calmness and tranquillity.



Synonyms	indicate, signify, represent
Antonyms	obscure, hide, conceal
Etymology	"Denote" comes from the Latin word "denotare," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "notare" (to mark).
Denouement (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdeɪˈnuː.mənt/
Meaning	The final resolution or outcome of a story, narrative, or situation; the conclusion or unravelling of events that often brings clarity, answers, and closure to the plot or conflict.
Examples	1. The denouement of the mystery novel revealed the identity of the real culprit. 2. The play's denouement tied up all the loose ends and answered the lingering questions. 3. The movie's denouement left the audience reflecting on the characters' journey.
Synonyms	resolution, conclusion, climax
Antonyms	introduction, beginning, prologue
Etymology	"Denouement" comes from the French word "dénouement," meaning "untying" or "unknotting."
DeNounce (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈnaʊns/
Meaning	To publicly condemn, criticise, or express strong disapproval of someone or something; to accuse or censure openly and vigorously; to anNounce or declare something, often in a formal or official manner.
Examples	1. The activist used the platform to deNounce the oppressive policies of the government. 2. The newspaper editorial deNounced the corporate greed that led to environmental degradation. 3. The president's speech deNounced the acts of violence and called for unity.
Synonyms	condemn, criticise, censure
Antonyms	praise, commend, endorse
Etymology	"DeNounce" comes from the Latin word "denuntiare," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "nuntiare" (to anNounce).
Dent (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dent/
Meaning	(Noun) A small depression or indentation in a surface, often caused by pressure or impact. (Verb) To cause a small depression or damage to a surface by applying pressure or impact; to mar, blemish, or damage the appearance of something.



Examples	1. The dent on the car door was a result of the minor collision. 2. She accidentally dented the table when she dropped a heavy object on it. 3. The impact of the fall left a noticeable dent in the wooden floor.
Synonyms	(Noun) indentation, depression, mark; (Verb) mar, blemish, damage
Antonyms	(Noun) elevation, protrusion; (Verb) restore, repair
Etymology	Dent comes from the Old English word "dynt," meaning "a blow" or "a stroke."
Depict (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈpɪkt/
Meaning	To portray, represent, or illustrate something through words, images, or visual means; to describe or show something in a clear and detailed manner.
Examples	1. The artist's painting depicted a serene countryside scene. 2. The documentary depicted the lives of indigenous communities in vivid detail. 3. The author's words effectively depicted the emotions of the characters.
Synonyms	portray, illustrate, represent
Antonyms	conceal, distort, misrepresent
Etymology	Depict comes from the Latin word "depictus," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "pingere" (to paint).
Deplete (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈpli:t/
Meaning	To exhaust, use up, or greatly reduce the quantity or supply of something; to diminish or decrease the resources, energy, or reserves of a substance or thing.
Examples	1. The excessive logging has depleted the forest's biodiversity. 2. The ongoing drought has severely depleted the water reservoirs. 3. The continuous use of fossil fuels is depleting the Earth's natural resources.
Synonyms	exhaust, consume, diminish
Antonyms	replenish, restore, increase
Etymology	Deplete comes from the Latin word "depletus," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "plere" (to fill).
Deplorable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈplɔːrə.bəl/
Meaning	Deserving strong condemnation, criticism, or disapproval; deeply regrettable, lamentable, or disgraceful; extremely bad, unfortunate, or of very poor quality.



Examples	1. The living conditions in the slums were deplorable and inhumane. 2. The lack of access to education for children in certain regions is a deplorable situation. 3. The company's treatment of its employees was widely regarded as deplorable.
Synonyms	disgraceful, shameful, lamentable
Antonyms	commendable, praiseworthy, admirable
Etymology	Deplorable comes from the Latin word "deplorabilis," from "deplorare" (to weep bitterly).
Deposition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdep.əˈziʃ.ən/
Meaning	The action of removing someone from a powerful or high-ranking position; the process of giving sworn evidence or testimony under oath, often in a legal context; the act of depositing, laying down, or settling something.
Examples	1. The king's deposition marked the end of his rule and the beginning of a new era. 2. The witness's deposition was recorded during the trial as evidence. 3. The deposition of sediment in the riverbed altered the water flow.
Synonyms	removal, dethronement, testimony
Antonyms	appointment, coronation, silence
Etymology	Deposition comes from the Latin word "depositio," from "de-" (down) and "ponere" (to put).
Deprave (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈpreɪv/
Meaning	To corrupt, morally degrade, or lead someone to a state of moral or ethical decline; to morally corrupt or pervert someone's character or behaviour.
Examples	1. The influence of certain media content can deprave the minds of young children. 2. The cult's leader used manipulation to deprave the followers' sense of right and wrong. 3. The novel depicted a dystopian world where power and greed had depraved society.
Synonyms	corrupt, degrade, pervert
Antonyms	elevate, improve, uplift
Etymology	Deprave comes from the Latin word "depravare," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "pravus" (crooked, perverse).
Deprecate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdepreɪkeɪt/



Meaning	To express disapproval, criticism, or objection to something; to plead against, deNounce, or discourage something; to earnestly or humbly protest or urge against a particular course of action.
Examples	1. The speaker deprecated the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture. 2. She deprecated the trend of excessive consumption and waste. 3. The professor deprecated the use of unreliable sources in academic research.
Synonyms	protest, criticise, condemn
Antonyms	endorse, support, advocate
Etymology	Deprecate comes from the Latin word "deprecari," from "de-" (down from) and "precari" (to pray, entreat).
Dereliction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,der.ə'lik.jən/
Meaning	The state of neglecting, abandoning, or failing to fulfil one's duties, responsibilities, or obligations; the act of forsaking or deserting something that requires attention or care.
Examples	1. The dereliction of the old building led to its deterioration over time. 2. The company's dereliction of safety protocols resulted in a preventable accident. 3. The teacher's dereliction to properly grade assignments caused frustration among students.
Synonyms	negligence, neglect, abandonment
Antonyms	diligence, attentiveness, responsibility
Etymology	Dereliction comes from the Latin word "derelictio," from "derelinquere" (to abandon).
Deride (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'raɪd/
Meaning	To mock, ridicule, or make fun of someone or something in a scornful or contemptuous manner; to jeer or laugh at someone with a sense of disdain or disrespect.
Examples	1. The bullies would often deride him for his unique interests and hobbies. 2. It is not acceptable to deride someone based on their appearance or background. 3. Her coworkers would deride her ideas during meetings, undermining her confidence.
Synonyms	mock, ridicule, scorn
Antonyms	praise, applaud, respect
Etymology	Deride comes from the Latin word "deridere," from "de-" (down) and "ridere" (to laugh).



Derision (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈrɪʒ.ən/
Meaning	The act of mocking, ridiculing, or expressing contempt and scorn for someone or something; laughter or jeering directed towards someone in a mocking or contemptuous manner.
Examples	1. Her ideas were met with derision during the meeting, which discouraged her from speaking up. 2. The comedian's performance received both laughter and derision from the audience. 3. The derision aimed at the new student was hurtful and unnecessary.
Synonyms	mockery, ridicule, scorn
Antonyms	praise, respect, admiration
Etymology	Derision comes from the Latin word "derisio," from "deridere" (to mock).
Derivative (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈrɪv.ə.tɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Derived from, influenced by, or based on something else; not original, but rather a modification or adaptation of a pre-existing concept, idea, or work. (Noun) Something that is derived from, based on, or influenced by another source; a secondary product or work.
Examples	1. His artwork was criticised as being derivative and lacking in originality. 2. The movie was accused of being a derivative of previous successful franchises. 3. The derivative equation is a variation of the fundamental theorem of calculus.
Synonyms	(Adjective) derived, unoriginal, imitative; (Noun) offshoot, byproduct, spin-off
Antonyms	(Adjective) original, innovative; (Noun) source, origin
Etymology	Derivative comes from the Latin word "derivatus," from "de-" (down from) and "rivus" (stream).
Derived (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈraɪvd/
Meaning	Obtained or created from a particular source or origin; having originated from, based on, or derived from something else.
Examples	1. Her theory is derived from a combination of extensive research and practical experience. 2. The drug is derived from natural plant extracts. 3. The artist's style is derived from various artistic movements of the past.
Synonyms	obtained, generated, produced



Antonyms	original, inherent, independent
Etymology	Derived comes from the Latin word "derivare," from "de-" (down from) and "rivus" (stream).
Derogatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈrɒɡ.ə.tər.i/
Meaning	Showing a disrespectful, critical, or belittling attitude towards someone or something; expressing low opinion or disdain in a way that can be offensive or insulting.
Examples	1. Using derogatory language towards others is not acceptable in a professional setting. 2. The derogatory comments he made about his colleagues led to a hostile work environment. 3. The comedian's derogatory jokes offended many members of the audience.
Synonyms	disparaging, offensive, insulting
Antonyms	complimentary, respectful, appreciative
Etymology	Derogatory comes from the Latin word "derogare," from "de-" (down from) and "rogare" (to ask, propose).
Descry (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈskraɪ/
Meaning	To catch sight of, discover, or observe something with effort; to discern or detect something that may be difficult to see or identify.
Examples	1. From a distance, they were able to descry the ship on the horizon. 2. The keen-eyed birdwatcher was able to descry rare species of birds. 3. As the fog lifted, they could finally descry the outline of the mountain.
Synonyms	discern, spot, detect
Antonyms	overlook, miss, ignore
Etymology	Descry comes from the Old English word "descrīfan," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "scrīfan" (to write, describe).
Desiccant (Noun, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdes.ɪ.kənt/
Meaning	(Noun) A substance or material that absorbs moisture or humidity, often used to keep things dry or to prevent spoilage. (Adjective) Having the property of drying out or removing moisture.
Examples	1. Silica gel is a common desiccant used to keep electronics dry during storage. 2. The desiccant properties of the salt helped preserve the food for longer periods. 3. The desiccant environment of the desert makes it difficult for plants to thrive.



Synonyms	(Noun) drying agent, absorbent; (Adjective) drying, dehydrating
Antonyms	(Noun) humidifier; (Adjective) moistening
Etymology	Desiccant comes from the Latin word "desiccare," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "siccare" (to dry).
Desiccate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdes.ɪ.ket/
Meaning	To remove moisture, water, or liquid from something, causing it to become dry, withered, or dehydrated; to preserve or dry out something by removing its moisture content.
Examples	1. The sun's intense heat can quickly desiccate the soil in arid regions. 2. The food was desiccated to extend its shelf life. 3. The mummy was carefully desiccated during the embalming process.
Synonyms	dry, dehydrate, preserve
Antonyms	hydrate, moisten, dampen
Etymology	Desiccate comes from the Latin word "desiccare," from "de-" (thoroughly) and "siccare" (to dry).
Desist (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈzɪst/
Meaning	To cease, stop, or abstain from doing something; to refrain from continuing an action, behaviour, or activity.
Examples	1. The doctor advised him to desist from consuming sugary foods for his health. 2. Despite the protest, the company chose to desist from using harmful chemicals in its products. 3. The teacher asked the students to desist from talking during the exam.
Synonyms	cease, stop, abstain
Antonyms	continue, persist, pursue
Etymology	Desist comes from the Latin word "desistere," from "de-" (down from) and "sistere" (to stand, stop).
Destitution (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdes.tɪˈtjuː.ʃən/
Meaning	Extreme poverty, lack, or deprivation of basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, and resources; a state of being without means or resources to provide for oneself.
Examples	1. The documentary shed light on the destitution faced by many families in the slums. 2. The organisation's goal is to alleviate destitution by providing essential support to vulnerable communities.



	3. The novel depicted the struggles of a young woman who overcame destitution to achieve success.
Synonyms	poverty, need, hardship
Antonyms	affluence, abundance, prosperity
Etymology	Destitution comes from the Latin word "destitutio," from "de-" (down from) and "statuere" (to set, establish).
Desuetude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdes.wɪ.tjuːd/
Meaning	The state of disuse, obsolescence, or cessation of practice; the condition of something no longer being used, practised, or observed after having been in use.
Examples	1. The old tradition had fallen into desuetude over the years and was rarely followed. 2. The once-popular dance had fallen into desuetude as new styles emerged. 3. The language had fallen into desuetude as newer languages gained prominence.
Synonyms	disuse, obsolescence, neglect
Antonyms	practice, usage, observance
Etymology	Desuetude comes from the Latin word "desuetudo," from "de-" (down from) and "suere" (to use).
Desultory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdes.əl.tɔː.ri/
Meaning	Lacking a clear plan, purpose, or direction; characterised by aimless wandering, inconsistency, or lack of focus; random, haphazard, or without a systematic pattern.
Examples	1. The student's desultory approach to studying led to inconsistent academic performance. 2. The conversation was desultory, jumping from one topic to another without coherence. 3. His desultory attempts at completing the project resulted in a lack of progress.
Synonyms	random, aimless, haphazard
Antonyms	focused, systematic, purposeful
Etymology	Desultory comes from the Latin word "desultorius," from "desilire" (to leap down). Originally used to describe the leaping of acrobats from horse to horse in a circus.
Detach (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈtætʃ/



Meaning	To disconnect, separate, or disengage something from its usual position or context; to unfasten or remove one thing from another; to disassociate or isolate from a larger group or whole.
Examples	1. She decided to detach herself from negative influences to focus on personal growth. 2. The artist detached the canvas from its frame for restoration. 3. The company chose to detach its operations in order to streamline efficiency.
Synonyms	disconnect, separate, disengage
Antonyms	attach, connect, unite
Etymology	Detach comes from the French word "détacher," from "de-" (off) and "atachier" (to attach).
Deter (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈtɜːr/
Meaning	To discourage, prevent, or dissuade someone from taking a particular action or pursuing a specific course of conduct by creating fear, doubt, or uncertainty about its consequences.
Examples	1. The warning signs were meant to deter hikers from entering the dangerous area. 2. The company installed security cameras to deter potential burglars. 3. The strict penalties are intended to deter individuals from committing fraud.
Synonyms	discourage, dissuade, inhibit
Antonyms	encourage, motivate, embolden
Etymology	Deter comes from the Latin word "deterere," from "de-" (away) and "terrere" (to frighten).
Detraction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈtræk.jən/
Meaning	The act of disparaging, belittling, or defaming someone's reputation by spreading negative information, often with the intention of damaging their credibility or esteem.
Examples	1. Her success was marred by the constant detraction from jealous competitors. 2. The politician faced detraction from opponents who spread false rumours. 3. Engaging in detraction can harm both personal and professional relationships.
Synonyms	defamation, slander, criticism
Antonyms	praise, commendation, endorsement
Etymology	Detraction comes from the Latin word "detractio," from "detractare" (to disparage).
Detumescence (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/di:tju: 'mesəns/
Meaning	The process of reduction or subsiding of swelling, inflammation, or enlargement; the act of diminishing in size, intensity, or tension.
Examples	1. Applying ice to the injured area helps promote detumescence and alleviate pain. 2. The doctor prescribed medication to expedite the detumescence of the patient's swollen glands. 3. The detumescence of the storm led to a decrease in wind speed and rainfall.
Synonyms	reduction, subsiding, diminishment
Antonyms	swelling, inflammation, enlargement
Etymology	Detumescence comes from the Latin word "detumescens," from "de-" (down from) and "tumescere" (to swell).
Deviance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'di:vi.əns/
Meaning	Departure from or divergence from the accepted norms, standards, or behaviours of a society or group; the state of being different, unconventional, or nonconformist.
Examples	1. The artist's work was celebrated for its deviance from traditional artistic styles. 2. The school implemented programs to address deviance and disruptive behaviour among students. 3. The deviance of his actions raised concerns about his intentions.
Synonyms	nonconformity, divergence, abnormality
Antonyms	conformity, adherence, normalcy
Etymology	Deviance comes from the Latin word "deviare," from "de-" (away) and "via" (way, path).
Dexterity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dek 'ster.ə.ti/
Meaning	Skill, proficiency, or adroitness in performing tasks that require precision, control, or fine motor coordination; the ability to use one's hands or body skillfully and efficiently.
Examples	1. The pianist's dexterity allowed him to play intricate compositions with ease. 2. The surgeon's dexterity was evident as she performed the delicate procedure. 3. The craftsman's dexterity in shaping intricate designs impressed everyone.
Synonyms	skill, agility, finesse
Antonyms	clumsiness, ineptness, awkwardness



Etymology	Dexterity comes from the Latin word "dexteritas," from "dexter" (right-handed, skillful).
Dexterous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdek.stər.əs/
Meaning	Skillful, deft, or proficient in performing tasks that require precision, agility, or careful handling; having the ability to use one's hands or body with skill and coordination.
Examples	1. The chef's dexterous knife skills allowed for precise slicing of ingredients. 2. The dexterous artist created intricate sculptures with great attention to detail. 3. The dexterous technician quickly repaired the intricate machinery.
Synonyms	skillful, adept, agile
Antonyms	clumsy, inept, awkward
Etymology	Dexterous comes from the Latin word "dexter," meaning both "right" and "skillful."
Diadem (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdaɪ.ə.dəm/
Meaning	A crown or ornamental headband, often jewelled, worn as a symbol of royalty, authority, or honour; any similar decorative band worn on the head or around an object.
Examples	1. The queen wore a magnificent diadem adorned with precious gems. 2. In ancient times, a diadem was a symbol of power and rulership. 3. The diadem was passed down through generations as a symbol of the royal lineage.
Synonyms	crown, tiara, coronet
Antonyms	bare head, insignia of humility
Etymology	Diadem comes from the Greek word "diadēma," from "dia-" (through) and "dein" (to bind).
Diaphanous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈæf.ə.nəs/
Meaning	Light, delicate, and almost transparent, allowing light to pass through and creating a see-through effect; characterised by a subtle or delicate quality that reveals hints or glimpses of what lies beneath.
Examples	1. The bride's gown was made of diaphanous fabric that shimmered in the sunlight. 2. The diaphanous curtains allowed a soft glow of light into the room. 3. The painter used diaphanous brushstrokes to create a dreamlike atmosphere in the painting.



Synonyms	transparent, sheer, gauzy
Antonyms	opaque, solid, dense
Etymology	Diaphanous comes from the Greek word "diaphanēs," from "dia-" (through) and "phanēs" (to show).
Diatribе (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdaɪ.ə.trɪb/
Meaning	A bitter, forceful, and lengthy Verbal attack or criticism, often directed toward a person, group, or idea; a rant or tirade characterised by harsh and abusive language.
Examples	1. His angry diatribe against the government's policies attracted a lot of attention. 2. The politician's diatribe during the debate turned the discussion into a heated exchange. 3. Her online post was a lengthy diatribe expressing frustration with customer service.
Synonyms	tirade, rant, harangue
Antonyms	praise, compliment, accolade
Etymology	Diatribе comes from the Greek word "diatribē," from "diatribein" (to spend one's time, engage in) and "dia-" (through).
Dictate (Verb, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪk.tɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To command, order, or direct with authority; to prescribe or lay down a rule or principle; to determine or control the course of events. (Noun) An order, instruction, or command; a prescribed rule or law; the act of speaking words for someone else to write down.
Examples	1. The manager dictated the new company policy to the secretary. 2. The court dictated that certain conditions must be met for the agreement to be valid. 3. She used a voice recognition software to dictate her notes for the report.
Synonyms	(Verb) command, order, direct; (Noun) instruction, command, decree
Antonyms	(Verb) obey, follow; (Noun) request, suggestion
Etymology	Dictate comes from the Latin word "dictare," from "dicere" (to say, speak).
Didactic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈdæk.tɪk/
Meaning	Intending to teach, educate, or convey moral or ethical principles; instructive, often in a way that is patronising or pedantic; designed to provide a moral, educational, or informative lesson.



Examples	1. The novel included a didactic message about the importance of empathy. 2. The teacher's didactic approach was evident in her constant moralising. 3. The documentary had a didactic tone, providing historical context to educate the audience.
Synonyms	instructive, educational, informative
Antonyms	uninformative, unenlightening
Etymology	Didactic comes from the Greek word "didaktikos," from "didaskein" (to teach).
Diffidence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪf.ɪ.dəns/
Meaning	Shyness, hesitancy, or lack of self-confidence in one's abilities, ideas, or appearance; a feeling of uncertainty or self-doubt that hinders assertiveness or interaction with others.
Examples	1. His diffidence prevented him from speaking up during meetings. 2. Overcoming her diffidence, she took on the role of team leader. 3. His diffidence was mistaken for arrogance by those who didn't know him well.
Synonyms	shyness, hesitancy, self-doubt
Antonyms	confidence, assertiveness, boldness
Etymology	Diffidence comes from the Latin word "diffidentia," from "dif-" (apart) and "fidere" (to trust, have confidence in).
Diffident (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪf.ɪ.dənt/
Meaning	Shy, reserved, or lacking in self-confidence; hesitant or cautious in asserting oneself due to a fear of rejection or criticism; characterised by an absence of boldness or assertiveness.
Examples	1. The diffident student hesitated to participate in class discussions. 2. Her diffident demeanour made it difficult for her to make new friends. 3. Despite his diffident exterior, he was a talented musician.
Synonyms	shy, timid, reserved
Antonyms	confident, assertive, outgoing
Etymology	Diffident comes from the Latin word "diffidens," from "dif-" (apart) and "fidere" (to trust, have confidence in).
Dilate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈleɪt/



Meaning	To enlarge, expand, or make wider; to become larger in size or diameter; to elaborate or give greater detail on a topic, often in writing or speech.
Examples	1. The doctor used eye drops to dilate the patient's pupils for examination. 2. As the discussion progressed, the speaker dilated on the finer points of the argument. 3. The artist's eyes dilated with excitement as she talked about her upcoming exhibition.
Synonyms	expand, enlarge, stretch
Antonyms	contract, shrink, condense
Etymology	Dilate comes from the Latin word "dilatare," from "di-" (thoroughly) and "latus" (wide).
Dilatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪ.lə.tɔːr.i/
Meaning	Tending to delay, procrastinate, or put off tasks or actions; characterised by slow or sluggish behaviour that hinders prompt action or progress.
Examples	1. His dilatory habits often led to missed deadlines. 2. The dilatory response from the authorities frustrated the community. 3. The employee's dilatory approach to tasks affected the team's productivity.
Synonyms	procrastinating, sluggish, delaying
Antonyms	prompt, punctual, expedient
Etymology	Dilatory comes from the Latin word "dilatorius," from "dilator" (procrastinator).
Diminutive (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈmɪn.juː.tɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely small or tiny; expressing smallness or diminution in size, extent, or significance. (Noun) A word or affix that indicates smallness or a diminutive state; a shortened or altered form of a word, often indicating affection or familiarity.
Examples	1. The diminutive flowers added a delicate touch to the garden. 2. "Kitchenette" is a diminutive form of "kitchen." 3. The puppy's diminutive size made it even more adorable.
Synonyms	(Adjective) small, tiny, miniature; (Noun) suffix, affix, form
Antonyms	(Adjective) large, substantial; (Noun) augmentation, enlargement
Etymology	Diminutive comes from the Latin word "diminutivus," from "diminuere" (to lessen).
Disabuse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.əˈbjuːz/



Meaning	To free someone from a misconception, misunderstanding, or false belief; to correct someone's erroneous beliefs by providing them with accurate information or evidence.
Examples	1. He attempted to disabuse his friend of the notion that all snakes are venomous. 2. The scientist's research aimed to disabuse the public of unfounded fears about vaccination. 3. The teacher disabused the students' misconceptions by providing factual explanations.
Synonyms	correct, enlighten, inform
Antonyms	misinform, deceive, mislead
Etymology	Disabuse comes from the French word "désabuser," from "dés-" (not) and "abuser" (to deceive).
Disallow (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.əˈlaʊ/
Meaning	To reject, prohibit, or refuse to accept something; to deny permission, approval, or authorization for a particular action or decision.
Examples	1. The judge decided to disallow the evidence due to lack of authenticity. 2. The supervisor disallowed the request for additional time off. 3. The new policy disallowed any personal phone use during working hours.
Synonyms	reject, prohibit, forbid
Antonyms	allow, permit, approve
Etymology	Disallow comes from the Old French word "desalouer," from "des-" (not) and "alouer" (to approve).
Discern (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈsɜːn/
Meaning	To perceive, recognize, or distinguish between things; to detect or identify something with the senses or intellect; to understand or comprehend something that is not immediately obvious.
Examples	1. She could discern a hint of sadness in his voice. 2. The artist's eye for detail allowed her to discern the subtle differences in colour. 3. It's important to discern between reliable sources and misinformation online.
Synonyms	perceive, recognize, distinguish
Antonyms	overlook, ignore, misunderstand
Etymology	Discern comes from the Latin word "discernere," from "dis-" (apart) and "cernere" (to sift, perceive).
Discomfit (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/dɪs'kʌm.fɪt/
Meaning	To confuse, embarrass, or disconcert someone, often causing them to feel uneasy or at a loss for how to respond; to thwart or frustrate the plans or efforts of someone.
Examples	1. His unexpected question discomfited the presenter during the Q&A session. 2. The sudden change in the schedule discomfited the participants. 3. The opposing team's strong defence discomfited the star player's usual strategies.
Synonyms	embarrass, confuse, disconcert
Antonyms	reassure, comfort, embolden
Etymology	Discomfit comes from the Old French word "desconfit," from "des-" (not) and "confire" (to make, bring about).
Disconcert (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.kən'sɜːrt/
Meaning	To disturb, unsettle, or fluster someone's composure, often causing them to feel confused, uncomfortable, or self-conscious; to disrupt the normal state of calm or ease.
Examples	1. The unexpected announcement disconcerted the audience. 2. The abrupt change in topic disconcerted the conversation flow. 3. His calm demeanour disconcerted those trying to provoke a reaction.
Synonyms	unsettle, disturb, fluster
Antonyms	reassure, calm, soothe
Etymology	Disconcert comes from the French word "désconcerter," from "dés-" (away) and "concerter" (to bring into agreement, harmony).
Disconsolate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪs'kɒn.sə.lət/
Meaning	Extremely sad, dejected, or inconsolable due to a feeling of hopelessness, loss, or disappointment; without comfort or solace; unable to be comforted or consoled.
Examples	1. She was disconsolate after the loss of her beloved pet. 2. The disconsolate expression on his face revealed the depth of his sorrow. 3. His failure to achieve his dreams left him feeling disconsolate and lost.
Synonyms	dejected, crestfallen, inconsolable
Antonyms	content, joyful, elated
Etymology	Disconsolate comes from the Latin word "disconsolatus," from "dis-" (apart) and "consolari" (to console).
Discountenance (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.kəʊn.tɪˈneɪns/
Meaning	To disapprove, discourage, or show disapproval or disfavour toward someone or something; to cause someone to feel uneasy, embarrassed, or awkward due to one's disapproval.
Examples	1. The teacher's stern look discountenanced the disruptive behaviour in class. 2. The manager's behaviour discountenanced the team members, leading to decreased morale. 3. The unexpected interruption discountenanced the speaker, causing her to lose her train of thought.
Synonyms	disapprove, discourage, dishearten
Antonyms	approve, encourage, support
Etymology	Discountenance comes from the Old French word "descontenancer," from "des-" (not) and "content" (pleased, content).
Discourse (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪs.kɔːs/
Meaning	(Noun) Written or spoken communication, especially formal discussion or conversation on a specific topic; a lengthy Verbal or written expression of thoughts, ideas, or opinions. (Verb) To engage in a formal discussion, conversation, or communication on a specific subject.
Examples	1. The professor delivered a compelling discourse on the history of philosophy. 2. The presidential candidate's discourse focused on economic policies. 3. The group discoursed for hours, sharing their perspectives on the issue.
Synonyms	(Noun) conversation, discussion, dialogue; (Verb) communicate, talk, discuss
Antonyms	(Noun) silence, monologue; (Verb) withhold, remain silent
Etymology	Discourse comes from the Latin word "discursus," from "discurrere" (to run about, discuss).
Discredit (Verb, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪsˈkred.ɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To damage or harm the reputation, credibility, or trustworthiness of someone or something; to cause doubt, suspicion, or disbelief about the accuracy or validity of information. (Noun) Loss of reputation, credibility, or trust; the state of being regarded as unreliable or dishonest.
Examples	1. The scandal discredited the politician's claims of transparency. 2. The scientist's findings were discredited due to flawed methodology. 3. The discredit associated with the company's unethical practices led to a decline in sales.



Synonyms	(Verb) disparage, undermine, tarnish; (Noun) disgrace, dishonour, suspicion
Antonyms	(Verb) validate, support, corroborate; (Noun) credibility, reputation
Etymology	Discredit comes from the Latin word "discredere," from "dis-" (not) and "credere" (to believe, trust).
Discreet (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'skri:t/
Meaning	Careful, cautious, and prudent in speech, behaviour, or actions, especially in order to avoid causing offence, drawing attention, or revealing confidential information; showing good judgement in maintaining privacy or secrecy.
Examples	1. She provided discreet advice to her friend without revealing personal details. 2. The celebrity wanted a discreet wedding ceremony to avoid media attention. 3. The lawyer handled the case with discreet professionalism, respecting client confidentiality.
Synonyms	cautious, circumspect, prudent
Antonyms	indiscreet, reckless, incautious
Etymology	Discreet comes from the Latin word "discretus," from "discernere" (to separate, distinguish).
Disdain (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪs'deɪn/
Meaning	(Noun) A feeling of contempt, scorn, or strong dislike for someone or something perceived as unworthy, inferior, or beneath consideration. (Verb) To regard or treat someone or something with contempt, scorn, or disdainful disregard.
Examples	1. She couldn't hide her disdain for his arrogant behaviour. 2. The actress's disdain for paparazzi was well-known. 3. He disdained the superficiality of the fashion industry and focused on meaningful work.
Synonyms	(Noun) contempt, scorn, derision; (Verb) despise, belittle, disregard
Antonyms	(Noun) admiration, respect, esteem; (Verb) admire, respect
Etymology	Disdain comes from the Old French word "desdeign," from "des-" (not) and "deignier" (to consider worthy).
Disencumber (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.ɪn'kʌm.bər/
Meaning	To free, liberate, or relieve someone or something from a burden, obstacle, or encumbrance; to remove impediments or obstacles that hinder progress or efficiency.



Examples	1. The new software was designed to disencumber the workflow by automating repetitive tasks. 2. The manager's decision to delegate tasks helped disencumber the overwhelmed team members. 3. The charity's efforts aimed to disencumber impoverished families from financial hardship.
Synonyms	free, liberate, relieve
Antonyms	burden, encumber, hinder
Etymology	Disencumber comes from the prefix "dis-" (not) and "encumber" (to burden).
Disheveled (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈʃev.əld/
Meaning	In disarray, untidy, or disordered, especially in reference to a person's appearance or belongings; lacking neatness, order, or careful arrangement.
Examples	1. After the long hike, their clothes were dishevelled and covered in dirt. 2. His dishevelled hair and wrinkled clothing gave the impression of a long night's work. 3. She arrived at the meeting with a dishevelled stack of papers and disorganised notes.
Synonyms	untidy, messy, rumpled
Antonyms	neat, tidy, well-groomed
Etymology	Dishevelled comes from the Old French word "deschevele," from "des-" (apart) and "chevel" (hair).
Disingenuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.ɪnˈdʒen.ju.əs/
Meaning	Not candid, sincere, or straightforward; pretending to be honest or open while concealing one's true intentions, motives, or feelings; characterised by hypocrisy or a lack of authenticity.
Examples	1. Her disingenuous apology didn't convince anyone that she was truly sorry. 2. The politician's disingenuous promises were met with scepticism from the public. 3. The salesman's disingenuous smile masked his aggressive sales tactics.
Synonyms	insincere, deceptive, deceitful
Antonyms	sincere, genuine, candid
Etymology	Disingenuous comes from the Latin word "dis-" (not) and "ingenous" (frank, sincere).
Disinter (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪsˈɪn.tər/



Meaning	To dig up or exhume a body from a grave; to uncover, reveal, or bring to light something that was previously hidden, buried, or concealed.
Examples	1. The archaeologists disinterred ancient artefacts from the burial site. 2. The body was disinterred for further examination after new evidence surfaced. 3. The journalist's investigation disinterred shocking revelations about the company's unethical practices.
Synonyms	exhume, unearth, reveal
Antonyms	bury, inter, conceal
Etymology	Disinter comes from the prefix "dis-" (not) and "inter" (to bury).
Dislodge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪsˈlɒdʒ/
Meaning	To remove, oust, or force out from a position, place, or location where something or someone was firmly situated; to displace or eject from a settled or entrenched state.
Examples	1. The strong wind dislodged the tree branch from its position. 2. The negotiations aimed to dislodge the oppressive regime from power. 3. The cleaner's efforts to dislodge the stain from the fabric were successful.
Synonyms	remove, eject, oust
Antonyms	settle, embed, fix
Etymology	Dislodge comes from the prefix "dis-" (not) and "lodge" (to settle, rest).
Dismal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪz.məl/
Meaning	Gloomy, bleak, or depressing in nature; causing or characterised by a feeling of hopelessness, sadness, or lack of enthusiasm; dreary, dark, and uninviting.
Examples	1. The weather forecast predicted a dismal day of rain and clouds. 2. The dismal state of the economy led to widespread unemployment. 3. Despite their efforts, the team's performance was dismal and disappointing.
Synonyms	gloomy, bleak, depressing
Antonyms	bright, cheerful, optimistic
Etymology	Dismal comes from the Latin word "dies mali," meaning "evil days" or "bad days."
Disparage (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/dɪˈspær.ɪdʒ/
Meaning	To belittle, degrade, or criticise someone or something as being of little value, importance, or quality; to speak or write about someone or something in a derogatory or contemptuous manner.
Examples	1. It's not appropriate to disparage someone's efforts without understanding their challenges. 2. The critics disparaged the artist's work as derivative and unoriginal. 3. She refused to disparage her competitors and instead focused on her own strengths.
Synonyms	belittle, degrade, criticise
Antonyms	praise, commend, extol
Etymology	Disparage comes from the Old French word "desparagier," from "des-" (not) and "parage" (lineage, rank).
Dissemble (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈsem.bəl/
Meaning	To conceal, disguise, or hide one's true feelings, intentions, or thoughts behind a false appearance, behaviour, or facade; to pretend or feign in order to deceive others.
Examples	1. The spy was skilled at dissembling his true identity to gather information. 2. Her smile was a way to dissemble the pain she was feeling inside. 3. He dissembled his excitement about the surprise party to maintain the element of surprise.
Synonyms	deceive, feign, pretend
Antonyms	reveal, expose, disclose
Etymology	Dissemble comes from the Old French word "dessembler," from "des-" (not) and "sembler" (to seem).
Disseminate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪˈsem.ɪ.nert/
Meaning	To spread, circulate, or distribute information, ideas, beliefs, or knowledge widely and extensively among a group of people, often with the intention of promoting a specific message or agenda.
Examples	1. Social media platforms have made it easier to disseminate news and information to a global audience. 2. The organisation's mission is to disseminate awareness about environmental conservation. 3. The professor disseminated research findings through academic publications.
Synonyms	spread, circulate, distribute
Antonyms	withhold, suppress, retain



Etymology	Disseminate comes from the Latin word "disseminare," from "dis-" (thoroughly) and "seminare" (to sow).
Dissent (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'sent/
Meaning	(Noun) A difference of opinion, disagreement, or opposition, especially when expressed openly or publicly. (Verb) To disagree, withhold approval, or express dissenting views, often in opposition to a prevailing opinion or authority.
Examples	1. There was a strong dissent among the committee members regarding the proposed policy changes. 2. The students were encouraged to dissent and voice their opinions during class discussions. 3. Several senators chose to dissent from the majority's decision.
Synonyms	(Noun) disagreement, opposition, discord; (Verb) disagree, differ, oppose
Antonyms	(Noun) agreement, consensus, harmony; (Verb) agree, concur
Etymology	Dissent comes from the Latin word "dissensio," from "dis-" (apart) and "sentire" (to feel, think).
Dissipation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.ɪˈpeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The act of squandering, wasting, or dissipating resources, energy, time, or money in a reckless or extravagant manner; the process of breaking down or dispersing something into smaller components or particles.
Examples	1. The dissipation of company funds on unnecessary expenses led to financial troubles. 2. His dissipation of energy on trivial matters left him exhausted by the end of the day. 3. The dissipation of the storm clouds brought clear skies.
Synonyms	squandering, waste, depletion
Antonyms	conservation, preservation, accumulation
Etymology	Dissipation comes from the Latin word "dissipationem," from "dissipare" (to scatter, disperse).
Dissolution (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɪs.əˈluː.ʃən/
Meaning	The act or process of ending, terminating, or breaking apart an organisation, union, partnership, or formal relationship; the disintegration or decomposition of something into its constituent parts or elements.
Examples	1. The dissolution of the marriage was a mutual decision reached by the couple. 2. The dissolution of the company was followed by layoffs and restructuring.



	3. The dissolution of the chemical compounds led to the release of gases.
Synonyms	termination, disintegration, disbandment
Antonyms	formation, establishment, union
Etymology	Dissolution comes from the Latin word "dissolutionem," from "dissolvere" (to loosen, dissolve).
Distinct (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'strɪkt/
Meaning	Clear, separate, or easily distinguishable in appearance, nature, or character; unique, individual, or not identical to anything else; standing out and easily recognizable due to noticeable differences.
Examples	1. Her distinct laughter could be recognized in a crowd. 2. The company has a distinct brand identity that sets it apart from competitors. 3. The artist's distinct style made their paintings instantly recognizable.
Synonyms	clear, separate, unique
Antonyms	indistinct, similar, identical
Etymology	Distinct comes from the Latin word "distinctus," from "distinguere" (to separate).
Distorted (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'stɔːtɪd/
Meaning	Twisted, altered, or misrepresented in a way that deviates from the true or accurate representation; changed in shape, form, or character to the point of being unrecognisable or unreliable.
Examples	1. The distorted reflection in the funhouse mirror made her appear much shorter. 2. The news article presented a distorted version of the events, causing confusion. 3. The artist's intention was to create a distorted perspective that challenged viewers' perceptions.
Synonyms	twisted, altered, misrepresented
Antonyms	accurate, true, authentic
Etymology	Distorted comes from the Latin word "distortus," from "dis-" (apart) and "tortus" (twisted).
Distract (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'strækt/



Meaning	To divert, sidetrack, or draw someone's attention away from a task, focus, or topic by causing confusion, interruption, or disruption; to cause mental or emotional agitation or preoccupation that hinders concentration.
Examples	1. The noise outside the classroom distracted the students from their studies. 2. The captivating view from the window distracted her during the meeting. 3. His worry about the upcoming exam distracted him from enjoying the movie.
Synonyms	divert, sidetrack, preoccupy
Antonyms	focus, concentrate, engage
Etymology	Distract comes from the Latin word "distractus," from "dis-" (apart) and "trahere" (to draw, pull).
Distraught (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'strɔ:t/
Meaning	Deeply agitated, distressed, or upset to the point of being unable to think or act rationally; overcome by emotional turmoil, anxiety, or sorrow.
Examples	1. The news of the accident left her distraught and unable to focus on anything else. 2. His distraught expression revealed the extent of his grief. 3. She was distraught after losing her beloved pet.
Synonyms	agitated, distressed, troubled
Antonyms	calm, composed, collected
Etymology	Distraught comes from the Old English word "distrēoġan," which means "to distract" or "to trouble."
Distress (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dɪ'stres/
Meaning	(Noun) Extreme sorrow, pain, or suffering, often caused by difficult circumstances, hardship, or adversity. (Verb) To cause pain, suffering, or anxiety to someone; to afflict or trouble emotionally or physically.
Examples	1. The family faced financial distress due to the loss of their home. 2. The artist's paintings reflected the distress he experienced during a challenging period of his life. 3. The loud noises from the construction site distressed the residents.
Synonyms	(Noun) suffering, anguish, hardship; (Verb) trouble, afflict, upset
Antonyms	(Noun) joy, happiness, comfort; (Verb) soothe, comfort
Etymology	Distress comes from the Old French word "destresse," from Latin "districtus" (strained, tightened).



Divergence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈvɜːdʒəns/
Meaning	The act of moving, deviating, or branching away from a common point, direction, or path; a difference of opinion, interpretation, or interest that leads to varying viewpoints or outcomes.
Examples	1. The divergence in their opinions on the matter resulted in a lengthy debate. 2. The river's divergence into multiple streams created a beautiful landscape. 3. The divergence between the two theories became more apparent during the discussion.
Synonyms	deviation, difference, discrepancy
Antonyms	convergence, similarity, agreement
Etymology	Divergence comes from the Latin word "divergentia," from "divergere" (to go in different directions).
Diverse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈvɜːrs/
Meaning	Varied, different, or distinct in nature, kind, form, or quality; encompassing a wide range of types, characteristics, or elements; showing a variety of cultures, backgrounds, or perspectives.
Examples	1. The university campus is known for its diverse student population. 2. The company offers a diverse range of products to cater to various customer preferences. 3. The conference featured speakers with diverse expertise and experiences.
Synonyms	varied, assorted, heterogeneous
Antonyms	uniform, homogeneous, identical
Etymology	Diverse comes from the Latin word "diversus," from "divertere" (to turn aside).
Diversity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈvɜːr.sə.ti/
Meaning	The state or quality of being diverse, varied, or having differences in terms of culture, ethnicity, gender, background, characteristics, perspectives, or attributes; the inclusion and recognition of different groups and identities.
Examples	1. The company values diversity and promotes an inclusive work environment. 2. The city's diversity is reflected in its vibrant food scene. 3. The university celebrates the diversity of its student body through cultural events.
Synonyms	variety, assortment, heterogeneity



Antonyms	uniformity, sameness, homogeneity
Etymology	Diversity comes from the Latin word "diversitas," from "diversus" (various).
Divestiture (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈves.tɪ.tʃər/
Meaning	The act of selling, disposing of, or transferring assets, investments, properties, or business holdings in order to divest or rid oneself of ownership, control, or involvement in a particular venture or interest.
Examples	1. The company's divestiture of its non-core assets allowed it to focus on its core business. 2. The divestiture of the subsidiary was part of the company's strategic restructuring plan. 3. The divestiture aimed to reduce the organisation's exposure to market risks.
Synonyms	disposal, sale, liquidation
Antonyms	acquisition, investment, purchase
Etymology	Divestiture comes from the Latin word "divestire," from "dis-" (apart) and "vestire" (to clothe, invest).
Divulge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/daɪˈvʌldʒ/
Meaning	To disclose, reveal, or make known information, secrets, or details that were previously concealed, private, or confidential; to share something openly or publicly.
Examples	1. She reluctantly agreed to divulge the details of her travel plans. 2. The whistleblower chose to divulge sensitive information about corporate wrongdoing. 3. The detective was careful not to divulge too much information during the investigation.
Synonyms	reveal, disclose, share
Antonyms	conceal, hide, withhold
Etymology	Divulge comes from the Latin word "divulgare," from "dis-" (thoroughly) and "vulgare" (to publish).
Doddering (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɒd.ər.ɪŋ/
Meaning	Feeble, shaky, or unsteady in movement, often due to old age or physical weakness; showing signs of senility or mental decline; trembling or tottering while walking or performing tasks.
Examples	1. The doddering old man struggled to walk without assistance. 2. Her grandmother's doddering hands held the cup with care. 3. The doddering actor received a standing ovation for his final performance.



Synonyms	shaky, tottering, feeble
Antonyms	steady, sturdy, firm
Etymology	Doddering comes from the Verb "dodder," which means "to shake" or "to totter."
Doggerel (Noun, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɒɡ.ər.əl/
Meaning	(Noun) Comic or trivial verse characterised by irregular rhythm, crude language, and lack of serious content; often considered amateurish or of low literary quality. (Adjective) Referring to poetry that is crude, poorly constructed, or lacking in artistic merit.
Examples	1. He amused the children with his playful doggerel rhymes. 2. The poetry competition featured both serious and doggerel entries. 3. The comedian recited a doggerel poem that had the audience in stitches.
Synonyms	(Noun) nonsense verse, comic poetry; (Adjective) trivial, crude, amateurish
Antonyms	(Noun) high poetry, literary verse; (Adjective) polished, refined, sophisticated
Etymology	Doggerel possibly comes from the Middle English word "doggere" (an inferior breed of horse), which was used to describe inferior verse.
Dogmatic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɒɡˈmæt.ɪk/
Meaning	Expressing strong opinions, beliefs, or ideas in an authoritative, assertive, or arrogant manner, often without room for doubt, discussion, or flexibility; adhering rigidly to established principles or doctrines.
Examples	1. His dogmatic stance on the issue left little room for open dialogue. 2. The speaker's dogmatic tone conveyed a sense of unwavering certainty. 3. The dogmatic nature of the religious text led to differing interpretations.
Synonyms	opinionated, doctrinaire, inflexible
Antonyms	open-minded, flexible, receptive
Etymology	Dogmatic comes from the Greek word "dogmatikos," from "dogma" (opinion, belief).
Dogmatism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɒɡ.mə.tɪ.zəm/
Meaning	The practice of asserting or promoting one's opinions, beliefs, or ideas in an assertive, uncompromising, or authoritarian manner,



	often without considering alternative viewpoints or evidence; an attitude of unwavering certainty or inflexibility.
Examples	1. The professor's dogmatism hindered constructive discussion in the classroom. 2. The leader's dogmatism made it challenging for team members to share differing viewpoints. 3. The dogmatism of the political party's platform alienated some voters.
Synonyms	opinionatedness, doctrinaire attitude, inflexibility
Antonyms	open-mindedness, flexibility, receptivity
Etymology	Dogmatism comes from the Greek word "dogmatismos," from "dogma" (opinion, belief).
Doleful (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdəʊl.fəl/
Meaning	Expressing or evoking sadness, grief, or sorrow; mournful, sorrowful, or filled with a sense of melancholy; conveying a feeling of woe or unhappiness.
Examples	1. The doleful melody of the song resonated with the audience's emotions. 2. Her doleful expression revealed the pain she was feeling. 3. The old abandoned house had a doleful atmosphere that gave people chills.
Synonyms	mournful, melancholy, sad
Antonyms	cheerful, happy, joyful
Etymology	Doleful comes from the Middle English word "dolful," from "dol" (grief).
Dolorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɒl.ər.əs/
Meaning	Expressing or causing pain, grief, or distress; characterised by sorrow, lamentation, or a sense of deep sadness; filled with feelings of sorrow or suffering.
Examples	1. The dolorous tune of the requiem echoed through the cathedral. 2. Her dolorous recounting of the tragic event brought tears to everyone's eyes. 3. The dolorous expressions of the mourners reflected the weight of their loss.
Synonyms	mournful, sorrowful, lamentable
Antonyms	cheerful, joyful, elated
Etymology	Dolorous comes from the Latin word "dolorosus," from "dolor" (pain, grief).



Dolt (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dəʊlt/
Meaning	A person who is slow-witted, lacking intelligence, or perceived as being foolish; someone who shows a lack of understanding or common sense.
Examples	1. The dolt failed to comprehend the basic instructions. 2. He felt like a dolt when he realised he had been trying to open the door in the wrong direction. 3. Despite his reputation as a dolt, he surprised everyone with his insightful comment.
Synonyms	fool, idiot, simpleton
Antonyms	genius, prodigy, intellectual
Etymology	Dolt comes from the Middle English word "dulte," which means "dull" or "stupid."
Domicile (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɒm.ɪ.saɪl/
Meaning	(Noun) A person's permanent residence or place of dwelling; a house, apartment, or place where someone lives. (Verb) To establish a legal residence or dwelling place in a particular location.
Examples	1. The quaint cottage served as their peaceful domicile for many years. 2. He declared the coastal town as his official domicile for tax purposes. 3. The city's vibrant neighbourhoods offer a variety of domiciles to choose from.
Synonyms	(Noun) residence, abode, dwelling; (Verb) establish residence, settle
Antonyms	(Noun) workplace, workplace; (Verb) vacate, leave
Etymology	Domicile comes from the Latin word "domicilium," from "domus" (house).
Domineering (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdɒm.ɪˈniər.ɪŋ/
Meaning	Excessively controlling, authoritarian, or overbearing in a way that suppresses others' opinions, wishes, or actions; inclined to dominate, dictate, or exercise authority without considering others' feelings or needs.
Examples	1. Her domineering behaviour in the workplace alienated her colleagues. 2. The domineering attitude of the manager stifled creativity and innovation. 3. He had a tendency to be domineering in his relationships, which led to conflicts.
Synonyms	overbearing, authoritarian, controlling



Antonyms	submissive, accommodating, yielding
Etymology	Domineering comes from the Verb "domineer," which means "to rule."
Dormant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɔːmənt/
Meaning	In a state of rest, inactivity, or temporary suspension; lying dormant means being inactive or not active for a period of time but with the potential to become active in the future; not showing external signs of activity.
Examples	1. During the winter months, the trees remain dormant until spring. 2. The volcano had been dormant for centuries before it suddenly erupted. 3. The company's plans for expansion were dormant until market conditions improved.
Synonyms	inactive, quiescent, latent
Antonyms	active, awake, thriving
Etymology	Dormant comes from the Latin word "dormire," which means "to sleep."
Dote (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dout/
Meaning	To show excessive affection, fondness, or adoration toward someone, often in a manner that may be considered indulgent, foolish, or excessively doting; to be overly affectionate or infatuated.
Examples	1. She doted on her grandchildren and spoiled them with gifts. 2. The actor's fans doted on him and followed his every move. 3. He continued to dote on his old car, even though it had seen better days.
Synonyms	adore, cherish, idolise
Antonyms	neglect, ignore, disregard
Etymology	Dote comes from the Middle English word "doten," which means "to be feeble-minded."
Drone (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/droun/
Meaning	(Noun) An idle or monotonous sound, often resembling the hum of an insect or machinery. (Verb) To make a continuous, low-pitched humming or buzzing sound; to speak in a dull, monotonous tone; to perform repetitive tasks without enthusiasm or energy.
Examples	1. The distant drone of a lawnmower filled the air on a lazy afternoon. 2. The worker's voice droned on during the long presentation.



	3. Bees drone as they collect nectar from flowers.
Synonyms	(Noun) hum, buzz, monotone; (Verb) hum, buzz, monotonized
Antonyms	(Noun) melody, harmony; (Verb) enliven, energise
Etymology	Drone comes from the Old English word "drān," which means "male bee."
Drowsiness (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdraʊ.zi.nəs/
Meaning	A state of being sleepy, inclined to sleep, or feeling tired and lethargic; a condition characterised by a strong desire or tendency to fall asleep.
Examples	1. The warm room and soft music induced a sense of drowsiness in the audience. 2. The medication's side effects include drowsiness, which makes it difficult to stay awake during the day. 3. His drowsiness was a result of staying up late studying for exams.
Synonyms	sleepiness, lethargy, daze
Antonyms	alertness, wakefulness, energy
Etymology	Drowsiness comes from the Adjective "drowsy," which is possibly related to the Middle English word "drowse," meaning "to sleep lightly."
Drudgery (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdrʌdʒ.ər.i/
Meaning	Hard, monotonous, or menial work that is considered dull, repetitive, and often tedious; tasks or labour that are demanding and lack excitement or creativity.
Examples	1. The constant drudgery of data entry made the job feel mundane. 2. She was tired of the drudgery of washing dishes every day. 3. The artist found solace in painting after a day of drudgery at the factory.
Synonyms	toil, labour, grind
Antonyms	leisure, recreation, pleasure
Etymology	Drudgery possibly comes from the Middle English word "druggen" (to work hard).
Druid (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/druː.ɪd/
Meaning	A member of an ancient Celtic religious order, often associated with spiritual practices, rituals, and ceremonies related to nature, trees, and the worship of deities; a priest, magician, or sage in Celtic societies.



Examples	1. The druids held ceremonies in sacred groves to honour nature's spirits. 2. The village's druid was known for his healing powers and wisdom. 3. Historical accounts provide insights into the beliefs and practices of the ancient druids.
Synonyms	priest, magician, sage
Antonyms	layperson, non-believer
Etymology	Druid comes from the Latin word "druides," which is believed to be derived from the Celtic word for "oak."
Dubious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈduː.bi.əs/
Meaning	Fraught with doubt, uncertainty, or scepticism; questionable, suspicious, or lacking clarity; causing hesitation, hesitation, or disbelief due to the presence of contradictory or conflicting information.
Examples	1. Her dubious explanation raised suspicions among the investigators. 2. The product's dubious claims about its effectiveness were met with scepticism. 3. The dubious nature of the witness's testimony cast doubt on the credibility of the entire story.
Synonyms	uncertain, doubtful, sceptical
Antonyms	certain, definite, trustworthy
Etymology	Dubious comes from the Latin word "dubius," which means "doubtful."
Dud (Noun, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dʌd/
Meaning	(Noun) Something that fails to meet expectations, performs poorly, or doesn't work as intended; an ineffective or nonfunctional item or device. (Adjective) Referring to something that is not working, ineffective, or lacking the expected quality.
Examples	1. The new software update turned out to be a complete dud, causing more problems than it solved. 2. The firework malfunctioned and turned into a disappointing dud. 3. The film's poor plot and acting made it a dud at the box office.
Synonyms	(Noun) failure, disappointment, flop; (Adjective) ineffective, faulty, useless
Antonyms	(Noun) success, hit; (Adjective) effective, functional
Etymology	The origin of "dud" as a term is uncertain, but it likely originated from military slang referring to a bomb that failed to explode.
Dulcet (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˈdʌl.set/
Meaning	Pleasant, soothing, or melodious to the ear; characterised by sweet and mellow tones; having a gentle and agreeable sound or quality.
Examples	1. The dulcet tones of the violin filled the room with a calming atmosphere. 2. Her dulcet voice captivated the audience during the performance. 3. The sound of the dulcet wind chimes added a serene ambiance to the garden.
Synonyms	melodious, sweet, harmonious
Antonyms	harsh, dissonant, discordant
Etymology	Dulcet comes from the Latin word "dulcis," which means "sweet."
Dupe (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/du:p/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who is easily tricked, deceived, or fooled by someone's dishonesty, manipulation, or false promises. (Verb) To deceive, trick, or fool someone into believing something that is not true or into taking a course of action that is against their best interests.
Examples	1. The con artist targeted dupes who were desperate for a quick solution to their financial problems. 2. She realised she had been a dupe when she discovered the fraudulent scheme. 3. The magician's clever trick successfully duped the audience into believing the impossible.
Synonyms	(Noun) gullible person, sucker; (Verb) deceive, trick, fool
Antonyms	(Noun) sceptic, cynic; (Verb) enlighten, inform, educate
Etymology	Dupe comes from the French word "duppe," which means "a cheat" or "deceiver."
Duplicity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/du:'plɪs.ə.ti/
Meaning	Deceitfulness, dishonesty, or double-dealing behaviour in which someone deliberately conceals their true intentions, feelings, or actions, often to gain an unfair advantage or deceive others; the act of presenting oneself as having conflicting beliefs, attitudes, or motives to different people.
Examples	1. The politician's duplicity was exposed when his private emails contradicted his public statements. 2. The spy's duplicity allowed him to infiltrate the enemy's ranks without arousing suspicion. 3. The movie's plot revolved around the duplicity of the main character, who led a double life.
Synonyms	deceit, deception, fraud



Antonyms	honesty, transparency, straightforwardness
Etymology	Duplicity comes from the Latin word "duplicitas," from "duplex" (double).
Duress (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/du:'res/
Meaning	Coercion, pressure, or threats that are used to force someone into doing something against their will or better judgement; the use of intimidation, violence, or constraint to achieve compliance or obtain a desired outcome.
Examples	1. The confession was made under duress and could not be considered valid in court. 2. The hostages were held captive under constant duress until negotiations were successfully concluded. 3. The employee signed the contract under duress due to the fear of losing their job.
Synonyms	coercion, intimidation, constraint
Antonyms	consent, free will, voluntary
Etymology	Duress comes from the Old French word "duresce," which means "hardness" or "severity."
Dwarf (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dwɔ:rf/
Meaning	(Noun) A person, creature, or plant that is much smaller than the average size for its kind; a mythological being often depicted as a small, magical creature. (Verb) To cause to appear small or insignificant in comparison.
Examples	1. The garden was adorned with colourful flowers and various types of dwarfs. 2. The towering skyscrapers made the surrounding buildings seem dwarfed by comparison. 3. The protagonist's bravery and determination dwarfed his physical stature.
Synonyms	(Noun) midget, gnome, miniature; (Verb) diminish, minimise, overshadow
Antonyms	(Noun) giant, colossus; (Verb) magnify, amplify, enlarge
Etymology	Dwarf has Old English and Old Norse origins.
Dynamo (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'daɪ.nə.mou/
Meaning	(Noun) A machine that generates electricity through the conversion of mechanical energy into electrical energy; a highly energetic, dynamic, or forceful person or entity; a person with great enthusiasm, energy, and drive.



Examples	1. The factory's dynamo provided electricity to the entire town. 2. She's a dynamo on the tennis court, giving her opponents a tough time. 3. The new CEO was a dynamo who revitalised the company's performance and culture.
Synonyms	generator, powerhouse, force
Antonyms	sluggish, lethargic, inactive
Etymology	Dynamo comes from the Greek word "dynamis," which means "power."
Dysfunctional (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dɪsˈfʌŋk.jən.əl/
Meaning	Not functioning or operating properly; impaired or dysfunctional due to a lack of harmony, order, or effectiveness; characterised by malfunction or disarray.
Examples	1. The dysfunctional computer system caused delays in processing orders. 2. The dysfunctional family dynamics were a source of constant tension and conflict. 3. The team struggled due to a dysfunctional communication structure.
Synonyms	malfunctioning, broken, defective
Antonyms	functional, operational, efficient
Etymology	Dysfunctional combines the prefix "dys-" (impaired, faulty) with "functional."
Dystopia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdɪs.tə.pi.ə/
Meaning	An imaginary or hypothetical society or community characterised by oppression, suffering, a lack of individual freedoms, and a grim, often nightmarish, reality; the opposite of a utopia, where everything is ideal and perfect.
Examples	1. The novel depicted a dystopia in which a totalitarian government controlled every aspect of people's lives. 2. The film explored a post-apocalyptic dystopia where resources were scarce and survival was a constant struggle. 3. The artist's painting conveyed a sense of despair and gloom reminiscent of a dystopian world.
Synonyms	nightmare, nightmare world, hell
Antonyms	utopia, paradise, ideal world
Etymology	Dystopia comes from the Greek words "dys" (bad, ill) and "topos" (place), forming "dystopia," meaning "bad place."



Practice Questions for alphabet “D”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Debilitate"?
 - a) To strengthen
 - b) To weaken
 - c) To clarify
 - d) To amuse
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Dichotomy"?
 - a) Unity
 - b) Division
 - c) Harmony
 - d) Complexity
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Diligent"?
 - a) Lazy
 - b) Careful
 - c) Persistent
 - d) Diligent
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Disparage" imply? "She chose not to disparage her colleague's work despite her own reservations."
 - a) To praise
 - b) To criticise
 - c) To ignore
 - d) To analyse
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The chef's exquisite creation delighted the diners' taste buds."
 - a) Mediocre
 - b) Terrible
 - c) Delicate
 - d) Palate
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Duplicity" in a sentence to describe deceitful behaviour.
 - a) The politician's duplicity was exposed when evidence of his secret dealings emerged.
 - b) She was known for her honesty and had no tolerance for duplicity in her circle of friends.
 - c) The detective uncovered the criminal's duplicity in the elaborate fraud scheme.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Debunk"?
 - a) Confirm



- b) Refute
 - c) Mislead
 - d) Disregard
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The athlete's rigorous training regimen left her physically conditioned for the upcoming competition.
- a) Exhaustive
 - b) Relaxed
 - c) Careless
 - d) Unprepared
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Cry" is to "Sob," then "Laugh" is to what?
- a) Giggle
 - b) Chuckle
 - c) Smile
 - d) Grin
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Discretion."
- a) Being talkative
 - b) Making quick decisions
 - c) Using good judgement and being careful with words and actions
 - d) Demonstrating creativity
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The novel's elaborate plot kept the readers engaged."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "elaborate" should be replaced with "simple."
 - c) "readers" should be replaced with "viewer."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Diligent"?
- a) Diligently
 - b) Diligence
 - c) Diligent
 - d) Diligently
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Don't cry over spilled milk" mean?
- a) Crying when something valuable is lost
 - b) Regretting something that cannot be changed
 - c) Celebrating small victories
 - d) Avoiding accidents in the kitchen
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Symphony" is related to "Orchestra," then "Ensemble" is related to what?
- a) Choir
 - b) Conductor
 - c) Music
 - d) Actor

15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Dubious" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
 - a) Positive; it suggests trustworthiness.
 - b) Negative; it implies doubt and scepticism.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies confidence.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Dynamo"?
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) Spanish
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Dour"?
 - a) Gloomy
 - b) Stern
 - c) Cheerful
 - d) Serious
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Dexterity" in handling delicate objects was crucial.
 - a) No passage
 - b) Her dexterity in handling fragile glassware ensured that none were damaged during the move.
 - c) His dexterity in playing the piano impressed everyone at the concert.
 - d) The surgeon's dexterity during the delicate surgery saved the patient's life.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Dystopia"?
 - a) Utopia
 - b) Chaos
 - c) Harmony
 - d) Progress
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Delicate" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
 - a) The delicateness of the porcelain figurine made it susceptible to breaking.
 - b) He admired the delicate beauty of the flower.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Debilitate"?
 - b) To weaken
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Dichotomy"?
 - d) Complexity
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Diligent"?
 - a) Lazy



4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Disparage" imply? "She chose not to disparage her colleague's work despite her own reservations."
b) To criticise
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The chef's exquisite creation delighted the diners' taste buds."
d) Palate
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Duplicity" in a sentence to describe deceitful behaviour.
a) The politician's duplicity was exposed when evidence of his secret dealings emerged.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Debunk"?
b) Refute
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The athlete's rigorous training regimen left her physically conditioned for the upcoming competition.
a) Exhaustive
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Cry" is to "Sob," then "Laugh" is to what?
b) Chuckle
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Discretion."
c) Using good judgement and being careful with words and actions
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The novel's elaborate plot kept the readers engaged."
b) "elaborate" should be replaced with "simple."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Diligent"?
a) Diligently
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Don't cry over spilled milk" mean?
b) Regretting something that cannot be changed
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Symphony" is related to "Orchestra," then "Ensemble" is related to what?
a) Choir
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Dubious" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
b) Negative; it implies doubt and scepticism.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Dynamo"?
a) Greek
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Dour"?
c) Cheerful
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Dexterity" in handling delicate objects was crucial.
b) Her dexterity in handling fragile glassware ensured that none were damaged during the move.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Dystopia"?
a) Utopia
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Delicate" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
a) The delicateness of the porcelain figurine made it susceptible to breaking.



E

Earthenware (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɜːrθ.ən.weər/
Meaning	Ceramic pottery or dishes made from clay that is fired at a relatively low temperature; pottery made from unrefined clay that retains a natural, rustic appearance; pottery that is not as strong or durable as stoneware or porcelain.
Examples	1. The artisan crafted beautiful earthenware bowls using traditional techniques. 2. The vintage earthenware jug displayed intricate designs and patterns. 3. The rustic charm of the earthenware pottery added character to the kitchen.
Synonyms	pottery, ceramics, clayware
Antonyms	stoneware, porcelain, fine china
Etymology	Earthenware is composed of "earth" (clay) and "ware" (product).
Ebbing (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeb.ɪŋ/
Meaning	(Noun) The process of receding or declining, particularly the receding of water as tide levels decrease. (Verb) To recede or decline, often referring to water levels during the ebb and flow of tides.
Examples	1. The beach was vast during the ebbing of the tide. 2. The moon's gravitational pull contributes to the ebbing and flowing of ocean tides. 3. The crowd's excitement was ebbing as the event came to an end.
Synonyms	receding, decline, retreat
Antonyms	rising, increasing, surge
Etymology	Ebbing comes from the Old English word "ebba," meaning "ebb of the sea."
Ebullience (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈbʌl.jəns/
Meaning	Enthusiasm, excitement, or exuberance that is expressed in a lively, bubbly, and effervescent manner; a state of being full of energy, vivacity, and high spirits.
Examples	1. Her ebullience was infectious, spreading joy and energy to everyone around her. 2. The ebullience of the celebration was evident through the laughter and cheers of the crowd.



	3. The children's ebullient laughter filled the room with positivity.
Synonyms	enthusiasm, exuberance, vivacity
Antonyms	apathy, lethargy, indifference
Etymology	Ebullience comes from the Latin word "ebullire," which means "to boil out" or "to bubble forth."
Eclectic (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈklek.tɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Comprising a diverse or varied selection of styles, sources, influences, or elements; drawing from various sources or schools of thought. (Noun) A person who gathers ideas, styles, or elements from a wide range of sources or influences.
Examples	1. The interior design of the restaurant was eclectic, featuring a mix of vintage and modern furnishings. 2. Her eclectic taste in music ranged from classical to hip-hop. 3. The artist's eclectic collection of paintings represented different periods and artistic styles.
Synonyms	varied, diverse, mixed
Antonyms	uniform, consistent, homogeneous
Etymology	Eclectic comes from the Greek word "eklektikos," which means "selective."
Ecumenical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪk.juːˈmen.i.kəl/
Meaning	Relating to or promoting the unity, cooperation, and understanding among different religious groups, denominations, or sects; characterised by a willingness to collaborate and engage in dialogue with diverse religious traditions.
Examples	1. The conference aimed to foster ecumenical discussions and mutual respect among representatives of various faiths. 2. The leader's ecumenical approach emphasised finding common ground and shared values. 3. The ecumenical movement seeks to bridge gaps between different religious communities.
Synonyms	interfaith, inclusive, cooperative
Antonyms	exclusive, sectarian, divisive
Etymology	Ecumenical comes from the Greek word "oikoumenikos," meaning "inhabited" or "universal."
Edacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈdeɪ.ʃəs/
Meaning	Having a voracious appetite or consuming large quantities of food; excessively eager to eat or devour.



Examples	1. The edacious teenager could devour an entire pizza by himself. 2. The lion's edacious nature made it a dominant predator in the ecosystem. 3. The feast was a delight for the edacious guests who indulged in various delicacies.
Synonyms	voracious, gluttonous, ravenous
Antonyms	restrained, moderate, controlled
Etymology	Edacious comes from the Latin word "edax," which means "eating" or "devouring."

Eddy (Noun, Verb)

Pronunciation	/ˈed.i/
Meaning	(Noun) A circular movement of water, air, or any fluid characterised by a whirlpool-like motion; a current that moves against the main current's direction. (Verb) To move in a circular or swirling manner, often referring to the movement of fluids.
Examples	1. The eddy formed near the riverbank due to the rocks obstructing the water's flow. 2. The leaves were caught in an eddy of wind, swirling around before falling to the ground. 3. The eddy water created a mesmerising pattern in the river.
Synonyms	whirlpool, vortex, swirl
Antonyms	steady flow, stillness, calm
Etymology	Eddy may come from the Old English word "edd," which means "swirl."

Edible (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/ˈed.ə.bəl/
Meaning	Safe and suitable for consumption as food; capable of being eaten without causing harm or discomfort.
Examples	1. The chef prepared a variety of edible arrangements for the event. 2. The berries growing in the garden are edible, and you can use them in desserts. 3. The street vendor offered a range of edible treats, from savoury to sweet.
Synonyms	eatable, consumable, ingestible
Antonyms	inedible, poisonous, harmful
Etymology	Edible comes from the Latin word "edibilis," which means "fit to eat."

Educe (Verb)

Pronunciation	/ɪˈduːs/



Meaning	To bring out, deduce, or extract information, meaning, or understanding from something; to infer or derive conclusions from observations or data.
Examples	1. The detective used his keen instincts to educe important clues from the crime scene. 2. The professor helped the students educe the underlying themes in the complex text. 3. By analysing the historical context, we can educe the motivations of the characters.
Synonyms	deduce, infer, derive
Antonyms	conceal, obscure, suppress
Etymology	Educe comes from the Latin word "educere," which means "to lead forth."
Efface (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈfeɪs/
Meaning	To erase, wipe out, or obliterate something, especially marks or traces; to make something indistinct or less noticeable by removing or covering it.
Examples	1. Time had effaced the details from the old parchment, making the writing barely legible. 2. The mural was effaced by weather and time, leaving only faint outlines. 3. The organisation's efforts to efface the stigma surrounding mental health were commendable.
Synonyms	erase, delete, expunge
Antonyms	highlight, emphasise, engrave
Etymology	Efface comes from the Latin word "effacere," which means "to erase" or "to wipe out."
Effete (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈfi:t/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking vitality, energy, or vigour; worn out, weak, or exhausted; no longer effective or productive, often due to excessive indulgence or refinement.
Examples	1. The empire's once-mighty army had become effete and unable to defend its borders. 2. The aristocracy's effete lifestyle led to a decline in their ability to govern effectively. 3. The effete bureaucracy was resistant to change and innovation.
Synonyms	weakened, feeble, debilitated
Antonyms	robust, vigorous, energetic
Etymology	Effete comes from the Latin word "effetus," which means "worn out" or "exhausted."
Efficacy (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈef.i.kə.si/
Meaning	The ability or capacity to produce the desired effect or result; effectiveness or successful accomplishment of a goal or purpose.
Examples	1. The efficacy of the new treatment was demonstrated through significant improvements in patients' health. 2. The marketing campaign's efficacy was evident in the increase in sales and brand awareness. 3. The efficacy of teamwork was highlighted by the completion of the project ahead of schedule.
Synonyms	effectiveness, efficiency, potency
Antonyms	ineffectiveness, inefficiency, impotence
Etymology	Efficacy comes from the Latin word "efficacia," which means "power" or "ability to produce an effect."
Effluvia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈfluː.vi.ə/
Meaning	Dispersed particles, odours, or emissions that are often considered unpleasant, noxious, or foul; invisible or harmful particles that are released into the air or environment.
Examples	1. The old building emitted unpleasant effluvia that filled the surrounding area with a strange smell. 2. The factory's effluvia of pollutants raised concerns about air quality. 3. The effluvia from the waste disposal site were harmful to both human health and the ecosystem.
Synonyms	emissions, exhalations, odours
Antonyms	fragrance, aroma, pleasantness
Etymology	Effluvia is derived from the Latin word "effluvium," which means "outflow" or "discharge."
Effrontery (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈfrʌn.tər.i/
Meaning	Shameless boldness, audacity, or insolence; behaviour that shows a lack of respect or consideration for others; an act of extreme impudence or nerve.
Examples	1. Her effrontery in demanding a refund for a product she had already used was surprising. 2. The politician's effrontery in denying his involvement was met with disbelief. 3. His effrontery to interrupt the presentation and criticise the speaker was met with shocked silence.
Synonyms	audacity, impudence, insolence
Antonyms	humility, modesty, respectfulness
Etymology	Effrontery comes from the Latin word "effrons," which means "shameless" or "barefaced."



Effulgence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈfʌl.dʒəns/
Meaning	Radiance, brilliance, or brightness that emanates or shines forth; an intense, radiant light or glow.
Examples	1. The effulgence of the sunrise painted the sky with hues of orange and pink. 2. The effulgence of the full moon illuminated the night, creating enchanting shadows. 3. The cathedral's stained glass windows captured and reflected the effulgence of sunlight.
Synonyms	radiance, brilliance, luminosity
Antonyms	dimness, darkness, obscurity
Etymology	Effulgence comes from the Latin word "effulgens," which means "shining forth."
Egghead (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeg.hed/
Meaning	Informal term for an intellectual or highly intelligent person; a person who is deeply engrossed in academic pursuits or scholarly activities.
Examples	1. The professor was often referred to as an egghead due to his vast knowledge and intellectual pursuits. 2. The eggheads in the debate club consistently impressed with their logical arguments. 3. While some considered him an egghead, he had a playful and down-to-earth personality.
Synonyms	intellectual, brain, scholar
Antonyms	simpleton, ignoramus, uninformed
Etymology	Egghead is a colloquial term that likely alludes to the idea of a person's head being filled with knowledge, similar to an egg containing its contents.
Egregious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈɡriː.dʒəs/
Meaning	Outstandingly bad, shockingly or noticeably offensive, flagrant, or glaring; extremely bad or reprehensible, often to the point of being shocking or outrageous.
Examples	1. The company's egregious violations of environmental regulations led to severe fines. 2. The athlete's egregious misconduct on the field resulted in his suspension. 3. The egregious errors in the report undermined its credibility.
Synonyms	flagrant, blatant, glaring
Antonyms	minor, inconspicuous, commendable



Etymology	Egregious comes from the Latin word "egregius," which means "outstanding" or "excellent."
Egress (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈiː.gres/
Meaning	(Noun) A way out, exit, or passage for leaving a place; the act of leaving or exiting. (Verb) To exit, depart, or leave a place.
Examples	1. The emergency exit serves as an important egress route in case of fire. 2. The security guard ensured a smooth egress of visitors from the building. 3. After the concert, the fans slowly began to egress from the stadium.
Synonyms	exit, departure, leave-taking
Antonyms	entrance, arrival, ingress
Etymology	Egress comes from the Latin word "egressus," which means "going out."
Elaborate (Verb, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈləb.ər.ət/
Meaning	(Verb) To explain in detail or provide additional information, often with thoroughness and complexity. (Adjective) Involving intricate details, complex structure, or careful planning.
Examples	1. The speaker took the time to elaborate on the key points of the presentation, providing deeper insights. 2. The elaborate design of the architecture showcased the skill and craftsmanship of the builders. 3. The chef's elaborate recipe required multiple steps and ingredients.
Synonyms	(Verb) explain, expound, clarify; (Adjective) intricate, detailed, complex
Antonyms	(Verb) simplify, summarise; (Adjective) simple, plain, basic
Etymology	Elaborate comes from the Latin word "elaborare," which means "to work out" or "to produce with great effort."
Elope (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈləps/
Meaning	To pass by or slip away, often referring to the passage of time; to go by or expire.
Examples	1. Five years have elapsed since we last visited that city. 2. The deadline for the project will elapse in two days. 3. The time seemed to elapse quickly as we enjoyed our vacation.
Synonyms	pass, go by, expire
Antonyms	remain, stand still, persist



Etymology	Elapse comes from the Latin word "elapsus," which means "slipped away."
Elate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈleɪt/
Meaning	To make someone very happy, excited, or joyful; to fill with a sense of high spirits or exultation.
Examples	1. Winning the championship elated the entire team and their fans. 2. She was elated by the news of her promotion at work. 3. The children were elated to receive surprise gifts on their birthdays.
Synonyms	thrill, exhilarate, uplift
Antonyms	depress, sadden, discourage
Etymology	Elate comes from the Latin word "elatus," which means "lifted up" or "exalted."
Elation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈleɪ.jən/
Meaning	A state of great happiness, excitement, or exhilaration; an intense feeling of joy or exultation.
Examples	1. The team's victory was met with a sense of elation and celebration. 2. The elation on her face was evident when she received the news. 3. The concert's grand finale filled the audience with elation and applause.
Synonyms	joy, ecstasy, exuberance
Antonyms	dejection, depression, despondency
Etymology	Elation comes from the Latin word "elatio," which means "elevation" or "exultation."
Electorate (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈlek.tə.rət/
Meaning	The group of eligible voters in a particular area or jurisdiction who are entitled to participate in an election or vote for a political candidate.
Examples	1. The candidate's campaign focused on addressing the concerns of the local electorate. 2. The political parties tried to appeal to a wide range of the electorate to secure votes. 3. The turnout of the electorate during the election was higher than expected.
Synonyms	voters, citizenry, constituency
Antonyms	candidates, officials, government
Etymology	Electorate comes from the Latin word "elector," which means "chooser" or "voter."



Elegy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈel.ə.dʒi/
Meaning	A mournful or melancholic poem, speech, or piece of writing that laments and pays tribute to someone who has died or something that has been lost; a reflective and sorrowful expression of grief.
Examples	1. The poet wrote an elegy to honour the memory of a close friend who had passed away. 2. The funeral service included a moving elegy that captured the essence of the deceased's life. 3. The song's lyrics served as an elegy to the bygone era of simpler times.
Synonyms	lament, dirge, requiem
Antonyms	celebration, jubilation, ode
Etymology	Elegy comes from the Greek word "elegia," which originally referred to a type of poem accompanied by a mournful melody.
Elicit (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈlɪs.ɪt/
Meaning	To draw out, evoke, or extract information, emotions, reactions, or responses from someone through skillful questioning, techniques, or actions.
Examples	1. The therapist's questions were designed to elicit deeper insights into the patient's thoughts and feelings. 2. The teacher's storytelling skills elicited laughter and engagement from the students. 3. The detective's clever approach managed to elicit a confession from the suspect.
Synonyms	evoke, extract, obtain
Antonyms	suppress, withhold, conceal
Etymology	Elicit comes from the Latin word "elicere," which means "to draw out" or "to lure forth."
Eloquence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈel.ə.kwəns/
Meaning	Fluent, powerful, and persuasive speaking or writing; the ability to express thoughts, ideas, or emotions in a captivating and articulate manner.
Examples	1. The speaker's eloquence held the audience's attention as they hung on every word. 2. The author's eloquence in describing the natural beauty of the landscape painted a vivid picture in the reader's mind. 3. The eloquence of the graduation speech moved many to tears.
Synonyms	fluency, articulateness, rhetoric
Antonyms	incoherence, Verbosity, mumbling



Etymology	Eloquence comes from the Latin word "eloquentia," which means "fluency" or "expressiveness."
Elucidate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/i:'lu:.si.dert/
Meaning	To explain, clarify, or make something clear by providing additional information, examples, or details; to shed light on a complex or confusing topic.
Examples	1. The professor used diagrams and examples to elucidate the intricate concept to the students. 2. The expert's presentation helped to elucidate the finer points of the scientific theory. 3. The artist elucidated the meaning behind their painting during the gallery tour.
Synonyms	explain, clarify, illuminate
Antonyms	confuse, obscure, complicate
Etymology	Elucidate comes from the Latin word "elucidare," which means "to make clear" or "to explain."
Elusive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/i:'lu:.siv/
Meaning	Difficult to catch, grasp, comprehend, or understand due to being evasive, elusive, or tricky; hard to pin down or define.
Examples	1. The elusive thief managed to escape the authorities despite their best efforts. 2. The concept of happiness can be elusive, as it means different things to different people. 3. The solution to the puzzle remained elusive until someone found the hidden clue.
Synonyms	evasive, slippery, tricky
Antonyms	clear, obvious, straightforward
Etymology	Elusive comes from the Latin word "elusus," which means "mockery" or "deception."
Emaciate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪ'meɪ.si.eɪt/
Meaning	To make extremely thin, frail, or weak, often due to malnutrition or disease; to cause significant weight loss and physical wasting.
Examples	1. The prolonged illness caused the patient to emaciate to the point of being barely recognizable. 2. The prisoners in the concentration camp were subjected to conditions that caused them to emaciate rapidly. 3. The stray dog's emaciated appearance tugged at the heartstrings of those who saw it.
Synonyms	thin, waste away, wither



Antonyms	nourish, fatten, strengthen
Etymology	Emaciate comes from the Latin word "emaciatius," which means "made lean" or "wasted away."
Embark (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbɑːrk/
Meaning	To start or begin a journey, voyage, undertaking, or new venture, often involving a significant effort or change; to board a ship, aircraft, or vehicle for a specific purpose.
Examples	1. The explorers embarked on a dangerous expedition to uncover hidden treasures. 2. After completing their education, they decided to embark on careers in different fields. 3. The passengers embarked on the cruise ship for a memorable vacation.
Synonyms	start, commence, undertake
Antonyms	conclude, finish, abandon
Etymology	Embark comes from the French word "embarquer," which means "to put on board a ship."
Embattled (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbæt.əld/
Meaning	(Adjective) Involved in or affected by a conflict, struggle, or controversy; besieged or facing challenges. Often used metaphorically to describe someone who is under pressure or dealing with difficulties.
Examples	1. The embattled company faced financial challenges due to increased competition. 2. The embattled nation sought diplomatic solutions to resolve the ongoing conflict. 3. The embattled CEO addressed the media's questions during a press conference.
Synonyms	besieged, beleaguered, troubled
Antonyms	peaceful, untroubled, secure
Etymology	Embattled comes from the Verb "embattle," which means "to arrange in a line of battle."
Embellish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbel.ɪʃ/
Meaning	To decorate, adorn, or enhance something by adding decorative elements, details, or artistic touches; to make something more attractive or appealing through ornamentation.
Examples	1. The artist embellished the canvas with intricate patterns and vibrant colours. 2. She embellished her story with imaginative details to captivate her audience. 3. The dress was embellished with delicate lace and sparkling sequins.



Synonyms	decorate, adorn, beautify
Antonyms	simplify, plain, strip
Etymology	Embellish comes from the Old French word "embelechier," which means "decorate" or "adorn."
Embezzle (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbez.əl/
Meaning	To fraudulently misappropriate or steal money, funds, or property entrusted to one's care, especially from an organisation, employer, or client.
Examples	1. The accountant was caught attempting to embezzle company funds for personal use. 2. The executive was found guilty of embezzling millions from the charity organisation. 3. The employee's attempt to embezzle money was quickly detected by the company's financial department.
Synonyms	misappropriate, steal, pilfer
Antonyms	return, reimburse, give
Etymology	Embezzle comes from the Old French word "embezeler," which means "to make away with."
Emblazon (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbleɪ.zən/
Meaning	To decorate or inscribe with prominent and striking symbols, designs, or markings, often to commemorate or make something memorable; to display or depict prominently.
Examples	1. The flag was emblazoned with the nation's emblem and colours. 2. The front page of the newspaper emblazoned the headline in bold letters. 3. The castle's entrance was emblazoned with intricate carvings and crests.
Synonyms	decorate, adorn, inscribe
Antonyms	erase, obscure, hide
Etymology	Emblazon comes from the Middle French word "emblaser," which means "to brandish" or "to show forth."
Embrace (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbreɪs/
Meaning	To hold closely in one's arms; to hug or clasp affectionately; to accept, welcome, or adopt something willingly, often an idea, belief, or situation.
Examples	1. The mother embraced her child after a long day apart. 2. The company decided to embrace sustainable practices to reduce its environmental impact.



	3. The community embraced the new cultural festival with enthusiasm.
Synonyms	hug, clasp, accept
Antonyms	reject, shun, avoid
Etymology	Embrace comes from the Old French word "embracier," which means "to clasp in the arms."
Emergence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈmɜː.dʒəns/
Meaning	The process of coming into view, becoming known, or coming forth from a hidden or concealed state; the act of appearing, developing, or rising to prominence.
Examples	1. The emergence of new technologies has revolutionised the way we communicate. 2. The company's emergence as an industry leader was a result of innovative strategies. 3. The emergence of the artist's unique style caught the attention of art enthusiasts.
Synonyms	appearance, arrival, rise
Antonyms	disappearance, vanishing, decline
Etymology	Emergence comes from the Latin word "emergere," which means "to rise up" or "to come forth."
Eminent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈem.ɪ.nənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Highly respected, prominent, or distinguished in a particular field, occupation, or sphere; standing out due to one's exceptional qualities, achievements, or reputation.
Examples	1. The conference was attended by eminent scientists and scholars from around the world. 2. The eminent architect's designs transformed urban landscapes. 3. The eminent leader's speeches inspired generations.
Synonyms	distinguished, renowned, celebrated
Antonyms	unknown, obscure, insignificant
Etymology	Eminent comes from the Latin word "eminens," which means "standing out" or "projecting."
Emissary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈem.ɪ.sər.i/
Meaning	A person sent on a mission or assignment, often as a representative or agent of a person, group, or organisation; a messenger or envoy with a specific purpose.



Examples	1. The diplomat acted as an emissary to negotiate peace between the two nations. 2. The company sent an emissary to explore potential business opportunities in a foreign market. 3. The emissary delivered the king's message to the neighbouring kingdom.
Synonyms	envoy, messenger, representative
Antonyms	sender, recipient, bystander
Etymology	Emissary comes from the Latin word "emissarius," which means "messenger" or "dispatched."
Emote (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/I' mout/
Meaning	To express emotions or feelings through facial expressions, gestures, or vocal tones; to convey emotions in a theatrical or exaggerated manner.
Examples	1. The actor's ability to emote convincingly brought depth to the character's emotions. 2. During the intense scene, the actress emoted a range of emotions that moved the audience. 3. He often uses body language to emote his excitement or frustration.
Synonyms	express, convey, display
Antonyms	suppress, hide, restrain
Etymology	Emote is a blend of "emotion" and "remote," suggesting the idea of expressing emotions from a distance.
Empirical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/Im' pɪr.ɪ.kəl/
Meaning	Based on or derived from observation, experimentation, or sensory experience; relying on practical evidence and real-world data rather than theoretical concepts or speculation.
Examples	1. The scientist conducted empirical research to validate the hypothesis. 2. The findings were drawn from empirical data collected over several years. 3. The study aimed to provide an empirical understanding of consumer behaviour.
Synonyms	observational, practical, experiential
Antonyms	theoretical, hypothetical, speculative
Etymology	Empirical comes from the Latin word "experiri," which means "to try" or "to test."
Emulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'em.jə.leɪt/



Meaning	To imitate, mimic, or copy the actions, behaviour, achievements, or qualities of another person or model with the aim of matching or surpassing their success or excellence.
Examples	1. Many aspiring writers emulate the styles of their favourite authors as they develop their own voices. 2. The young athlete sought to emulate the records set by previous champions. 3. The student's work emulated the master's technique, showcasing their dedication to the craft.
Synonyms	imitate, mimic, copy
Antonyms	innovate, originate, deviate
Etymology	Emulate comes from the Latin word "aemulari," which means "to rival" or "to imitate."
Encapsulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/In'kæp.sjʊ.leɪt/
Meaning	To summarise or condense the essential or important elements of something into a concise form; to encapsulate means to capture the core idea or essence of a larger concept.
Examples	1. The headline encapsulated the key points of the news story. 2. The professor's lecture encapsulated centuries of artistic evolution in a single hour. 3. The advertisement effectively encapsulated the product's benefits in a short video.
Synonyms	summarise, condense, epitomise
Antonyms	elaborate, expand, detail
Etymology	Encapsulate comes from the Latin prefix "en-" meaning "in" or "into," and "capsula," meaning "a small box or container."
Encomium (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/In'kou.mi.əm/
Meaning	(Noun) A formal expression of praise, tribute, or admiration; a speech, writing, or statement that celebrates and extols the virtues, accomplishments, or qualities of a person, group, or thing.
Examples	1. The president's farewell speech was an encomium to the nation's progress during his term. 2. The historian's book offered an encomium to the unsung heroes of history. 3. The award ceremony included an encomium for the lifetime achievements of the artist.
Synonyms	tribute, accolade, eulogy
Antonyms	criticism, censure, denunciation
Etymology	Encomium comes from the Greek word "enkómion," which means "praise" or "tribute."
Encumbrance (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkʌm.brəns/
Meaning	(Noun) A burden, hindrance, or obstacle that weighs down, limits, or restricts progress, movement, or development; something that creates difficulties or makes a situation more complex.
Examples	1. The heavy debt was a significant encumbrance on the company's financial stability. 2. The bureaucratic procedures added unnecessary encumbrances to the process. 3. The outdated technology became an encumbrance to the efficient operation of the business.
Synonyms	burden, hindrance, obstacle
Antonyms	asset, advantage, aid
Etymology	Encumbrance comes from the Old French word "encumber," which means "to block" or "to burden."
Endearing (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɪr.ɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Inspiring affection, fondness, or warmth; evoking positive feelings and a sense of charm or likability.
Examples	1. The character's endearing quirks made them a fan favourite among viewers. 2. Her endearing smile brightened up the room. 3. The pet's endearing behaviour brought joy to the household.
Synonyms	charming, lovable, adorable
Antonyms	off-putting, repulsive, unappealing
Etymology	Endearing comes from the Verb "endear," which means "to make dear or beloved."
Endemic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/enˈdem.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Native to a specific region, area, or environment; characteristic or common within a particular locality or population.
Examples	1. Malaria is endemic to tropical regions with high humidity. 2. The species of bird is endemic to this island and cannot be found anywhere else. 3. The phrase has become endemic to the local dialect and has a special meaning within the community.
Synonyms	native, indigenous, local
Antonyms	foreign, non-native, exotic
Etymology	Endemic comes from the Greek word "endēmos," which means "native" or "indigenous."
Endorse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɔːrs/



Meaning	(Verb) To express approval, support, or agreement for something, often by signing or attaching one's name; to endorse also means to promote or recommend something publicly.
Examples	1. The celebrity endorsed the new fragrance, boosting its sales. 2. The politician endorsed the proposed legislation to address climate change. 3. The athlete endorsed a sports brand that aligns with their values.
Synonyms	support, approve, back
Antonyms	oppose, reject, disapprove
Etymology	Endorse comes from the Medieval Latin word "indorsare," which means "to write on the back."
Enduring (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/Inˈdʊr.ɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lasting, continuing, or existing for a long period of time; able to withstand challenges, hardships, or changes without losing quality, significance, or value.
Examples	1. The enduring love between the couple was evident in their 50-year marriage. 2. The enduring impact of the artist's work can still be seen in modern art. 3. The enduring legacy of the historical figure influenced generations.
Synonyms	lasting, persistent, permanent
Antonyms	temporary, fleeting, transient
Etymology	Enduring comes from the Verb "endure," which means "to last" or "to bear."
Enervate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈen.ə.veɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To weaken, exhaust, or drain of energy, vitality, or strength; to deprive of vigour or force.
Examples	1. The heat and humidity can quickly enervate even the fittest athletes. 2. The continuous stress of the job began to enervate his enthusiasm. 3. The illness left him enervated and unable to perform daily tasks.
Synonyms	weaken, debilitate, sap
Antonyms	invigorate, energise, strengthen
Etymology	Enervate comes from the Latin word "enervare," which means "to weaken" or "to deprive of strength."
Engender (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/Inˈdʒen.də/



Meaning	(Verb) To cause, produce, or give rise to a particular feeling, situation, condition, or outcome; to bring about or create something, often a specific result or effect.
Examples	1. The policies are likely to engender a sense of trust and cooperation among team members. 2. The dispute could engender tensions between the neighbouring countries. 3. The new technology has the potential to engender significant economic growth.
Synonyms	generate, produce, create
Antonyms	suppress, inhibit, prevent
Etymology	Engender comes from the Old French word "engendrer," which means "to beget" or "to procreate."
Engrossing (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈɡroʊ.sɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Captivating, absorbing, or holding one's attention or interest completely; engaging to the point of making one fully absorbed or immersed.
Examples	1. The novel's engrossing plot kept readers up all night. 2. The documentary provided an engrossing exploration of historical events. 3. The lecture was so engrossing that the audience remained attentive throughout.
Synonyms	captivating, absorbing, fascinating
Antonyms	dull, uninteresting, boring
Etymology	Engrossing comes from the Verb "engross," which means "to occupy fully."
Engulf (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈɡʌlf/
Meaning	(Verb) To completely surround, cover, or immerse something, often in a forceful or overwhelming manner; to swallow up or submerge entirely.
Examples	1. The flames quickly engulfed the building, leaving little standing. 2. The news engulfed the nation with shock and sadness. 3. The waves engulfed the boat, putting the crew in danger.
Synonyms	submerge, inundate, overwhelm
Antonyms	expose, uncover, reveal
Etymology	Engulf comes from the Middle English word "golven," which means "to swallow up" or "to gulp."
Enhance (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈhæns/



Meaning	(Verb) To improve, augment, or increase the quality, value, attractiveness, or effectiveness of something; to make something better or more desirable.
Examples	1. The new lighting system enhanced the ambiance of the room. 2. Regular exercise can enhance physical fitness and overall well-being. 3. The artist used vibrant colours to enhance the visual impact of the painting.
Synonyms	improve, upgrade, boost
Antonyms	diminish, impair, reduce
Etymology	Enhance comes from the Old French word "enhauncer," which means "to raise" or "to lift."
Enigma (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɪɡ.mə/
Meaning	(Noun) A puzzling, mysterious, or inexplicable situation, person, or thing; something that is difficult to understand, interpret, or explain.
Examples	1. The ancient artefact remains an enigma to archaeologists, as its purpose is unclear. 2. The author's novel was full of enigmas that kept readers guessing until the end. 3. His sudden disappearance was an enigma that baffled everyone.
Synonyms	puzzle, mystery, riddle
Antonyms	solution, explanation, clarity
Etymology	Enigma comes from the Latin word "aenigma," which means "riddle" or "puzzle."
Enmity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈen.mə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) Deep-seated hostility, hatred, or antagonism between individuals, groups, or entities; a state of being actively opposed or enemies.
Examples	1. The political rivalry was marked by years of bitter enmity between the two leaders. 2. The enmity between the two families dated back several generations. 3. Despite their history of enmity, they decided to put their differences aside and work together.
Synonyms	hostility, animosity, antipathy
Antonyms	friendship, amity, harmony
Etymology	Enmity comes from the Old French word "enemistie," which means "hostility."
Enrage (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈreɪdʒ/



Meaning	(Verb) To provoke intense anger, fury, or rage in someone; to cause someone to become extremely angry or incensed.
Examples	1. The unfair decision enraged the entire community. 2. His insulting remarks enraged her to the point of shouting. 3. The video's content enraged viewers, leading to a backlash.
Synonyms	anger, infuriate, incense
Antonyms	calm, pacify, soothe
Etymology	Enrage comes from the Old French word "enrager," which means "to become mad."
Enshroud (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/In'ʃraʊd/
Meaning	(Verb) To cover, conceal, or envelop in a way that obscures or hides from view; to shroud or cloak in darkness, mystery, or secrecy.
Examples	1. The mountain peak was enshrouded in thick fog, making it nearly invisible. 2. The story was enshrouded in rumours and speculation. 3. The history of the ancient civilization is enshrouded in mystery and myth.
Synonyms	conceal, hide, veil
Antonyms	reveal, expose, uncover
Etymology	Enshroud comes from the Old English words "en," meaning "in," and "scrūd," meaning "clothing" or "covering."
Enunciate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/I'nʌn.si.eɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To pronounce or articulate words, sounds, or speech clearly and distinctly; to express or state something clearly and precisely.
Examples	1. The teacher instructed the students to enunciate each word during the presentation. 2. He struggled to enunciate his ideas effectively in front of the audience. 3. The news anchor enunciated the details of the breaking story with clarity.
Synonyms	pronounce, articulate, express
Antonyms	mumble, slur, garble
Etymology	Enunciate comes from the Latin word "enuntiare," which means "to announce" or "to declare."
Envelop (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/In'vel.əp/
Meaning	(Verb) To wrap, cover, or enclose something completely; to surround or encompass with a layer or surface.



Examples	1. The city was enveloped in a thick layer of fog. 2. The warm aroma of freshly baked bread enveloped the bakery. 3. The feeling of peace and tranquillity enveloped her as she sat by the ocean.
Synonyms	enclose, surround, shroud
Antonyms	reveal, uncover, expose
Etymology	Envelop comes from the Old French word "envoluper," which means "to wrap up."

Enzyme (Noun)

Pronunciation	/ˈɛn.zaim/
Meaning	(Noun) A type of protein molecule that acts as a biological catalyst, facilitating and speeding up chemical reactions in living organisms without being consumed in the process.
Examples	1. Enzymes play a crucial role in digestion by breaking down food molecules. 2. The industrial process utilises enzymes to accelerate various chemical reactions. 3. Enzymes are essential for the metabolic functions within cells.
Synonyms	catalyst, biocatalyst, enzyme catalyst
Antonyms	inhibitor
Etymology	Enzyme comes from the Greek word "enzymos," which means "in leaven."

Epicure (Noun)

Pronunciation	/ˈɛp.i.kjʊr/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who appreciates and enjoys fine food and drink; someone who is knowledgeable and discerning in matters of taste and pleasure.
Examples	1. The restaurant is a haven for epicures seeking exquisite culinary experiences. 2. The wine connoisseur's collection demonstrated the tastes of a true epicure. 3. The epicure savoured every bite of the gourmet meal.
Synonyms	gourmet, foodie, connoisseur
Antonyms	ascetic, abstainer, non-indulgent
Etymology	Epicure comes from the Greek philosopher Epicurus, known for his teachings on pleasure and moderation.

Epicurean (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/ˌɛp.iˈkjʊə.ri.ən/
Meaning	(Adjective) Relating to the pursuit of pleasure, especially in terms of enjoying fine food, drink, and sensory experiences; characterised by refined tastes and hedonistic indulgence.



Examples	1. The city is known for its epicurean culture, with a variety of gourmet restaurants. 2. The resort offers an epicurean getaway for those seeking luxurious dining experiences. 3. Her epicurean lifestyle led her to explore diverse cuisines from around the world.
Synonyms	hedonistic, sensual, luxurious
Antonyms	ascetic, abstemious, self-denying
Etymology	Epicurean comes from the ancient Greek philosopher Epicurus, who advocated a life of moderation and the pursuit of simple pleasures.
Epistle (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈpɪs.l̩/
Meaning	(Noun) A formal or literary letter, especially one that is written for communication, instruction, or advice; a written message that is typically longer and more elaborate than a note or message.
Examples	1. The collection of Paul's epistles is an important part of the New Testament. 2. The author received an epistle from a distant relative recounting family history. 3. The epistle addressed issues of social justice and equality.
Synonyms	letter, missive, correspondence
Antonyms	note, memo, message
Etymology	Epistle comes from the Latin word "epistola," which means "letter."
Epithet (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɛp.ɪ.θet/
Meaning	(Noun) A descriptive word or phrase that is often used to characterise or label a person, thing, or concept; a term or expression that conveys a particular attribute or quality.
Examples	1. The king was known by his epithet "the Great" due to his notable accomplishments. 2. The epithet "city of lights" is often used to describe Paris. 3. The epithet "troublemaker" was unfairly attached to him based on rumours.
Synonyms	nickname, label, tag
Antonyms	name, title
Etymology	Epithet comes from the Greek word "epitheton," which means "to put upon" or "attribute."
Epitome (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈpɪt.ə.mi/



Meaning	(Noun) A perfect example or representation of a particular quality, characteristic, or concept; a concise and clear summary of a larger topic.
Examples	1. The historic mansion is the epitome of elegance and grandeur. 2. His generous actions were the epitome of kindness. 3. The book serves as an epitome of the author's life's work.
Synonyms	embodiment, quintessence, archetype
Antonyms	anomaly, exception, deviation
Etymology	Epitome comes from the Greek word "epitomē," which means "abridgment" or "summary."

Equable (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/ˈek.wə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Marked by an even and steady temper or mood; not easily disturbed, fluctuating, or varying in intensity.
Examples	1. The equable climate of the region made it a desirable place to live. 2. His equable demeanour was an asset in managing stressful situations. 3. The equable distribution of resources promoted fairness.
Synonyms	even-tempered, steady, unchanging
Antonyms	irritable, volatile, unpredictable
Etymology	Equable comes from the Latin word "aequabilis," which means "equal" or "uniform."

Equanimity (Noun)

Pronunciation	/ˌiːkwəˈnɪm.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) Mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, especially in challenging or difficult situations; the ability to maintain emotional balance and stability.
Examples	1. Her remarkable equanimity in the face of adversity was admired by all. 2. The leader's equanimity helped diffuse tense negotiations. 3. Meditation can promote a sense of equanimity and inner peace.
Synonyms	composure, serenity, poise
Antonyms	agitation, anxiety, turmoil
Etymology	Equanimity comes from the Latin word "aequanimitas," which means "evenness of mind."

Equilibrium (Noun)

Pronunciation	/ˌiːkwəˈlɪb.ri.əm/
Meaning	(Noun) A state of balance, stability, and harmony; the condition in which opposing forces, influences, or factors are in equal proportion, resulting in overall stability.



Examples	1. The body seeks to maintain equilibrium to ensure proper functioning. 2. The market strives to achieve an equilibrium between supply and demand. 3. Yoga and meditation help restore equilibrium to the mind and body.
Synonyms	balance, stability, harmony
Antonyms	imbalance, instability, discord
Etymology	Equilibrium comes from the Latin words "aequus," which means "equal," and "libra," which means "balance."
Equipoise (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/iːkwɪpɔɪz/
Meaning	(Noun) Balance or equilibrium, especially when forces or elements are evenly distributed; a state of mental or emotional balance.
Examples	1. The negotiations sought to establish an equipoise between the two parties' interests. 2. Maintaining an equipoise between work and personal life is essential for well-being. 3. The equipoise of power in the region prevented any one nation from dominating.
Synonyms	balance, equilibrium, stability
Antonyms	imbalance, instability, disproportion
Etymology	Equipoise comes from the Latin words "aequus," which means "equal," and "pōnere," which means "to place."
Equivocal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈkwɪv.ə.kəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Open to multiple interpretations, often with an intention to mislead or create confusion; ambiguous or uncertain in meaning.
Examples	1. The politician's equivocal statement left the audience unsure of his true stance. 2. The witness provided an equivocal response when questioned about the incident. 3. The equivocal nature of the evidence made it difficult to reach a conclusion.
Synonyms	ambiguous, vague, unclear
Antonyms	clear, straightforward, definite
Etymology	Equivocal comes from the Latin word "aequivocus," which means "of equal voice" or "ambiguous."
Equivocate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈkwɪv.ə.keɪt/



Meaning	(Verb) To use ambiguous or misleading language, often with the intention to deceive or avoid giving a direct answer; to speak in a way that avoids making a clear commitment or statement.
Examples	1. The witness attempted to equivocate in order to avoid self-incrimination. 2. The politician would often equivocate when asked about controversial issues. 3. It is frustrating when people equivocate instead of addressing the question directly.
Synonyms	prevaricate, dodge, evade
Antonyms	clarify, state, assert
Etymology	Equivocate comes from the Latin words "aequivocus," which means "of equal voice," and "vocare," which means "to call."
Eradicate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈræd.ɪ.keɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To completely destroy, eliminate, or remove something, especially a disease, problem, or undesirable condition.
Examples	1. Vaccination campaigns have helped eradicate many deadly diseases. 2. The company implemented strategies to eradicate workplace discrimination. 3. Efforts to eradicate poverty require comprehensive policies and initiatives.
Synonyms	eliminate, abolish, obliterate
Antonyms	establish, promote, nurture
Etymology	Eradicate comes from the Latin word "eradicare," which means "to root out."
Erasure (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈreɪ.ʒər/
Meaning	(Noun) The act of removing or erasing something, such as text, marks, or traces; the state of being erased or removed.
Examples	1. The erasure of outdated policies led to improved efficiency in the organisation. 2. The artist's erasure of pencil lines created a clean and polished image. 3. Digital technology has made erasure of mistakes much easier.
Synonyms	deletion, elimination, obliteration
Antonyms	addition, insertion, retention
Etymology	Erasure comes from the Latin word "erasura," which means "a scraping out."
Erode (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈroʊd/



Meaning	(Verb) To wear away, gradually reduce, or diminish the substance or surface of something over time, often due to the action of water, wind, or other natural forces.
Examples	1. The constant exposure to wind and rain caused the cliffs to slowly erode. 2. The river's flow can erode the banks and reshape the landscape. 3. The long years of neglect had begun to erode the building's structural integrity.
Synonyms	wear away, corrode, deteriorate
Antonyms	build, strengthen, enhance
Etymology	Erode comes from the Latin word "erodere," which means "to gnaw away" or "eat away."
Erratic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈræt.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not consistent, regular, or predictable; characterised by irregular or unpredictable behaviour, movement, or pattern.
Examples	1. The erratic behaviour of the stock market makes it challenging for investors. 2. The erratic weather patterns have become more frequent due to climate change. 3. The erratic driver on the road posed a danger to others.
Synonyms	unpredictable, irregular, inconsistent
Antonyms	steady, consistent, predictable
Etymology	Erratic comes from the Latin word "erraticus," which means "wandering."
Erudite (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈer.jə.dart/
Meaning	(Adjective) Having or showing great knowledge, learning, and scholarship; characterised by deep understanding and extensive academic or intellectual expertise.
Examples	1. The professor's erudite lectures were highly regarded by students. 2. The author's erudite references demonstrated a wide range of influences. 3. The erudite discussion highlighted various perspectives on the topic.
Synonyms	knowledgeable, learned, scholarly
Antonyms	ignorant, uneducated, uninformed
Etymology	Erudite comes from the Latin word "eruditus," which means "instructed" or "learned."
Escalate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈes.kə.leɪt/



Meaning	(Verb) To increase or intensify in scope, magnitude, severity, or importance; to elevate or escalate a situation or conflict.
Examples	1. The conflict between the two nations began to escalate due to territorial disputes. 2. The project's costs escalated beyond the initial budget. 3. It's important to address minor conflicts before they escalate into major issues.
Synonyms	increase, amplify, heighten
Antonyms	de-escalate, decrease, reduce
Etymology	Escalate comes from the Latin word "escalare," which means "to climb."
Escalation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌes.kəˈleɪ.jən/
Meaning	(Noun) The act or process of increasing, intensifying, or elevating in scope, magnitude, or severity; a rapid increase or rise in something, often in relation to conflict, costs, or tension.
Examples	1. The escalation of hostilities led to an all-out war. 2. The escalation of expenses forced the company to reconsider its budget. 3. Diplomatic efforts focused on preventing the escalation of the crisis.
Synonyms	increase, intensification, rise
Antonyms	de-escalation, decrease, reduction
Etymology	Escalation comes from the Verb "escalate."
Eschew (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪsˈtʃuː/
Meaning	(Verb) To deliberately avoid, shun, or abstain from something; to keep away from or reject a particular action, behaviour, or practice.
Examples	1. He chose to eschew unhealthy foods in favour of a balanced diet. 2. The company's policy is to eschew any form of discrimination. 3. Some individuals eschew social media to maintain their privacy.
Synonyms	avoid, abstain, steer clear of
Antonyms	embrace, adopt, pursue
Etymology	Eschew comes from the Old English word "esceowan," which means "to avoid" or "shun."
Esoteric (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌes.əˈter.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Intended for or understood by only a small, specialised group of people with specific knowledge or interests; not widely known or easily accessible.



Examples	1. The book contained esoteric concepts that only experts in the field could understand. 2. The artist's work was appreciated by a niche audience due to its esoteric themes. 3. The speaker presented the esoteric aspects of quantum physics to a select audience.
Synonyms	obscure, abstruse, arcane
Antonyms	accessible, mainstream, common
Etymology	Esoteric comes from the Greek word "esōterikos," which means "inner" or "inward."
Espionage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈes.pi.ə.nɑːʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) The practice of spying or gathering confidential information, typically for political, military, or industrial purposes; the act of engaging in covert surveillance or intelligence activities.
Examples	1. The spy agency was involved in various acts of espionage to gather classified information. 2. The novel's plot revolved around international espionage and intrigue. 3. The journalist's investigation uncovered a network of industrial espionage.
Synonyms	spying, intelligence gathering, surveillance
Antonyms	transparency, openness, disclosure
Etymology	Espionage comes from the French word "espionnage," which means "spying."
Espouse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈspaʊz/
Meaning	(Verb) To adopt, support, or advocate for a belief, cause, idea, or principle; to marry or take as a spouse.
Examples	1. The leader chose to espouse a progressive approach to social issues. 2. She espoused the importance of environmental conservation. 3. The couple decided to espouse their commitment to each other in a private ceremony.
Synonyms	advocate, support, embrace
Antonyms	reject, oppose, abandon
Etymology	Espouse comes from the Old French word "espouser," which means "to marry."
Espy (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈspaɪ/
Meaning	(Verb) To catch sight of, observe, or notice something, especially something that is difficult to see or hidden.



Examples	1. The detective espied a suspicious figure lurking in the shadows. 2. From the hilltop, you can espy a breathtaking view of the city. 3. She was able to espy a rare bird through her binoculars.
Synonyms	spot, glimpse, detect
Antonyms	overlook, miss, ignore
Etymology	Espy comes from the Old French word "espier," which means "to watch" or "spy."
Ethics (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeθ.ɪks/
Meaning	(Noun) Moral principles, values, and standards that guide behaviour and decision-making; the study of what is morally right and wrong.
Examples	1. The company's ethics policy emphasised honesty and integrity in all business dealings. 2. Philosophers debate various ethics theories that explore the foundations of moral principles. 3. The medical profession adheres to a strict code of ethics that prioritises patient well-being.
Synonyms	morality, principles, values
Antonyms	immorality, dishonesty, corruption
Etymology	Ethics comes from the Greek word "ēthikos," which means "pertaining to character."
Eulogy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈjuː.lə.dʒi/
Meaning	(Noun) A speech, tribute, or written work that praises and honours a deceased person, typically delivered at a funeral or memorial service.
Examples	1. The heartfelt eulogy celebrated the life and achievements of the beloved professor. 2. Friends and family members shared touching stories during the eulogy for their loved one. 3. The poet composed a moving eulogy that captured the essence of the departed.
Synonyms	tribute, homage, panegyric
Antonyms	criticism, condemnation, censure
Etymology	Eulogy comes from the Greek word "eulogia," which means "praise" or "blessing."
Euphemism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈjuː.fə.mɪ.zəm/
Meaning	(Noun) A mild or indirect expression used to replace a more direct or blunt term that might be considered harsh, offensive, or uncomfortable.



Examples	1. The term "passed away" is a euphemism for "died." 2. Instead of saying "fired," the manager used the euphemism "let go." 3. The phrase "senior citizen" is a euphemism for an elderly person.
Synonyms	polite term, substitute, indirect expression
Antonyms	direct term, blunt expression, frankness
Etymology	Euphemism comes from the Greek words "eu," meaning "good," and "pheme," meaning "speech."
Euphonious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/juːˈfəʊ.ni.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Pleasant-sounding, melodious, or harmonious, especially in terms of speech or music.
Examples	1. The singer's euphonious voice captivated the audience. 2. The orchestra delivered a euphonious performance that left a lasting impression. 3. The poem's euphonious verses created a soothing effect.
Synonyms	melodious, harmonious, musical
Antonyms	cacophonous, discordant, harsh
Etymology	Euphonious comes from the Greek words "eu," meaning "good," and "phone," meaning "voice" or "sound."
Euphoria (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/juːˈfɔːr.i.ə/
Meaning	(Noun) A feeling of intense happiness, excitement, or well-being; a state of elation and bliss.
Examples	1. Winning the championship filled the team with a sense of euphoria. 2. The euphoria of achieving a lifelong goal was overwhelming. 3. The announcement of the promotion brought about a sense of euphoria among the employees.
Synonyms	elation, ecstasy, happiness
Antonyms	depression, sadness, misery
Etymology	Euphoria comes from the Greek word "euphoros," which means "bearing well" or "bringing good fortune."
Euthanasia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/juː.θəˈnei.zi.ə/
Meaning	(Noun) The intentional act of painlessly ending the life of a person or animal who is suffering from a terminal illness or unbearable pain; mercy killing.



Examples	1. The debate surrounding euthanasia focuses on ethical, legal, and moral considerations. 2. Some countries have laws that allow for euthanasia under specific circumstances. 3. The decision to perform euthanasia on the terminally ill patient was made after careful consideration.
Synonyms	mercy killing, assisted suicide, painless death
Antonyms	life-saving measures, medical treatment
Etymology	Euthanasia comes from the Greek words "eu," meaning "good," and "thanatos," meaning "death."
Evaluate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvæl.ju.eɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To assess, judge, or determine the value, significance, quality, or effectiveness of something; to analyse and form an opinion or judgement based on evidence and criteria.
Examples	1. The teacher asked the students to evaluate the pros and cons of the argument. 2. The company will evaluate the performance of its employees during the annual review. 3. The committee will evaluate the research proposal to determine its feasibility.
Synonyms	assess, appraise, analyse
Antonyms	ignore, disregard, neglect
Etymology	Evaluate comes from the Latin word "evaluare," which means "to assess."
Evaluating (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvæl.ju:.eɪt.ɪŋ/
Meaning	(Verb) The present participle form of "evaluate," which means to be in the process of assessing, judging, or determining the value, significance, quality, or effectiveness of something.
Examples	1. While evaluating the data, the researchers identified significant trends. 2. The team is currently evaluating the feasibility of the project. 3. She is busy evaluating the different options before making a decision.
Synonyms	assessing, appraising, analysing
Antonyms	ignoring, disregarding, neglecting
Etymology	Evaluating is derived from the Verb "evaluate."
Evanescent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌev.əˈnes.ənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Temporary, fleeting, or short-lived; tending to vanish or disappear quickly.



Examples	1. The beauty of the sunset was evanescent, fading as the sun dipped below the horizon. 2. Her joy was evanescent, as the happiness she felt was brief. 3. The evanescent nature of fame can be both rewarding and challenging for celebrities.
Synonyms	transient, ephemeral, momentary
Antonyms	permanent, enduring, lasting
Etymology	Evanescent comes from the Latin word "evanescere," which means "to vanish."
Evaporate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvæp.ə.reɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To change from a liquid to a vapour or gas state; to dissipate, vanish, or disappear like vapour; to cease to exist or be noticeable.
Examples	1. The water will evaporate if left in the sun for too long. 2. As the day warmed up, the morning mist began to evaporate. 3. Her hopes and dreams seemed to evaporate when faced with harsh reality.
Synonyms	vaporise, vanish, dissipate
Antonyms	condense, solidify, appear
Etymology	Evaporate comes from the Latin word "evaporare," which means "to disperse in vapour."
Evince (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvɪns/
Meaning	(Verb) To show, demonstrate, or reveal a quality, feeling, characteristic, or evidence of something clearly and convincingly.
Examples	1. His actions evinced a deep commitment to his cause. 2. The artist's work evinced a profound understanding of colour and form. 3. Her efforts to help others evinced her compassionate nature.
Synonyms	display, manifest, exhibit
Antonyms	conceal, hide, suppress
Etymology	Evince comes from the Latin word "evidentia," which means "evidence."
Evoke (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvəʊk/
Meaning	(Verb) To bring forth or elicit a response, emotion, memory, or feeling in someone; to call to mind or evoke a particular impression or reaction.
Examples	1. The photograph evoked fond memories of their childhood. 2. The music evoked a sense of nostalgia in the listeners. 3. The painting evoked a range of emotions, from joy to sadness.



Synonyms	elicit, induce, bring out
Antonyms	suppress, inhibit, repress
Etymology	Evoke comes from the Latin word "evocare," which means "to call out" or "summon."
Evolve (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈvɒlv/
Meaning	(Verb) To develop, change, or progress gradually over time; to undergo a process of transformation, growth, or adaptation.
Examples	1. The theories of evolution explain how species evolve over millions of years. 2. Technology continues to evolve and shape our daily lives. 3. Her artistic style has evolved significantly since she first started painting.
Synonyms	develop, progress, change
Antonyms	stagnate, regress, deteriorate
Etymology	Evolve comes from the Latin word "evolvere," which means "to unroll" or "unfold."
Exacerbate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪɡˈzæs.ə.berɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To make a situation, problem, or condition worse or more severe; to intensify or aggravate.
Examples	1. His harsh words only served to exacerbate the tension in the room. 2. The economic downturn exacerbated the already difficult financial situation. 3. Environmental factors can exacerbate allergies and respiratory problems.
Synonyms	worsen, aggravate, intensify
Antonyms	alleviate, mitigate, improve
Etymology	Exacerbate comes from the Latin word "exacerbare," which means "to irritate" or "make bitter."
Excoriate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪkˈskoʊ.ri.ɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To criticise, censure, or condemn someone or something strongly and severely; to express disapproval or disapprobation.
Examples	1. The movie critic excoriated the film for its lack of originality. 2. The journalist excoriated the government's handling of the crisis. 3. The manager was excoriated by the team for his unfair decision.
Synonyms	criticise, censure, deNounce
Antonyms	praise, compliment, applaud



Etymology	Excoriate comes from the Latin word "excoriatus," which means "to strip the skin" or "flay."
Excoriation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪkˌskɔːrɪˈeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) The act of criticising, censuring, or condemning someone or something strongly and severely; a severe rebuke or expression of disapproval.
Examples	1. The editorial contained an excoriation of the government's policies. 2. The excoriations in the reviews prompted the artist to reconsider their approach. 3. Her excoriation of the company's ethics drew attention to ethical violations.
Synonyms	criticism, censure, denunciation
Antonyms	praise, compliment, approval
Etymology	Excoriation is derived from the Verb "excoriate."
Excruciating (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪkˈskruːʃi.eɪ.tɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely painful, distressing, or agonising; causing intense physical or emotional suffering.
Examples	1. The patient's injury resulted in excruciating pain. 2. The wait for test results was excruciating for the anxious parents. 3. The athlete experienced excruciating muscle cramps during the race.
Synonyms	agonising, torturous, unbearable
Antonyms	painless, comfortable, pleasant
Etymology	Excruciating comes from the Latin word "excruciare," which means "to torture" or "torment."
Exculpate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈek.s.kʌl.pet/
Meaning	(Verb) To clear from blame, guilt, or wrongdoing; to declare or prove someone's innocence or absence of fault.
Examples	1. The evidence presented in court helped exculpate the defendant. 2. The investigation revealed new information that could potentially exculpate the accused. 3. The confession of the true perpetrator exculpated the person wrongly convicted.
Synonyms	absolve, vindicate, acquit
Antonyms	accuse, incriminate, blame
Etymology	Exculpate comes from the Latin words "ex," meaning "out," and "culpa," meaning "fault" or "blame."



Exert (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɜːt/
Meaning	(Verb) To apply physical, mental, or emotional effort or force in order to achieve a particular result or accomplish a task; to use influence, power, or authority.
Examples	1. She had to exert a lot of energy to lift the heavy box. 2. The CEO exerted his authority to implement the new policy. 3. The athlete exerted his willpower to overcome challenges during the competition.
Synonyms	apply, employ, use
Antonyms	relax, rest, refrain
Etymology	Exert comes from the Latin word "exserere," which means "thrust out."
Exertion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɜːʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) Physical, mental, or emotional effort exerted to achieve a particular result; a strenuous or vigorous activity or action.
Examples	1. The mountain climber's successful ascent required a great deal of exertion. 2. The completion of the project demanded intense exertion from the team. 3. The marathon runner collapsed from exhaustion after the exertion of the race.
Synonyms	effort, labour, work
Antonyms	inactivity, relaxation, ease
Etymology	Exertion is derived from the Verb "exert."
Exhaustive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɔːstɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Comprehensive, complete, or thorough to the point of including all possible details or information; leaving nothing out; involving or considering all aspects.
Examples	1. The research project involved exhaustive data collection and analysis. 2. The book provides an exhaustive exploration of the subject matter. 3. The team conducted an exhaustive review of the documents before making a decision.
Synonyms	thorough, comprehensive, all-inclusive
Antonyms	limited, incomplete, superficial
Etymology	Exhaustive comes from the Verb "exhaust."
Exhaustive (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɔːstɪv/
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Synonyms	thorough, comprehensive, all-inclusive
Antonyms	limited, incomplete, superficial
Etymology	Exhaustive comes from the Verb "exhaust."
Exigency (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈek.sɪ.dʒən.si/
Meaning	(Noun) An urgent or pressing need, demand, requirement, or situation that requires immediate attention or action; a critical or difficult circumstance.
Examples	1. The hospital staff responded promptly to the exigency of the emergency. 2. The organisation is prepared to address any exigencies that may arise. 3. The team was equipped to handle the exigencies of a fast-paced work environment.
Synonyms	urgency, crisis, necessity
Antonyms	luxury, convenience, ease
Etymology	Exigency comes from the Latin word "exigentia," which means "urgency" or "importance."
Exile (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈek.saɪl/ (Noun), /ɪgˈzaɪl/ (Verb)
Meaning (Noun)	(Noun) Forced removal or banishment from one's homeland or native country, typically as a punishment or due to political reasons; a state of living away from one's home or country.
Meaning (Verb)	(Verb) To force someone to leave their homeland or native country; to banish or expel someone from a place, often as a form of punishment or due to political reasons.
Examples	1. The dissident was forced into exile due to his opposition to the regime. 2. The poet expressed his longing for his homeland while living in exile. 3. The government exiled the political activists to a remote island.
Synonyms (Noun)	banishment, deportation, expulsion
Synonyms (Verb)	banish, expel, deport



Antonyms	return, repatriate, welcome
Etymology	Both the Noun and Verb forms of "exile" come from the Latin word "exilium," which means "banishment" or "exile."
Exonerate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɒn.ər.eɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To clear from blame, accusation, or responsibility; to absolve or declare someone innocent of wrongdoing or guilt.
Examples	1. New evidence emerged that exonerated the wrongly convicted individual. 2. The investigation exonerated the employee from the allegations of misconduct. 3. The findings of the report exonerated the company from any financial wrongdoing.
Synonyms	acquit, vindicate, absolve
Antonyms	accuse, blame, condemn
Etymology	Exonerate comes from the Latin word "exonerare," which means "to relieve of a burden."
Exoneration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪg.zɒn.əˈreɪ.jən/
Meaning	(Noun) The act of clearing someone from blame, accusation, or responsibility; the state of being declared innocent of wrongdoing or guilt.
Examples	1. The court's decision resulted in the exoneration of the defendant. 2. The exoneration of the athlete came as a relief to the fans. 3. The exoneration of the company was a vindication of its ethical practices.
Synonyms	acquittal, vindication, absolution
Antonyms	accusation, condemnation, guilt
Etymology	Exoneration is derived from the Verb "exonerate."
Exorbitant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈzɔː.bɪ.tənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unreasonably high, excessive, or beyond what is considered reasonable or customary, especially in terms of price, cost, fees, or demands.
Examples	1. The exorbitant price of the luxury car was beyond his budget. 2. The hotel charged exorbitant rates during peak tourist season. 3. The exorbitant demands of the project left the team overwhelmed.
Synonyms	excessive, extravagant, inflated
Antonyms	reasonable, affordable, moderate



Etymology	Exorbitant comes from the Latin word "exorbitare," which means "to go out of the track" or "deviate."
Expatriate (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/eks'pei.tri.ət/ (Noun), /eks'pei.tri.ɛt/ (Verb)
Meaning (Noun)	(Noun) A person who lives outside their native country, often by choice, due to work, lifestyle, or other reasons; an individual who has chosen to reside in a foreign country.
Meaning (Verb)	(Verb) To live outside one's native country; to exile, banish, or voluntarily move to a foreign country to live and work.
Examples	1. Many expatriates work for international companies and live in various countries. 2. After retiring, they chose to become expatriates in a warmer climate. 3. He decided to expatriate himself to pursue a new career opportunity abroad.
Synonyms (Noun)	emigrant, migrant, foreign resident
Synonyms (Verb)	emigrate, relocate, move abroad
Antonyms	native, citizen, resident
Etymology	Both the Noun and Verb forms of "expatriate" come from the Latin word "ex," meaning "out," and "patria," meaning "native country."
Explicate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeks.plɪ.ket/
Meaning	(Verb) To explain, clarify, or interpret a concept, idea, text, or subject in detail; to make something clear or understandable by providing thorough explanations.
Examples	1. The teacher explicated the complex mathematical theorem to the students. 2. The author's commentary explicated the symbolism in the novel. 3. The expert explicated the cultural significance of the ancient artefact.
Synonyms	explain, elucidate, interpret
Antonyms	confuse, obscure, complicate
Etymology	Explicate comes from the Latin word "explicare," which means "to unfold" or "unfold a roll or scroll."
Exploit (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈeks.plɔɪt/ (Noun), /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/ (Verb)
Meaning (Noun)	(Noun) A bold, daring, or remarkable achievement, often in a specific field or activity; a notable deed or accomplishment.
Meaning (Verb)	(Verb) To make use of something or someone in an unfair or selfish way, often for personal gain or advantage; to utilise, manipulate, or take advantage of a situation or resource.



Examples (Noun)	1. His remarkable expedition was considered a great exploit in the field of exploration. 2. The athlete's victory was a true exploit in the world of sports. 3. The discovery of a new species was a significant exploit for the scientific community.
Examples (Verb)	1. Some companies exploit their workers by paying low wages and providing poor working conditions. 2. The filmmaker aimed to exploit the suspenseful elements of the story to engage the audience. 3. The detective exploited his knowledge of the suspect's weaknesses to gain valuable information.
Synonyms (Noun)	achievement, feat, accomplishment
Synonyms (Verb)	take advantage of, manipulate, use
Antonyms (Noun)	failure, disappointment, nonachievement
Antonyms (Verb)	protect, preserve, respect
Etymology (Noun)	The Noun "exploit" comes from the Latin word "explicare," which means "to unfold" or "unfold a roll or scroll." In English, it evolved to mean a notable deed or achievement.
Etymology (Verb)	The Verb "exploit" comes from the Latin word "ex," meaning "out," and "plicare," meaning "to fold." It originally referred to the act of unfolding something, but over time, its meaning shifted to include taking advantage of situations.
Expostulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪkˈspɒs.tʃʊ.leɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To express strong disapproval, disagreement, or protest against something; to remonstrate or argue vehemently to persuade or dissuade.
Examples	1. She expostulated with her friend for making a risky decision. 2. The employee expostulated against the unjust treatment of coworkers. 3. The concerned citizens expostulated with the city council about the proposed construction project.
Synonyms	remonstrate, protest, argue
Antonyms	agree, comply, consent
Etymology	Expostulate comes from the Latin word "expostulare," which means "to demand vehemently" or "to protest."



Practice Questions for alphabet “E”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Ephemeral"?
 - a) Lasting a long time
 - b) Brief and fleeting
 - c) Permanent
 - d) Mysterious
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ebullient"?
 - a) Reserved
 - b) Enthusiastic
 - c) Gloomy
 - d) Cautious
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Egregious"?
 - a) Excellent
 - b) Outstanding
 - c) Flagrant
 - d) Atrocious
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Elicit" mean? "The teacher's question was designed to elicit thoughtful responses from the students."
 - a) Suppress
 - b) Avoid
 - c) Draw out
 - d) Confuse
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His facetious remarks lightened the mood during the tense meeting."
 - a) Serious
 - b) Formal
 - c) Humorous
 - d) Critical
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Euphemism" in a sentence to describe a polite way of expressing a sensitive topic.
 - a) The use of a euphemism allowed her to gently broach the subject of loss at the memorial service.
 - b) He spoke with such euphemism that no one realised the gravity of the situation.
 - c) The comedian's humour relied on clever euphemisms to address uncomfortable topics.



7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Empathy"?
- a) Sympathy
 - b) Apathy
 - c) Enmity
 - d) Antipathy
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The architect's design showcased a perfect blend of functionality and aesthetics.
- a) Flawless
 - b) Boring
 - c) Chaos
 - d) Inefficiency
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Prayer" is to "Pious," then "Kindness" is to what?
- a) Compassionate
 - b) Grateful
 - c) Gentle
 - d) Benevolent
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to exhibit "Empowerment."
- a) Demonstrating leadership skills
 - b) Displaying confidence and autonomy
 - c) Following instructions diligently
 - d) Being passive and obedient
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "Her extensive research was evidential of her dedication."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "evidential" should be replaced with "evidence."
 - c) "dedication" should be replaced with "determined."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Eminent"?
- a) Eminently
 - b) Eminence
 - c) Eminent
 - d) Eminency
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Every cloud has a silver lining" mean?
- a) Bad things always happen
 - b) Every problem has a positive aspect
 - c) Clouds bring rain
 - d) Silver is precious



14. Usage in Analogies: If "Victory" is related to "Triumph," then "Defeat" is related to what?
- a) Loss
 - b) Victory
 - c) Win
 - d) Success
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Effervescent" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it implies enthusiasm and liveliness.
 - b) Negative; it suggests agitation and irritation.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies tranquillity and serenity.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Eloquent"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) German
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Endorse"?
- a) Approve
 - b) Reject
 - c) Support
 - d) Promote
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where "Exemplary" behaviour had a positive impact.
- a) No passage
 - b) Her exemplary leadership and dedication to the project motivated the entire team to excel.
 - c) The company recognized his exemplary work with a promotion and a bonus.
 - d) The student's exemplary conduct in the classroom set a high standard for others to follow.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Enigmatic"?
- a) Mysterious
 - b) Simple
 - c) Transparent
 - d) Ordinary
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Eternal" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
- a) The concept of eternity has fascinated philosophers and poets for centuries.
 - b) The painting captured the essence of eternal love.



ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Ephemeral"?
b) Brief and fleeting
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b) Enthusiastic
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Egregious"?
a) Excellent
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- a) The concept of eternity has fascinated philosophers and poets for centuries.

CAREERS360



F

Fabricate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfæb.rɪ.keɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To invent, create, or construct something, often by piecing together various elements or components; to make up or concoct false information or stories.
Examples	1. The artist decided to fabricate a unique sculpture using recycled materials. 2. He was caught fabricating excuses to avoid attending the meeting. 3. The journalist was accused of fabricating details to sensationalise the story.
Synonyms	invent, construct, manufacture
Antonyms	dismantle, deconstruct, uncover
Etymology	Fabricate comes from the Latin word "fabricare," which means "to make" or "to fashion."
Facade (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fəˈsɑːd/
Meaning	(Noun) The front exterior of a building; the outward appearance or surface of something that may hide or misrepresent its true nature or intentions.
Examples	1. The facade of the historic building displayed intricate architectural details. 2. Despite his cheerful facade, he was struggling with personal challenges. 3. The company's professional facade masked its internal conflicts.
Synonyms	front, exterior, appearance
Antonyms	interior, reality, truth
Etymology	Facade comes from the French word "façade," which means "frontage" or "face."
Facet (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfæs.ɪt/
Meaning	(Noun) One side or aspect of something that has multiple sides or aspects; a particular aspect, feature, or characteristic of a situation or object.
Examples	1. The diamond's many facets reflected light in mesmerising patterns. 2. The argument had several facets, each contributing to the overall discussion. 3. The issue of climate change has numerous facets that need to be addressed.



Synonyms	aspect, feature, component
Antonyms	entirety, whole, uniformity
Etymology	Facet comes from the French word "facette," which means "small face."
Facetious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fə'si:.jəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Treating serious issues with inappropriate humour; playful, sarcastic, or humorous in a way that may be perceived as insincere or mocking.
Examples	1. His facetious comments during the serious meeting were not well-received. 2. She made a facetious remark about the situation, trying to lighten the mood. 3. His facetious tone masked his genuine concerns.
Synonyms	sarcastic, flippant, witty
Antonyms	serious, earnest, sincere
Etymology	Facetious comes from the Latin word "facetia," which means "jest" or "wit."
Facile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'fæs.aɪl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Easily accomplished, achieved, or done; requiring little effort; superficial or simplistic in a way that lacks depth or complexity.
Examples	1. Her facile writing style made the complex topic accessible to a wide audience. 2. The facile solution overlooked the underlying issues. 3. The task was so facile that it was completed in record time.
Synonyms	easy, effortless, simple
Antonyms	difficult, challenging, complex
Etymology	Facile comes from the Latin word "facilis," which means "easy."
Facilitate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fə'sɪl.ɪ.teɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To make a process, task, or action easier or more manageable; to assist, promote, or enable the accomplishment of something.
Examples	1. The software was designed to facilitate communication between team members. 2. The workshop aimed to facilitate collaboration and idea sharing. 3. The new technology facilitated efficient data analysis.
Synonyms	enable, aid, assist
Antonyms	hinder, obstruct, impede



Etymology	Facilitate comes from the Latin word "facilitas," which means "ease" or "readiness."
Factitious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fæk'ʃɪ.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Artificially created or manufactured; not naturally occurring; produced by human effort or manipulation.
Examples	1. The artwork displayed a factitious beauty that was achieved through intricate techniques. 2. The expert could easily identify the factitious gemstone from the real one. 3. His smile seemed factitious, masking his true emotions.
Synonyms	artificial, manufactured, fabricated
Antonyms	natural, genuine, authentic
Etymology	Factitious comes from the Latin word "factitius," which means "made by art" or "invented."
Fallacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fə'leɪ.ʃəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Based on a false belief, misconception, or flawed reasoning; misleading, deceptive, or untrue.
Examples	1. The speaker's fallacious argument relied on emotional manipulation rather than logic. 2. The advertisement used fallacious claims to promote the product. 3. His fallacious explanation was quickly debunked by experts.
Synonyms	misleading, deceptive, false
Antonyms	accurate, true, valid
Etymology	Fallacious comes from the Latin word "fallacia," which means "deception."
Fallacy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfæl.ə.si/
Meaning	(Noun) A mistaken belief, misconception, or flawed argument; a false or misleading notion that often appears convincing but is logically unsound.
Examples	1. The advertisement's promise of instant success was a fallacy. 2. The politician's argument relied on a fallacy that was easily debunked by experts. 3. The notion that money brings happiness is a common fallacy.
Synonyms	misconception, delusion, error
Antonyms	truth, fact, reality
Etymology	Fallacy comes from the Latin word "fallacia," which means "deception."
Fatal (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˈfeɪ.təl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Resulting in death or causing death; deadly, lethal; capable of causing destruction or ruin.
Examples	1. The accident had fatal consequences, leading to the loss of several lives. 2. The patient's condition was critical, and the doctors feared the outcome could be fatal. 3. The company's fatal mistake led to its downfall.
Synonyms	deadly, lethal, mortal
Antonyms	harmless, nonlethal, safe
Etymology	Fatal comes from the Latin word "fatalis," which means "pertaining to fate" or "destined to die."
Fatuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfætʃ.u.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Silly, foolish, or devoid of intelligence; lacking good sense or judgement; showing a lack of seriousness or awareness.
Examples	1. His fatuous remarks during the meeting only added to the confusion. 2. The fatuous decision to ignore safety guidelines resulted in an accident. 3. The speaker's fatuous jokes failed to impress the audience.
Synonyms	foolish, silly, absurd
Antonyms	intelligent, wise, sensible
Etymology	Fatuous comes from the Latin word "fatuus," which means "foolish" or "silly."
Faucet (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɑː.sɪt/
Meaning	(Noun) A device that controls the flow of liquid, usually water, from a pipe or container; a tap.
Examples	1. He turned the faucet to fill his glass with cold water. 2. The plumber repaired the faucet that was leaking. 3. The faucet in the bathroom was hard to close completely.
Synonyms	tap, spigot, valve
Antonyms	closure, blockage, obstruction
Etymology	Faucet comes from the Latin word "faucēs," which means "throat" or "narrow passage."
Fawn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːn/
Meaning	(Verb) To show excessive affection or admiration, often in a submissive or servile manner; to flatter or grovel in an attempt to gain favour or approval.



Examples	1. The employee would often fawn over the boss, hoping for a promotion. 2. She fawned over her new puppy, showering it with affection. 3. The journalist's article was an attempt to fawn over the celebrity's achievements.
Synonyms	flatter, grovel, adulate
Antonyms	criticise, rebuff, reject
Etymology	Fawn comes from the Old English word "fægnian," which means "rejoice."
Feasible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfiː.zə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Possible to be done, achieved, or accomplished; practical, realistic, and capable of being carried out successfully.
Examples	1. The proposed project seemed feasible given the available resources. 2. After careful analysis, the team concluded that the plan was not feasible. 3. The entrepreneur had to determine whether the business idea was feasible in the current market.
Synonyms	possible, practicable, viable
Antonyms	impossible, impractical, unattainable
Etymology	Feasible comes from the Latin word "facilis," which means "easy."
Feckless (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfek.ləs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking initiative, determination, or effectiveness; irresponsible and careless in one's actions or decisions.
Examples	1. His feckless behaviour at work resulted in missed opportunities. 2. The feckless approach to managing the project led to delays and confusion. 3. The feckless driver's negligence caused an accident.
Synonyms	ineffective, careless, irresponsible
Antonyms	competent, responsible, capable
Etymology	Feckless is believed to be a combination of "feck," meaning "effect" or "value," and the suffix "-less," indicating "lacking."
Fecund (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfek.ənd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Producing or capable of producing abundant offspring, vegetation, or creative output; fertile and productive.
Examples	1. The region's fecund soil supported a diverse range of crops. 2. Her fecund imagination led to the creation of numerous best-selling novels.



	3. The artist's fecund talent allowed him to produce a large body of work.
Synonyms	fertile, productive, fruitful
Antonyms	infertile, barren, unproductive
Etymology	Fecund comes from the Latin word "fecundus," which means "fruitful" or "fertile."
Feint (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/feɪnt/
Meaning	(Noun) A deceptive or pretended attack or movement in warfare or sports, intended to distract, mislead, or deceive the opponent. (Verb) To make a deceptive or distracting movement to mislead or confuse an opponent.
Examples	1. The boxer used a feint to throw off his opponent's defence before landing a punch. 2. The general's feint on the left flank led the enemy to divert their attention from the real attack on the right. 3. He attempted to feint a pass to the left, but then quickly changed direction and dribbled to the right.
Synonyms	(Noun) deception, ruse, maneuver; (Verb) fake, deceive, distract
Antonyms	(Noun) direct attack; (Verb) reveal, expose, uncover
Etymology	Feint comes from the Old French word "feindre," which means "to feign" or "to pretend."
Felicitous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fəˈlɪs.ɪ.təs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Well-suited, appropriate, or well-chosen for a particular situation or purpose; conveying happiness, joy, or delight.
Examples	1. Her felicitous choice of words made the speech memorable and impactful. 2. The felicitous weather made the outdoor event a great success. 3. The artist's felicitous use of colours created a vibrant and lively painting.
Synonyms	appropriate, apt, fitting
Antonyms	inappropriate, unsuitable, awkward
Etymology	Felicitous comes from the Latin word "felicitas," which means "happiness" or "luck."
Felon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfel.ən/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who has been convicted of a serious crime, typically punishable by imprisonment or more severe penalties.



Examples	1. After serving his sentence, he aimed to rebuild his life as an ex-felon. 2. The neighbourhood was uneasy about the presence of a felon recently released from prison. 3. The court handed down a harsh sentence to the repeat felon.
Synonyms	criminal, offender, lawbreaker
Antonyms	law-abiding citizen
Etymology	Felon comes from the Old English word "felan," which means "to commit a crime."
Ferment (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fə'ment/
Meaning	(Noun) A state of agitation, excitement, or unrest; a chemical process of producing alcohol and carbon dioxide from sugars through the action of yeast or bacteria. (Verb) To undergo or cause to undergo fermentation; to agitate or stir up.
Examples	1. The political ferment in the country led to widespread demonstrations. 2. The ferment in the wine barrels produced a rich flavour and aroma. 3. The news article fermented discussion and debate among readers.
Synonyms	(Noun) turmoil, agitation, unrest; (Verb) brew, bubble, agitate
Antonyms	(Noun) calm, tranquillity; (Verb) settle, calm, soothe
Etymology	Ferment comes from the Latin word "fermentum," which means "yeast" or "fermentation."
Ferocity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fə'rɒs.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality of being fierce, intense, or savage; extreme aggression, violence, or severity.
Examples	1. The ferocity of the storm caused extensive damage to the area. 2. The ferocity of the lion's attack left a lasting impression on the witnesses. 3. The ferocity of her determination drove her to overcome numerous challenges.
Synonyms	fierceness, savagery, brutality
Antonyms	gentleness, mildness, meekness
Etymology	Ferocity comes from the Latin word "ferox," which means "fierce" or "wild."
Ferret (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'fer.ɪt/



Meaning	(Noun) A small domesticated carnivorous mammal often used for hunting small animals. (Verb) To search persistently and tenaciously for information, resources, or hidden things; to uncover or bring to light through careful investigation.
Examples	1. The ferret skillfully hunted down the rats in the barn. 2. Journalists worked to ferret out the truth behind the scandal. 3. She was determined to ferret out the secret the company was hiding.
Synonyms	(Noun) weasel, hunt; (Verb) search, investigate, uncover
Antonyms	(Noun) rat; (Verb) disregard, ignore, overlook
Etymology	Ferret comes from the Old French word "furet," which means "weasel."
Fertile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɜː.taɪl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Capable of producing abundant crops, offspring, or results; productive, fruitful; able to support growth and development.
Examples	1. The fertile soil in the valley yielded a bountiful harvest. 2. Her fertile imagination allowed her to create captivating stories. 3. The river's fertile banks were home to a variety of plant and animal species.
Synonyms	productive, fruitful, prolific
Antonyms	infertile, barren, unproductive
Etymology	Fertile comes from the Latin word "fertilis," which means "fruitful" or "productive."
Fertilize (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɜː.tɪ.laɪz/
Meaning	(Verb) To supply soil or plants with essential nutrients or substances to promote growth; to cause the fertilisation or pollination of plants or organisms.
Examples	1. The farmer fertilised the field to prepare for the upcoming planting season. 2. Bees play a crucial role in fertilising flowers by transferring pollen. 3. Gardeners often fertilise their plants to ensure healthy growth.
Synonyms	enrich, nourish, feed
Antonyms	deplete, starve, weaken
Etymology	Fertilise comes from the Latin word "fertilis," which means "fruitful" or "productive."
Fervid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɜː.vɪd/



Meaning	(Adjective) Intensely enthusiastic, passionate, or fervent; marked by strong emotion, excitement, or intensity.
Examples	1. The speaker delivered a fervid speech that inspired the audience. 2. Her fervid dedication to the cause was evident in her tireless efforts. 3. The artist's fervid imagination led to the creation of breathtaking masterpieces.
Synonyms	passionate, enthusiastic, intense
Antonyms	indifferent, apathetic, calm
Etymology	Fervid comes from the Latin word "fervidus," which means "burning" or "glowing."
Fervour (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɜː.vər/
Meaning	(Noun) Intense enthusiasm, passion, or eagerness; intense emotion, zeal, or ardour.
Examples	1. The fervour of the fans at the concert was palpable. 2. The team played with great fervour, determined to win the championship. 3. The fervour with which she pursued her goals was truly inspiring.
Synonyms	enthusiasm, passion, zeal
Antonyms	indifference, apathy, indifference
Etymology	Fervour comes from the Latin word "fervor," which means "heat" or "intensity."
Fetish (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfe.tɪʃ/
Meaning	(Noun) A strong or obsessive attachment to a particular object, idea, or activity; a fixation or preoccupation; an object believed to have magical or spiritual powers.
Examples	1. His fetish for collecting rare stamps was well-known among his friends. 2. Some people have a fetish for vintage clothing. 3. The talisman was believed to possess fetish properties that would bring luck.
Synonyms	fixation, obsession, fascination
Antonyms	indifference, apathy, disinterest
Etymology	Fetish comes from the Portuguese word "feitiço," which means "charm" or "sorcery."
Fetter (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfet.ər/



Meaning	(Noun) A chain or shackle used to restrain a person's ankles; a restraint or limitation that confines or restricts. (Verb) To restrain, confine, or restrict with fetters; to tie up or chain.
Examples	1. The prisoner's fetters prevented him from escaping. 2. She felt that her fears were fetters holding her back from pursuing her dreams. 3. The oppressive rules seemed like fetters on their creativity.
Synonyms	(Noun) chain, shackle, restraint; (Verb) restrain, confine, restrict
Antonyms	(Noun) freedom, liberation; (Verb) release, liberate
Etymology	Fetter comes from the Old English word "feter," which means "chain" or "shackle."
Feud (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fju:d/
Meaning	(Noun) A prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute between two parties, families, or individuals; a longstanding conflict marked by hostility. (Verb) To engage in a feud or quarrel; to maintain a hostile and ongoing dispute.
Examples	1. The feud between the two families had lasted for generations. 2. The feuding neighbours could never agree on property boundaries. 3. The two authors were known for their literary feud.
Synonyms	(Noun) conflict, dispute, rivalry; (Verb) quarrel, argue, fight
Antonyms	(Noun) reconciliation, agreement; (Verb) reconcile, make peace
Etymology	The origin of "feud" is uncertain, but it may be related to the Old High German word "fēhida," meaning "enmity."
Fiasco (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfiː.æs.kou/
Meaning	(Noun) A complete and utter failure, disaster, or debacle; a humiliating or ludicrous failure of a plan, project, or performance.
Examples	1. The product launch turned into a fiasco due to technical glitches. 2. The attempt to organise the event ended in a fiasco when the catering didn't arrive. 3. The movie's poor script and acting resulted in a critical fiasco.
Synonyms	failure, disaster, debacle
Antonyms	success, triumph, achievement
Etymology	Fiasco comes from the Italian word "fiasco," which originally referred to a glass bottle used to hold wine, and later came to mean a failure in a theatrical performance.
Fidelity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fiˈdel.ə.ti/



Meaning	(Noun) Loyalty, faithfulness, or devotion to a person, cause, or obligation; accuracy and precision in the reproduction of sound, image, or information.
Examples	1. The soldier's fidelity to his country was unwavering. 2. The company's fidelity to customer satisfaction earned it a loyal customer base. 3. The high-quality speakers delivered remarkable fidelity in audio playback.
Synonyms	loyalty, faithfulness, allegiance
Antonyms	disloyalty, betrayal, infidelity
Etymology	Fidelity comes from the Latin word "fidelitas," which means "loyalty" or "faithfulness."
Fidget (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪdʒ.ɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To make small, restless, or nervous movements; to be unable to keep still due to restlessness or nervousness. (Noun) A small, restless, or nervous movement or action; a display of unease or restlessness.
Examples	1. She fidgeted in her seat during the long lecture. 2. His constant fidgeting indicated his impatience. 3. The child's fidgets during the exam distracted others.
Synonyms	(Verb) squirm, twitch, wriggle; (Noun) restlessness, unease
Antonyms	(Verb) calm, be still; (Noun) stillness, composure
Etymology	The origin of "fidget" is uncertain, but it may be related to the Old Norse word "fika," meaning "move restlessly."
Figurehead (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪɡ.jə.hed/
Meaning	(Noun) A symbolic leader or head of an organisation, country, or movement who holds little actual power or influence; a person who appears to be in charge but is controlled by others.
Examples	1. The president was seen as a mere figurehead while the real decisions were made by others. 2. The monarch served as a figurehead with limited political authority. 3. The CEO acted as a figurehead while the board of directors held the actual power.
Synonyms	puppet, token, symbolic leader
Antonyms	leader, influencer, authority
Etymology	Figurehead refers to the carved ornamental figure, often in the shape of a ship's figurehead, located at the prow of a ship.
Finagle (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɪˈneɪ.gəl/



Meaning	(Verb) To obtain or achieve something through clever or devious means; to manipulate or scheme in order to achieve a desired outcome.
Examples	1. He managed to finagle his way into getting the last ticket. 2. She finagled a discount by sweet-talking the manager. 3. The cunning businessman always found a way to finagle advantageous deals.
Synonyms	manipulate, scheme, deceive
Antonyms	honestly, straightforwardly, negotiate
Etymology	Finagle is believed to be of uncertain origin, possibly influenced by the Yiddish word "finikelen," meaning "to fuss over trifles."
Finesse (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɪˈnes/
Meaning	(Noun) Skillful and delicate handling of a situation, task, or interaction; refinement and elegance in performance or behaviour. (Verb) To handle or accomplish something with skill, delicacy, and cleverness.
Examples	1. Her finesse in handling difficult clients was impressive. 2. He used his finesse to navigate the negotiations successfully. 3. She managed to finesse her way out of an awkward situation.
Synonyms	(Noun) skill, tact, refinement; (Verb) handle skillfully, manage, manoeuvre
Antonyms	(Noun) clumsiness, awkwardness; (Verb) mishandle, bungle
Etymology	Finesse comes from the Middle English word "finesse," which means "subtlety" or "cunning."
Finical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪn.ɪ.kəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Overly concerned with small details or trifles; finicky, fussy, or excessively particular about minor matters; excessively fastidious or exacting.
Examples	1. Her finical attention to detail made her an excellent editor. 2. The chef's finical nature ensured that every dish was prepared with precision. 3. His finical taste in clothing led him to spend hours selecting the perfect outfit.
Synonyms	fastidious, meticulous, picky
Antonyms	relaxed, easygoing, careless
Etymology	Finical is likely related to the word "fine" and may have been influenced by the Old English word "fyne," meaning "delicate" or "thin."
Finicky (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪn.ɪ.ki/



Meaning	(Adjective) Excessively particular or fastidious about small details; difficult to please due to extreme pickiness or fussiness; choosy, finical, or meticulous.
Examples	1. His finicky eating habits made it challenging to find restaurants he liked. 2. The finicky customer returned the product because it didn't meet his high standards. 3. The finicky cat refused to eat anything but a certain brand of cat food.
Synonyms	fastidious, particular, choosy
Antonyms	easygoing, laid-back, undemanding
Etymology	Finicky is likely derived from the word "finical," which means "excessively particular."
Finite (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfaɪ.naɪt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Having limits or boundaries; having a definite or measurable size or extent; not infinite or endless.
Examples	1. Time is a finite resource that should be used wisely. 2. The resources available for the project are finite, so we need to manage them carefully. 3. The universe is thought to be finite in size, although its exact dimensions are still debated.
Synonyms	limited, bounded, measurable
Antonyms	infinite, boundless, limitless
Etymology	Finite comes from the Latin word "finītus," which means "limited" or "bounded."
Fission (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	(Noun) The process of splitting or dividing something into two or more parts; in nuclear physics, the splitting of an atomic nucleus into two smaller nuclei, accompanied by the release of energy.
Examples	1. The fission of cells is a fundamental process in biology. 2. Nuclear reactors use controlled fission to generate energy. 3. The fission of a company into smaller units led to more focused operations.
Synonyms	division, splitting, cleavage
Antonyms	fusion, combination, union
Etymology	Fission comes from the Latin word "fissiō," which means "a breaking open" or "a cleaving."
Fisticuffs (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪs.tɪ.kʌfs/



Meaning	(Noun) A physical fight or brawl in which people punch each other with their fists; a violent confrontation or skirmish involving punches.
Examples	1. The two opponents engaged in a heated fisticuffs before the referees intervened. 2. The barroom fisticuffs quickly escalated into chaos. 3. The fisticuffs between the players led to their ejection from the game.
Synonyms	brawl, fight, scuffle
Antonyms	peace, harmony, conciliation
Etymology	Fisticuffs is a combination of "fist," referring to a closed hand used for punching, and "cuffs," referring to blows or strikes.
Fixate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪk.seɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To focus one's attention, thoughts, or desires on something to an excessive or obsessive degree; to become obsessed with or preoccupied by a particular thing.
Examples	1. He tends to fixate on small details and overlook the big picture. 2. The media's tendency to fixate on sensational news stories can overshadow more important issues. 3. The artist's work fixates on themes of identity and self-expression.
Synonyms	obsess, concentrate, focus
Antonyms	disregard, ignore, neglect
Etymology	Fixate is derived from the Latin word "fixus," meaning "fixed" or "attached."
Flagrant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfleɪ.ɡrənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Shockingly obvious, evident, or noticeable; conspicuously bad, offensive, or reprehensible; standing out in a negative or glaring way.
Examples	1. The company's flagrant disregard for safety regulations led to a series of accidents. 2. The athlete's flagrant violation of the rules resulted in a suspension. 3. His flagrant disrespect for authority caused tension within the team.
Synonyms	blatant, glaring, outrageous
Antonyms	subtle, hidden, discreet
Etymology	Flagrant comes from the Latin word "flagrāns," which means "burning" or "glowing."
Flamboyant (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/flæm'boɪ.ənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Strikingly bold, extravagant, or colourful in style, appearance, or behaviour; characterised by exuberance and a desire to attract attention or admiration.
Examples	1. Her flamboyant fashion sense always caught everyone's eye. 2. The artist's flamboyant personality matched the vibrancy of his artwork. 3. The actor's flamboyant performance captivated the audience.
Synonyms	extravagant, showy, ostentatious
Antonyms	understated, modest, reserved
Etymology	Flamboyant is borrowed from the French word "flamboyant," which means "flaming" or "glowing."
Flammable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'flæm.ə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Easily able to catch fire or ignite; capable of burning quickly and easily when exposed to an open flame or heat source.
Examples	1. Be cautious when handling flammable materials in the lab. 2. The warning labels indicated that the contents were highly flammable. 3. Due to the flammable nature of the materials, smoking was prohibited in the area.
Synonyms	combustible, inflammable, ignitable
Antonyms	nonflammable, fireproof, incombustible
Etymology	Flammable is formed by adding the suffix "-able" to "flame."
Flaunting (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/flɔ:nt/
Meaning	(Verb) Displaying or showing off something in a boastful or ostentatious manner; exhibiting something in a way that attracts attention, often with an air of pride. (Adjective) Displaying an air of arrogance or pride.
Examples	1. She was flaunting her new designer handbag at the party. 2. The company's advertisements flaunted their achievements and successes. 3. His flaunting behaviour alienated his colleagues.
Synonyms	(Verb) display, exhibit, showcase; (Adjective) boastful, showy, arrogant
Antonyms	(Verb) conceal, hide; (Adjective) modest, humble, unassuming
Etymology	Flaunt comes from the Old French word "flaunter," meaning "to show off" or "to display proudly."
Flaw (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/flɔ:/



Meaning	(Noun) A defect, imperfection, or blemish that detracts from the overall quality or functionality of something; a weakness or shortcoming. (Verb) To mar, damage, or spoil the perfection or quality of something; to cause a flaw.
Examples	1. The painting was beautiful, but a small flaw in the corner was noticeable. 2. Despite his many achievements, he was aware of his own flaws. 3. The fabric's flaw made it unsuitable for use in the final product.
Synonyms	(Noun) defect, blemish, imperfection; (Verb) mar, damage, spoil
Antonyms	(Noun) perfection, excellence; (Verb) enhance, improve, perfect
Etymology	Flaw is likely derived from the Old Norse word "flaga," which means "splinter" or "fragment."
Flax (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/flæks/
Meaning	(Noun) A plant known for its fibre and seeds; the fibre is used to make linen and other textiles, while the seeds are used to produce linseed oil. Flax is cultivated for various industrial and commercial purposes.
Examples	1. Linen fabric is made from the fibres of the flax plant. 2. The flax seeds are rich in omega-3 fatty acids and are considered a healthful dietary supplement. 3. Flax has been used for centuries for its versatile properties.
Synonyms	linen plant, linseed, linum
Antonyms	N/A
Etymology	Flax is derived from the Old English word "fleax," which has cognates in other Germanic languages.
Fledged (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fledʒd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fully developed, matured, or grown; ready for flight, as in the case of young birds that have acquired their adult feathers.
Examples	1. The young eagles were now fledged and ready to leave the nest. 2. By the time the chicks were fledged, they could fly skillfully. 3. The fledged team members were now responsible for their own tasks.
Synonyms	grown, developed, mature
Antonyms	immature, underdeveloped, fledgling
Etymology	Fledged is related to the word "fledge," which originally meant "to furnish or cover with feathers."
Fleet (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fli:t/

Meaning	(Noun) A group of ships, aircraft, or vehicles that operate together; a naval force or a collection of vehicles or vessels under one organisation. (Adjective) Moving swiftly or quickly; rapid, swift, or fast-moving.
Examples	1. The fleet of warships was on a training exercise in the open sea. 2. The company's fleet of delivery vehicles ensured timely shipments. 3. The fleet foxes were difficult to catch due to their speed.
Synonyms	(Noun) armada, squadron, group; (Adjective) fast, rapid, swift
Antonyms	(Noun) individual, single; (Adjective) slow, sluggish
Etymology	Fleet is derived from the Old English word "flēot," which means "a group of ships" or "a naval force."
Fleeting (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfliː.tɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Passing quickly or swiftly; momentary, transitory, or lasting for a short period of time.
Examples	1. The beauty of a rainbow is fleeting; it disappears as quickly as it appears. 2. He experienced a fleeting feeling of nostalgia as he walked past his childhood home. 3. The fleeting nature of life reminds us to cherish each moment.
Synonyms	momentary, transitory, brief
Antonyms	enduring, lasting, permanent
Etymology	Fleeting comes from the Old English word "flēotan," which means "to float" or "to swim."
Flexibility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌflek.səˈbɪl.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality or state of being flexible; the ability to bend, adapt, or change without breaking; the capacity to adjust to different circumstances or situations.
Examples	1. Her flexibility in problem-solving allowed her to find creative solutions. 2. The company's success was due in part to its flexibility in responding to market changes. 3. Yoga and stretching exercises can improve flexibility and range of motion.
Synonyms	adaptability, pliability, versatility
Antonyms	rigidity, inflexibility, immobility
Etymology	Flexibility is formed by adding the suffix "-ity" to "flexible."
Flinch (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/flɪn(t)/



Meaning	To make a sudden movement or recoil away from something, often due to fear, pain, or surprise; to show a slight reaction to an unpleasant stimulus.
Examples	1. He couldn't flinch when faced with danger; he remained calm and composed. 2. The sudden loud noise caused her to flinch and cover her ears. 3. The boxer didn't flinch when his opponent aimed a punch at him.
Synonyms	wince, recoil, shy away
Antonyms	confront, face, brave
Etymology	Flinch has origins in the Old French word "flenchir," meaning "to bend."
Flippant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈflɪp.ənt/
Meaning	Showing a lack of respect or seriousness in speech or behavior; displaying a casual or irreverent attitude, often inappropriately.
Examples	1. His flippant remarks during the serious meeting were met with disapproval. 2. She had a flippant response to the teacher's question, which was not appropriate for the classroom. 3. Even in tense situations, he couldn't resist making flippant jokes.
Synonyms	disrespectful, casual, irreverent
Antonyms	serious, respectful, reverent
Etymology	Flippant is derived from the Latin word "flippantem," which means "to talk lightly or frivolously."
Florid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈflɔːr.ɪd/
Meaning	Having a reddish or rosy complexion; excessively ornate, flowery, or decorated, often used to describe writing or speech; showy, extravagant, or excessively elaborate.
Examples	1. Her florid cheeks revealed her embarrassment. 2. The author's florid prose was admired for its rich descriptions. 3. The florid decorations in the ballroom were breathtaking.
Synonyms	ornate, flowery, elaborate
Antonyms	plain, simple, subdued
Etymology	Florid comes from the Latin word "floridus," which means "blooming" or "flowery."
Floridness (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈflɔːr.ɪd.nəs/
Meaning	The quality or state of being florid; the condition of being excessively ornate, flowery, or decorative in speech, writing, or appearance.



Examples	1. The floridness of his writing made it difficult to understand the main points. 2. The floridness of the architecture added to the grandeur of the palace. 3. She was known for her floridness of expression in her speeches.
Synonyms	ornamentation, elaborateness, extravagance
Antonyms	simplicity, plainness, austerity
Etymology	Floridness is formed by adding the suffix "-ness" to "florid."
Flout (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/flaʊt/
Meaning	To openly disregard or defy a rule, law, convention, or authority; to show contempt or disrespect by ignoring or disobeying.
Examples	1. He would often flout the speed limit, leading to multiple traffic violations. 2. The company's decision to flout environmental regulations resulted in fines. 3. The protesters chose to flout the curfew and continued their demonstration.
Synonyms	defy, disregard, violate
Antonyms	obey, respect, honour
Etymology	Flout is thought to have origins in the Old Norse word "flúta," meaning "to mock."
Fluctuate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈflʌk.tʃu.eɪt/
Meaning	To vary or change continually in size, quantity, value, or intensity; to oscillate or go up and down irregularly or unpredictably.
Examples	1. The stock prices fluctuated throughout the trading day. 2. Her moods would fluctuate between happiness and sadness. 3. The river's water levels fluctuate with the changing seasons.
Synonyms	vary, oscillate, change
Antonyms	stabilise, remain constant, steady
Etymology	Fluctuate comes from the Latin word "fluctuare," which means "to wave" or "to flow."
Fluster (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈflʌs.tər/
Meaning	(Verb) To agitate, confuse, or make nervous; to cause someone to become disoriented or lose composure. (Noun) A state of agitated confusion or nervousness.
Examples	1. The unexpected question flustered him during the interview. 2. The crowded room made her feel flustered and anxious. 3. Her fluster was evident when she dropped her books in the hallway.



Synonyms	(Verb) agitate, perturb, confuse; (Noun) agitation, confusion
Antonyms	(Verb) calm, soothe, reassure; (Noun) calmness, composure
Etymology	Fluster may be related to the Old English word "flustrian," meaning "to hasten" or "to hurry."
Foible (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɔɪ.bl/
Meaning	A minor flaw, weakness, or idiosyncrasy in someone's character or behaviour that is considered typical or endearing; a quirk or peculiar habit.
Examples	1. One of his foibles was his tendency to ramble when telling stories. 2. Her foible for collecting unusual socks amused her friends. 3. His foibles made him more relatable and human.
Synonyms	quirk, eccentricity, idiosyncrasy
Antonyms	strength, virtue, excellence
Etymology	Foible comes from the French word "foible," which means "weakness" or "defect."
Foil (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɔɪl/
Meaning	(Noun) A character, person, or thing that contrasts with and emphasises the qualities of another character, person, or thing; a thin metal sheet used for wrapping food or protecting surfaces. (Verb) To prevent the success of something; to thwart or frustrate.
Examples	1. The villain's darkness served as a foil to the hero's goodness. 2. The shiny aluminium foil kept the food fresh. 3. The security measures were meant to foil any attempts at unauthorised access.
Synonyms	(Noun) contrast, counterpoint, complement; (Verb) thwart, frustrate, prevent
Antonyms	(Noun) match, likeness, similarity; (Verb) aid, assist, support
Etymology	The Noun "foil" in the sense of contrasting characters comes from the Middle English word "foilen," meaning "to trample," while the Verb sense comes from the Old French word "foil," meaning "to tread on."
Foment (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fəˈment/
Meaning	To incite or stir up (usually negative actions, feelings, or behaviour); to promote or instigate the development of something, often with the intention of causing unrest or agitation.

Examples	1. The revolutionary's speech aimed to foment a rebellion against the oppressive regime. 2. Some media outlets were accused of trying to foment fear and panic through sensationalism. 3. His divisive rhetoric had the potential to foment tension among the audience.
Synonyms	incite, provoke, stimulate
Antonyms	quell, suppress, pacify
Etymology	Foment comes from the Latin word "fomentum," meaning "a poultice" or "warm application."
Foppish (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɒp.ɪʃ/
Meaning	Characterised by excessive concern with one's appearance, clothing, and manners in a way that is considered effeminate, vain, or affected; overly showy or pretentious.
Examples	1. His foppish attire included a flamboyant hat and elaborate accessories. 2. The character's foppish behaviour made him a subject of ridicule in the play. 3. His foppish grooming routine took hours each day.
Synonyms	dandyish, vain, pretentious
Antonyms	modest, simple, unassuming
Etymology	Foppish is related to the word "fop," which originally meant a foolish or silly person.
Forbear (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/foːˈbeər/
Meaning	(Verb) To refrain or abstain from doing something; to tolerate or endure. (Noun) A person who refrains from or abstains from something.
Examples	1. She had to forbear from laughing during the serious discussion. 2. The company decided to forbear from raising prices despite increasing costs. 3. He was known as a patient and understanding forbear.
Synonyms	(Verb) abstain, refrain, hold back; (Noun) abstainer, refrainer
Antonyms	(Verb) engage, partake, indulge; (Noun) participant
Etymology	Forbear is formed from the prefix "for-" (meaning "away from" or "not") and the Verb "bear."
Forbearance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/foːˈbeər.əns/
Meaning	Patient self-control and restraint; the act of refraining from acting on impulse or irritation, especially in difficult or challenging situations.



Examples	1. The teacher's forbearance with her students' questions was appreciated by the class. 2. The manager showed forbearance when dealing with the delays caused by unforeseen circumstances. 3. The couple's forbearance during their argument prevented further escalation.
Synonyms	patience, tolerance, restraint
Antonyms	impatience, intolerance, irritability
Etymology	Forbearance is formed by adding the suffix "-ance" to "forbear."
Ford (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːd/
Meaning	(Verb) To cross a body of water at a shallow place, typically by wading or walking. (Noun) A shallow place in a river or stream where one can cross on foot or with minimal difficulty.
Examples	1. They had to ford the river carefully to avoid getting wet. 2. The ford was marked by large rocks that served as stepping stones. 3. The hikers found a safe ford to cross the creek.
Synonyms	(Verb) cross, wade, traverse; (Noun) crossing, shallows
Antonyms	(Verb) avoid, bypass, circumvent; (Noun) bridge, overpass
Etymology	Ford comes from the Old English word "ford," which means "a place where one can cross a river."
Forestall (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːˈstɔːl/
Meaning	To prevent or hinder an event, action, or process from happening or occurring by taking advance measures; to anticipate and counteract something before it occurs.
Examples	1. They attempted to forestall the spread of the virus by implementing strict quarantine measures. 2. The company wanted to forestall potential financial difficulties by cutting unnecessary expenses. 3. Her timely intervention forestalled a potential conflict between the two parties.
Synonyms	prevent, hinder, thwart
Antonyms	allow, permit, facilitate
Etymology	Forestall is derived from the Old English words "fore" (meaning "before") and "steall" (meaning "place" or "position").
Forfeit (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɔː.fet/
Meaning	(Verb) To lose or be deprived of something, often as a penalty for wrongdoing; to give up or surrender. (Noun) Something that is lost or surrendered as a penalty or consequence.



Examples	1. He had to forfeit his prize because he violated the rules of the competition. 2. The team was forced to forfeit the game due to a lack of players. 3. The forfeit for breaking the contract was severe financial penalties.
Synonyms	(Verb) lose, surrender, give up; (Noun) penalty, fine, sacrifice
Antonyms	(Verb) retain, keep, preserve; (Noun) reward, prize
Etymology	Forfeit comes from the Old French word "forfet," which means "crime" or "offence."
Forge (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːrdʒ/
Meaning	(Verb) To create or produce something, especially with great effort or skill; to form or shape by heating and hammering metal. (Noun) A furnace or workshop where metal is heated and shaped.
Examples	1. The artist would forge intricate sculptures out of metal. 2. He managed to forge a strong relationship with his clients through hard work and dedication. 3. The blacksmith used the forge to heat the metal before shaping it into a blade.
Synonyms	(Verb) create, build, manufacture; (Noun) workshop, furnace, smithy
Antonyms	(Verb) destroy, demolish, ruin; (Noun) destruction, devastation
Etymology	The Verb "forge" comes from the Latin word "fabricare," meaning "to make" or "to create."
Forgery (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɔː.dʒəri/
Meaning	The act of creating, copying, or imitating something with the intent to deceive or defraud; a fraudulent or fake reproduction of a document, signature, artwork, or item.
Examples	1. The detective was assigned to investigate the case of a suspected forgery of valuable paintings. 2. The accused was found guilty of forgery for falsifying official documents. 3. The bank discovered a forgery when comparing the signature on the check to the account holder's signature.
Synonyms	falsification, counterfeit, imitation
Antonyms	authenticity, genuineness, originality
Etymology	Forgery is formed by adding the suffix "-ery" to "forge."
Forlorn (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fəˈlɔːn/
Meaning	Desolate, abandoned, or without hope; appearing sad, lonely, or unhappy; pitifully sad and abandoned or lonely.



Examples	1. The forlorn puppy waited outside the door for its owner to return. 2. Her forlorn expression caught the attention of her friends, who immediately comforted her. 3. The old, forlorn house had been vacant for years.
Synonyms	desolate, abandoned, hopeless
Antonyms	hopeful, cheerful, content
Etymology	Forlorn is derived from the Middle English word "forloren," which means "abandoned" or "deprived."
Forswear (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːrˈsweər/
Meaning	To formally renounce or reject something under oath; to make a solemn declaration denying or reNouncing a belief, allegiance, or promise.
Examples	1. He had to forswear his allegiance to the rival faction before joining the new organisation. 2. The witness was asked to forswear any knowledge of the crime during the court proceedings. 3. She decided to forswear her unhealthy habits in order to improve her health.
Synonyms	reNounce, repudiate, reject
Antonyms	affirm, embrace, uphold
Etymology	Forswear comes from the Old English word "forswerian," meaning "to swear falsely."
Fortitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɔː.tɪ.tjuːd/
Meaning	Mental or emotional strength and courage in facing adversity, challenges, pain, or difficulty; resilience and determination in the face of hardship.
Examples	1. Her fortitude helped her endure the long and arduous recovery process after surgery. 2. The soldiers demonstrated remarkable fortitude as they faced the challenges of war. 3. The family's fortitude in the aftermath of the tragedy was inspiring.
Synonyms	courage, bravery, resilience
Antonyms	weakness, cowardice, timidity
Etymology	Fortitude comes from the Latin word "fortitudo," meaning "strength" or "bravery."
Fortuitous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fɔːˈtuː.ɪ.təs/



Meaning	Happening by chance or accident rather than design; occurring unexpectedly or unintentionally; fortunate or lucky in an unplanned manner.
Examples	1. The fortuitous discovery of the ancient artefact was a significant breakthrough for archaeologists. 2. Their fortuitous encounter on the street led to a lifelong friendship. 3. The fortuitous timing of the rain prevented the forest fire from spreading.
Synonyms	accidental, unexpected, serendipitous
Antonyms	planned, intentional, deliberate
Etymology	Fortuitous comes from the Latin word "fortuitus," meaning "accidental" or "chance."
Foster (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɒs.tər/
Meaning	(Verb) To promote, encourage, or nurture the development, growth, or progress of something; to provide care and support for a person, organisation, or idea. (Adjective) Relating to the care, upbringing, or nurturing of someone, often used in the context of foster children or families.
Examples	1. The organisation aims to foster innovation and creativity among its employees. 2. She decided to foster a kitten from the animal shelter. 3. The foster parents provided a stable and loving home for the child.
Synonyms	(Verb) promote, encourage, nurture; (Adjective) adoptive
Antonyms	(Verb) hinder, impede, discourage; (Adjective) biological
Etymology	Foster comes from the Old English word "fostrian," which means "to feed" or "to nourish."
Fractious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfræk.ʃəs/
Meaning	Irritable, unruly, or prone to quarrels or disputes; easily angered or difficult to manage, often used to describe people, groups, or situations.
Examples	1. The fractious child would often throw tantrums when things didn't go his way. 2. The fractious meeting resulted in heated arguments among the participants. 3. The fractious relationship between the two neighbours led to ongoing conflicts.
Synonyms	irritable, quarrelsome, unruly
Antonyms	agreeable, cooperative, amicable



Etymology	Fractious is related to the word "fracture" and comes from the Latin word "frangere," meaning "to break."
Fragile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfrædʒ.əl/
Meaning	Easily breakable, delicate, or susceptible to damage; not strong or sturdy; lacking resilience or stability.
Examples	1. The fragile vase should be handled with care to avoid breaking it. 2. The patient's health was fragile after the surgery, and any complications could be dangerous. 3. The fragile ecosystem of the coral reef is at risk due to environmental changes.
Synonyms	delicate, breakable, vulnerable
Antonyms	sturdy, robust, resilient
Etymology	Fragile comes from the Latin word "fragilis," meaning "brittle" or "easily broken."
Fragrant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfreɪ.ɡrənt/
Meaning	Having a pleasant, sweet, or aromatic smell; emitting a pleasing or delightful fragrance.
Examples	1. The garden was filled with fragrant flowers that perfumed the air. 2. The fragrant aroma of freshly baked bread wafted through the bakery. 3. She lit a fragrant candle to create a relaxing atmosphere in the room.
Synonyms	aromatic, sweet-smelling, perfumed
Antonyms	odourless, unscented, foul-smelling
Etymology	Fragrant comes from the Latin word "fragens," which means "smelling sweet" or "fragrant."
Franchise (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfræn.tʃaɪz/
Meaning	(Noun) A right, privilege, or authorization granted by a government or authority; the legal right to operate a business using a recognized brand, often granted by a company. (Verb) To grant a franchise to someone or a company, giving them the right to operate a business or use a brand name.
Examples	1. The restaurant owner obtained a franchise to open a branch of the popular chain in their city. 2. Citizens have the franchise to vote in democratic elections. 3. The company decided to franchise their successful coffee shop concept.
Synonyms	(Noun) authorization, privilege, licence; (Verb) licence, authorise, permit



Antonyms	(Noun) restriction, prohibition; (Verb) restrict, prohibit
Etymology	Franchise comes from the Old French word "franchir," which means "to free" or "to exempt."
Frantic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfræn.tɪk/
Meaning	Wildly excited, anxious, or emotionally out of control; characterised by frenzied or disordered activity; in a state of intense agitation or panic.
Examples	1. The frantic search for the lost child continued throughout the night. 2. They made a frantic effort to meet the deadline, working long hours. 3. The frantic pace of the city can be overwhelming for some people.
Synonyms	frenzied, agitated, panicked
Antonyms	calm, composed, collected
Etymology	Frantic comes from the Latin word "franticus," which means "insane" or "frenzied."
Fray (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/freɪ/
Meaning	(Noun) A fight, argument, or disagreement; a situation characterised by tension or conflict. (Verb) To wear out or become worn by rubbing; to cause strain or tension in a relationship.
Examples	1. The fray between the two political factions intensified as the election approached. 2. The constant bickering and frays in the office led to a hostile work environment. 3. His shirt showed signs of fraying at the collar due to repeated washing.
Synonyms	(Noun) conflict, altercation, dispute; (Verb) fray, wear, erode
Antonyms	(Noun) harmony, agreement, consensus; (Verb) mend, repair, reconcile
Etymology	The origin of "fray" is uncertain, but it has been in use since the 14th century to refer to a fight or skirmish.
Frenetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/frəˈnet.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Marked by frenzied, fast, and energetic activity; characterised by intense excitement or agitation.
Examples	1. The frenetic pace of the city can be overwhelming for newcomers. 2. The team worked in a frenetic manner to meet the tight deadline. 3. Her frenetic dancing at the party caught everyone's attention.



Synonyms	frantic, frenzied, wild
Antonyms	calm, composed, relaxed
Etymology	Frenetic comes from the Greek word "phrenitikos," which means "mad" or "frenzied."
Frenzy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfren.zi/
Meaning	(Noun) A state of wild or uncontrolled excitement, agitation, or enthusiasm; a temporary period of intense behaviour or emotion.
Examples	1. The crowd's frenzy reached its peak as the band took the stage. 2. During the sale, shoppers rushed into the store in a frenzy to grab the discounted items. 3. The politician's speech whipped the audience into a frenzy of support.
Synonyms	hysteria, excitement, turmoil
Antonyms	calm, serenity, composure
Etymology	Frenzy comes from the Middle English word "frenesie," which has origins in Old French and Latin words meaning "insanity."
Fret (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fret/
Meaning	(Verb) To be constantly or visibly worried, anxious, or irritated; to gnaw or wear away by rubbing or friction. (Noun) A state of anxiety, worry, or irritation; a repetitive ornamental pattern.
Examples	1. She tends to fret over small details, often losing sleep over them. 2. The constant criticism began to fret away at his self-esteem. 3. The fret on the guitar's neck adds a decorative touch to its appearance.
Synonyms	(Verb) worry, agonise, irritate; (Noun) worry, irritation, anxiety
Antonyms	(Verb) relax, calm, soothe; (Noun) contentment, satisfaction, ease
Etymology	Fret in the sense of "worry" comes from Old English "fretan," which means "to eat, devour."
Fretful (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfret.fəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Disposed to being worried, irritable, or discontented; prone to expressing annoyance or distress.
Examples	1. The baby's fretful cries kept the parents awake all night. 2. The fretful customer complained about the service repeatedly. 3. She was in a fretful mood due to the upcoming exam.
Synonyms	anxious, irritable, uneasy
Antonyms	calm, composed, content



Etymology	Fretful comes from the word "fret," which means "to be worried or irritated."
Friction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfrɪk.ʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) The resistance encountered when two surfaces come into contact and rub against each other; a conflict or discord arising from disagreement or clash of interests.
Examples	1. The friction between the tires and the road generates heat. 2. There was friction among the team members due to differing opinions. 3. The friction between the two rival companies led to fierce competition.
Synonyms	resistance, conflict, discord
Antonyms	harmony, agreement, cooperation
Etymology	Friction comes from the Latin word "frictio," meaning "rubbing."
Fringe (Noun/Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/frɪndʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) The outer edge or border of something; a decorative border of hanging threads, cords, or strips. (Verb) To decorate with a fringe; to be at the edge or margin of something. (Adjective) Not part of the mainstream; unconventional or marginal.
Examples	1. The curtain had a delicate fringe that added elegance to the room. 2. The event was held on the fringe of the city. 3. Her ideas were considered fringe by many but gained a small following.
Synonyms	(Noun) border, edging, margin; (Verb) border, edge, decorate; (Adjective) marginal, peripheral, unconventional
Antonyms	(Noun) centre, core; (Adjective) mainstream, conventional, central
Etymology	Fringe comes from the Latin word "fimbria," which means "border" or "edge."
Froward (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfroʊ.wərd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Disobedient, contrary, or difficult to manage; having an obstinate or contrary disposition.
Examples	1. The froward child refused to follow any instructions. 2. His froward behaviour made it challenging for the teacher to maintain control in the classroom. 3. She displayed a froward attitude, consistently going against the rules.
Synonyms	disobedient, contrary, obstinate
Antonyms	obedient, compliant, cooperative



Etymology	Froward comes from the Middle English word "fro," which means "away from," combined with "ward," meaning "in the direction of."
Frugal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfruː.ɡəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Practising careful and economical use of resources; thrifty or sparing in spending; characterised by avoiding wastefulness.
Examples	1. Despite his wealth, he led a frugal lifestyle, avoiding unnecessary expenses. 2. The frugal habits of saving money allowed her to build a comfortable retirement fund. 3. The family's frugal approach to shopping helped them manage their budget effectively.
Synonyms	economical, thrifty, sparing
Antonyms	extravagant, wasteful, lavish
Etymology	Frugal comes from the Latin word "frugalis," which means "virtuous, thrifty."
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Frustrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfrʌs.treɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To prevent the accomplishment of a purpose or desire; to cause feelings of discouragement or disappointment; to hinder, obstruct, or thwart.
Examples	1. The constant setbacks began to frustrate his efforts to complete the project. 2. Her inability to find a job after months of searching left her feeling frustrated. 3. The unexpected delays frustrated the team's timeline for product launch.



Synonyms	thwart, hinder, obstruct
Antonyms	facilitate, assist, enable
Etymology	Frustrate comes from the Latin word "frustratus," which means "deceived" or "thwarted."
Fugacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/fjuːˈgeɪ.ʃəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fleeting, transient, or short-lived; lasting for a very short time; passing quickly.
Examples	1. The beauty of the sunset was fugacious, disappearing within minutes. 2. Her moments of happiness felt fugacious, as they were often overshadowed by worries. 3. The fugacious nature of childhood memories makes them even more precious.
Synonyms	transient, fleeting, ephemeral
Antonyms	enduring, permanent, lasting
Etymology	Fugacious comes from the Latin word "fugax," meaning "fleeting" or "fugitive."
Fulminate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfʊl.mɪ.neɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To express strong protest or criticism, often vehemently; to deNounce or condemn with passion and force.
Examples	1. The activist fulminated against the government's policies during the rally. 2. He fulminated against the unfair treatment of workers in his impassioned speech. 3. The editorial fulminated against the company's unethical practices.
Synonyms	deNounce, condemn, censure
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	Fulminate comes from the Latin word "fulminare," which means "to thunder" or "to strike with lightning."
Fulmination (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌfʊl.mɪˈneɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The expression of strong protest, criticism, or condemnation; a vehement denunciation or censure.
Examples	1. The politician's fulminations against corruption gained widespread attention. 2. The fulminations of the speaker resonated with the frustrated audience. 3. The editorial was a fulmination against the government's handling of the crisis.



Synonyms	denunciation, condemnation, diatribe
Antonyms	praise, commendation, approval
Etymology	Fulmination shares the same Latin root as "fulminate," meaning "to thunder."
Fulsome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfʊl.səm/
Meaning	(Adjective) Excessively or insincerely flattering; cloying or overdone to the point of being offensive; extravagant in a way that seems excessive or insincere.
Examples	1. His fulsome compliments made her feel uncomfortable. 2. The fulsome praise in the review seemed insincere and over the top. 3. The candidate's fulsome promises raised scepticism among voters.
Synonyms	extravagant, excessive, effusive
Antonyms	sincere, genuine, moderate
Etymology	Fulsome comes from the Middle English word "foul," which means "full," combined with the suffix "-some."
Funambulist (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfjuː.næm.bə.lɪst/
Meaning	A tightrope walker; a person who performs acrobatic feats or walks along a tightrope or high wire.
Examples	1. The funambulist dazzled the audience with daring tricks and balancing acts. 2. The circus featured a talented funambulist who gracefully crossed the tightrope. 3. The funambulist's precision and skill left the crowd in awe.
Synonyms	tightrope walker, aerialist, acrobat
Antonyms	spectator, observer, bystander
Etymology	Funambulist comes from the Latin words "funis," meaning "rope," and "ambulare," meaning "to walk."
Futility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fjuːˈtɪl.ə.ti/
Meaning	The quality of having no useful result or effect; a lack of purpose, usefulness, or significance; a feeling of hopelessness or frustration due to the pointlessness of an action or effort.
Examples	1. Despite his best efforts, he felt a sense of futility in trying to change the situation. 2. The repeated attempts to fix the old machine were met with a sense of futility as it continued to malfunction. 3. The futility of the argument became apparent when both parties refused to listen to each other.



Synonyms	uselessness, ineffectiveness, pointlessness
Antonyms	effectiveness, significance, purposefulness
Etymology	Futility comes from the Latin word "futilitas," which means "vanity" or "emptiness"

CAREERS360



Practice Questions for alphabet "F"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Fervent"?
 - a) Cold and distant
 - b) Passionate and enthusiastic
 - c) Inconsistent
 - d) Uninterested
 - e) Intense and dedicated
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Fickle"?
 - a) Stable
 - b) Unpredictable
 - c) Reliable
 - d) Loyal
 - e) Capricious
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Futile"?
 - a) Effective
 - b) Wasteful
 - c) Pointless
 - d) Insignificant
 - e) Productive
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Flourish" mean? "The business began to flourish after the implementation of new marketing strategies."
 - a) Decline
 - b) Expand and grow
 - c) Struggle
 - d) Stagnate
 - e) Prosper and thrive
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His gregarious personality made him the life of every party."
 - a) Reserved
 - b) Boring
 - c) Sociable
 - d) Annoying
 - e) Outgoing
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Frugal" in a sentence to describe someone's economical habits.
 - a) She lived a frugal lifestyle, always looking for ways to save money.
 - b) He spent money extravagantly, not caring about expenses.
 - c) The couple splurged on luxury items every weekend.



7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Fortitude"?
- a) Courage
 - b) Despair
 - c) Dilemma
 - d) Fragility
 - e) Resilience
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The author's eloquent writing style captivated readers and left a lasting impact.
- a) Unimpressive
 - b) Incomprehensible
 - c) Fluent and persuasive
 - d) Simple and plain
 - e) Complex and confusing
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Gravity" is to "Serious," then "Whimsy" is to what?
- a) Playful
 - b) Boring
 - c) Important
 - d) Mysterious
 - e) Light-hearted
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Flexibility."
- a) Being rigid and unyielding
 - b) Adapting easily to changing circumstances
 - c) Focusing on a single task without distraction
 - d) Having a narrow skillset
 - e) Displaying versatility and adaptability
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "Her consistent efforts were a foundation for her success."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "consistent" should be replaced with "inconsistent."
 - c) "foundation" should be replaced with "barrier."
 - d) "success" should be replaced with "failure."
 - e) "efforts" should be replaced with "results."
12. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Fervent"?
- a) Fervour
 - b) Fervency
 - c) Fervently
 - d) Ferventness
 - e) Fervidity
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Flogging a dead horse" mean?
- a) Celebrating a victory



- b) Wasting time and effort on a futile endeavour
 - c) Taming a wild animal
 - d) Buying a valuable item
 - e) Competing in a challenging race
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Droplet" is related to "Ocean," then "Molecule" is related to what?
- a) Water
 - b) Atom
 - c) Universe
 - d) Cell
 - e) Chemical
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Fierce" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it suggests strength and determination.
 - b) Negative; it implies aggression and hostility.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies passivity and calmness.
 - e) Negative; it represents kindness and gentleness.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Fragile"?
- a) Latin
 - b) Greek
 - c) French
 - d) German
 - e) Italian
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Frivolous"?
- a) Serious
 - b) Playful
 - c) Lighthearted
 - d) Thoughtful
 - e) Trivial
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Fortitude" helped them overcome challenges.
- a) No passage
 - b) His fortitude in the face of adversity inspired others to persevere.
 - c) She faced numerous obstacles with courage and determination, showing remarkable fortitude.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Frenetic"?
- a) Energetic
 - b) Calm
 - c) Slow
 - d) Careful
 - e) Chaotic



20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Feasible" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
- a) The feasibility of the project was questioned due to budget constraints.
 - b) He always aimed for the most feasible solution to every problem.
 - c) The team discussed the feasibility of launching a new product.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Fervent"?
Answer: b) Passionate and enthusiastic
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Fickle"?
Answer: e) Capricious
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Futile"?
Answer: a) Effective
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Flourish" mean? "The business began to flourish after the implementation of new marketing strategies."
Answer: e) Prosper and thrive
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His gregarious personality made him the life of every party."
Answer: c) Sociable
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Frugal" in a sentence to describe someone's economical habits.
Answer: a) She lived a frugal lifestyle, always looking for ways to save money.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Fortitude"?
Answer: e) Resilience
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The author's eloquent writing style captivated readers and left a lasting impact.
Answer: c) Fluent and persuasive
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Gravity" is to "Serious," then "Whimsy" is to what?
Answer: e) Light-hearted
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Flexibility."
Answer: e) Displaying versatility and adaptability



11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "Her consistent efforts were a foundation for her success."
Answer: a) No mistake
12. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Fervent"?
Answer: a) Fervour
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Flogging a dead horse" mean?
Answer: b) Wasting time and effort on a futile endeavour
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Droplet" is related to "Ocean," then "Molecule" is related to what?
Answer: b) Atom
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Fierce" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
Answer: b) Negative; it implies aggression and hostility.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Fragile"?
Answer: c) French
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Frivolous"?
Answer: a) Serious
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Fortitude" helped them overcome challenges.
Answer: b) His fortitude in the face of adversity inspired others to persevere.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Frenetic"?
Answer: e) Chaotic
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Feasible" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
Answer: a) The feasibility of the project was questioned due to budget constraints.



G

Gainsay (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌgeɪnˈseɪ/
Meaning	(Verb) To deny, contradict, or oppose a statement or claim; to dispute or argue against.
Examples	1. She would not gainsay the evidence presented by the witnesses. 2. It is difficult to gainsay the impact of climate change on the environment. 3. He could not gainsay the fact that the company's profits had declined.
Synonyms	deny, dispute, contradict
Antonyms	agree, confirm, endorse
Etymology	Gainsay comes from the Middle English phrase "gain- sayen," where "gain-" is a prefix meaning "against."
Gambol (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡæm.bəl/
Meaning	(Verb) To frolic or skip about in a playful and lively manner; to engage in joyful or exuberant activity. (Noun) A playful or lively movement or action.
Examples	1. The lambs gambolled in the field on a sunny day. 2. The children gambolled around the playground, laughing and playing tag. 3. The gambol of the waves against the shore was a sight to behold.
Synonyms	(Verb) frolic, skip, play; (Noun) frolic, caper, play
Antonyms	(Verb) lumber, plod, trudge; (Noun) stillness, immobility
Etymology	Gambol comes from the Old French word "gambader," which means "to dance, jump about."
Garment (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡɑːr.mənt/
Meaning	(Noun) A piece of clothing; an article of clothing, especially a tailored one.
Examples	1. She chose a beautiful garment to wear to the party. 2. The tailor specialises in creating custom garments for special occasions. 3. The exhibit showcased traditional cultural garments from around the world.
Synonyms	clothing, attire, dress
Antonyms	nakedness, undress, nudity

Etymology	Garment comes from the Middle English word "garnement," which is derived from Old French "garnir," meaning "to equip, furnish."
Garner (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡɑːr.nər/
Meaning	(Verb) To gather or collect something, especially information, resources, or support; to acquire or accumulate. (Noun) A storage place, usually for grain or crops.
Examples	1. She worked hard to garner enough votes for her campaign. 2. The author garnered praise for his thought-provoking novel. 3. The garner held the village's harvest of wheat.
Synonyms	(Verb) gather, collect, accumulate; (Noun) storehouse, granary, repository
Antonyms	(Verb) disperse, scatter, distribute; (Noun) depletion, scarcity
Etymology	Garner comes from the Middle English word "gerner," which is derived from Old French "gernier," meaning "granary."
Garrulity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɡəˈruːlə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) Excessive and talkative Verbosity; the quality of being overly chatty and prone to rambling conversation.
Examples	1. His garrulity made it difficult to have a concise conversation with him. 2. The meeting was delayed due to the garrulity of the speaker. 3. Her garrulity often entertained her friends, but it sometimes tested their patience.
Synonyms	loquaciousness, Verbosity, talkativeness
Antonyms	reticence, silence, conciseness
Etymology	Garrulity comes from the Latin word "garrulus," which means "talkative."
Garrulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡær.ə.ləs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Excessively talkative, especially about trivial matters; inclined to rambling or long-winded conversation.
Examples	1. The garrulous neighbour could talk for hours about her garden. 2. Despite his garrulous nature, he was a skilled storyteller. 3. Her garrulous manner often led her to reveal more than she intended.
Synonyms	loquacious, chatty, talkative
Antonyms	reserved, reticent, quiet
Etymology	Garrulous comes from the Latin word "garrulus," which means "talkative."
Gaucherie (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈɡoʊʃəˈriː/
Meaning	(Noun) A social awkwardness or lack of sophistication in behaviour; a clumsy or tactless act.
Examples	1. His gaucherie at the formal dinner was quite noticeable. 2. The gaucherie of his comment left everyone in the room feeling uncomfortable. 3. She displayed a moment of gaucherie by mispronouncing an important name.
Synonyms	awkwardness, clumsiness, inelegance
Antonyms	gracefulness, sophistication, finesse
Etymology	Gaucherie comes from the French word "gauche," which means "left" and metaphorically refers to awkwardness.
Germane (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dʒɜːrˈmeɪn/
Meaning	(Adjective) Relevant, pertinent, or closely related to the subject at hand; having a significant connection or applicability.
Examples	1. Her comments were not germane to the topic of the discussion. 2. The speaker made sure to focus only on points that were germane to the research findings. 3. The judge ruled that the evidence was not germane to the case.
Synonyms	relevant, pertinent, applicable
Antonyms	irrelevant, unrelated, inapplicable
Etymology	Germane comes from the Old French word "germain," which means "closely connected."
Gist (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dʒɪst/
Meaning	(Noun) The main or essential part of something; the central idea or point.
Examples	1. She provided a summary of the gist of the lengthy report. 2. The gist of his argument was that education should be accessible to all. 3. Despite not knowing all the details, he understood the gist of the situation.
Synonyms	essence, core, main point
Antonyms	detail, peripheral, triviality
Etymology	Gist comes from the Old French word "gist," which is derived from the Latin word "jacere," meaning "to lie."
Glean (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɡliːn/
Meaning	(Verb) To gather or collect gradually, bit by bit; to obtain information, knowledge, or insight from various sources.



Examples	1. The journalist managed to glean important details from various interviews. 2. She would glean inspiration from books, movies, and art to fuel her creativity. 3. The archaeologists worked diligently to glean artefacts from the ancient site.
Synonyms	collect, gather, harvest
Antonyms	scatter, disperse, neglect
Etymology	Glean comes from the Middle English word "gleyne," which is derived from Old English "gleanian," meaning "to gather."
Glib (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/glɪb/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fluent or voluble in a superficial, insincere, or smooth manner; displaying ease of expression without deep thought or consideration.
Examples	1. His glib responses made it clear that he hadn't thoroughly considered the issue. 2. The politician's glib promises lacked substance and credibility. 3. She delivered a glib speech that failed to address the complexities of the topic.
Synonyms	slick, smooth-talking, insincere
Antonyms	thoughtful, sincere, genuine
Etymology	Glib is believed to come from the Old English word "glipian," meaning "to glide."
Gloat Over (Verb phrase)	
Pronunciation	/glout 'oʊvər/
Meaning	(Verb phrase) To take excessive pleasure or satisfaction in another person's misfortune or failure; to revel in someone else's suffering.
Examples	1. It's not right to gloat over someone's mistakes; instead, offer support. 2. She couldn't help but gloat over her rival's failure, which showed her lack of empathy. 3. Rather than gloating over the setback, he extended a helping hand to his colleague.
Synonyms	revel in, relish, delight in
Antonyms	empathise, sympathise, commiserate
Etymology	Gloat comes from the Middle English word "glouten," which means "to look askance."
Glut (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/glʌt/



Meaning	(Noun) An excessive or surplus amount of something, often beyond what is needed or desired. (Verb) To fill or supply to excess; to flood or overwhelm with a surplus.
Examples	1. The market had a glut of products, leading to a drop in prices. 2. She experienced a glut of information after conducting extensive research. 3. The company's decision to release multiple products simultaneously led to a glut in the market.
Synonyms	(Noun) surplus, excess, abundance; (Verb) flood, inundate, saturate
Antonyms	(Noun) scarcity, shortage; (Verb) deplete, empty
Etymology	Glut comes from the Middle English word "glutun," which is related to the Old English word "geotan," meaning "to pour."
Gnaw (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/no: /
Meaning	(Verb) To bite or chew on something persistently, often causing gradual damage or erosion; to wear away or consume gradually.
Examples	1. The dog would gnaw on his bone for hours to alleviate boredom. 2. The constant worry seemed to gnaw at her peace of mind. 3. The rodents gnawed through the wires, causing a power outage.
Synonyms	bite, chew, nibble
Antonyms	mend, repair, restore
Etymology	Gnaw comes from the Middle English word "gnawen," which is related to the Old English word "gnagan," meaning "to gnaw."
Goad (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/goʊd/
Meaning	(Verb) To provoke, incite, or stimulate someone to take action, often by irritating or annoying them. (Noun) A pointed stick used to guide or control livestock; anything that acts as a motivator or stimulant.
Examples	1. He tried to goad his opponents into a reaction by making inflammatory comments. 2. The teacher's criticism was intended to goad the student into improving their work. 3. The rancher used a goad to gently steer the cattle in the right direction.
Synonyms	(Verb) provoke, incite, irritate; (Noun) prod, stimulus, incentive
Antonyms	(Verb) pacify, soothe, calm; (Noun) deterrent, disincentive
Etymology	Goad comes from the Old English word "gād," which means "spike" or "pointed stick."
Gossamer (Noun/Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˈɡɑː.sə.mər/
Meaning	(Noun) A delicate, thin, and filmy substance, often referring to a cobweb or spider silk. (Adjective) Light, delicate, and ethereal in nature.
Examples	1. The morning dew clung to the gossamer threads of the spider's web. 2. The actress wore a gossamer gown that seemed to float as she walked. 3. The mist created a gossamer veil over the landscape.
Synonyms	(Noun) cobweb, filament, thread; (Adjective) airy, delicate, ethereal
Antonyms	(Noun) thick, heavy; (Adjective) solid, substantial
Etymology	Gossamer is derived from the Middle English word "gos" (goose) and "somer" (summer), suggesting the downy appearance of the material.
Gouge (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɡaʊdʒ/
Meaning	(Verb) To scoop out or carve a groove or indentation in a surface; to cut or shape something by digging into it. (Noun) A chisel with a curved blade used for carving or shaping wood.
Examples	1. The craftsman used a gouge to shape the intricate design in the wood. 2. The thief had tried to gouge out a hole in the wall to gain access. 3. The gouge left on the table was evidence of the previous tenant's neglect.
Synonyms	(Verb) carve, chisel, scoop; (Noun) chisel
Antonyms	(Verb) fill, smooth, repair; (Noun) whole, unblemished
Etymology	Gouge comes from the Old French word "gouge," which means "throat" or "cutting tool."
Grace (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɡreɪs/
Meaning	(Noun) Elegance, poise, or charm in movement, appearance, or behaviour; a quality of refinement and beauty. (Verb) To honour or adorn with one's presence; to add charm or beauty to something.
Examples	1. She moved with grace and elegance across the dance floor. 2. The grace of the cathedral's architecture left visitors in awe. 3. The guest of honour would grace the event with a speech.
Synonyms	(Noun) elegance, beauty, charm; (Verb) honour, decorate, embellish
Antonyms	(Noun) clumsiness, awkwardness; (Verb) disregard, overlook
Etymology	Grace comes from the Latin word "gratia," which means "favor" or "kindness."



Grave (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/greɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Serious, solemn, or dignified in manner or appearance; requiring careful consideration due to its importance. (Noun) A place for burying the dead; a tomb or burial site.
Examples	1. The news of the tragedy cast a grave atmosphere over the gathering. 2. The president delivered a grave speech addressing the crisis. 3. The family visited the grave of their ancestors to pay their respects.
Synonyms	(Adjective) serious, solemn, weighty; (Noun) cemetery, burial ground, sepulchre
Antonyms	(Adjective) lighthearted, frivolous; (Noun) birthplace, cradle
Etymology	The Adjective "grave" comes from the Old English word "græf," which means "heavy." The Noun "grave" referring to a burial place comes from the Old English word "græf," which means "ditch" or "cave."
Gregarious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/grɪ'ger.i.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fond of the company of others; sociable, outgoing, and enjoying the companionship of a group.
Examples	1. He was a gregarious person who thrived in social settings. 2. The gregarious nature of the event encouraged people to mingle and interact. 3. The campers were all gregarious and enjoyed singing songs around the campfire.
Synonyms	sociable, outgoing, friendly
Antonyms	introverted, solitary, reserved
Etymology	Gregarious comes from the Latin word "gregarius," which means "pertaining to a flock or herd."
Grievance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'gri:vəns/
Meaning	(Noun) A real or imagined cause for complaint, resentment, or distress; a feeling of having been treated unfairly or wronged.
Examples	1. The employees presented their grievances to the management regarding working conditions. 2. The student's grievance was that the test was unfairly difficult. 3. He held a grievance against his neighbour for repeatedly playing loud music late at night.
Synonyms	complaint, grievance, dissatisfaction
Antonyms	contentment, satisfaction, approval
Etymology	Grievance comes from the Old French word "grever," which means "to burden" or "to oppress."



Grievous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡriː.vəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Causing great suffering, pain, or distress; serious or severe in nature.
Examples	1. The loss of a loved one was a grievous blow to the family. 2. The accident resulted in grievous injuries that required extensive medical treatment. 3. The grievous mistake led to financial losses for the company.
Synonyms	severe, serious, grave
Antonyms	minor, trivial, light
Etymology	Grievous comes from the Old French word "greveus," which is derived from the Latin word "gravare," meaning "to burden" or "to make heavy."
Grimace (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡrɪm.əs/
Meaning	(Noun) A contorted facial expression that conveys pain, disgust, or discomfort; a twisted or distorted expression. (Verb) To make a facial expression that conveys pain, disgust, or disapproval.
Examples	1. The grimace on his face revealed his dissatisfaction with the meal. 2. Despite her attempt to hide it, a small grimace gave away her discomfort. 3. He couldn't help but grimace when he tasted the overly spicy dish.
Synonyms	(Noun) frown, scowl, contortion; (Verb) wince, contort, distort
Antonyms	(Noun) smile, grin; (Verb) smile
Etymology	Grimace comes from the French word "grimacier," which means "to make faces."
Grind (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/graɪnd/
Meaning	(Verb) To reduce something to small particles or powder by crushing, grinding, or rubbing; to sharpen or polish using friction. (Noun) A repetitive, monotonous, and often laborious activity or routine.
Examples	1. She used a mortar and pestle to grind herbs into a fine powder. 2. The blacksmith would grind the blade until it was razor-sharp. 3. The daily grind of commuting and office work became exhausting.
Synonyms	(Verb) crush, pulverise, sharpen; (Noun) routine, monotony, drudgery
Antonyms	(Verb) assemble, construct, build; (Noun) excitement, variety
Etymology	Grind comes from the Old English word "grindan," which means "to crush into particles."



Grooves (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/gru:v/
Meaning	(Noun) Long, narrow cut or indentation in a surface; a furrow or trench. (Verb) To create or form grooves or furrows on a surface.
Examples	1. The old vinyl records had grooves that the needle followed to play music. 2. The wheels of the car left grooves in the wet mud. 3. The carpenter grooved the edges of the wooden panels to join them securely.
Synonyms	(Noun) furrow, channel, indentation; (Verb) score, cut, carve
Antonyms	(Noun) ridge, bump; (Verb) smooth, flatten
Etymology	Groove comes from the Middle English word "grove," which is derived from the Old English word "grāf," meaning "a trench or ditch."
Grovel (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈgrɑː.vəl/
Meaning	(Verb) To behave humbly, often with excessive submissiveness or servility; to lie or crawl on the ground in a submissive manner.
Examples	1. He was not the type to grovel before those in power; he stood up for his principles. 2. The employee felt uncomfortable grovelling to his demanding boss. 3. The character in the story would grovel in front of the antagonist to avoid punishment.
Synonyms	kneel, bow, beg
Antonyms	assert, stand up, rebel
Etymology	The origin of "grovel" is uncertain, but it may be related to the Old Norse word "grúfa," meaning "to stoop or crouch."
Guile (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/gaɪl/
Meaning	(Noun) Cunning, deceitful, or treacherous behaviour; craftiness or slyness in achieving one's goals, often by deceptive means.
Examples	1. His guile allowed him to manipulate others and achieve his objectives. 2. The con artist used his guile to swindle people out of their money. 3. The detective admired the criminal's guile while simultaneously working to bring him to justice.
Synonyms	deceit, cunning, craftiness
Antonyms	honesty, sincerity, straightforwardness
Etymology	Guile comes from the Old English word "wīl," which means "craftiness" or "trickery."



Guileless (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈgaɪ.ləs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Innocent, sincere, and free from deceit or cunning; lacking guile or deception.
Examples	1. Her guileless nature made her easy to trust. 2. Despite his success, he remained guileless and unaffected by fame. 3. The child's guileless honesty was refreshing in a world full of pretence.
Synonyms	innocent, sincere, straightforward
Antonyms	deceitful, cunning, sly
Etymology	Guileless is formed by adding the suffix "-less" to "guile," meaning "without guile."
Gull (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/gʌl/
Meaning	(Noun) A sea bird, often with white plumage and long wings, known for its scavenging habits. (Verb) To deceive, cheat, or trick someone; to swindle or dupe.
Examples	1. The beach was frequented by gulls scavenging for food. 2. He realised he had been gulled into buying a fake product. 3. The con artist was skilled at gulling unsuspecting victims out of their money.
Synonyms	(Noun) seabird, tern; (Verb) deceive, cheat, trick
Antonyms	(Verb) enlighten, inform, guide
Etymology	The origin of "gull" as a term for the bird is uncertain, possibly related to the bird's call. The Verb "gull" may come from the Middle English word "gullien," meaning "to deceive."
Gullible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈgʌl.ə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Easily deceived or tricked due to a lack of critical judgement or excessive trust; naive and overly trusting.
Examples	1. The gullible tourists fell for the scam and lost their money. 2. His gullible nature made him vulnerable to con artists. 3. She was so gullible that she believed everything she read online.
Synonyms	naive, credulous, trusting
Antonyms	sceptical, suspicious, cautious
Etymology	Gullible is derived from the Verb "gull," which means "to deceive," possibly influenced by the word "gull," referring to a sea bird known for its apparent foolishness.
Gust (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/gʌst/
Meaning	(Noun) A brief strong rush of wind; a sudden burst of energy or force, often used metaphorically.
Examples	1. The gust of wind nearly blew his hat off. 2. The storm brought heavy rain and strong gusts of wind. 3. A sudden gust of inspiration led him to create a beautiful painting.
Synonyms	blast, breeze, burst, puff
Antonyms	calm, stillness
Etymology	Gust comes from the Middle English word "guste," which is related to Old Norse "gustr" and German "Gusto," all meaning "a taste, relish, or puff of wind."
Gamut (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'gæm.ət/
Meaning	(Noun) The complete range or extent of something; a spectrum or series that covers a wide variety.
Examples	1. Her emotions ran the gamut from joy to sadness within a matter of hours. 2. The concert showcased the gamut of musical genres, from classical to jazz. 3. The training program covered the gamut of skills required for the job.
Synonyms	range, spectrum, variety
Antonyms	limited, narrowness
Etymology	Gamut originally referred to the lowest note in the mediaeval musical scale, and over time, it came to represent the entire range of musical notes.
Garrulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'gær.əl.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Excessively talkative, especially on trivial or unimportant matters; loquacious or chatty to an annoying degree.
Examples	1. The garrulous neighbour could talk for hours about her cats. 2. The garrulous professor often went off on tangents during lectures. 3. His garrulous nature made it hard for others to get a word in.
Synonyms	talkative, loquacious, Verbose
Antonyms	reserved, reticent, quiet
Etymology	Garrulous comes from the Latin word "garrulus," meaning "talkative," which is derived from "garrire," meaning "to chatter."
Germane (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dʒɜː'meɪn/



Meaning	(Adjective) Relevant, closely connected, and applicable to the matter at hand; pertinent and appropriate in a particular context.
Examples	1. The speaker's comments were not germane to the topic of the discussion. 2. She provided germane information that helped clarify the situation. 3. The question was not germane to the purpose of the meeting.
Synonyms	relevant, pertinent, applicable
Antonyms	irrelevant, unrelated, extraneous
Etymology	Germane comes from the Old French word "germain," meaning "closely connected," which is derived from the Latin word "germanus," meaning "closely related or full-born siblings."
Gesticulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/dʒesˈtɪkjuleɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To use gestures, especially dramatic or animated ones, to emphasise speech or to convey emotions, ideas, or information.
Examples	1. The speaker gesticulated wildly as he recounted the story. 2. She gesticulated with her hands to show the size of the fish she caught. 3. The actor gesticulated to portray the character's frustration.
Synonyms	gesture, signal, motion
Antonyms	remain still, abstain from gestures
Etymology	Gesticulate comes from the Latin word "gesticulatus," which is derived from "gesticulus," meaning "a little gesture."
Glimmer (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡlɪm.ər/
Meaning	(Noun) A faint, wavering light; a dim or weak flicker of light. (Verb) To shine faintly or twinkle with a soft, wavering light.
Examples	1. In the darkness, there was a faint glimmer of light in the distance. 2. The stars glimmered in the night sky. 3. The candle's glimmer provided a sense of comfort during the blackout.
Synonyms	(Noun) gleam, sparkle, twinkle; (Verb) shine, shimmer, flicker
Antonyms	(Noun) darkness, obscurity; (Verb) darken, extinguish
Etymology	Glimmer is of Germanic origin and related to Middle English "glimmeren," which means "to shine faintly."
Gossamer (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡɒs.ə.mər/
Meaning	(Noun) A delicate, sheer, and thin fabric; a fine cobweb-like substance spun by spiders. (Adjective) Light, delicate, and ethereal in nature.



Examples	1. The fairy's dress was made of gossamer fabric that shimmered in the moonlight. 2. The morning dew clung to the gossamer strands of the spider's web. 3. Her gossamer touch left a gentle imprint on the surface.
Synonyms	(Noun) fabric, silk, cobweb; (Adjective) ethereal, delicate, light
Antonyms	(Noun) heavy fabric; (Adjective) heavy, dense
Etymology	Gossamer comes from the Middle English words "gos" (goose) and "somer" (summer), suggesting the downy softness of a goose's feathers.
Gourmand (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɡʊə.mænd/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who enjoys eating and often indulges in rich and luxurious food; someone who is a connoisseur of fine food and drink.
Examples	1. He's a true gourmand, always seeking out the finest restaurants. 2. The gourmand couldn't resist trying every dessert on the menu. 3. The food critic's reputation as a gourmand was well-known in culinary circles.
Synonyms	epicure, gastronome, foodie
Antonyms	abstainer, ascetic, teetotaler
Etymology	Gourmand comes from the Old French word "gourmant," which means "glutton," derived from "gourmand," meaning "to enjoy" or "to indulge in."
Grandiloquent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/grænˈdɪl.ə.kwənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Using high-flown or extravagant language, often intended to impress or exaggerate, but sometimes seeming insincere or pompous.
Examples	1. The politician's grandiloquent speech was filled with lofty promises. 2. His grandiloquent manner of speaking irritated those who preferred plain language. 3. The writer's grandiloquent descriptions painted vivid mental images for readers.
Synonyms	pompous, Verbose, bombastic
Antonyms	simple, straightforward, plain
Etymology	Grandiloquent is derived from the Latin words "grandis," meaning "grand," and "loqui," meaning "to speak."
Guile (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/gaɪl/



Meaning	(Noun) Sly or cunning intelligence used to deceive, trick, or manipulate others; craftiness or deceit in achieving a goal.
Examples	1. The con artist used his guile to convince people to invest in a fake scheme. 2. Her guile allowed her to gain an advantage in negotiations. 3. The villain's guile was evident in his elaborate plan to outwit the hero.
Synonyms	deceit, cunning, trickery
Antonyms	honesty, candour, straightforwardness
Etymology	Guile comes from the Old French word "guile," which is related to Old English "wīle," meaning "trick."



Practice Questions for alphabet "G"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Garrulous"?
 - a) Silent and reserved
 - b) Talkative and chatty
 - c) Confused and disoriented
 - d) Eloquent and persuasive
 - e) Grumpy and irritable
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Gregarious"?
 - a) Solitary
 - b) Shy
 - c) Introverted
 - d) Sociable
 - e) Reserved
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Genteel"?
 - a) Refined
 - b) Polite
 - c) Coarse
 - d) Elegant
 - e) Sophisticated
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Galvanise" mean? "The inspiring speech by the coach was enough to galvanise the team into action."
 - a) Dishearten
 - b) Energise and motivate
 - c) Confuse
 - d) Frustrate
 - e) Slow down
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her haughty attitude alienated those around her."
 - a) Humble
 - b) Proud and arrogant
 - c) Friendly
 - d) Cautious
 - e) Insecure
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Grandiose" in a sentence to describe an overly ambitious plan.
 - a) His grandiose vision for the company included global domination in a year.
 - b) The grandiose building stood tall in the city centre.
 - c) She had a grandiose collection of rare books.



7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Garrulity"?
- a) Silence
 - b) Loquaciousness
 - c) Introversion
 - d) Eloquence
 - e) Brevity
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The mountain range's majestic peaks were visible from miles away.
- a) Ordinary
 - b) Unremarkable
 - c) Magnificent and impressive
 - d) Hidden
 - e) Dangerous
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Sad" is to "Melancholy," then "Happy" is to what?
- a) Content
 - b) Joyful
 - c) Exuberant
 - d) Miserable
 - e) Upset
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Grit."
- a) Being timid and passive
 - b) Having strong determination and perseverance
 - c) Having extensive experience
 - d) Being disorganised
 - e) Having technical skills
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The historian's thorough research was apparent in her meticulous footnotes."
- a) No mistake
 - b) "apparent" should be replaced with "obscure."
 - c) "research" should be replaced with "writing."
 - d) "thorough" should be replaced with "superficial."
 - e) "historian's" should be replaced with "scientist's."
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Gregarious"?
- a) Gregoriously
 - b) Gregariousness
 - c) Gregarian
 - d) Gregarize
 - e) Gregar
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Get off your high horse" mean?
- a) Take a vacation



- b) Stop being arrogant or condescending
 - c) Ride a real horse
 - d) Start working harder
 - e) Celebrate a victory
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Book" is related to "Author," then "Song" is related to what?
- a) Musician
 - b) Singer
 - c) Lyricist
 - d) Composer
 - e) Conductor
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Gloomy" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it suggests cheerfulness and brightness.
 - b) Negative; it implies darkness and sadness.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it signifies optimism and hope.
 - e) Negative; it represents lightheartedness and joy.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Gigantic"?
- a) Latin
 - b) Greek
 - c) French
 - d) German
 - e) Spanish
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Guileless"?
- a) Cunning
 - b) Innocent and straightforward
 - c) Deceitful
 - d) Sincere
 - e) Mischievous
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Geniality" had a positive impact.
- a) No passage
 - b) His geniality made everyone feel welcome and comfortable at the gathering.
 - c) Her lack of geniality created tension in the room.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Gratitude"?
- a) Appreciation
 - b) Resentment
 - c) Obligation
 - d) Indifference
 - e) Confusion



20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Gluttonous" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
- a) His gluttony for sweets was evident as he devoured the entire cake.
 - b) She had a gluttonous appetite for knowledge, always seeking to learn more.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Garrulous"?
Answer: b) Talkative and chatty
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Gregarious"?
Answer: d) Sociable
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Genteel"?
Answer: c) Coarse
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Galvanise" mean? "The inspiring speech by the coach was enough to galvanise the team into action."
Answer: b) Energise and motivate
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her haughty attitude alienated those around her."
Answer: b) Proud and arrogant
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Grandiose" in a sentence to describe an overly ambitious plan.
Answer: a) His grandiose vision for the company included global domination in a year.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Garrulity"?
Answer: b) Loquaciousness
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The mountain range's majestic peaks were visible from miles away.
Answer: c) Magnificent and impressive
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Sad" is to "Melancholy," then "Happy" is to what?
Answer: e) Upset
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Grit."
Answer: b) Having strong determination and perseverance
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The historian's thorough research was apparent in her meticulous footnotes."

Answer: e) "historian's" should be replaced with "historians'."

12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Gregarious"?

Answer: a) Gregoriously

13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Get off your high horse" mean?

Answer: b) Stop being arrogant or condescending

14. Usage in Analogies: If "Book" is related to "Author," then "Song" is related to what?

Answer: c) Lyricist

15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Gloomy" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

Answer: b) Negative; it implies darkness and sadness.

16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Gigantic"?

Answer: a) Latin

17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Guileless"?

Answer: c) Deceitful

18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Geniality" had a positive impact.

Answer: b) His geniality made everyone feel welcome and comfortable at the gathering.

19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Gratitude"?

Answer: a) Appreciation

20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Gluttonous" into a noun and use it in a sentence.

Answer: a) His gluttony for sweets was evident as he devoured the entire cake.

H

Hack (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/hæk/
Meaning	(Verb) To cut or chop roughly and irregularly; to gain unauthorised access to a computer system; to manage or cope with something despite a lack of skill or finesse.
Examples	1. He managed to hack his way through the thick underbrush. 2. The company's website was hacked by cybercriminals. 3. Although he wasn't an expert, he managed to hack together a solution.
Synonyms	chop, cut, breach
Antonyms	refine, enhance
Etymology	Hack has various origins, including Old English "haccian" (to cut or chop), Middle English "hacken" (to cut or hack), and more modern computer-related uses.
Halcyon (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'hæl.si.ən/
Meaning	(Adjective) Calm, peaceful, and prosperous; a period of time marked by tranquillity and happiness.
Examples	1. The halcyon days of summer were spent by the tranquil lake. 2. They reminisce about the halcyon years of their youth. 3. The halcyon period brought economic prosperity and social harmony.
Synonyms	serene, tranquil, idyllic
Antonyms	turbulent, troubled, chaotic
Etymology	Halcyon is derived from the Greek myth of the halcyon bird, said to calm the sea during the winter solstice.
Hallow (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'hæl.ou/
Meaning	(Verb) To make sacred or holy; to honour or respect deeply.
Examples	1. The ancient ritual was meant to hallow the ground upon which the temple was built. 2. The community came together to hallow the memory of their fallen heroes. 3. The special ceremony was held to hallow the new church building.
Synonyms	sanctify, consecrate, bless
Antonyms	desecrate, profane, disrespect



Etymology	Hallow comes from the Old English word "halgian," which means "to make holy."
Hamper (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhæm.pər/
Meaning	(Verb) To hinder, obstruct, or impede the progress or movement of something or someone.
Examples	1. The heavy rain hampered our plans for a picnic. 2. The lack of resources hampered the company's growth. 3. His injured leg hampered his ability to participate in the race.
Synonyms	hinder, obstruct, impede
Antonyms	facilitate, aid, assist
Etymology	Hamper has uncertain origins but may come from the Old French "hanapier" (a case for a drinking vessel) or the Old English "hammian" (to maim or mutilate).
Hapless (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhæp.ləs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unfortunate, unlucky, and marked by a lack of good luck or success.
Examples	1. The hapless traveller lost their luggage and missed their flight. 2. Despite their efforts, the team remained hapless throughout the season. 3. The hapless character in the story faced one misfortune after another.
Synonyms	unlucky, unfortunate, unlucky
Antonyms	fortunate, lucky, successful
Etymology	Hapless combines the Old English word "hap" (luck or chance) with the suffix "-less" (without).
Harangue (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/həˈræŋ/
Meaning	(Noun) A lengthy and aggressive speech or Verbal attack, often delivered with strong emotion or vehemence. (Verb) To deliver a lengthy and forceful speech or address someone critically.
Examples	1. The politician's harangue was filled with accusations and inflammatory language. 2. He harangued the audience with a passionate plea for social justice. 3. The teacher delivered a harangue about the importance of studying.
Synonyms	(Noun) tirade, diatribe, rant; (Verb) lecture, berate
Antonyms	(Noun) praise, compliment; (Verb) praise, commend
Etymology	Harangue comes from the French word "haranguer" and has Latin origins, possibly related to "arrigere" (to arrange or direct).



Harass (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhær.əs/
Meaning	(Verb) To persistently annoy, torment, or disturb someone through repeated actions, often causing distress or discomfort.
Examples	1. She filed a complaint about the coworker who harassed her with inappropriate comments. 2. The constant phone calls harassed the elderly woman living alone. 3. The campaign aimed to raise awareness about the consequences of cyberbullying and online harassment.
Synonyms	annoy, torment, pester
Antonyms	comfort, soothe, reassure
Etymology	Harass comes from the Middle French "harasser" and has connections to Old French "harier" (to attack) and Old Saxon "hassōn" (to chase).
Harbinger (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɑːr.bɪndʒ.ər/
Meaning	(Noun) A person or thing that signals or foreshadows the arrival or approach of something; an omen or sign of what is to come.
Examples	1. The sighting of the first robin is often considered a harbinger of spring. 2. The sudden drop in temperature was a harbinger of the incoming storm. 3. The economic downturn served as a harbinger of future financial challenges.
Synonyms	precursor, sign, indication
Antonyms	follower, consequence
Etymology	Harbinger comes from the Old French word "herbergere" (to provide lodging) and "herbergeour" (a host), influenced by Old English "herebod" (a harbinger or forerunner).
Harlequin (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɑːr.lə.kwɪn/
Meaning	(Noun) A clownish or colourful character in traditional pantomime and comedy; a jester or buffoon; a multicoloured fabric pattern.
Examples	1. The harlequin entertainer delighted the audience with acrobatics and witty humour. 2. The costume featured a vibrant harlequin pattern of diamonds and squares. 3. The character's antics resembled those of a playful harlequin.
Synonyms	clown, jester, buffoon
Antonyms	serious, solemn, dignified



Etymology	The word "harlequin" has uncertain origins but is likely influenced by the Italian word "arlecchino," the name of a traditional comic character.
Harrow (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhær.ʊs/
Meaning	(Verb) To cause distress, torment, or pain; to cause emotional suffering or distress.
Examples	1. The tragic news of the accident harrowed the entire community. 2. The heart-wrenching documentary harrowed viewers with its depiction of human suffering. 3. The survivor's account of the ordeal harrowed those who listened to it.
Synonyms	distress, torment, afflict
Antonyms	comfort, soothe, relieve
Etymology	Harrow comes from the Old English "heorfan," meaning "to ravage or devastate."
Harsh (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/hɑːrʃ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unpleasant, severe, and rough in manner, appearance, or effect; not gentle or mild.
Examples	1. The harsh winter weather brought freezing temperatures and heavy snowfall. 2. His harsh criticism discouraged many from pursuing their ideas. 3. The harsh reality of the situation was difficult to accept.
Synonyms	severe, rough, stringent
Antonyms	gentle, mild, lenient
Etymology	Harsh comes from the Middle English word "harsk" and is related to the Old English "heorisc," meaning "rough."
Haughty (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɑː.ti/
Meaning	(Adjective) Arrogantly superior, disdainful, and condescending; displaying an attitude of superiority over others.
Examples	1. Her haughty demeanour made it difficult for others to approach her. 2. He was known for his haughty remarks and dismissive attitude. 3. The haughty noblewoman looked down upon those she considered beneath her.
Synonyms	arrogant, proud, condescending
Antonyms	humble, modest, unassuming
Etymology	Haughty comes from the Middle English word "haught" and is related to the Old French "haut," meaning "high."
Haven (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈheɪ.vən/
Meaning	(Noun) A safe or secure place; a refuge or shelter, especially from danger or distress.
Examples	1. The small coastal town became a haven for artists seeking inspiration. 2. The national park served as a haven for diverse wildlife species. 3. After a long journey, they finally reached the haven of their mountain cabin.
Synonyms	refuge, sanctuary, retreat
Antonyms	danger, peril, hazard
Etymology	Haven comes from the Old English "hæfen," related to the Dutch "haven" and German "Hafen."
Head (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/hed/
Meaning	(Noun) The upper part of the human body, containing the brain and sensory organs; the leading or most important part of something. (Verb) To be in charge of or direct; to move or travel in a specified direction.
Examples	1. He bumped his head on the doorframe while entering the room. 2. The head of the company announced a new business strategy. 3. Let's head to the park for a walk.
Synonyms	(Noun) mind, intellect, chief; (Verb) lead, direct, guide
Antonyms	(Noun) foot, bottom; (Verb) follow, trail
Etymology	Head comes from the Old English "hēafod," related to Old High German "haupt" and Latin "caput."
Heed (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/hi:d/
Meaning	(Verb) To pay attention to, take notice of, or consider carefully. (Noun) Attention, notice, or careful consideration.
Examples	1. Heed my advice and you'll avoid unnecessary complications. 2. She didn't heed the warning signs and ended up in trouble. 3. The professor's heed to detail was evident in his thorough analysis.
Synonyms	(Verb) pay attention to, listen to, consider; (Noun) attention, notice
Antonyms	(Verb) ignore, disregard; (Noun) neglect, inattention
Etymology	Heed comes from the Old English "hēdan," related to the Dutch "hoeden" and German "hüten."
Hegemony (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhe.dʒə.mə.ni/
Meaning	(Noun) Dominance or control exercised by one group, country, or state over others, especially by political, economic, or cultural means.



Examples	1. The empire's hegemony extended over vast territories and diverse cultures. 2. The region fell under the hegemony of a powerful neighbouring nation. 3. The company's technological hegemony gave it a competitive advantage in the market.
Synonyms	dominance, control, supremacy
Antonyms	submission, subservience, noninterference
Etymology	Hegemony comes from the Greek "hēgemonia," derived from "hēgemōn" (leader or ruler).
Heinous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈheɪ.nəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely wicked, shockingly evil, and abominable; deserving of extreme moral condemnation.
Examples	1. The murderer's heinous crimes horrified the entire community. 2. The dictator's heinous acts of oppression were widely condemned by the international community. 3. The abuse of power was considered a heinous betrayal of trust.
Synonyms	atrocious, monstrous, abhorrent
Antonyms	virtuous, noble, commendable
Etymology	Heinous comes from the Old French "haineus," related to "haïr" (to hate) and Latin "odiosus" (hateful).
Heresy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈher.ə.si/
Meaning	(Noun) Beliefs, opinions, or teachings that are contrary to established religious, cultural, or accepted principles; dissent from orthodox beliefs.
Examples	1. Galileo's scientific discoveries were considered heresy by the church at the time. 2. The new religious sect was accused of spreading heresy due to its unconventional beliefs. 3. The philosopher was excommunicated for his heretical views on ethics.
Synonyms	dissent, heterodoxy, unorthodoxy
Antonyms	orthodoxy, conformity, consensus
Etymology	Heresy comes from the Middle English "heresie," derived from the Latin "haeresis," meaning "school of thought" or "sect."
Hermetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/hɜːrˈmet.ɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Airtight, sealed, or protected from outside influences; secret, private, or understood only by a select few.



Examples	1. The container was hermetic, ensuring the freshness of the food inside. 2. The poet's hermetic verses were often open to interpretation. 3. The society had hermetic rituals that were known only to its members.
Synonyms	airtight, sealed, impervious
Antonyms	porous, open, exposed
Etymology	Hermetic is derived from the name of Hermes Trismegistus, a legendary figure associated with alchemy and mysticism.

Heterogeneous (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/ˌhet.ə.roʊˈdʒiː.ni.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Consisting of diverse or different elements; composed of parts or items that are not uniform or similar.
Examples	1. The group was heterogeneous, with members from various cultural backgrounds. 2. The heterogeneous collection of artefacts represented different time periods. 3. The heterogeneous team brought a wide range of skills to the project.
Synonyms	diverse, varied, mixed
Antonyms	homogeneous, uniform, consistent
Etymology	Heterogeneous comes from the Greek "heteros" (different) and "genos" (kind or race).

Hew (Verb)

Pronunciation	/hjuː/
Meaning	(Verb) To cut, chop, or shape with heavy blows, often using an axe or a similar tool; to conform to or adhere to a particular course or principle.
Examples	1. He hewed a piece of wood into the shape of a sculpture. 2. The artist hewed to traditional techniques in his work. 3. The company's success was built by hewing closely to its core values.
Synonyms	cut, chop, shape
Antonyms	mend, repair, deviate
Etymology	Hew comes from the Old English "hēawan," related to Old Norse "hoggva" and German "hauen."

Hirsute (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/ˈhɜːr.suːt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Covered with hair, especially thick or coarse hair; having an abundance of hair.



Examples	1. The hirsute man had a thick beard and chest hair. 2. The artist depicted the hirsute creature with intricate details. 3. His hirsute appearance contrasted with his clean-shaven colleagues.
Synonyms	hairy, shaggy, hairy
Antonyms	bald, hairless, smooth
Etymology	Hirsute comes from the Latin "hirsūtus," related to "hirtus" (rough, shaggy).
Histrionics (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/hɪs'trɪ.ɒn.ɪks/
Meaning	(Noun) Exaggerated or dramatic behaviour or actions, often intended to attract attention or manipulate emotions; theatrical performances or actions.
Examples	1. His emotional histrionics made it difficult to have a rational conversation. 2. The actress's histrionics brought the audience to tears. 3. The politician's histrionics during the speech were met with scepticism.
Synonyms	drama, theatrics, exaggeration
Antonyms	calmness, composure, restraint
Etymology	Histrionics comes from the Latin "histrionicus," related to "histrion" (actor).
Hoard (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/hɔːrd/
Meaning	(Noun) A stockpile or accumulation of valuable items, often hidden or stored away; (Verb) To accumulate and store things, especially in large quantities.
Examples	1. The ancient tomb contained a hidden hoard of treasures. 2. She had a secret hoard of chocolate in her closet. 3. Some animals are known to hoard food in preparation for winter.
Synonyms	(Noun) stash, stockpile, cache; (Verb) store, accumulate, collect
Antonyms	(Noun) scarcity, depletion; (Verb) distribute, share
Etymology	Hoard comes from the Old English "hord," related to the Dutch "hoard" and German "Hort."
Hoax (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/houks/
Meaning	(Noun) A deception or trick, often intended to fool or deceive people; (Verb) To deceive or trick someone, often by creating a false story or situation.



Examples	1. The story about the UFO sighting turned out to be a hoax. 2. The magician's performance involved elaborate hoaxes that amazed the audience. 3. He was hoaxed into believing he had won a grand prize.
Synonyms	(Noun) deception, trick, fraud; (Verb) deceive, trick, dupe
Antonyms	(Noun) reality, truth; (Verb) reveal, expose
Etymology	The origin of "hoax" is uncertain, but it may be related to the Verb "hocus," used in the sense of deception or trickery.
Hoi Polloi (Noun, used with "the")	
Pronunciation	/ˌhɔɪ pəˈlɔɪ/
Meaning	(Noun, used with "the") The common people, the masses, or the general population, often with a slightly derogatory or dismissive connotation.
Examples	1. The exclusive party was not open to the hoi polloi. 2. The fashion designer's collection was intended for the elite, not the hoi polloi. 3. The new technology was initially expensive and out of reach for the hoi polloi.
Synonyms	common people, masses, general public
Antonyms	elite, aristocracy, upper class
Etymology	Hoi polloi is a Greek phrase meaning "the many" or "the majority." It is used in English to refer to the common people.
Hollow (Adjective/Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɑːləʊ/
Meaning	(Adjective) Having an empty or void space inside; lacking substance or depth; insincere or without genuine feeling. (Noun) A cavity, empty space, or concave area. (Verb) To make a hole or cavity in something.
Examples	1. The hollow sound echoed through the abandoned building. 2. His hollow promise of change left many sceptical. 3. The old tree had a large hollow in its trunk.
Synonyms	(Adjective) empty, vacant, insincere; (Noun) cavity, hole; (Verb) excavate, dig
Antonyms	(Adjective) solid, substantial, sincere; (Noun) bulge, protrusion; (Verb) fill, pack
Etymology	Hollow comes from the Old English "holh," related to the Dutch "hol" and German "hohl."
Holster (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhoʊl.stər/
Meaning	(Noun) A holder or case used to carry a firearm, typically attached to a belt or worn around the waist.



Examples	1. The police officer kept his gun in a holster for quick access. 2. The cowboy's holster was decorated with intricate leatherwork. 3. She securely fastened her gun in its holster before heading out.
Synonyms	gun case, gun holder, pistol holder
Antonyms	Unbelt, unfasten
Etymology	Holster comes from the Middle English "holster," derived from the Old French "housser" (to cover or enclose), influenced by the Old Dutch "holstar" (a scabbard).
Hone (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/hoʊn/
Meaning	(Verb) To sharpen, refine, or perfect something; to improve a skill or quality through practice. (Noun) A whetstone used for sharpening blades.
Examples	1. He spent years honing his painting technique. 2. The athlete dedicated hours each day to honing his speed and agility. 3. He used a hone to sharpen the knife before cooking.
Synonyms	(Verb) sharpen, improve, refine; (Noun) whetstone
Antonyms	(Verb) dull, worsen; (Noun) dullness
Etymology	Hone comes from the Old English "hān," related to the Old Norse "hein," which is a type of whetstone.
Hoodwink (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'hʊd.wɪŋk/
Meaning	(Verb) To deceive, trick, or deceive someone, often by misleading or deluding them with false information.
Examples	1. The scam artist hoodwinked unsuspecting victims out of their savings. 2. The magician's sleight of hand hoodwinked the audience into believing the impossible. 3. The con artist hoodwinked the elderly woman into giving him her credit card information.
Synonyms	deceive, trick, mislead
Antonyms	enlighten, inform, disclose
Etymology	Hoodwink combines "hood" (a covering for the head) and "wink" (to close and open one eye quickly), possibly implying the idea of blinding or obscuring vision.
Hospitable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'hɒ:.spɪ.tə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Welcoming, friendly, and receptive to guests or strangers; offering a warm and generous environment.



Examples	1. The hospitable host provided a comfortable room and delicious meals. 2. The small village was known for its hospitable residents who welcomed visitors with open arms. 3. The hospitable atmosphere made the event enjoyable for all attendees.
Synonyms	welcoming, friendly, accommodating
Antonyms	unwelcoming, unfriendly, inhospitable
Etymology	Hospitable comes from the Latin "hospitabilis," derived from "hospes" (host, guest, stranger).
Hostile (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɑːstəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unfriendly, antagonistic, and aggressive; opposed or resistant to something. (Noun) An enemy, opponent, or adversary.
Examples	1. The hostile nations were engaged in a long-standing conflict. 2. The hostile response to his proposal was unexpected. 3. The soldier identified the hostile troops on the horizon. 4. She had a hostile attitude toward anyone who challenged her ideas.
Synonyms	(Adjective) antagonistic, unfriendly, aggressive; (Noun) enemy, opponent, adversary
Antonyms	(Adjective) friendly, amicable, welcoming; (Noun) ally, friend
Etymology	Hostile comes from the Latin "hostilis," derived from "hostis" (enemy).
Hubris (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhjuːbrɪs/
Meaning	(Noun) Excessive pride, arrogance, or overconfidence, often resulting in defiance of and disrespect for authority, fate, or the gods.
Examples	1. His hubris led him to believe he was invincible, and he paid the price for his recklessness. 2. The character's hubris ultimately led to his downfall in the tragic play. 3. The leader's hubris blinded him to the concerns and needs of his team.
Synonyms	arrogance, pride, conceit
Antonyms	humility, modesty, meekness
Etymology	Hubris comes from the Greek "hybris," meaning excessive pride or insolence.
Hulk (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/hʌlk/



Meaning	(Noun) A large, heavy, and unwieldy person or thing; a ship that is no longer seaworthy or operational. (Verb) To appear large, bulky, or imposing, often due to damage or deterioration.
Examples	1. The abandoned factory was a crumbling hulk of its former self. 2. The old ship had become a hulk stranded on the beach. 3. The hulk of the building loomed over the landscape.
Synonyms	(Noun) giant, colossus, wreck; (Verb) loom, tower
Antonyms	(Noun) lightweight, small; (Verb) shrink, diminish
Etymology	Hulk comes from the Old English "hulc," related to Middle Dutch "hulke" and Old Norse "hulkr."
Hurdle (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈhɜːrdl/
Meaning	(Noun) A barrier or obstacle that must be cleared by jumping or leaping, especially in a race. (Verb) To jump over an obstacle or barrier, both literally and figuratively.
Examples	1. The athlete cleared the hurdle with ease during the track event. 2. They faced many hurdles in the process of starting their own business. 3. The team worked together to hurdle the challenges and reach their goal.
Synonyms	(Noun) barrier, obstacle, jump; (Verb) overcome, surmount, clear
Antonyms	(Noun) path, opening; (Verb) avoid, bypass
Etymology	The origin of "hurdle" is uncertain, but it may be related to Old English "hyrdel" (a temporary barrier or fence).
Husk (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/hʌsk/
Meaning	(Noun) The outer covering or shell of a seed, fruit, or grain; the dry and outermost layer that often needs to be removed before consumption. (Verb) To remove the outer covering or shell of something.
Examples	1. She peeled away the husk of the corn to reveal the fresh kernels underneath. 2. The husk of the walnut protected the nut inside. 3. The rice needed to be husked before it could be cooked.
Synonyms	(Noun) shell, peel, covering; (Verb) peel, shell, remove
Antonyms	(Noun) kernel, core; (Verb) keep, leave
Etymology	Husk comes from the Old English "hosk," related to Middle Dutch "hūsk" and Old Norse "hūsk."
Hypocrisy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/hɪˈpɒk.rɪ.si/



Meaning	(Noun) The practice of professing beliefs, virtues, or moral principles that one does not actually hold or follow; a pretence of having higher standards than one's actions reflect.
Examples	1. His hypocrisy was evident when he criticised others for behaviour he himself engaged in. 2. The politician's hypocrisy was exposed when his private actions contradicted his public statements. 3. The church leader's hypocrisy eroded trust among the congregation.
Synonyms	insincerity, double standards, deceit
Antonyms	sincerity, honesty, genuineness
Etymology	Hypocrisy comes from the Greek "hypokrisis," meaning acting or pretence, influenced by "hypokrinesthai" (to pretend).



Practice Questions for alphabet "H"

1. Meaning Question:
What is the meaning of the word "Hapless"?
 - a) Lucky
 - b) Unfortunate
 - c) Joyful
 - d) Skilled
2. Synonyms Question:
Which word is a synonym for "Harangue"?
 - a) Speech
 - b) Argument
 - c) Lecture
 - d) Diatribe
3. Antonyms Question:
What is the opposite of "Hasty"?
 - a) Slow
 - b) Quick
 - c) Careful
 - d) Rash
4. Reading Comprehension Question:
In the given sentence, what does the word "Herald" mean? "The bright sunrise heralded the beginning of a new day."
 - a) Celebrate
 - b) Announce
 - c) End
 - d) Delay
5. Sentence Completion Question:
Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The artist's impeccable attention to detail is evident in every brushstroke."
 - a) Sloppy
 - b) Careless
 - c) Meticulous
 - d) Colourful
6. Word Usage Question:
Use the word "Hubris" in a sentence to describe excessive pride.
 - a) Her hubris led to her downfall as she underestimated her opponents.
 - b) Humility was evident in his actions, unlike hubris.
 - c) They approached the challenge with hubris, ensuring their success.
 - d) The team's hubris made them overconfident in their abilities.



7. Multiple Choice Question:
Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Hedonism"?
- a) Asceticism
 - b) Altruism
 - c) Egoism
 - d) Pleasure-seeking
8. Fill in the Blanks Question:
The chef's signature dish was a culinary masterpiece, combining unique flavours and textures.
- a) Bland
 - b) Delicious
 - c) Unappetizing
 - d) Unseasoned
9. Word Relationship Question:
If "Music" is to "Melody," then "Writing" is to what?
- a) Book
 - b) Story
 - c) Text
 - d) Sentence
10. Contextual Meaning Question:
In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Initiative."
- a) Being passive and waiting for instructions.
 - b) Taking the lead and showing proactive behaviour.
 - c) Following orders without question.
 - d) Displaying hesitation and uncertainty.
11. Usage in Sentence Correction:
Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His report was replete with grammatical errors."
- a) "His report was filled with grammatical errors."
 - b) "His report was repetitively grammatical errors."
 - c) "His report was grammatical errors with completeness."
 - d) "His report was error-free grammatically."
12. Word Form Question:
What is the adjective form of the word "Hapless"?
- a) Happily
 - b) Hap
 - c) Haplessly
 - d) Hapful
13. Idiomatic Expression Question:
What does "Hit the nail on the head" mean?
- a) Miss the point entirely
 - b) Be very confused
 - c) Be exactly right



d) Avoid making a decision

14. Usage in Analogies:

If "Fable" is related to "Morality," then "Parable" is related to what?

- a) Religion
- b) Storytelling
- c) Lessons
- d) Fables

15. Connotation Question:

Does the word "Heedless" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

- a) Positive, indicating attentiveness
- b) Negative, suggesting recklessness
- c) Positive, signifying caution
- d) Neutral, with no specific connotation

16. Roots and Origins Question:

What is the origin of the word "Histrionic"?

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) French
- d) German

17. Opposite Meanings Question:

What is the antonym of "Homogeneous"?

- a) Uniform
- b) Heterogeneous
- c) Identical
- d) Alike

18. Word Association Question:

What word comes to mind when you think of "Harmony"?

- a) Conflict
- b) Discord
- c) Agreement
- d) Chaos

19. Word Transformation Question:

Change the word "Hostile" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.

- a) He acted hostile toward anyone who disagreed with him.
- b) She approached the situation hostile, causing tension.
- c) They responded to criticism hostility, worsening the situation.
- d) Hostilely, he confronted his opponent with aggressive words.



ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: b) Unfortunate
2. Synonyms Question: d) Diatribe
3. Antonyms Question: a) Slow
4. Reading Comprehension Question: b) Announce
5. Sentence Completion Question: c) Meticulous
6. Word Usage Question: a) Her hubris led to her downfall as she underestimated her opponents.
7. Multiple Choice Question: d) Pleasure-seeking
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: b) Delicious
9. Word Relationship Question: d) Sentence
10. Contextual Meaning Question: b) Taking the lead and showing proactive behaviour.
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: a) "His report was filled with grammatical errors."
12. Word Form Question: d) Hapful
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: c) Be exactly right
14. Usage in Analogies: c) Lessons
15. Connotation Question: b) Negative, suggesting recklessness
16. Roots and Origins Question: a) Greek
17. Opposite Meanings Question: b) Heterogeneous
18. Word Association Question: c) Agreement
19. Word Transformation Question: a) He acted hostile toward anyone who disagreed with him.





Iconoclastic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˌkɒnəˈklæstɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Characterised by the rejection or challenging of established beliefs, customs, or traditions, especially in religious or cultural contexts; going against conventional norms.
Examples	1. Her iconoclastic views on art often led to heated debates within the artistic community. 2. The playwright's iconoclastic approach to storytelling captivated audiences.
Synonyms	rebellious, dissenting, heretical
Antonyms	conventional, traditional, orthodox
Etymology	Iconoclastic is derived from "iconoclast" with the suffix "-ic" added to form an Adjective.
Iconoclast (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈkɒnəˌklæst/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who challenges or breaks established traditions, beliefs, or norms, especially in the realm of religion or art; someone who rejects or criticises traditional ideas and practices.
Examples	1. The artist was considered an iconoclast for his innovative and unconventional works that challenged artistic norms. 2. The iconoclast's writings questioned the prevailing religious beliefs of the time.
Synonyms	rebel, dissenter, nonconformist
Antonyms	traditionalist, conformist, follower
Etymology	Iconoclast originates from the Greek "eikonoklastēs," formed from "eikōn" (image) and "klastēs" (breaker).
Idiosyncrasy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪdiəˈsɪŋkrəsi/
Meaning	(Noun) A distinctive or peculiar behaviour, habit, mannerism, or characteristic that is unique to an individual or group; a quirk or eccentricity.
Examples	1. His tendency to collect unusual items was just one of his many idiosyncrasies. 2. The author's writing style contained a variety of idiosyncrasies that made it uniquely their own.
Synonyms	quirk, eccentricity, peculiarity
Antonyms	normality, conformity, standard
Etymology	Idiosyncrasy comes from the Greek "idiosynkrasia," formed from "idios" (one's own) and "synkrisis" (mixture).



Idolatrous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈdɒlətrəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Showing excessive devotion or reverence to idols or objects of worship; engaging in the worship of idols; overly admiring or revering someone or something.
Examples	1. The idolatrous rituals of the ancient civilization involved offerings to multiple deities. 2. The fan's idolatrous admiration for the pop star was evident in the way they collected memorabilia.
Synonyms	adoring, reverent, worshipful
Antonyms	blasphemous, irreverent, critical
Etymology	Idolatrous comes from "idolatry," derived from "idol" (image, deity) and "-latry" (worship).
Idolatry (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈdɒlətri/
Meaning	(Noun) The worship or excessive admiration of idols, images, or objects as deities or representations of deities; the practice of valuing something or someone to an extreme or unwarranted degree.
Examples	1. The ancient civilization was known for its idolatry, with various temples dedicated to different gods. 2. His idolatry of fame often led him to make impulsive decisions.
Synonyms	worship, adoration, reverence
Antonyms	atheism, scepticism, indifference
Etymology	Idolatry comes from "idol," meaning "image" or "deity," and "-latry," indicating worship.
Idyll (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪdɪl/
Meaning	(Noun) A short poem or prose composition that depicts a peaceful, idealised, and often pastoral scene or episode; a carefree and picturesque representation of a simple, tranquil life.
Examples	1. The poet's work captured the idyll of rural life with vivid descriptions of nature's beauty. 2. Their weekend getaway to the countryside was a perfect idyll away from the city's hustle and bustle.
Synonyms	pastoral, bucolic, tranquillity
Antonyms	chaos, urbanity, disruption
Etymology	Idyll comes from the Greek "eidullion," a diminutive of "eidos" (form, appearance).
Ignoble (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪgˈnəʊbəl/



Meaning	(Adjective) Dishonorable, base, or lacking in moral principles; not noble in character; shameful or contemptible.
Examples	1. The leader's ignoble actions betrayed the trust of his followers. 2. She refused to engage in the ignoble practice of spreading rumours.
Synonyms	dishonourable, disgraceful, ignominious
Antonyms	honourable, noble, virtuous
Etymology	Ignoble comes from the Middle English "ignoble" and the Old French "ignoble," from the Latin "ignobilis" (unknown, obscure).
Ignominious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪɡ.nəˈmɪn.i.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Marked by shame, disgrace, or dishonour; deserving or causing public humiliation or embarrassment.
Examples	1. His ignominious behaviour at the event tarnished his reputation. 2. The dictator's ignominious downfall was celebrated by the oppressed population.
Synonyms	shameful, disgraceful, humiliating
Antonyms	honourable, distinguished, reputable
Etymology	Ignominious comes from the Latin "ignominiosus," formed from "ignominia" (disgrace, ignominy).
Ilk (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪlk/
Meaning	(Noun) Type, kind, or sort, often used to refer to a particular group or category of people or things.
Examples	1. People of all ilks attended the conference, representing various professions and backgrounds. 2. The festival attracted food enthusiasts and art lovers, among other ilks.
Synonyms	type, kind, variety
Antonyms	dissimilar, different, unlike
Etymology	Ilk comes from the Old English "ylc," meaning "each" or "every."
Illicit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈlɪsɪt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Forbidden by law, rules, or custom; illegal or unauthorised; involving activities that are considered morally wrong or socially unacceptable.
Examples	1. The detective uncovered an illicit operation taking place in the abandoned warehouse. 2. Illicit trade in endangered species is a serious concern for conservationists.
Synonyms	illegal, unlawful, prohibited



Antonyms	legal, authorised, permissible
Etymology	Illicit comes from the Latin "illicitus," from "in-" (not) and "licitus" (lawful).
Illusory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈluːsəri/
Meaning	(Adjective) Deceptive, misleading, or not real; creating a false impression or perception that is not supported by reality.
Examples	1. The magician's performance created an illusory sense of objects disappearing into thin air. 2. The promise of instant success turned out to be an illusory dream.
Synonyms	deceptive, misleading, false
Antonyms	genuine, real, true
Etymology	Illusory comes from "illusion," derived from the Latin "illusio" (a mocking, jesting).
Imbibe (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbaɪb/
Meaning	(Verb) To drink or absorb liquid, often figuratively; to take in or assimilate information, knowledge, or a particular quality.
Examples	1. The group decided to imbibe a toast to celebrate the occasion. 2. She enjoyed reading books that allowed her to imbibe new perspectives.
Synonyms	consume, absorb, assimilate
Antonyms	abstain, refrain, reject
Etymology	Imbibe comes from the Latin "imbibere," formed from "in-" (into) and "bibere" (to drink).
Imbroglio (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈbrɒʊli, ʊ/
Meaning	(Noun) A confusing, complicated, or entangled situation, often involving a complex web of issues or emotions; a misunderstanding or disagreement with many elements.
Examples	1. The political imbroglio led to heated debates and public unrest. 2. The romantic imbroglio between the characters added depth to the novel's plot.
Synonyms	confusion, complication, entanglement
Antonyms	resolution, clarity, simplicity
Etymology	Imbroglio comes from the Italian "imbrogliare," meaning "to entangle" or "confuse."
Immaculate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈmækjələt/



Meaning	(Adjective) Perfectly clean, pure, or free from blemishes or defects; without any flaws or imperfections.
Examples	1. The bride's gown was immaculate, without a single wrinkle or stain. 2. The artist's immaculate attention to detail was evident in every brushstroke.
Synonyms	spotless, pristine, flawless
Antonyms	dirty, stained, flawed
Etymology	Immaculate comes from the Latin "immaculatus," formed from "in-" (not) and "maculatus" (stained).
Immerse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪ'mɜːrs/
Meaning	(Verb) To plunge or dip into a liquid, usually fully or completely; to deeply involve or engage oneself in a particular activity, subject, or experience.
Examples	1. She decided to immerse herself in the study of marine biology. 2. The chef immersed the vegetables in boiling water for a brief blanching.
Synonyms	submerge, soak, engage
Antonyms	withdraw, remove, detach
Etymology	Immerse comes from the Latin "immersus," formed from "in-" (into) and "mersus" (dipped).
Imminent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪ'mɪnənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) About to happen or occur very soon; impending or likely to take place in the immediate future.
Examples	1. The storm clouds gathered, indicating that a heavy rain was imminent. 2. The team's victory seemed imminent as they maintained a strong lead throughout the game.
Synonyms	impending, forthcoming, looming
Antonyms	distant, remote, unlikely
Etymology	Imminent comes from the Latin "imminere," meaning "to overhang" or "be near."
Immure (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪ'mjʊər/
Meaning	(Verb) To confine or imprison someone or something within a restricted space or enclosure; to isolate or seclude someone from the outside world.
Examples	1. The captured soldiers were immured in a hidden underground chamber.



	2. The writer chose to immure herself in a remote cabin to focus on her novel.
Synonyms	confine, imprison, isolate
Antonyms	liberate, release, free
Etymology	Immure comes from the Latin "immurare," formed from "in-" (in) and "murus" (wall).
Immutable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈmjuːtəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unchanging over time; unable to be altered, modified, or reversed.
Examples	1. The laws of physics are considered to be immutable and constant across the universe. 2. The fundamental principles of ethics remain immutable regardless of cultural differences.
Synonyms	unchangeable, fixed, invariable
Antonyms	changeable, mutable, variable
Etymology	Immutable comes from the Latin "immutabilis," formed from "in-" (not) and "mutabilis" (changeable).
Impair (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈper/
Meaning	(Verb) To weaken, damage, or diminish the quality, value, or effectiveness of something; to cause a decline in function or condition.
Examples	1. Prolonged exposure to sunlight can impair the colour and texture of fabrics. 2. The accident left him with a permanent injury that impaired his mobility.
Synonyms	weaken, damage, undermine
Antonyms	enhance, improve, strengthen
Etymology	Impair comes from the Old French "empairer," from "en-" (cause to become) and "pejorare" (worsen).
Impaired (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈperd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Weakened or damaged in some way, often referring to physical, mental, or functional limitations.
Examples	1. The medication temporarily left him with impaired vision. 2. The accident caused impaired cognitive functions in the patient.
Synonyms	weakened, damaged, handicapped
Antonyms	unimpaired, healthy, intact
Etymology	Impaired is derived from "impair."



Impasse (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪmpæs/
Meaning	(Noun) A situation in which no progress can be made; a deadlock or standstill, often due to opposing forces or conflicting opinions.
Examples	1. The negotiation reached an impasse as both parties refused to compromise. 2. The project came to an impasse when disagreements arose about its direction.
Synonyms	deadlock, standstill, stalemate
Antonyms	breakthrough, resolution, solution
Etymology	Impasse comes from the French "impasse," from "in-" (not) and "passer" (to pass).
Impassive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpæsɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not showing emotion or feelings; not easily excited or moved; calm, composed, and unaffected by external factors.
Examples	1. Despite the heated argument, she remained impassive and composed. 2. The detective's impassive demeanour during questioning made the suspect uneasy.
Synonyms	calm, composed, emotionless
Antonyms	emotional, expressive, responsive
Etymology	Impassive comes from the Latin "impassivus," formed from "in-" (not) and "passivus" (capable of feeling or suffering).
Impecunious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪmpɪˈkjuːniəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Having little or no money; financially impoverished or lacking resources.
Examples	1. The struggling artist led an impecunious life, relying on odd jobs to make ends meet. 2. The novel's protagonist faces impecunious circumstances as she navigates life in the city.
Synonyms	poor, penniless, destitute
Antonyms	affluent, wealthy, prosperous
Etymology	Impecunious comes from the Latin "im-" (not) and "pecuniosus" (having money), derived from "pecunia" (money).
Impede (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpiːd/
Meaning	(Verb) To obstruct, hinder, or slow down the progress or movement of something or someone.



Examples	1. The fallen tree branch on the road impeded the flow of traffic. 2. Lack of funding can impede the completion of important projects.
Synonyms	obstruct, hinder, hamper
Antonyms	facilitate, assist, expedite
Etymology	Impede comes from the Latin "impedire," formed from "in-" (into) and "pes" (foot).
Impediment (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɛdɪmənt/
Meaning	(Noun) An obstacle, barrier, or hindrance that obstructs or slows down progress, movement, or development.
Examples	1. His shyness was an impediment to making new friends. 2. The language barrier posed an impediment to effective communication.
Synonyms	obstacle, barrier, hindrance
Antonyms	aid, assistance, facilitation
Etymology	Impediment comes from the Latin "impedimentum," from "impedire" (to impede).
Impending (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɛndɪŋ/
Meaning	(Adjective) About to happen or occur soon, usually with a sense of expectation or anticipation.
Examples	1. The storm clouds indicated that rain was impending. 2. The impending deadline motivated the team to work diligently on the project.
Synonyms	imminent, forthcoming, approaching
Antonyms	distant, remote, unlikely
Etymology	Impending comes from the Latin "impendere," formed from "in-" (towards) and "pendere" (to hang).
Imperative (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɛrətɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Necessary, essential, or required; (Noun) a command or instruction that is crucial and must be followed.
Examples	1. It is imperative to complete the safety checks before taking off. 2. The teacher gave an imperative to the students to review the material before the exam.
Synonyms	(Adjective) essential, crucial, necessary; (Noun) command, order
Antonyms	(Adjective) optional, unnecessary; (Noun) suggestion
Etymology	Imperative comes from the Latin "imperativus," derived from "imperare" (to command).



Imperious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɪriəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Arrogant, domineering, or overbearing in manner; showing an attitude of superiority and authority.
Examples	1. Her imperious tone made it clear that she expected everyone to follow her instructions. 2. The imperious leader rarely listened to opposing viewpoints.
Synonyms	arrogant, overbearing, authoritative
Antonyms	humble, modest, submissive
Etymology	Imperious comes from the Latin "imperiosus," from "imperare" (to command).
Impermeable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɜːrmiəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not allowing liquids or gases to pass through; resistant to penetration by external substances.
Examples	1. The raincoat's material is impermeable, keeping the wearer dry in heavy rain. 2. The scientist developed an impermeable membrane to prevent leakage of harmful chemicals.
Synonyms	waterproof, impervious, sealed
Antonyms	permeable, porous, absorbent
Etymology	Impermeable comes from the Latin "im-" (not) and "permeabilis" (able to be passed through).
Imperturbable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪmpəˈtɜːrəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not easily upset, disturbed, or agitated; calm and composed, even in challenging situations.
Examples	1. The diplomat's imperturbable demeanour helped defuse tense negotiations. 2. Despite the chaos around her, she remained imperturbable and focused.
Synonyms	composed, serene, unflappable
Antonyms	agitated, distraught, anxious
Etymology	Imperturbable comes from the Latin "in-" (not) and "perturbare" (to disturb).
Impervious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɜːrviəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not allowing fluid or air to pass through; incapable of being affected, influenced, or harmed.



Examples	1. The material's impervious nature prevented water from seeping through. 2. His impervious attitude towards criticism showed his confidence in his work.
Synonyms	impermeable, resistant, unaffected
Antonyms	permeable, susceptible, vulnerable
Etymology	Impervious comes from the Latin "im-" (not) and "pervius" (passable).
Impetuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɛtʃuəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Acting or done quickly and without thought or care; marked by sudden and impulsive actions or decisions.
Examples	1. His impetuous decision to quit his job surprised everyone. 2. The impetuous young artist often followed her creative instincts without hesitation.
Synonyms	impulsive, rash, hasty
Antonyms	cautious, deliberate, thoughtful
Etymology	Impetuous comes from the Latin "impetus" (attack, impulse).
Impiety (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpiːəti/
Meaning	(Noun) Lack of reverence or respect for sacred or religious matters; irreverence towards religious beliefs or practices.
Examples	1. The playwright's work was criticised for its perceived impiety and controversial themes. 2. His impiety towards traditional customs led to tensions within the community.
Synonyms	irreverence, sacrilege, blasphemy
Antonyms	piety, reverence, devotion
Etymology	Impiety comes from the Latin "impietas," from "im-" (not) and "pietas" (dutiful conduct, piety).
Implacable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈplækəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Impossible to appease, soothe, or pacify; relentless in opposition or hostility.
Examples	1. The king's implacable anger led to severe punishments for even minor offenses. 2. Despite numerous attempts, the two sides remained implacable in their demands.
Synonyms	unyielding, unrelenting, unforgiving
Antonyms	forgiving, lenient, accommodating



Etymology	Implacable comes from the Latin "in-" (not) and "placabilis" (capable of being appeased).
Implausibility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˌplɔːzɪˈbɪləti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality of being unlikely, improbable, or not credible; the state of lacking believability or being far-fetched.
Examples	1. The implausibility of the plot twists in the movie left many viewers sceptical. 2. The author's novel was criticised for its implausibility and unrealistic events.
Synonyms	unlikelihood, improbability, incredibility
Antonyms	plausibility, likelihood, credibility
Etymology	Implausibility is formed from "im-" (not) and "plausible" (credible, believable).
Implicate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪmplɪkeɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To show or suggest that someone or something is involved in a particular action or event, often indirectly or unintentionally.
Examples	1. The fingerprints found at the scene implicate the suspect in the crime. 2. Her silence implicates her in the conspiracy.
Synonyms	involve, incriminate, connect
Antonyms	absolve, exonerate, clear
Etymology	Implicate comes from the Latin "implicare" (to entwine, involve).
Implicit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈplɪsɪt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Implied though not plainly expressed; understood though not directly stated; inherent or fundamental.
Examples	1. Her implicit trust in her friend was evident in their close relationship. 2. The contract contained an implicit understanding of mutual cooperation.
Synonyms	inferred, implied, understood
Antonyms	explicit, overt, stated
Etymology	Implicit comes from the Latin "implicitus" (entwined), from "implicare" (to entwine).
Implore (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈplɔːr/
Meaning	(Verb) To beg, plead, or earnestly request someone to do something or for something to happen.



Examples	1. She implored her parents to let her attend the concert. 2. The villagers implored the authorities for assistance after the natural disaster.
Synonyms	beg, plead, beseech
Antonyms	demand, command, order
Etymology	Implore comes from the Latin "implorare" (to entreat, beg).
Implosion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpləʊʒən/
Meaning	(Noun) The sudden inward collapse or bursting of an object, often due to a vacuum or internal pressure.
Examples	1. The implosion of the building was controlled to minimise damage to nearby structures. 2. The glass bottle shattered in an implosion when the pressure inside became too great.
Synonyms	collapse, burst, cave-in
Antonyms	explosion, eruption, blast
Etymology	Implosion is formed from "im-" (inward) and "explosion."
Imply (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈplaɪ/
Meaning	(Verb) To indicate or suggest something without explicitly stating it; to convey a meaning indirectly or through implication.
Examples	1. His remarks seemed to imply that he had inside information. 2. The text didn't state it outright, but it implied that the character was hiding something.
Synonyms	suggest, hint, insinuate
Antonyms	state, declare, affirm
Etymology	Imply comes from the Latin "implere" (to fill, fulfil).
Importune (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpɔːtjuːn/
Meaning	(Verb) To persistently ask or urge someone for something, often in a troublesome or insistent manner.
Examples	1. The salesperson would importune customers even after they expressed disinterest. 2. He continued to importune for help until he received the assistance he needed.
Synonyms	pester, nag, badger
Antonyms	ignore, neglect, dismiss
Etymology	Importune comes from the Latin "importunus" (inconvenient, troublesome).
Imprecation (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˌɪmpɹɪˈkeɪʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) A spoken curse or expression of strong disapproval or condemnation.
Examples	1. The witch's imprecation caused fear among the villagers. 2. His frustrated imprecations echoed through the empty room.
Synonyms	curse, malediction, anathema
Antonyms	blessing, benediction, praise
Etymology	Imprecation comes from the Latin "imprecari" (to invoke upon, pray).
Impresario (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪmpɹɪˈzɑːriəʊ/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who organises and manages events, especially concerts, operas, or other entertainment productions.
Examples	1. The impresario was known for his ability to bring together talented performers for memorable shows. 2. The impresario took pride in curating a diverse range of artistic performances.
Synonyms	organiser, manager, producer
Antonyms	performer, artist, participant
Etymology	Impresario comes from the Italian "impresario" (one who undertakes or manages).
Impromptu (Adjective, Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpromptuː/
Meaning	(Adjective) Done or said without preparation or planning; improvised. (Adverb) In an impromptu manner.
Examples	1. She delivered an impromptu speech that left the audience inspired. 2. They decided to have an impromptu picnic in the park.
Synonyms	spontaneous, extemporaneous, ad-lib
Antonyms	rehearsed, planned, prepared
Etymology	Impromptu comes from the Latin "in-" (not) and "promptus" (ready).
Imprudent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpruːdənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking in judgement, wisdom, or caution; showing a lack of careful consideration for the consequences of an action.
Examples	1. His imprudent financial decisions led to significant debt. 2. It would be imprudent to venture into the forest without proper equipment.
Synonyms	unwise, thoughtless, reckless



Antonyms	prudent, cautious, sensible
Etymology	Imprudent comes from the Latin "in-" (not) and "prudens" (foreseeing, cautious).
Impudence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪmpjʊdəns/
Meaning	(Noun) Disrespectful or insolent behaviour or speech; lack of shame or modesty in one's actions or words.
Examples	1. Her impudence towards authority figures often got her into trouble. 2. The student's impudence earned him a reprimand from the teacher.
Synonyms	insolence, audacity, cheek
Antonyms	politeness, respect, modesty
Etymology	Impudence comes from the Latin "im-" (not) and "pudens" (modest, bashful).
Impudent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪmpjʊdənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Disrespectful, bold, or shamelessly impertinent; showing a lack of respect for others' feelings or opinions.
Examples	1. His impudent remarks offended the entire audience. 2. The student's impudent behaviour in class resulted in detention.
Synonyms	insolent, audacious, cheeky
Antonyms	polite, respectful, modest
Etymology	Impudent comes from the Latin "im-" (not) and "pudens" (modest, bashful).
Impugned (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpjuːnd/
Meaning	(Verb) To challenge or dispute the truth, validity, or credibility of something; to criticise or question the accuracy or integrity of.
Examples	1. His integrity was impugned by baseless accusations. 2. The lawyer impugned the witness's credibility during cross-examination.
Synonyms	challenge, question, criticise
Antonyms	support, confirm, endorse
Etymology	Impugn comes from the Latin "impugnare" (to attack, assault).
Impute (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪmˈpjuːt/
Meaning	(Verb) To attribute or assign something, especially a fault or responsibility, to a particular person, source, or cause.



Examples	1. He imputed his success to years of hard work and dedication. 2. The failure was unfairly imputed to a single individual without considering external factors.
Synonyms	attribute, ascribe, assign
Antonyms	absolve, exonerate, clear
Etymology	Impute comes from the Latin "imputare" (to reckon, charge to).
Inadvertent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪnədˈvɜːtənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning or intention; unintentional or accidental.
Examples	1. The inadvertent omission of a critical detail led to confusion. 2. His inadvertent comment offended some members of the audience.
Synonyms	accidental, unintended, unintentional
Antonyms	intentional, deliberate, planned
Etymology	Inadvertently comes from "in-" (not) and "advertent" (attentive).
Inane (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈneɪn/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking significance, meaning, or substance; empty, shallow, or silly in nature.
Examples	1. His inane remarks contributed nothing to the discussion. 2. The movie was criticised for its inane plot and lack of character development.
Synonyms	empty, meaningless, senseless
Antonyms	meaningful, significant, profound
Etymology	Inane comes from the Latin "inanis" (empty, vain).
Inanimate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnæɪmət/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not alive or living; lacking consciousness, sensation, or the ability to move on its own.
Examples	1. The room was filled with various inanimate objects such as furniture and decorations. 2. The scientist studied the behaviour of inanimate objects subjected to different conditions.
Synonyms	lifeless, nonliving, inert
Antonyms	living, animate, sentient
Etymology	Inanimate comes from "in-" (not) and "anima" (soul, life).
Inasmuch (Adverb, conjunction)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnəzˈmʌtʃ/



Meaning	(Adverb) To the extent that; insofar as. (conjunction) To the extent that; since; because.
Examples	1. He succeeded inasmuch as he put in the effort. 2. The team will succeed inasmuch as they work together effectively.
Synonyms	to the degree that, considering that, since
Antonyms	to a lesser extent, insofar as not
Etymology	Inasmuch comes from "in" (in) and "asmuch" (an archaic form of "as much").
Incapacitated (Adjective, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn.kəˈpæs.ə.taɪtɪd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Physically or mentally disabled or unable to function normally. (Verb) To render someone physically or mentally unable to function normally.
Examples	1. The accident left him incapacitated and unable to work for months. 2. The virus has incapacitated a large portion of the population.
Synonyms	disabled, incapacitated, impaired
Antonyms	capable, able-bodied, functional
Etymology	Incapacitated is formed from "in-" (not) and "capacitate" (to make capable).
Incarcerated (Verb, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkɑːsəreɪtɪd/
Meaning	(Verb) To imprison or confine someone in a jail or prison. (Adjective) Being confined in a jail or prison.
Examples	1. He was incarcerated for his involvement in the robbery. 2. The incarcerated individuals were provided with rehabilitation programs.
Synonyms	imprison, confine, lock up
Antonyms	release, free, liberate
Etymology	Incarcerated comes from the Latin "incarcerare" (to imprison).
Incense (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪnsens/
Meaning	(Noun) A substance that produces a pleasant aroma when burned, often used in religious ceremonies. (Verb) To inflame with anger, indignation, or resentment; to make very angry.
Examples	1. The incense filled the air during the temple ceremony. 2. His behaviour would incense anyone who values honesty.
Synonyms	(Noun) aroma, fragrance, perfume
Antonyms	(Noun) odour, stench



Etymology	Incense (Noun) comes from the Latin "incensum" (that which is burned) and "incense" (Verb) comes from the Latin "incendere" (to set on fire).
Incessant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsɛs.ənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Continuing without interruption; unceasing; constant.
Examples	1. The incessant noise from construction kept him awake all night. 2. Her incessant complaining wore on everyone's patience.
Synonyms	unending, continuous, relentless
Antonyms	intermittent, sporadic, occasional
Etymology	Incessant comes from "in-" (not) and "cessare" (to cease).
Inchoate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkəʊ.ɪt/
Meaning	(Adjective) In an early or undeveloped stage; just beginning to form or develop.
Examples	1. Her inchoate ideas needed further refinement before they could be implemented. 2. The inchoate nature of the project made it challenging to predict its outcome.
Synonyms	incipient, embryonic, rudimentary
Antonyms	mature, developed, advanced
Etymology	Inchoate comes from the Latin "incohatus" (beginning).
Incise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsaɪz/
Meaning	(Verb) To cut or carve into a material, especially a surface, with a sharp instrument; to engrave.
Examples	1. The artist used a chisel to incise intricate patterns into the stone. 2. The words were incised on the monument for all to see.
Synonyms	carve, engrave, etch
Antonyms	erase, smooth, soften
Etymology	Incise comes from the Latin "incidere" (to cut into).
Incite (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsaɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To encourage, provoke, or stimulate someone to take action, often involving negative behaviour.
Examples	1. His fiery speech was intended to incite the crowd to protest. 2. The false information could incite panic and fear.
Synonyms	provoke, inflame, agitate
Antonyms	discourage, dissuade, calm



Etymology	Incite comes from the Latin "incitare" (to set in motion).
Inclement (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈklɛm.ənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Severe, harsh, or unkind in terms of weather or climate.
Examples	1. The inclement weather forced them to cancel the outdoor event. 2. The inclement conditions made driving treacherous.
Synonyms	harsh, severe, adverse
Antonyms	mild, temperate, pleasant
Etymology	Inclement comes from "in-" (not) and "clement" (mild).
Inclined (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈklaɪnd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Having a tendency or preference towards a certain action or belief.
Examples	1. She is inclined to believe in the power of positive thinking. 2. He is inclined to support policies that promote environmental conservation.
Synonyms	disposed, prone, predisposed
Antonyms	disinclined, reluctant, averse
Etymology	Inclined comes from "incline" (to bend, lean).
Incoherently (Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn.koʊˈhɪər.ənt.li/
Meaning	(Adverb) In a manner that lacks logical order, clarity, or comprehension.
Examples	1. His speech was so nervous that he rambled incoherently. 2. The patient spoke incoherently after the accident due to his head injury.
Synonyms	unintelligibly, disjointedly, confusedly
Antonyms	coherently, clearly, logically
Etymology	Incoherently is formed from "incoherent" (not logically connected).
Incompatibility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn.kəm.pæt.əˈbɪl.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality or state of not being able to exist or work together harmoniously due to fundamental differences or contradictions.
Examples	1. Their differing values and goals created an incompatibility that strained their relationship. 2. The incompatibility of the software with older systems led to technical difficulties.
Synonyms	incongruity, conflict, contradiction



Antonyms	compatibility, harmony, agreement
Etymology	Incompatibility comes from "in-" (not) and "compatibility" (ability to coexist).
Incongruous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪnˈkɔːŋ.gru.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not in harmony or in agreement; lacking consistency or compatibility with something else; out of place.
Examples	1. His eccentric clothing was incongruous with the formal event. 2. The humour in her serious speech felt incongruous.
Synonyms	inconsistent, discordant, mismatched
Antonyms	congruous, harmonious, fitting
Etymology	Incongruous comes from the Latin "incongruus" (incongruous).
Incontrovertible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪn.kənˈtrɒv.ɪ.və.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Impossible to dispute or doubt; unquestionable; undeniable.
Examples	1. The evidence presented was incontrovertible and convinced the jury of the defendant's guilt. 2. The scientific consensus is that the theory is incontrovertible based on the data.
Synonyms	indisputable, undeniable, irrefutable
Antonyms	disputable, questionable, debatable
Etymology	Incontrovertible comes from "in-" (not) and "controvert" (to dispute).
Incorrigibility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪnˈkɔːr.ɪ.dʒəˈbɪl.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality or state of being incapable of being corrected, reformed, or improved; stubbornness in resisting change or improvement.
Examples	1. His incorrigibility led to his repeated disciplinary actions at school. 2. Despite numerous interventions, her incorrigibility remained unchanged.
Synonyms	unmanageability, obstinacy, defiance
Antonyms	reformability, adaptability, compliance
Etymology	Incorrigibility comes from "in-" (not) and "corrigible" (capable of being corrected).
Incredulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkredʒ.ə.ləs/



Meaning	(Adjective) Unwilling or unable to believe something; sceptical; expressing doubt or disbelief.
Examples	1. She looked at him with an incredulous expression when he told his tall tale. 2. His explanation was met with incredulous laughter from the audience.
Synonyms	sceptical, doubtful, unbelieving
Antonyms	believing, gullible, trusting
Etymology	Incredulous comes from the Latin "incredulus" (unbelieving).
Inculcate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkʌl.keɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To instil or teach (an idea, attitude, or habit) by persistent instruction, repetition, or admonition.
Examples	1. Parents often try to inculcate values of respect and honesty in their children. 2. The teacher sought to inculcate a love for learning in her students.
Synonyms	instil, implant, indoctrinate
Antonyms	eradicate, forget, neglect
Etymology	Inculcate comes from the Latin "inculcare" (to tread on, impress upon).
Incumbent (Adjective, Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkʌm.bənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Imposed as an obligation or duty; currently holding a particular office or position. (Noun) A person who holds a particular office or position.
Examples	1. It is incumbent upon us to protect the environment for future generations. 2. The incumbent mayor is seeking re-election in the upcoming election.
Synonyms	(Adjective) obligatory, required, necessary
Antonyms	(Adjective) optional, voluntary
Etymology	Incumbent comes from "in-" (on) and "cumbere" (to lie down, hold).
Incursion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkɜːr.ʒən/
Meaning	(Noun) A sudden and usually unwelcome intrusion or invasion into a place, especially with hostile intent; an attack or raid.
Examples	1. The enemy's unexpected incursion caught the defenders off guard. 2. The government responded swiftly to the border incursion.



Synonyms	invasion, raid, attack
Antonyms	withdrawal, departure, retreat
Etymology	Incursion comes from "in-" (into) and "currere" (to run).
Indefatigability (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪn.dɪˈfæt.ɪ.gəˈbɪl.ə.ti/
Meaning	(Noun) The quality of being tireless, unable to be fatigued or worn out by work or effort.
Examples	1. His indefatigability in pursuing his goals impressed everyone around him. 2. The indefatigability of the volunteers was essential to the success of the project.
Synonyms	tirelessness, energy, perseverance
Antonyms	weariness, exhaustion, lethargy
Etymology	Indefatigability is formed from "in-" (not) and "defatigable" (able to be tired).
Indelible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdel.ə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Making a permanent mark or impression; unable to be erased or forgotten.
Examples	1. The memory of that day left an indelible mark on her heart. 2. His words had an indelible impact on the audience.
Synonyms	lasting, permanent, unforgettable
Antonyms	erasable, forgettable, transient
Etymology	Indelible comes from the Latin "in-" (not) and "delere" (to delete).
Indelicate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdel.ɪ.kət/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking refinement or sensitivity; crude or offensive, especially in matters of speech or behaviour.
Examples	1. His indelicate comments at the formal dinner offended many of the guests. 2. She blushed when he made an indelicate joke.
Synonyms	rude, crude, offensive
Antonyms	refined, delicate, tactful
Etymology	Indelicate comes from "in-" (not) and "delicate."
Indentured (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈden.tʃəd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Bound by a contract, typically an apprentice contract, to work for a specified period of time for someone in exchange for instruction or training.



Examples	1. Many immigrants in the colonial era came to the New World as indentured servants. 2. He became skilled in his trade during his indentured apprenticeship.
Synonyms	bonded, apprenticed, obligated
Antonyms	free, uncontracted, independent
Etymology	Indentured refers to the indentures or contracts used historically in apprenticeships.
Indicted (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To formally accuse or charge with a serious crime; to bring a formal accusation or indictment against someone in a court of law.
Examples	1. The grand jury decided to indict the suspect on charges of fraud. 2. He was indicted for his involvement in the embezzlement scheme.
Synonyms	charge, accuse, prosecute
Antonyms	exonerate, absolve, acquit
Etymology	Indicted comes from "in-" (into) and "dictus" (said).
Indifference (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɪf.ə.əns/
Meaning	(Noun) Lack of interest, concern, or sympathy; a state of not being influenced or affected by something.
Examples	1. His indifference to the suffering of others shocked his friends. 2. The indifference of the audience was evident from their lack of response.
Synonyms	apathy, unconcern, detachment
Antonyms	interest, concern, enthusiasm
Etymology	Indifference comes from "in-" (not) and "difference."
Indigence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪn.dɪ.dʒəns/
Meaning	(Noun) Extreme poverty or need; a state of being without the basic necessities of life.
Examples	1. The organisation provided support to families living in indigence. 2. The novel sheds light on the struggles of those trapped in a cycle of indigence.
Synonyms	poverty, destitution, hardship
Antonyms	affluence, prosperity, wealth
Etymology	Indigence comes from the Latin "indigentia" (need, want).



Indigenous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɪdʒ.ə.nəs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native to a region or environment.
Examples	1. The koala is indigenous to Australia and is not found anywhere else in the wild. 2. The tribe has a deep connection to the indigenous plants and animals of the region.
Synonyms	native, original, local
Antonyms	foreign, imported, non-native
Etymology	Indigenous comes from "in-" (into) and "digenous" (born).
Indigent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪn.dɪ.dʒənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Extremely poor or needy; lacking the basic necessities of life.
Examples	1. The shelter provides assistance to indigent individuals and families. 2. She dedicated her life to helping indigent communities gain access to education and healthcare.
Synonyms	destitute, impoverished, penniless
Antonyms	affluent, prosperous, wealthy
Etymology	Indigent comes from the Latin "indigens" (needy).
Indiscriminate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪn.dɪˈskrɪm.ə.nət/
Meaning	(Adjective) Done or acting without careful consideration or discrimination; lacking in selectivity or discernment.
Examples	1. The indiscriminate use of pesticides has led to environmental damage. 2. The indiscriminate violence during the conflict affected both combatants and civilians.
Synonyms	random, arbitrary, haphazard
Antonyms	selective, discerning, specific
Etymology	Indiscriminate comes from "in-" (not) and "discriminate."
Indistinct (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪn.dɪˈstrɪkt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Not clear or sharply defined; vague or unclear in outline or character.
Examples	1. The figures in the foggy distance were indistinct and hard to identify. 2. The memory of that day has become indistinct over time.



Synonyms	unclear, vague, blurred
Antonyms	clear, distinct, sharp
Etymology	Indistinct comes from "in-" (not) and "distinct."
Indolence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪn.də.ləns/
Meaning	(Noun) Habitual avoidance of work; laziness or inactivity due to a preference for ease and comfort.
Examples	1. Her constant indolence prevented her from achieving her goals. 2. The culture of indolence led to a decline in productivity.
Synonyms	laziness, sloth, inertia
Antonyms	diligence, industriousness, activity
Etymology	Indolence comes from the Latin "indolentia" (freedom from pain or grief).
Indolent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪn.də.lənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Wanting to avoid activity or exertion; lazy or idle.
Examples	1. The indolent cat spent most of the day napping in the sun. 2. His indolent attitude towards his studies led to poor academic performance.
Synonyms	lazy, slothful, inactive
Antonyms	diligent, industrious, active
Etymology	Indolent comes from the Latin "indolentem" (inactive).
Indomitable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdɒm.i.tə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Impossible to subdue or defeat; invincible; not easily discouraged or subdued.
Examples	1. Her indomitable spirit inspired everyone around her to keep fighting. 2. The team's indomitable will led them to victory against all odds.
Synonyms	invincible, unbeatable, determined
Antonyms	submissive, defeatable, discouraged
Etymology	Indomitable comes from "in-" (not) and "domitable" (able to be tamed).
Indulge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdʌldʒ/
Meaning	(Verb) Allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of something; satisfy a desire or urge.
Examples	1. She decided to indulge in a piece of chocolate cake as a treat. 2. Sometimes, it's okay to indulge in a little relaxation.



Synonyms	gratify, pamper, spoil
Antonyms	restrain, deny, deprive
Etymology	Indulge comes from the Latin "indulgere" (to be kind or tender).
Inebriation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˌniːbriˈeɪʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) The state of being drunk or intoxicated due to the consumption of alcohol or drugs.
Examples	1. His inebriation was evident from his unsteady gait and slurred speech. 2. Inebriation can impair one's judgement and coordination.
Synonyms	intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety
Antonyms	sobriety, clarity, sobriety
Etymology	Inebriation comes from the Latin "inebriatio" (intoxication).
Ineffable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈɛfəbəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Beyond expression in words; too great or beautiful to be described.
Examples	1. The view from the mountaintop was so breathtaking that it left her speechless and in an ineffable state of awe. 2. The beauty of the sunrise over the ocean was ineffable.
Synonyms	indescribable, inexpressible, beyond words
Antonyms	expressible, describable, ordinary
Etymology	Ineffable comes from the Latin "ineffabilis" (unspeakable).
Ineffectual (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnɪˈfɛk.tʃu.əl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking the power to produce the desired effect; ineffective; futile.
Examples	1. His attempts to fix the broken device were ineffectual as it still wouldn't turn on. 2. The ineffectual measures taken to address the issue only worsened the situation.
Synonyms	ineffective, futile, useless
Antonyms	effective, successful, productive
Etymology	Ineffectual comes from "in-" (not) and "effectual" (able to produce a desired effect).
Ineluctable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn.ɪˈlʌk.tə.bəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unable to be avoided or escaped; inevitable.



Examples	1. Change is ineluctable, and adapting to it is crucial for growth. 2. The passage of time and its effects are ineluctable aspects of life.
Synonyms	unavoidable, inescapable, certain
Antonyms	avoidable, escapable, uncertain
Etymology	Ineluctable comes from "in-" (not) and "eluctari" (to struggle).
Inept (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈeɪpt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking skill or ability; clumsy; not capable or competent.
Examples	1. His inept handling of the delicate equipment resulted in a costly mistake. 2. The inept manager struggled to lead the team effectively.
Synonyms	clumsy, unskilled, incompetent
Antonyms	skilled, capable, adept
Etymology	Inept comes from the Latin "ineptus" (unfit).
Inevitable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnevɪtəbəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Certain to happen; unavoidable; bound to occur.
Examples	1. Change is an inevitable part of life, and we must learn to embrace it. 2. The inevitable outcome of the experiment was a breakthrough discovery.
Synonyms	unavoidable, certain, inescapable
Antonyms	avoidable, uncertain, escapable
Etymology	Inevitable comes from the Latin "inevitabilis" (unavoidable).
Inexorable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɛksəreɪbəl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Impossible to stop or prevent; relentless; unyielding.
Examples	1. The passage of time is inexorable, and we must make the most of each moment. 2. The inexorable rise of technology has transformed various industries.
Synonyms	relentless, unstoppable, unyielding
Antonyms	yielding, flexible, merciful
Etymology	Inexorable comes from the Latin "inexorabilis" (unyielding).
Infertile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈfɜːr.taɪl/



Meaning	(Adjective) Not able to produce offspring, seeds, or fruit; barren; unproductive.
Examples	1. The soil in the arid region is infertile, making agriculture challenging. 2. The infertile conditions of the land led to a scarcity of crops.
Synonyms	barren, unproductive, sterile
Antonyms	fertile, productive, fruitful
Etymology	Infertile comes from "in-" (not) and "fertile" (able to produce).
Inflame (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈfleɪm/
Meaning	(Verb) To provoke or intensify strong feelings, especially anger or excitement; to cause inflammation or swelling.
Examples	1. The politician's divisive speech only served to inflame tensions among the citizens. 2. Certain foods can inflame existing medical conditions.
Synonyms	provoke, incite, exacerbate
Antonyms	soothe, calm, pacify
Etymology	Inflame comes from the Latin "inflammare" (to set on fire).
Inflammatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈflæmətɔːri/
Meaning	(Adjective) Arousing anger, hostility, or strong emotion; causing inflammation or irritation.
Examples	1. The article contained inflammatory language that triggered a heated debate. 2. His inflammatory remarks led to a backlash from the public.
Synonyms	incendiary, provocative, agitating
Antonyms	soothing, calming, pacifying
Etymology	Inflammatory comes from the Latin "inflammare" (to set on fire).
Infraction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈfrækʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) A violation of a law, rule, or agreement; a breach or offence.
Examples	1. Speeding is considered an infraction of traffic laws and can result in fines. 2. The company's failure to follow safety protocols led to multiple infractions.
Synonyms	violation, breach, transgression
Antonyms	compliance, adherence, observance
Etymology	Infraction comes from the Latin "infractus" (broken).



Infuriate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈfjuə.ri.eɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To make extremely angry; to enrage or provoke intense anger.
Examples	1. The unjust decision of the court infuriated the community and sparked protests. 2. His disrespectful behaviour infuriated his parents.
Synonyms	enrage, provoke, anger
Antonyms	soothe, calm, pacify
Etymology	Infuriate comes from the Latin "infuriatus" (enraged).
Infuse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈfjuːz/
Meaning	(Verb) To fill or pervade with a quality or emotion; to introduce or instil something into a person or situation.
Examples	1. The teacher's passion for literature infused her students with a love for reading. 2. The music infused the room with a sense of joy and energy.
Synonyms	imbue, instil, inspire
Antonyms	drain, empty, remove
Etymology	Infuse comes from the Latin "infundere" (to pour into).
Ingenuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdʒen.ju.əs/
Meaning	(Adjective) Innocent, straightforward, and sincere; open and frank; showing childlike simplicity.
Examples	1. Her ingenious response to the question charmed everyone with its honesty. 2. The artist's ingenuous approach to creativity reflected a pure and genuine spirit.
Synonyms	innocent, naive, candid
Antonyms	deceitful, cunning, artful
Etymology	Ingenuous comes from the Latin "ingenuus" (native, freeborn).
Ingest (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈdʒest/
Meaning	(Verb) To take food, drink, or another substance into the body by swallowing or absorbing it.
Examples	1. Animals ingest nutrients from their food to sustain themselves. 2. It's important to ingest a balanced diet to maintain good health.
Synonyms	consume, devour, swallow
Antonyms	expel, vomit, eject



Etymology	Ingest comes from the Latin "ingerere" (to carry into).
Inherent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈhɪə.rənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute; intrinsic; naturally present.
Examples	1. Courage is an inherent quality in individuals who face challenges with determination. 2. The inherent beauty of the landscape captivated all who beheld it.
Synonyms	intrinsic, innate, built-in
Antonyms	acquired, external, extrinsic
Etymology	Inherent comes from the Latin "inhaerere" (to stick in or to).
Inhibit (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈhɪbɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To hinder, restrain, or prevent someone or something from taking a particular action or making progress.
Examples	1. His fear of public speaking inhibited his ability to express himself effectively. 2. The lack of resources can inhibit a company's growth potential.
Synonyms	restrain, hinder, impede
Antonyms	encourage, promote, facilitate
Etymology	Inhibit comes from the Latin "inhibere" (to restrain).
Inhibition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪn.hɪˈbɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	(Noun) The act of restraining or hindering something; a mental or psychological restraint that prevents certain behaviours or thoughts.
Examples	1. His fear of failure served as an inhibition that prevented him from taking risks. 2. Social inhibitions can sometimes limit one's ability to express themselves freely.
Synonyms	restraint, hindrance, limitation
Antonyms	encouragement, promotion, freedom
Etymology	Inhibition comes from the Latin "inhibitio" (restraint).
Inimical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɪmɪkl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Hostile, harmful, or adverse; likely to cause harm or have a negative impact.
Examples	1. The harsh weather conditions were inimical to outdoor activities. 2. His inimical attitude towards change hindered the team's progress.



Synonyms	hostile, unfriendly, adverse
Antonyms	friendly, beneficial, supportive
Etymology	Inimical comes from the Latin "inimicus" (enemy).
Inimitable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɪmɪtəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Impossible to imitate or copy; unique; not capable of being replicated.
Examples	1. Her singing voice had an inimitable quality that set her apart from other artists. 2. The artist's paintings were so original and creative that they were considered inimitable.
Synonyms	unique, unparalleled, distinctive
Antonyms	imitable, replicable, ordinary
Etymology	Inimitable comes from the Latin "inimitabilis" (not capable of being imitated).
Initiate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɪʃiət/
Meaning	(Verb) To begin, start, or set in motion; to introduce someone to a particular activity, process, or group.
Examples	1. The project manager will initiate the new project by assigning roles and responsibilities. 2. The mentor will initiate the newcomer into the company's culture.
Synonyms	begin, commence, launch
Antonyms	conclude, terminate, complete
Etymology	Initiate comes from the Latin "initiare" (to begin).
Innate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈneɪt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Inborn, natural, or existing from birth; inherent and not acquired through experience or learning.
Examples	1. Her innate talent for music was evident even at a young age. 2. Some animals have an innate ability to navigate long distances without getting lost.
Synonyms	inherent, natural, inborn
Antonyms	acquired, learned, acquired
Etymology	Innate comes from the Latin "innatus" (born in).
Innocuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnɒkjʊəs/



Meaning	(Adjective) Not harmful, offensive, or likely to cause injury or damage; not likely to arouse strong emotions or reactions.
Examples	1. The spider found in the garden is completely innocuous and poses no threat to humans. 2. His comment was meant to be playful and innocuous, but it was misunderstood.
Synonyms	harmless, safe, non-threatening
Antonyms	harmful, dangerous, offensive
Etymology	Innocuous comes from the Latin "innocuus" (harmless).
Inordinate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈɔːdɪnət/
Meaning	(Adjective) Excessive, unreasonable, or beyond normal limits; going beyond what is considered appropriate or expected.
Examples	1. Her inordinate love for chocolate led her to consume large quantities every day. 2. The inordinate demands of the project caused stress among the team members.
Synonyms	excessive, extravagant, unreasonable
Antonyms	reasonable, moderate, appropriate
Etymology	Inordinate comes from the Latin "inordinatus" (unarranged, disorderly).
Inquisitive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈkwɪzɪtɪv/
Meaning	(Adjective) Curious, eager to learn, or showing a desire for knowledge; inclined to ask questions and seek information.
Examples	1. The inquisitive child always had a lot of questions about the world around them. 2. Her inquisitive nature led her to explore various subjects and interests.
Synonyms	curious, questioning, interested
Antonyms	indifferent, uninterested, apathetic
Etymology	Inquisitive comes from the Latin "inquirere" (to inquire).
Inscrutable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈskruːtəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Mysterious, difficult to understand, or not easily interpreted; enigmatic and hard to fathom.
Examples	1. The motives behind his actions were inscrutable, leaving everyone puzzled. 2. Her expression remained inscrutable, revealing nothing of her thoughts.
Synonyms	mysterious, enigmatic, unfathomable



Antonyms	transparent, clear, understandable
Etymology	Inscrutable comes from the Latin "inscrutabilis" (that cannot be searched into).
Insensible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsensɪbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Unconscious, unaware, or lacking the ability to perceive or feel; not responsive to stimuli.
Examples	1. He remained insensible to the pain due to the effects of anesthesia. 2. The storm's strong winds made her insensible to the cold temperature.
Synonyms	unconscious, unfeeling, numb
Antonyms	conscious, sensitive, aware
Etymology	Insensible comes from the Latin "insensibilis" (that cannot be felt).
Insinuate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsɪnjuet/
Meaning	(Verb) To imply, suggest indirectly, or introduce in a subtle or indirect manner; often with a negative or offensive connotation.
Examples	1. He tried to insinuate that she had been involved in the situation, although he had no evidence. 2. Her comments were meant to insinuate that he wasn't capable of handling the task.
Synonyms	imply, hint, suggest
Antonyms	state, declare, assert
Etymology	Insinuate comes from the Latin "insinuare" (to work in, to push in).
Insipid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈsɪpɪd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Lacking flavour, taste, or interest; dull, bland, or unexciting.
Examples	1. The food was insipid and lacked the spices that would make it enjoyable. 2. The story's insipid characters failed to engage the readers' attention.
Synonyms	bland, tasteless, dull
Antonyms	flavorful, exciting, interesting
Etymology	Insipid comes from the Latin "insipidus" (without taste).
Insolent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪnsələnt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Rude, disrespectful, or showing a lack of respect or proper behaviour; exhibiting arrogance or boldness.



Examples	1. His insolent remarks offended everyone present at the meeting. 2. The insolent behaviour of the student led to disciplinary action.
Synonyms	impolite, disrespectful, cheeky
Antonyms	respectful, polite, courteous
Etymology	Insolent comes from the Latin "insolens" (unaccustomed, arrogant).
Insouciant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn'suːsɪənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Carefree, nonchalant, or showing a lack of concern; indifferent or unconcerned about consequences.
Examples	1. Despite the challenges, she faced them with an insouciant attitude. 2. His insouciant approach to deadlines often resulted in unfinished projects.
Synonyms	carefree, nonchalant, indifferent
Antonyms	concerned, worried, anxious
Etymology	Insouciant comes from the French "in souciant" (not worrying).
Insularity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪnsjʊˈlærəti/
Meaning	(Noun) The state of being isolated or detached from others; narrow-mindedness, often due to being isolated from different cultures or perspectives.
Examples	1. The small island's insularity led to a lack of exposure to global trends. 2. The insularity of the community made it resistant to change and new ideas.
Synonyms	isolation, seclusion, narrow-mindedness
Antonyms	openness, cosmopolitanism, inclusiveness
Etymology	Insularity comes from the Latin "insula" (island).
Insurgent (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪn'sɜːdʒənt/
Meaning	(Noun) A person who rises against established authority or government; a rebel. (Adjective) Rising in revolt or rebellion against authority or government.
Examples	1. The country faced a challenge from insurgents who sought to overthrow the government. 2. The insurgent group conducted attacks against the ruling regime.
Synonyms	(Noun) rebel, revolutionary, dissident
Antonyms	(Noun) loyalist, supporter, conformist



Etymology	Insurgent comes from the Latin "insurgere" (to rise up).
Insurrection (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪnsəˈrekʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) A violent uprising or rebellion against a government or authority; a revolt or revolt.
Examples	1. The insurrection was quickly suppressed by government forces. 2. The history books documented several instances of insurrections against oppressive regimes.
Synonyms	rebellion, uprising, revolt
Antonyms	obedience, submission, compliance
Etymology	Insurrection comes from the Latin "insurrectio" (a rising up).
Intellect (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪntəˌlɛkt/
Meaning	(Noun) The capacity for rational thought, reasoning, and understanding; the faculty of intelligence or the ability to grasp and analyse complex concepts.
Examples	1. His keen intellect allowed him to solve complex problems with ease. 2. The university is known for producing students with exceptional intellect.
Synonyms	intelligence, mind, brainpower
Antonyms	ignorance, stupidity, dullness
Etymology	Intellect comes from the Latin "intellectus" (understanding, intellect).
Interdict (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪntərɪdɪkt/
Meaning	(Noun) An authoritative order or decree, often issued by a religious authority, prohibiting certain actions or practices. (Verb) To prohibit or forbid something, usually by an authoritative order.
Examples	1. The church issued an interdict against attending the banned event. 2. The court interdicted the distribution of the controversial book.
Synonyms	(Noun) prohibition, ban, banishment
Antonyms	(Noun) permission, allowance
Etymology	Interdict comes from the Latin "interdictus" (forbid).
Interim (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪntərɪm/
Meaning	(Noun) A temporary period of time between events or actions; an intervening time. (Adjective) Temporary or provisional; occurring during the interval between events.



Examples	1. The CEO stepped down, and an interim CEO was appointed until a permanent replacement could be found. 2. The company implemented interim measures to address the immediate challenges.
Synonyms	(Noun) interval, meantime, interlude
Antonyms	(Noun) continuity, permanence
Etymology	Interim comes from the Latin "interim" (meanwhile).
Interject (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntərˈdʒekt/
Meaning	(Verb) To interrupt or inject something abruptly into a conversation or situation; to interpose or intercalate something into a discourse.
Examples	1. She couldn't help but interject her opinion during the heated debate. 2. The teacher interjected a question to engage the students in the discussion.
Synonyms	interrupt, butt in, chime in
Antonyms	withhold, remain silent
Etymology	Interject comes from the Latin "intericere" (to throw between).
Interminable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtɜːmɪnəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Seemingly endless, without limits, or tiresomely prolonged; extremely long or tedious.
Examples	1. The speaker's interminable speech left the audience restless and bored. 2. The journey through the desert felt interminable due to the scorching heat.
Synonyms	endless, never-ending, unceasing
Antonyms	brief, short, limited
Etymology	Interminable comes from the Latin "interminabilis" (endless).
Internecline (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntəˈniːsaɪn/
Meaning	(Adjective) Relating to conflict or struggle within a group, organisation, or nation; destructive or mutually harmful.
Examples	1. The party's internecline battles weakened its ability to present a united front. 2. The internecline warfare between rival factions led to significant casualties.
Synonyms	internal, civil, fratricidal
Antonyms	peaceful, harmonious, cooperative
Etymology	Internecline comes from the Latin "internecinus" (deadly).



Interrogate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtɛrəgeɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To question someone thoroughly, often in a formal or official manner, to obtain information or extract the truth; to examine closely.
Examples	1. The detective will interrogate the suspects to gather more information about the crime. 2. During the trial, the lawyer will interrogate witnesses to uncover the truth.
Synonyms	question, quiz, cross-examine
Antonyms	answer, respond
Etymology	Interrogate comes from the Latin "interrogare" (to ask, question).
Intersperse (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntərˈspɜːs/
Meaning	(Verb) To scatter or distribute something at intervals among other things; to insert or place something among others.
Examples	1. The artist decided to intersperse bright colours among the neutral tones in the painting. 2. The author interspersed humorous anecdotes throughout the serious narrative.
Synonyms	scatter, distribute, sprinkle
Antonyms	concentrate, collect, gather
Etymology	Intersperse comes from the Latin "interspersus" (to scatter among).
Intervene (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntəˈviːn/
Meaning	(Verb) To come between or mediate in a situation; to become involved in something in order to alter, regulate, or settle it.
Examples	1. The mediator will intervene to help the two parties reach a compromise. 2. The teacher had to intervene when the students' argument escalated.
Synonyms	interfere, intercede, mediate
Antonyms	abstain, refrain, avoid
Etymology	Intervene comes from the Latin "intervenire" (to come between).
Intimidate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt/
Meaning	(Verb) To frighten, threaten, or use fear to influence or control someone's actions; to make someone feel afraid or uneasy.



Examples	1. The bully tried to intimidate his classmates to exert power over them. 2. Her strong demeanour was meant to intimidate those who challenged her authority.
Synonyms	frighten, threaten, scare
Antonyms	encourage, reassure, comfort
Etymology	Intimidate comes from the Latin "intimidare" (to make timid).
Intractable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtræktəbl/
Meaning	(Adjective) Difficult to manage, control, or shape; stubborn, unruly, or not easily handled.
Examples	1. The intractable child refused to follow any instructions from the teacher. 2. Solving the intractable issues of the organisation required a collaborative effort.
Synonyms	stubborn, unruly, unmanageable
Antonyms	cooperative, manageable, compliant
Etymology	Intractable comes from the Latin "intractabilis" (not manageable).
Intransigence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtrænsɪdʒəns/
Meaning	(Noun) Unwillingness to compromise, negotiate, or change one's position; stubbornness or refusal to yield or adapt.
Examples	1. The intransigence of both parties in the negotiations led to a stalemate. 2. His intransigence made it difficult to find common ground and reach an agreement.
Synonyms	stubbornness, inflexibility, rigidity
Antonyms	flexibility, openness, willingness to compromise
Etymology	Intransigence comes from the Spanish "intransigente" (intransigent).
Intransigent (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtrænsɪdʒənt/
Meaning	(Adjective) Refusing to compromise or yield; uncompromising and unwilling to change one's views or position. (Noun) A person who holds an intransigent stance or viewpoint.
Examples	1. The government remained intransigent despite calls for negotiation. 2. The intransigents within the organisation prevented progress by rejecting all proposed changes.
Synonyms	(Adjective) uncompromising, stubborn, inflexible
Antonyms	(Adjective) flexible, compromising



Etymology	Intransigent comes from the Spanish "intransigente" (uncompromising).
Intrepid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtrepɪd/
Meaning	(Adjective) Fearless, brave, and undaunted in the face of danger or challenges; showing courage and determination.
Examples	1. The intrepid explorer ventured into uncharted territories with unwavering courage. 2. Despite the risks, the intrepid journalist reported from war zones to uncover the truth.
Synonyms	fearless, courageous, brave
Antonyms	timid, fearful, cautious
Etymology	Intrepid comes from the Latin "intrepidus" (not frightened).
Intrinsic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Belonging naturally, inherent, or essential to the nature of something; originating from within rather than from external factors.
Examples	1. The intrinsic value of art lies in its ability to evoke emotions. 2. His intrinsic motivation drives him to excel in his endeavours.
Synonyms	inherent, natural, essential
Antonyms	extrinsic, external, acquired
Etymology	Intrinsic comes from the Latin "intrinsecus" (inwardly).
Introspection (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntroʊˈspɛkʃən/
Meaning	(Noun) The act of examining one's own thoughts, feelings, and internal experiences; self-reflection and self-examination.
Examples	1. Through introspection, she gained a deeper understanding of her motivations. 2. The practice of mindfulness encouraged regular introspection for emotional growth.
Synonyms	self-analysis, self-examination, self-reflection
Antonyms	superficiality, unawareness, thoughtlessness
Etymology	Introspection comes from the Latin "introspicere" (to look within).
Introspective (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɪntroʊˈspɛktɪv/
Meaning	Reflecting on one's own thoughts, feelings, or experiences; characterised by self-examination.



Examples	1. Her introspective nature led her to spend hours contemplating the mysteries of life. 2. The artist's introspective paintings conveyed a deep sense of inner turmoil. 3. His introspective journal entries provided insight into his emotional journey.
Synonyms	self-analytical, self-reflective, contemplative
Antonyms	extroverted, outward, unreflective
Etymology	Introspective comes from the Latin "intro-" (inward) + "specere" (to look at).
Inundate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪnənˌdeɪt/
Meaning	To overwhelm with a large amount of something; to flood or oversupply.
Examples	1. The news report seemed to inundate us with information about the ongoing crisis. 2. Heavy rain can quickly inundate low-lying areas, causing flooding. 3. The office was inundated with requests for assistance after the announcement.
Synonyms	overwhelm, flood, deluge
Antonyms	drain, deplete, empty
Etymology	Inundate comes from the Latin "in-" (into) + "unda" (wave).
Inured (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈnjʊəd/
Meaning	Accustomed to or familiar with something unpleasant or difficult due to repeated exposure.
Examples	1. Having lived in the noisy city for years, she had become inured to the constant sounds. 2. The soldiers had become inured to the challenges of training and combat. 3. After years of hard work, he was inured to the demanding schedule.
Synonyms	accustomed, hardened, desensitised
Antonyms	sensitive, unaccustomed, unfamiliar
Etymology	Inured comes from the Latin "in-" (in) + "usus" (use).
Invective (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈvɛktɪv/ (Noun), /ɪnˈvɛktɪv/ (Adjective)
Meaning	Noun: Abusive or strongly critical language; insulting or derogatory speech. Adjective: Characterised by the use of invective; abusive.



Examples	1. His angry rant was filled with invective directed at his opponent. 2. The article was criticised for its invective language and personal attacks. 3. The invective comments on the internet only added to the toxicity of the discussion.
Synonyms	(Noun) abuse, vitriol, criticism; (Adjective) abusive, vitriolic, scathing
Antonyms	(Noun) praise, compliment, admiration; (Adjective) complimentary, laudatory, respectful
Etymology	Invective comes from the Latin "invectus" (rebuked).
Inveigh (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/In'veɪ/
Meaning	To express strong disapproval or criticism; to protest or complain bitterly.
Examples	1. The author used the platform to inveigh against social injustices. 2. He would often inveigh about the state of politics and government corruption. 3. She chose to inveigh against the decision, arguing passionately against it.
Synonyms	protest, complain, rail
Antonyms	praise, support, commend
Etymology	Inveigh comes from the Latin "in-" (against) + "vehere" (to carry).
Inveterate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/In'vetərət/
Meaning	Firmly established, habitual, or deep-rooted, often referring to a habit, behaviour, or condition.
Examples	1. He was an inveterate smoker, despite knowing the health risks. 2. Her inveterate optimism helped her overcome many challenges in life. 3. The family had an inveterate tradition of hosting a large holiday gathering each year.
Synonyms	entrenched, habitual, chronic
Antonyms	sporadic, occasional, temporary
Etymology	Inveterate comes from the Latin "in-" (in) + "vetus" (old).
Invincible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/In'vɪnsəbəl/
Meaning	Impossible to defeat, overcome, or conquer; unbeatable.
Examples	1. The hero's unwavering determination made her feel invincible in the face of adversity. 2. Their team seemed almost invincible as they continued to win every match.



	3. The castle's defences were so strong that it was considered invincible against attack.
Synonyms	unbeatable, unconquerable, insurmountable
Antonyms	vulnerable, conquerable, defeatable
Etymology	Invincible comes from the Latin "in-" (not) + "vincere" (to conquer).
Inviolable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪnˈvɪələbəl/
Meaning	Never to be violated, broken, or dishonoured; sacred and untouchable.
Examples	1. The privacy of an individual's thoughts should be considered inviolable. 2. The ancient temple was considered inviolable, and no harm could come to it. 3. International agreements are meant to be inviolable, promoting peace and cooperation.
Synonyms	sacred, sacrosanct, untouchable
Antonyms	violated, dishonoured, compromised
Etymology	Inviolable comes from the Latin "in-" (not) + "violare" (to violate).
Involute (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɪnvəˌluːt/
Meaning	Complicated or intricate in structure; having numerous convolutions or folds.
Examples	1. The artist created an involute pattern with intricate details and delicate lines. 2. The involute nature of the problem required a comprehensive analysis. 3. The plant's leaves had an involute shape that helped it conserve moisture.
Synonyms	intricate, complex, convoluted
Antonyms	simple, straightforward, uncomplicated
Etymology	Involute comes from the Latin "in-" (in) + "volvere" (to roll).
Irascible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈræsɪbəl/
Meaning	Easily angered or prone to outbursts of temper; hot-tempered.
Examples	1. His irascible nature often led to conflicts and arguments. 2. The manager's irascible response surprised the team members, who had expected a calmer reaction. 3. Despite his achievements, he was known for his irascible demeanour.



Synonyms	quick-tempered, volatile, fiery
Antonyms	calm, composed, patient
Etymology	Irascible comes from the Latin "irasci" (to become angry).
Irate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈreɪt/
Meaning	Extremely angry; full of intense anger or fury.
Examples	1. The customer became irate after receiving a defective product. 2. The irate driver honked loudly at the car that cut in front of him. 3. Her irate response to the criticism caught everyone by surprise.
Synonyms	angry, furious, enraged
Antonyms	calm, composed, placid
Etymology	Irate comes from the Latin "iratus" (angry).
Ire (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/aɪr/
Meaning	Intense anger or wrath; strong resentment or indignation.
Examples	1. His criticism fueled her ire, leading to a heated argument. 2. The decision to cancel the event sparked the ire of many attendees. 3. The boss's unreasonable demands earned him the ire of his employees.
Synonyms	anger, wrath, rage
Antonyms	contentment, satisfaction, calm
Etymology	Ire comes from the Old English "īr" (anger).
Irksome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɜːrksəm/
Meaning	Annoying, tedious, or causing irritation; tiresome.
Examples	1. The irksome task of data entry consumed hours of their workday. 2. The constant buzzing of the mosquito became increasingly irksome during the night. 3. The irksome delays at the airport frustrated the passengers.
Synonyms	annoying, tedious, bothersome
Antonyms	enjoyable, pleasant, satisfying
Etymology	Irksome comes from the Middle English "yrksen" (to vex).
Irrational (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈræʃənəl/
Meaning	Not based on reason or logical thinking; lacking sound judgement.



Examples	1. Her irrational fear of spiders caused her to panic even when harmless ones were nearby. 2. The decision to invest all his savings in a risky venture seemed irrational to his friends. 3. The suspect's irrational behaviour during the interrogation raised suspicions.
Synonyms	illogical, unreasonable, nonsensical
Antonyms	rational, logical, sensible
Etymology	Irrational comes from the Latin "irrationalis" (not reasonable).
Irrelevant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈrɛləvənt/
Meaning	Not connected or applicable to the matter at hand; unrelated or unimportant.
Examples	1. His lengthy explanation was completely irrelevant to the topic of discussion. 2. The article's focus on historical events was irrelevant to the current situation. 3. Her comment about the weather seemed irrelevant during the serious conversation.
Synonyms	unrelated, immaterial, inconsequential
Antonyms	relevant, pertinent, applicable
Etymology	Irrelevant comes from the Latin "ir-" (not) + "relevare" (to lift up).
Irresolute (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈrɛzəˌluːt/
Meaning	Hesitant or unsure in decision-making; lacking determination or resolution.
Examples	1. Her irresolute behaviour showed that she was struggling to make up her mind. 2. The team's irresolute approach resulted in missed opportunities. 3. His irresolute response to the challenge indicated a lack of confidence.
Synonyms	hesitant, indecisive, vacillating
Antonyms	resolute, determined, decisive
Etymology	Irresolute comes from the Latin "in-" (not) + "resolutus" (resolved).
Irrevocable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɪˈrɛvəkəbəl/
Meaning	Impossible to revoke, undo, or change; irreversible.
Examples	1. The decision to withdraw from the agreement was irrevocable, leading to significant consequences. 2. The accident had irrevocable effects on his ability to walk. 3. Once the contract was signed, it became irrevocable and legally binding.



Synonyms	irreversible, permanent, unalterable
Antonyms	reversible, revocable, changeable
Etymology	Irrevocable comes from the Latin "ir-" (not) + "revocare" (to recall).
Itinerant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈtɪnərənt/
Meaning	Travelling from place to place, often for work or as part of a profession.
Examples	1. The artist led an itinerant lifestyle, showcasing her paintings at different galleries. 2. The itinerant preacher travelled to different towns to deliver his sermons. 3. The itinerant nature of his job required him to be constantly on the move.
Synonyms	travelling, roaming, nomadic
Antonyms	settled, stationary, sedentary
Etymology	Itinerant comes from the Latin "iter" (journey).
Itinerary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/aɪˈtɪnəˌrɪəri/
Meaning	A planned route or schedule of travel; a detailed plan of a journey.
Examples	1. The travel agency provided a detailed itinerary for the upcoming trip. 2. We followed the itinerary to explore the city's famous landmarks. 3. The itinerary included stops at several historic sites along the way.
Synonyms	schedule, plan, route
Antonyms	spontaneity, randomness, uncertainty
Etymology	Itinerary comes from the Latin "iter" (journey).



Practice Questions for alphabet "I"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Ineffable"?
 - a) Tangible
 - b) Indescribable
 - c) Ineffective
 - d) Incomplete
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Incessant"?
 - a) Intermittent
 - b) Continuous
 - c) Occasional
 - d) Limited
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Innocuous"?
 - a) Harmless
 - b) Dangerous
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Beneficial
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Intricate" mean? "The artist's painting showcased intricate details and delicate brushwork."
 - a) Simple
 - b) Complicated
 - c) Colourful
 - d) Repetitive
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her jovial personality brightened even the dullest of days."
 - a) Gloomy
 - b) Introverted
 - c) Cheerful
 - d) Mysterious
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Impervious" in a sentence to describe resistance to outside influence.
 - a) She was impervious to criticism and continued with her plans.
 - b) He felt impervious due to the cold weather.
 - c) The impervious umbrella protected her from the rain.
 - d) The impervious river flooded the town.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Ineptitude"?
 - a) Skillfulness
 - b) Clumsiness



- c) Efficiency
 - d) Dexterity
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The scientist's groundbreaking research opened up new insights into the field of genetics.
- a) Outdated
 - b) Innovative
 - c) Ordinary
 - d) Intricate
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Sun" is to "Solar," then "Moon" is to what?
- a) Lunar
 - b) Night
 - c) Satellite
 - d) Celestial
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Integrity."
- a) Being well-prepared
 - b) Honesty and moral principles
 - c) Leadership skills
 - d) Technological expertise
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "Her speech was full of irregardless statements."
- a) Her speech was full of regardless statements.
 - b) Her speech was full of unnecessary statements.
 - c) Her speech was full of contradictory statements.
 - d) No correction needed.
12. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Incessant"?
- a) Incessantly
 - b) Incessation
 - c) Incessance
 - d) Incessancy
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "It takes two to tango" mean?
- a) It requires two people to dance.
 - b) It's difficult to dance alone.
 - c) Cooperation is necessary for a successful outcome.
 - d) Tango is a complex dance.
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Rain" is related to "Umbrella," then "Sun" is related to what?
- a) Sunshine
 - b) Heat
 - c) Shade
 - d) Sunglasses



15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Intriguing" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive, suggesting curiosity and interest
 - b) Negative, suggesting boredom and monotony
 - c) Neutral, suggesting uncertainty
 - d) Negative, suggesting complexity and confusion
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Innovate"?
- a) Latin
 - b) Greek
 - c) French
 - d) Spanish
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Immutable"?
- a) Variable
 - b) Fixed
 - c) Unchanging
 - d) Consistent
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Ingenuity" led to a creative solution.
- a) Her ingenuity in solving the problem impressed everyone, and her unique approach saved the day.
 - b) Lack of ingenuity often results in mundane solutions that don't address complex issues.
 - c) Ingenuity is a rare quality, but when it shines through, it can transform challenges into opportunities.
 - d) The team's collective ingenuity brought about a groundbreaking innovation in the industry.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Incandescent"?
- a) Bright
 - b) Cold
 - c) Electrical
 - d) Liquid
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Hostile" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.
- a) She acted hostilely toward anyone who disagreed with her.
 - b) He behaved in a hostile manner, which escalated the conflict.
 - c) Despite their differences, they communicated non-hostilely.
 - d) The meeting ended peacefully, with no one behaving hostilely.



ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: b) Indescribable
2. Synonyms Question: a) Intermittent
3. Antonyms Question: b) Dangerous
4. Reading Comprehension Question: b) Complicated
5. Sentence Completion Question: c) Cheerful
6. Word Usage Question: a) She was impervious to criticism and continued with her plans.
7. Multiple Choice Question: b) Clumsiness
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: b) Innovative
9. Word Relationship Question: a) Lunar
10. Contextual Meaning Question: b) Honesty and moral principles
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: a) Her speech was full of regardless statements.
12. Word Form Question: b) Incessation
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: c) Cooperation is necessary for a successful outcome.
14. Usage in Analogies: d) Sunglasses
15. Connotation Question: a) Positive, suggesting curiosity and interest
16. Roots and Origins Question: a) Latin
17. Opposite Meanings Question: a) Variable
18. Usage in Short Passage: a) Her ingenuity in solving the problem impressed everyone, and her unique approach saved the day.
19. Word Association Question: a) Bright
20. Word Transformation Question: a) She acted hostilely toward anyone who disagreed with her.



J

Jabber (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒæbər/
Meaning	To talk rapidly and incoherently; chatter. Noun: rapid, incoherent talk.
Examples	1. The kids were excited and began to jabber about their day at the amusement park. 2. During the heated argument, their voices turned into a loud jabber of words. 3. The foreign language sounded like jabber to me since I couldn't understand a word.
Synonyms	chatter, prattle, babble
Antonyms	articulate, enunciate
Etymology	Jabber is believed to be imitative in origin, mimicking the sound of rapid speech.
Jargon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɑːrgən/
Meaning	Specialised language or terminology used by a particular profession, group, or trade that is often difficult for outsiders to understand.
Examples	1. The legal jargon in the contract made it difficult for the average person to comprehend. 2. The computer programmer used technical jargon to explain the coding process. 3. The doctor tried to avoid using medical jargon when explaining the diagnosis to the patient.
Synonyms	lingo, terminology, language
Antonyms	plain language, simplicity
Etymology	Jargon comes from the Old French word "jargon," which originally referred to the chirping of birds.
Jaunty (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɔːnti/
Meaning	Lively, cheerful, and self-confident in manner or appearance.
Examples	1. She walked into the room with a jaunty stride, radiating confidence. 2. The band played a jaunty tune that had everyone tapping their feet. 3. His jaunty attitude lifted the spirits of everyone around him.
Synonyms	cheerful, lively, buoyant
Antonyms	sombre, gloomy, melancholy



Etymology	The origin of "jaunty" is uncertain, but it may be related to the French word "gentil," meaning "nice" or "kind."
Jeopardise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɛpəˌdaɪz/
Meaning	To put in danger or risk; to threaten the safety, success, or effectiveness of something.
Examples	1. The company's financial troubles could jeopardise its ability to stay in business. 2. The heavy rain could jeopardise the outdoor event planned for this weekend. 3. The athlete's injury might jeopardise his chances of competing in the upcoming tournament.
Synonyms	endanger, risk, peril
Antonyms	safeguard, protect, secure
Etymology	Jeopardise comes from the Old French word "jeu parti," meaning "a dangerous game."
Jettison (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɛtɪsən/
Meaning	To discard or cast off something, often in a situation of necessity; to get rid of something unwanted or burdensome.
Examples	1. The ship had to jettison some cargo to stay afloat during the storm. 2. The company decided to jettison its underperforming division to focus on more profitable ventures. 3. In order to lighten the load, the astronauts had to jettison non-essential equipment.
Synonyms	discard, unload, dispose of
Antonyms	retain, keep, preserve
Etymology	Jettison comes from the Old French word "getaison," which is derived from the Latin word "jactare," meaning "to throw."
Jibe (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/dʒaɪb/
Meaning	Verb: To agree with or be in harmony with; to be consistent. Noun: A taunting or sarcastic remark.
Examples	1. His story doesn't jibe with the facts presented by the other witnesses. 2. The remark he made was intended as a playful jibe, not meant to offend. 3. The lyrics of the song jibe with the theme of love and longing.
Synonyms	Verb: match, accord, align; Noun: taunt, sarcasm, jest
Antonyms	Verb: contradict, differ, conflict; Noun: praise, compliment



Etymology	The origin of "jibe" is uncertain, but it may come from the Middle English word "gyben," meaning "to handle a ship in a specified way." The Noun sense of "jibe" likely comes from the notion of shifting direction.
Jocular (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɒkjʊlər/
Meaning	Humorous or playful in a light-hearted manner; characterised by joking or jesting.
Examples	1. The comedian's jocular performance had the audience laughing throughout the show. 2. His jocular personality made him the life of the party. 3. The jocular banter between the friends created a relaxed atmosphere.
Synonyms	humorous, witty, jovial
Antonyms	serious, solemn, grave
Etymology	Jocular comes from the Latin word "jocularis," derived from "jocus," meaning "joke" or "jest."
Jostle (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒɒsəl/
Meaning	Verb: To push, elbow, or bump against someone or something in a crowded or forceful manner. Noun: A forceful collision or bump.
Examples	1. In the crowded subway, people often jostle each other while trying to find a seat. 2. During the race, the runners had to jostle for position at the starting line. 3. A sudden jostle from the crowd knocked the hat off her head.
Synonyms	Verb: push, shove, nudge; Noun: bump, collision
Antonyms	Verb: avoid, yield; Noun: stillness
Etymology	Jostle is believed to come from the Old English word "justlian," meaning "to joust" or "to struggle."
Jubilant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒuːbɪlənt/
Meaning	Feeling or expressing great joy, happiness, or triumph.
Examples	1. The team's victory made the fans jubilant, and they celebrated with cheers and applause. 2. The announcement of her promotion left her feeling jubilant and proud of her accomplishments. 3. The entire town was jubilant during the festive parade.
Synonyms	joyful, exultant, elated
Antonyms	sorrowful, disheartened, dejected
Etymology	Jubilant comes from the Latin word "jubilantem," which is the present participle of "jubilare," meaning "to shout for joy."



Judicious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/dʒuːˈdɪʃəs/
Meaning	Showing good judgement, wisdom, or discernment; sensible and well-advised.
Examples	1. The manager's judicious decision to invest in new technology improved the company's efficiency. 2. Her judicious handling of the delicate situation helped prevent further conflicts. 3. The judicious allocation of resources ensured that the project stayed within budget.
Synonyms	wise, prudent, sensible
Antonyms	reckless, thoughtless, foolish
Etymology	Judicious comes from the Latin word "judicium," meaning "judgement."
Junta (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈdʒʊntə/
Meaning	A small group of people, typically military officers or politicians, who join together to seize control of a government, often through force or rebellion.
Examples	1. The country experienced a period of political instability after the junta took over the government. 2. The citizens protested against the junta's oppressive rule and demanded a return to democracy. 3. The junta declared a state of emergency and suspended civil liberties.
Synonyms	council, committee, assembly
Antonyms	democracy, public, masses
Etymology	Junta is borrowed from Spanish and Portuguese, originally meaning "council" or "meeting."
Jurisdiction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdʒʊrɪsˈdɪkʃən/
Meaning	The official authority or power to make legal decisions and judgments; the territory or range within which authority can be exercised.
Examples	1. The court's jurisdiction extends to cases involving federal law. 2. The local police have jurisdiction over matters that occur within their city limits. 3. The dispute fell under the jurisdiction of the state's environmental agency.
Synonyms	authority, control, power
Antonyms	lack of authority, powerlessness



Etymology	Jurisdiction comes from the Latin word "jurisdictio," which combines "jus" (law) and "dictio" (saying).
Jurisprudence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdʒʊərɪsˈpruːdəns/
Meaning	The theory and philosophy of law; the study and interpretation of legal principles and rules.
Examples	1. The law student's focus was on the study of jurisprudence, seeking to understand the underlying principles of the legal system. 2. The professor was an expert in constitutional jurisprudence and frequently contributed to legal debates. 3. The book provided an insightful exploration of various schools of jurisprudence.
Synonyms	legal philosophy, legal theory
Antonyms	legal ignorance, lack of understanding
Etymology	Jurisprudence comes from the Latin words "juris" (law) and "prudentia" (knowledge).
Juxtapose (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌdʒʌkstəˈpəʊz/
Meaning	To place or deal with things close together or side by side for the purpose of comparison or contrast.
Examples	1. The artist juxtaposed bold colours and shapes to create a visually striking composition. 2. The film juxtaposes scenes from the past with those from the present to highlight the character's transformation. 3. The museum exhibit juxtaposed historical artefacts with modern artworks.
Synonyms	contrast, compare, place side by side
Antonyms	separate, isolate, divide
Etymology	Juxtapose comes from the Latin words "juxta" (near) and "poena" (penalty), implying a close positioning.



Practice Questions for alphabet “J”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Juxtapose"?
 - a) Combine
 - b) Contrast
 - c) Expand
 - d) Disregard
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Jubilant"?
 - a) Gloomy
 - b) Ecstatic
 - c) Cautious
 - d) Ambitious
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Jaded"?
 - a) Energetic
 - b) Tired
 - c) Bitter
 - d) Relaxed
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Jargon" mean? "The technical jargon used in the presentation confused the audience."
 - a) Confusing language
 - b) Applause
 - c) Expertise
 - d) Equipment
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her keen sense of observation made her an excellent detective."
 - a) Dull
 - b) Inattentive
 - c) Sharp
 - d) Angry
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Jovial" in a sentence to describe a cheerful atmosphere.
 - a) Her jovial laughter filled the room, spreading happiness to everyone.
 - b) His serious demeanour made the atmosphere jovial.
 - c) The storm outside created a jovial mood in the office.
 - d) The gloomy weather didn't affect their jovial spirits.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Jaunt"?
 - a) Adventure
 - b) Destination



- c) Journey
 - d) Excursion
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The novelist's juxtaposition of contrasting characters added depth to the storyline.
- a) Dynamics
 - b) Alignment
 - c) Separation
 - d) Combination
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Plant" is to "Botany," then "Planet" is to what?
- a) Astronomy
 - b) Geography
 - c) Ecology
 - d) Geology
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Judiciousness."
- a) Making decisions without careful consideration
 - b) Making decisions wisely and thoughtfully
 - c) Making quick decisions without thinking
 - d) Making biased decisions
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His careless actions lead to the accident."
- a) lead
 - b) leading
 - c) led
 - d) leads
12. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Jubilant"?
- a) Jubilance
 - b) Jubilantly
 - c) Jubilate
 - d) Jubilationally
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Jumping on the bandwagon" mean?
- a) Making a sudden, impulsive decision
 - b) Joining a popular trend or activity
 - c) Starting a new project independently
 - d) Avoiding group activities
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Wave" is related to "Ocean," then "Leaf" is related to what?
- a) Tree
 - b) Forest
 - c) Wind
 - d) Flower

15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Jaded" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it indicates enthusiasm.
 - b) Neutral; it has no emotional connotation.
 - c) Negative; it implies weariness or cynicism.
 - d) Positive; it suggests freshness and vitality.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Jubilation"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) German
17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Jovial"?
- a) Serious
 - b) Grumpy
 - c) Cheerful
 - d) Lively
18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Judiciousness" helped make a wise decision.
- a) Her judiciousness in financial matters ensured that the company made wise investments and prospered.
 - b) His lack of judiciousness in handling the project led to costly mistakes and delays.
 - c) The team's judiciousness in selecting the right candidate for the job resulted in a successful hire.
 - d) The manager's judiciousness in resolving conflicts kept the team motivated and productive.
19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Journey"?
- a) Arrival
 - b) Adventure
 - c) Rest
 - d) Destination
20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Jovial" into a noun and use it in a sentence.
- a) Jovially, he greeted everyone with a smile.
 - b) She exuded joviality, making the party more enjoyable.
 - c) The room was filled with jovials.
 - d) Their jovialities lit up the room.

ANSWERS

- 1. Meaning Question: b) Contrast
- 2. Synonyms Question: b) Ecstatic



3. Antonyms Question: a) Energetic
4. Reading Comprehension Question: a) Confusing language
5. Sentence Completion Question: c) Sharp
6. Word Usage Question: a) Her jovial laughter filled the room, spreading happiness to everyone.
7. Multiple Choice Question: d) Excursion
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: d) Combination
9. Word Relationship Question: a) Astronomy
10. Contextual Meaning Question: b) Making decisions wisely and thoughtfully
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: c) led
12. Word Form Question: b) Jubilantly
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: b) Joining a popular trend or activity
14. Usage in Analogies: a) Tree
15. Connotation Question: c) Negative; it implies weariness or cynicism.
16. Roots and Origins Question: b) Latin
17. Opposite Meanings Question: a) Serious
18. Usage in Short Passage: a) Her judiciousness in financial matters ensured that the company made wise investments and prospered.
19. Word Association Question: b) Adventure
20. Word Transformation Question: b) She exuded joviality, making the party more enjoyable.



K

Kindle (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'kɪndl/
Meaning	To ignite, set on fire, or start burning; to arouse or inspire strong emotions or reactions.
Examples	1. She used a match to kindle the campfire and create a cosy atmosphere. 2. The professor's passionate speech was enough to kindle the students' interest in the subject. 3. The author's new book aims to kindle a sense of adventure in young readers.
Synonyms	ignite, spark, arouse
Antonyms	extinguish, dampen, suppress
Etymology	Kindle is related to the Middle English word "kyndel," meaning "to set fire to."
Kinetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kɪ'netɪk/
Meaning	Relating to motion; characterised by movement or activity; involving energy of motion.
Examples	1. The kinetic energy of the moving car was converted into heat upon braking. 2. The artist's sculpture captured a sense of kinetic energy, as if frozen in mid-motion. 3. The dance performance was a display of kinetic artistry, with dancers in constant motion.
Synonyms	moving, active, dynamic
Antonyms	stationary, still, inactive
Etymology	Kinetic comes from the Greek word "kinesis," meaning "motion."
Knoll (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/noʊl/
Meaning	A small, rounded hill or mound; a low hill with a rounded summit.
Examples	1. We hiked to the top of the knoll to enjoy a panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. 2. The burial site was located on a peaceful knoll overlooking the valley. 3. Children often enjoy rolling down the grassy slopes of a gentle knoll.
Synonyms	hill, mound, hillock
Antonyms	valley, ravine, depression



Etymology	Knoll comes from the Middle English word "knol," meaning "hilltop" or "small hill."
Knotty (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɒti/
Meaning	Intricate, complex, or difficult to understand; full of knots or gnarled features.
Examples	1. The knotty puzzle left even the brightest minds scratching their heads in confusion. 2. The knotty problem of environmental sustainability requires innovative solutions. 3. The old tree's knotty branches seemed to tell stories of many years of growth.
Synonyms	complex, intricate, tangled
Antonyms	simple, straightforward, clear
Etymology	Knotty is derived from the Old English word "cnotta," which means "knot."
Kudos (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkuːdɒz/
Meaning	Praise, honour, or recognition for achievements or accomplishments.
Examples	1. The artist received kudos from art critics for her innovative approach to painting. 2. The team's hard work and dedication earned them well-deserved kudos from their manager. 3. His kudos for organising the charity event were well-earned and appreciated.
Synonyms	praise, accolades, applause
Antonyms	criticism, disapproval, censure
Etymology	Kudos comes from the Greek word "kudos," meaning "glory" or "fame."



Practice Questions for alphabet "K"

1. **Meaning Question:**
What is the meaning of the word "Kaleidoscope"?
 - a) A musical instrument
 - b) A constantly changing pattern or scene
 - c) A large, ancient tree
 - d) A type of telescope
2. **Synonyms Question:**
Which word is a synonym for "Knack"?
 - a) Trick
 - b) Ability
 - c) Failure
 - d) Misfortune
3. **Antonyms Question:**
What is the opposite of "Keen"?
 - a) Dull
 - b) Energetic
 - c) Mild
 - d) Sharp
4. **Reading Comprehension Question:**
In the given sentence, what does the word "Kudos" mean? "The team received kudos for their exceptional performance in the competition."
 - a) Criticism
 - b) Applause or praise
 - c) Critique
 - d) Confusion
5. **Sentence Completion Question:**
Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her lament over the loss was heartfelt and poignant."
 - a) Celebration
 - b) Anger
 - c) Sorrow
 - d) Joy
6. **Word Usage Question:**
Use the word "Kinetic" in a sentence to describe something in motion.
 - a) The kinetic energy of the speeding car was immense.
 - b) The static statue stood still in the park.
 - c) The silent night was filled with kinetic sounds.
 - d) The book's story had a kinetic impact on the reader.



7. Multiple Choice Question:

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Kowtow"?

- a) Rebel
- b) Obey
- c) Resist
- d) Ignore

8. Fill in the Blanks Question:

The artist's abstract painting was a mesmerising kaleidoscope of colours and shapes.

- a) agglomeration
- b) cacophony
- c) montage
- d) panorama

9. Word Relationship Question:

If "Bird" is to "Ornithology," then "Rock" is to what?

- a) Geology
- b) Archaeology
- c) Meteorology
- d) Astronomy

10. Contextual Meaning Question:

In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Keeness."

- a) Having a dull personality
- b) Demonstrating enthusiasm and eagerness
- c) Showing indifference
- d) Displaying arrogance

11. Usage in Sentence Correction:

Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His success was due to his hard work and his keen observation."

- a) His success was due to his hard work and his keenly observation.
- b) His success was due to his hard work and his keenly observed.
- c) His success was due to his hard worked and his keen observation.
- d) The sentence is correct as it is.

12. Word Form Question:

What is the adjective form of the word "Knack"?

- a) Knacker
- b) Knacky
- c) Knacked
- d) Knackful

13. Idiomatic Expression Question:

What does "Keep your fingers crossed" mean?

- a) Expressing disappointment
- b) Hoping for good luck or a positive outcome
- c) Asking someone to stop talking



d) Crossing your fingers for warmth

14. Usage in Analogies:

If "Seed" is related to "Plant," then "Egg" is related to what?

- a) Chicken
- b) Bird
- c) Omelette
- d) Breakfast

15. Connotation Question:

Does the word "Kooky" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

- a) Positive; it implies quirkiness and uniqueness.
- b) Neutral; it doesn't carry any specific connotation.
- c) Negative; it implies eccentricity or strangeness.
- d) Positive; it suggests intelligence and creativity.

16. Roots and Origins Question:

What is the origin of the word "Kinetic"?

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) French
- d) Spanish

17. Opposite Meanings Question:

What is the antonym of "Kudos"?

- a) Applause
- b) Criticism
- c) Recognition
- d) Praise

18. Usage in Short Passage:

In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Kindness" made a significant impact.

- a) Her kindness was often misunderstood by others.
- b) His kindness towards the homeless person changed a life.
- c) Kindness should be avoided in professional settings.
- d) Kindness rarely matters in the modern world.

19. Word Association Question:

What word comes to mind when you think of "Knowledge"?

- a) Ignorance
- b) Wisdom
- c) Books
- d) Learning

20. Word Transformation Question:

Change the word "Lament" into a noun and use it in a sentence.

- a) She lamented the loss of her favourite book.



- b) The lament over the tragedy was heard throughout the town.
- c) Lamenting over past mistakes won't change anything.
- d) He was filled with lament after hearing the sad news.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Kaleidoscope"?
Correct Answer: b) A constantly changing pattern or scene
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Knack"?
Correct Answer: b) Ability
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Keen"?
Correct Answer: a) Dull
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Kudos" mean? "The team received kudos for their exceptional performance in the competition."
Correct Answer: b) Applause or praise
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "Her lament over the loss was heartfelt and poignant."
Correct Answer: c) Sorrow
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Kinetic" in a sentence to describe something in motion.
Correct Answer: a) The kinetic energy of the speeding car was immense.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Kowtow"?
Correct Answer: b) Obey
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The artist's abstract painting was a mesmerising kaleidoscope of colours and shapes.
Correct Answer: d) panorama
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Bird" is to "Ornithology," then "Rock" is to what?
Correct Answer: a) Geology
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Keeness."
Correct Answer: b) Demonstrating enthusiasm and eagerness
11. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "His success was due to his hard work and his keen observation."
Correct Answer: d) The sentence is correct as it is.
12. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Knack"?
Correct Answer: d) Knackful
13. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Keep your fingers crossed" mean?
Correct Answer: b) Hoping for good luck or a positive outcome
14. Usage in Analogies: If "Seed" is related to "Plant," then "Egg" is related to what?
Correct Answer: a) Chicken
15. Connotation Question: Does the word "Kooky" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
Correct Answer: c) Negative; it implies eccentricity or strangeness.
16. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Kinetic"?



Correct Answer: a) Greek

17. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Kudos"?

Correct Answer: b) Criticism

18. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Kindness" made a significant impact.

Correct Answer: b) His kindness towards the homeless person changed a life.

19. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Knowledge"?

Correct Answer: b) Wisdom

20. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Lament" into a noun and use it in a sentence.

Correct Answer: b) The lament over the tragedy was heard throughout the town.

CAREERS360



L

Labyrinth (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlæbərɪnθ/
Meaning	A complex maze or intricate network of paths; a structure with confusing or intricate passageways.
Examples	1. Exploring the labyrinth of underground tunnels was both exciting and challenging. 2. The garden was designed with a beautiful labyrinth of hedges for visitors to wander through. 3. The novel's plot was like a labyrinth, with unexpected twists and turns.
Synonyms	maze, puzzle, complexity
Antonyms	simplicity, direct path
Etymology	Labyrinth has its origins in the Greek myth of the Minotaur, which was kept in a labyrinth designed by Daedalus.
Laceration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌlæsəˈreɪʃən/
Meaning	A deep cut or tear in the flesh, often resulting from an injury or wound.
Examples	1. The doctor stitched up the laceration on the patient's arm to stop the bleeding. 2. The hiker suffered a painful laceration after tripping on a sharp rock. 3. The surgeon carefully cleaned and dressed the laceration to prevent infection.
Synonyms	cut, gash, wound
Antonyms	healing, intactness
Etymology	Laceration comes from the Latin word "laceratio," which means "a tearing" or "a rending."
Lachrymose (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlæk.rɪ.məs/
Meaning	Tearful, inclined to shed tears easily, or expressing sadness or sorrow.
Examples	1. The lachrymose music moved the audience to tears with its emotional melodies. 2. Her lachrymose expression revealed the depth of her grief. 3. The lachrymose film left many viewers reaching for tissues.
Synonyms	tearful, weepy, mournful
Antonyms	cheerful, joyful, unemotional



Etymology	Lachrymose comes from the Latin word "lachrymosus," which means "tearful."
Lackadaisical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌlæk.əˈdeɪ.zɪ.kəl/
Meaning	Lacking enthusiasm, energy, or interest; showing a casual or indifferent attitude.
Examples	1. His lackadaisical approach to his studies resulted in poor grades. 2. The team's lackadaisical performance on the field disappointed their fans. 3. She gave a lackadaisical response to the important question, indicating her disinterest.
Synonyms	indifferent, apathetic, lethargic
Antonyms	enthusiastic, energetic, diligent
Etymology	The origin of "lackadaisical" is uncertain, but it may be related to the interjection "lackaday," which expresses regret or dismay.
Lacklustre (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlæk.lʌstər/
Meaning	Lacking brightness, vitality, or brilliance; dull or uninspiring.
Examples	1. The play's lacklustre performance failed to capture the audience's attention. 2. The gemstone's lacklustre appearance disappointed the jeweler. 3. The once vibrant painting had become lacklustre due to years of exposure to sunlight.
Synonyms	dull, flat, uninspired
Antonyms	bright, vibrant, brilliant
Etymology	Lacklustre comes from the Middle English word "lac," meaning "lack," and "lustre," meaning "brightness."
Laconic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ləˈkɒnɪk/
Meaning	Using few words, concise, and to the point; expressing much in few words.
Examples	1. His laconic response left everyone wondering what he really meant. 2. The manager's laconic instructions were clear and easy to follow. 3. The author's laconic writing style captivated readers with its simplicity.
Synonyms	succinct, terse, brief
Antonyms	Verbose, wordy, loquacious



Etymology	Laconic refers to the Spartan region of Laconia in ancient Greece, known for its people's brevity of speech.
Lag (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/læɡ/
Meaning	Verb: To fall behind or move slowly; to delay. Noun: A delay or period of time when progress is slow.
Examples	1. The runner began to lag behind as he grew tired during the race. 2. The project's lag in completion was due to unforeseen challenges. 3. Despite his efforts, he couldn't escape the feeling of lag in his productivity.
Synonyms	Verb: delay, linger, trail; Noun: delay, interval, pause
Antonyms	Verb: lead, progress; Noun: acceleration, advancement
Etymology	The origin of "lag" is uncertain, but it may come from the Old Norse word "lǫg," meaning "law" or "custom."
Laggard (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'læɡərd/
Meaning	Noun: A person who falls behind or is slow in progress; a straggler. Adjective: Moving or progressing slowly; falling behind.
Examples	1. The laggard struggled to keep up with the rest of the hiking group. 2. Despite his best efforts, he remained a laggard in completing his assignments. 3. The company's laggard growth rate raised concerns among investors.
Synonyms	Noun: straggler, slowpoke; Adjective: slow, sluggish, tardy
Antonyms	Noun: leader, frontrunner; Adjective: fast, swift
Etymology	Laggard is believed to come from the Old Norse word "lagga," meaning "to go slowly."
Lament (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/lə'mɛnt/
Meaning	Verb: To express sorrow, grief, or regret for something. Noun: An expression of sorrow or mourning.
Examples	1. The mournful song was a lament for the loss of a loved one. 2. She would often lament the missed opportunities of her youth. 3. The lament of the violin evoked a sense of melancholy.
Synonyms	Verb: grieve, mourn, bemoan; Noun: mourning, elegy, dirge
Antonyms	Verb: rejoice, celebrate; Noun: celebration, joy
Etymology	Lament comes from the Latin word "lamentum," meaning "mourning" or "wailing."
Lampoon (Noun/Verb)	



Pronunciation	/ləmˈpuːn/
Meaning	Noun: A satirical work or piece of writing that mocks or ridicules a person, group, or institution. Verb: To mock, ridicule, or satirise someone or something in writing or speech.
Examples	1. The comedian's lampoon of political figures had the audience laughing uproariously. 2. The cartoonist's lampoon cleverly exposed the absurdities of modern society. 3. The play was a humorous lampoon of classic fairy tales.
Synonyms	Noun: satire, mockery, caricature; Verb: ridicule, mock, satirise
Antonyms	Noun: praise, homage; Verb: compliment
Etymology	Lampoon is believed to come from the French word "lampons," meaning "let's drink" or "let's be merry," which was used as a refrain in a drinking song.
Languid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlæŋɡwɪd/
Meaning	Lacking energy, vitality, or enthusiasm; slow, sluggish, or listless in nature.
Examples	1. The languid summer afternoon was perfect for lounging by the pool. 2. The patient's languid movements were a sign of his weakened condition. 3. She spoke in a languid tone, indicating her lack of interest.
Synonyms	sluggish, lethargic, listless
Antonyms	energetic, lively, vibrant
Etymology	Languid comes from the Latin word "languidus," which means "faint" or "lacking strength."
Larceny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlɑːrsəni/
Meaning	The unlawful taking and carrying away of someone else's personal property with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it; theft.
Examples	1. The security cameras captured the act of larceny as the thief pocketed the valuable item. 2. The detective was assigned to investigate a series of larceny cases in the area. 3. He was arrested for larceny after stealing a wallet from a parked car.
Synonyms	theft, stealing, robbery
Antonyms	return, restitution, donation
Etymology	Larceny comes from the Middle English word "larcin," which means "theft" or "robbery."
Largess (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈlɑːrdʒəs/
Meaning	Generosity in giving gifts or money, often to those in need or as a form of charity; a generous gift or contribution.
Examples	1. The philanthropist's largess greatly benefited the local community centre. 2. The company's largess included scholarships for underprivileged students. 3. His largess to the homeless shelter provided meals and shelter for dozens of people.
Synonyms	generosity, charity, benevolence
Antonyms	stinginess, greed, selfishness
Etymology	Largess comes from the Old French word "largesse," which means "generosity" or "bounty."
Lascivious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ləˈsɪviəs/
Meaning	Having or showing a strong and often offensive sexual desire; lewd, lustful, or obscene.
Examples	1. The novel contained lascivious scenes that made some readers uncomfortable. 2. His lascivious comments were inappropriate and crossed the line of decency. 3. The artist's painting was criticised for its lascivious depiction of the human form.
Synonyms	lewd, lustful, obscene
Antonyms	modest, chaste, innocent
Etymology	Lascivious comes from the Latin word "lascivus," which means "playful" or "wanton."
Lassitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlæsi.tjuːd/
Meaning	A state of physical or mental weariness, lack of energy, or fatigue.
Examples	1. The long journey left him feeling a deep sense of lassitude. 2. The heatwave brought a wave of lassitude that affected everyone's productivity. 3. After a day of intensive work, she could feel the lassitude setting in.
Synonyms	weariness, fatigue, lethargy
Antonyms	energy, vitality, vigour
Etymology	Lassitude comes from the Latin word "lassitudo," which means "weariness" or "fatigue."
Latent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈleɪnt/



Meaning	Present but not visible, apparent, or actively expressed; existing in potential or hidden form.
Examples	1. Her artistic talents remained latent until she discovered her passion for painting later in life. 2. The disease could remain latent in the body for years before showing symptoms. 3. The scientist uncovered a latent talent for solving complex mathematical problems.
Synonyms	hidden, dormant, potential
Antonyms	visible, manifest, active
Etymology	Latent comes from the Latin word "latens," which means "hidden" or "concealed."
Laudable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈləːdəbl/
Meaning	Deserving praise, commendable, or worthy of admiration due to its positive qualities or actions.
Examples	1. His efforts to raise funds for the local school were truly laudable and made a significant impact. 2. The company's commitment to sustainability practices was seen as laudable by environmentalists. 3. The organisation's laudable mission to provide clean water to rural communities gained widespread support.
Synonyms	praiseworthy, commendable, admirable
Antonyms	blameworthy, reprehensible, unacceptable
Etymology	Laudable comes from the Latin word "laudabilis," which means "praiseworthy."
Laudatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈləːdətɔːri/
Meaning	Expressing or conveying praise, admiration, or approval for someone or something.
Examples	1. Her laudatory remarks about her colleague's achievements were heartfelt and sincere. 2. The film received laudatory reviews for its captivating storytelling and brilliant performances. 3. The laudatory speech honoured the recipient's contributions to the community.
Synonyms	praiseful, commendatory, flattering
Antonyms	critical, disparaging, negative
Etymology	Laudatory is derived from the Latin word "laudatorius," which means "of praise."
Lavish (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlævɪʃ/



Meaning	Adjective: Rich, elaborate, or luxurious, often involving generous spending. Verb: To give or bestow generously; to shower with abundance.
Examples	1. The palace was adorned with lavish decorations fit for a royal celebration. 2. They lavished their guests with a sumptuous feast. 3. She received a lavish amount of praise for her outstanding performance.
Synonyms	Adjective: extravagant, opulent, sumptuous; Verb: shower, bestow, indulge
Antonyms	Adjective: frugal, modest; Verb: withhold, deny
Etymology	The origin of "lavish" is uncertain, but it may come from the Middle English word "laves," meaning "overflow."
Lax (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ləks/
Meaning	Lacking strictness, discipline, or precision; careless, negligent, or not sufficiently attentive.
Examples	1. The teacher's lax approach to classroom rules led to disruptions and chaos. 2. The company's lax security measures allowed the data breach to occur. 3. Her lax attention to detail resulted in errors in the final report.
Synonyms	careless, negligent, lenient
Antonyms	strict, disciplined, vigilant
Etymology	Lax comes from the Latin word "laxus," which means "loose" or "slack."
Leakage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈliːkɪdʒ/
Meaning	The act or process of leaking; the unintentional escape or release of a substance, often liquid or gas, from a container or enclosed space.
Examples	1. The leakage of toxic chemicals into the river had disastrous effects on the local ecosystem. 2. The plumber fixed the leakage in the pipes to prevent water damage. 3. The leakage of confidential information raised concerns about privacy and security.
Synonyms	seepage, escape, discharge
Antonyms	containment, retention, confinement
Etymology	Leakage comes from the Middle English word "lekage," which means "leak" or "leakage."
Legacy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈleɡəsi/



Meaning	Something passed down from an ancestor or predecessor; a gift, bequest, or inheritance.
Examples	1. The family's ancestral home was an important legacy that had been passed down for generations. 2. His philanthropic efforts became a lasting legacy that improved the lives of many. 3. The artist's work left a creative legacy that continued to inspire new generations.
Synonyms	inheritance, heritage, bequest
Antonyms	loss, absence, lack
Etymology	Legacy comes from the Latin word "legatus," which means "appointed" or "delegated."
Lethargic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ləˈθɑːrdʒɪk/
Meaning	Having a lack of energy, enthusiasm, or motivation; feeling sluggish or drowsy.
Examples	1. The heat made everyone feel lethargic and drained of energy. 2. His lethargic mood prevented him from participating in the group activities. 3. The medication left her feeling lethargic and unable to focus.
Synonyms	sluggish, listless, drowsy
Antonyms	energetic, lively, alert
Etymology	Lethargic comes from the Greek word "lethargikos," which means "affected with lethargy."
Levee (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlevi/
Meaning	Noun: An embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river; a formal reception or assembly of guests. Verb: To raise or reinforce an embankment, typically to contain floodwaters.
Examples	1. The levee protected the town from the rising waters of the river during the flood. 2. The president held a grand levee to meet with foreign dignitaries. 3. The community came together to levee the riverbank and prevent flooding.
Synonyms	Noun: embankment, dike, reception; Verb: raise, reinforce, strengthen
Antonyms	Noun: breach, gap, departure; Verb: lower, weaken
Etymology	Levee comes from the French word "lever," meaning "rising" or "getting up."
Levity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlevɪti/



Meaning	Lightness of manner, speech, or behaviour, especially when inappropriate; lack of seriousness; humour or frivolity, often in serious situations.
Examples	1. His attempt at levity during the tense meeting was met with stern looks. 2. The comedian's levity brought much-needed laughter to the sombre occasion. 3. While she appreciated his sense of levity, she wished he would be more serious when discussing important matters.
Synonyms	humour, frivolity, lightheartedness
Antonyms	seriousness, gravity, solemnity
Etymology	Levity comes from the Latin word "levitas," which means "lightness."
Lexicon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlɛksɪkən/
Meaning	A dictionary or reference book containing an alphabetical list of words, often with definitions, pronunciations, and meanings; the vocabulary of a particular language or subject.
Examples	1. He relied on a specialised medical lexicon to understand complex medical terms. 2. The linguist's extensive lexicon included words from various languages and dialects. 3. The lexicon of computer programming includes many technical terms.
Synonyms	dictionary, vocabulary, glossary
Antonyms	lack of words, silence
Etymology	Lexicon comes from the Greek word "lexikon," which means "a book of words."
Libel (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlaɪbəl/
Meaning	Noun: A false statement or representation that damages a person's reputation, especially in written or printed form. Verb: To publish false and damaging statements about someone with the intent to harm their reputation.
Examples	1. The celebrity filed a lawsuit against the magazine for publishing a libel that tarnished her image. 2. The newspaper was sued for libel after printing false accusations against a public figure. 3. It's important to verify information before sharing it to avoid spreading libellous claims.
Synonyms	Noun: defamation, slander, calumny; Verb: defame, slander, vilify
Antonyms	Noun: praise, commendation; Verb: praise, commend



Etymology	Libel comes from the Latin word "libellus," which means "a little book" or "a written statement."
Liberality (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌlɪbəˈræləti/
Meaning	Generosity, openness, or willingness to give or share; the quality of being broad-minded or tolerant.
Examples	1. His liberality in donating to charitable causes made a positive impact on the community. 2. The liberality of the company's benefits package attracted many talented employees. 3. The teacher's liberality in allowing students to explore diverse topics fostered a love for learning.
Synonyms	generosity, openness, tolerance
Antonyms	stinginess, narrow-mindedness, intolerance
Etymology	Liberality comes from the Latin word "liberalitas," which means "generosity" or "bountifulness."
Libertine (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlɪbərtɪn/
Meaning	Noun: A person who behaves without moral principles or a sense of responsibility, often in matters of sexual conduct. Adjective: Characterised by a disregard for moral or social conventions; morally unrestrained.
Examples	1. The notorious libertine shocked society with his scandalous affairs and behaviour. 2. The novel portrayed a group of libertines indulging in hedonistic pleasures. 3. His libertine lifestyle led to numerous controversies and scandals.
Synonyms	Noun: debauchee, rake, playboy; Adjective: dissolute, immoral, licentious
Antonyms	Noun: prude, puritan, moralist; Adjective: chaste, virtuous, respectable
Etymology	Libertine comes from the Latin word "libertinus," meaning "freedman" or "freed slave."
Licentious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/laɪˈsɛnʃəs/
Meaning	Characterised by a disregard for moral or sexual restraints; indulging in improper or immoral behaviour, often related to sexual conduct.
Examples	1. The novel's protagonist was drawn into a world of licentious parties and affairs. 2. The licentious behaviour of the king scandalised the court. 3. The film depicted the licentious lifestyle of a rock star.



Synonyms	dissolute, immoral, debauched
Antonyms	chaste, virtuous, modest
Etymology	Licentious comes from the Latin word "licentiosus," which means "disorderly" or "wanton."
Lien (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/li:n/
Meaning	A legal claim or right to hold onto someone's property until a debt or obligation is fulfilled; a charge or encumbrance on property as security for a debt.
Examples	1. The bank had a lien on the property until the mortgage was paid off. 2. The contractor placed a lien on the house due to unpaid construction costs. 3. The lien prevented the sale of the property until the dispute was resolved.
Synonyms	claim, encumbrance, charge
Antonyms	release, waiver, surrender
Etymology	Lien comes from the Old French word "lien," meaning "bond" or "tie."
Limn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/lɪm/
Meaning	To depict or describe in words; to outline or define with clear and sharp lines; to draw or paint a picture or image.
Examples	1. The poet attempted to limn the beauty of the sunset with vivid imagery. 2. The artist's brushwork skillfully limned the contours of the landscape. 3. The author's words limned the emotional journey of the protagonist.
Synonyms	depict, portray, delineate
Antonyms	obscure, blur, confuse
Etymology	Limn comes from the Middle English word "limnen," which means "to illuminate" or "to depict."
Limp (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/lɪmp/
Meaning	Adjective: Lacking strength, vigour, or firmness; unable to move or walk properly due to a lack of coordination or injury. Verb: To walk with difficulty or an uneven gait.
Examples	1. The injured athlete had a limp as he left the field. 2. She limped after spraining her ankle during the hike. 3. The limp handshake indicated his lack of confidence.
Synonyms	Adjective: weak, unsteady, faltering; Verb: hobble, shuffle, stagger



Antonyms	Adjective: strong, sturdy; Verb: stride, march
Etymology	Limp comes from the Old English word "limpan," meaning "to fall short" or "to fail."
Limpid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lɪmpɪd/
Meaning	Clear, transparent, or unclouded, especially in relation to water or liquid. Also used metaphorically to describe something clear and easily understood.
Examples	1. The lake's limpid waters reflected the surrounding mountains. 2. Her limpid writing style made complex ideas easy to grasp. 3. The poet's limpid imagery painted a vivid mental picture.
Synonyms	clear, transparent, lucid
Antonyms	murky, cloudy, opaque
Etymology	Limpid comes from the Latin word "limpidus," meaning "clear" or "transparent."
Liquidation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌlɪkwɪˈdeɪʃən/
Meaning	The process of selling or converting assets into cash, often to pay off debts or liabilities; the act of winding up the affairs of a company or business.
Examples	1. The company went into liquidation after facing financial difficulties. 2. The liquidation of the estate's assets helped settle outstanding debts. 3. The court ordered the liquidation of the bankrupt business.
Synonyms	dissolution, closure, bankruptcy
Antonyms	expansion, growth, prosperity
Etymology	Liquidation comes from the Latin word "liquidare," meaning "to make liquid" or "to clear."
Listless (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lɪstlɪs/
Meaning	Lacking energy, enthusiasm, or interest; showing a lack of motivation or vitality.
Examples	1. The hot weather left her feeling listless and unmotivated. 2. His listless performance during practice concerned the coach. 3. The student's listless attitude affected his grades.
Synonyms	lethargic, apathetic, indifferent
Antonyms	energetic, enthusiastic, lively
Etymology	Listless is derived from the Old English word "lystlēas," combining "lyst" (desire) and "-lēas" (suffix indicating "without").
Litany (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈlɪtəni/
Meaning	A repetitive and often prolonged list or series of prayers, requests, or petitions; any repetitive or tedious series.
Examples	1. The congregation recited the litany of prayers during the service. 2. His speech was a litany of complaints about the company's policies. 3. The politician's promises became a litany of empty words.
Synonyms	recitation, chant, repetition
Antonyms	concise statement, silence, brevity
Etymology	Litany comes from the Greek word "litaneia," meaning "prayer" or "entreaty."
Lithe (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/laɪð/
Meaning	Graceful, flexible, and supple in body movement; characterised by a slim and agile physique.
Examples	1. The dancer's lithe movements captivated the audience. 2. The gymnast's lithe body allowed her to perform complex routines with ease. 3. The athlete's lithe figure was a result of regular yoga practice.
Synonyms	agile, flexible, graceful
Antonyms	rigid, stiff, clumsy
Etymology	Lithe comes from the Old English word "līthe," meaning "mild," "gentle," or "pliant."
Livid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈlɪvɪd/
Meaning	Adjective: Extremely angry or furious; discoloured, typically bluish or greyish, as from a bruise or extreme emotion.
Examples	1. He was livid when he discovered his car had been towed. 2. Her livid face revealed her frustration with the situation. 3. The argument left him livid and shaking with anger.
Synonyms	furious, enraged, incensed
Antonyms	calm, composed, pleased
Etymology	Livid comes from the Latin word "lividus," meaning "bluish" or "pale."
Loath (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/loʊθ/
Meaning	Reluctant, unwilling, or disinclined to do something; having a strong aversion or dislike for something.



Examples	1. She was loath to attend another boring meeting. 2. He was loath to eat vegetables as a child. 3. The employee was loath to work overtime.
Synonyms	unwilling, averse, hesitant
Antonyms	eager, willing, enthusiastic
Etymology	Loath comes from the Old English word "lāþ," meaning "hateful" or "hostile."
Loll (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/lɒl/
Meaning	To recline, lean, or hang in a relaxed or lazy manner; to dangle or hang loosely.
Examples	1. He lolled on the hammock, enjoying the warm sun. 2. The cat lolled in the sunbeam, purring contentedly. 3. She lolled on the couch, engrossed in a book.
Synonyms	loungue, sprawl, recline
Antonyms	sit up, stand, work
Etymology	The origin of "loll" is uncertain, possibly related to the Middle English word "lollen," meaning "to lounge" or "to hang loosely."
Longevity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/lɔːnˈdʒɛvəti/
Meaning	The duration of a person's life or the length of time that something lasts or remains functional; long life or existence.
Examples	1. The longevity of their marriage was a testament to their strong bond. 2. The longevity of the ancient civilization's structures astonished historians. 3. The longevity of the company in the competitive market was impressive.
Synonyms	long life, durability, permanence
Antonyms	short life, transience, briefness
Etymology	Longevity comes from the Latin word "longaevitas," derived from "longus" (long) and "aevum" (age).
Loquacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/louˈkweɪʃəs/
Meaning	Talkative, chatty, or fond of excessive talking; inclined to talk at length or about various topics.
Examples	1. Her loquacious nature made her the life of every party. 2. The loquacious cab driver shared stories throughout the entire ride. 3. His loquacious explanations often left listeners exhausted.
Synonyms	talkative, Verbose, garrulous



Antonyms	reserved, quiet, reticent
Etymology	Loquacious comes from the Latin word "loquax," meaning "talkative" or "chattering."
Lubricant (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:brɪkənt/
Meaning	Noun: A substance, typically oil or grease, that reduces friction between surfaces in contact; used to ease movement or prevent wear. Adjective: Having the property of reducing friction or facilitating movement.
Examples	1. The mechanic applied a lubricant to the squeaky door hinges. 2. Lubricant oils are essential for the proper functioning of machinery. 3. The lubricant qualities of the lotion made it suitable for massage.
Synonyms	grease, oil, ointment
Antonyms	friction, resistance, obstruction
Etymology	Lubricant comes from the Latin word "lubricare," meaning "to make slippery" or "to make smooth."
Lubricate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:brɪkeɪt/
Meaning	To apply a lubricant to surfaces to reduce friction or facilitate movement; to make smooth or slippery.
Examples	1. He needed to lubricate the bicycle chain to ensure smooth pedalling. 2. The mechanic will lubricate the engine parts to prevent overheating. 3. It's important to lubricate the door hinges regularly to prevent squeaking.
Synonyms	oil, grease, smooth
Antonyms	dry, stiffen, seize
Etymology	Lubricate is derived from the Latin word "lubricatus," past participle of "lubricare," meaning "to make slippery."
Lubricious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/lu:'brɪʃəs/
Meaning	Suggestive or sexually appealing in an often inappropriate or offensive way; also used to describe something slippery or smooth.
Examples	1. The lubricious content of the book led to its ban in some countries. 2. The dancer's lubricious moves raised eyebrows among the conservative audience. 3. The lubricious texture of the fabric made it ideal for lingerie.



Synonyms	lascivious, lewd, seductive
Antonyms	modest, chaste, decent
Etymology	Lubricious comes from the Latin word "lubricus," meaning "slippery," and has developed the additional connotation of "sexually suggestive."
Lucrative (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:kɹətɪv/
Meaning	Producing wealth, profit, or financial gain; highly profitable or advantageous in terms of monetary return.
Examples	1. The real estate market was so competitive that even modest properties could be lucrative investments. 2. Starting a business in that industry could be lucrative if done right. 3. The lucrative offer tempted him to switch jobs.
Synonyms	profitable, money-making, remunerative
Antonyms	unprofitable, non remunerative, unrewarding
Etymology	Lucrative comes from the Latin word "lucratus," past participle of "lucrari," meaning "to gain" or "to profit."
Lucubrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:kjʊbreɪt/
Meaning	To work, study, or write intensely, especially during the night; to engage in intellectual or scholarly pursuits with dedication and diligence.
Examples	1. The writer would lucubrate for hours to complete his novel. 2. He spent months lucubrating to prepare for the entrance exam. 3. Her lucubrated research paper received praise from professors.
Synonyms	study, research, labour
Antonyms	procrastinate, idle, neglect
Etymology	Lucubrate comes from the Latin word "lucubrare," meaning "to work by lamplight" or "to study diligently."
Luculent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:kjʊlənt/
Meaning	Clear in style or expression; lucid, easy to understand, or well-expressed.
Examples	1. The professor's explanations were so luculent that even complex concepts seemed simple. 2. The author's luculent writing style made the subject accessible to a wide audience. 3. The presentation's luculent visuals aided in conveying the information.
Synonyms	clear, intelligible, coherent



Antonyms	unclear, vague, convoluted
Etymology	Luculent comes from the Latin word "luculentus," meaning "bright" or "clear."
Lugubrious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/lu:'gu:briəs/
Meaning	Mournful, sad, or gloomy in an exaggerated or excessive manner; often associated with exaggerated expressions of sorrow or grief.
Examples	1. The actor's lugubrious performance moved the audience to tears. 2. The lugubrious music created a sombre atmosphere at the memorial service. 3. His lugubrious expressions matched the mood of the rainy day.
Synonyms	mournful, melancholic, doleful
Antonyms	cheerful, happy, jubilant
Etymology	Lugubrious comes from the Latin word "lugubris," meaning "mournful" or "dismal."
Lull (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/lʌl/
Meaning	Noun: A temporary interval of quiet, calm, or reduced activity; a soothing or gentle period. Verb: To calm, soothe, or cause to sleep or rest, often with a gentle rhythm or repetitive sound.
Examples	1. The gentle lull of the waves put the baby to sleep. 2. After the storm, there was a lull in the wind and rain. 3. The lull in the meeting provided a moment for reflection.
Synonyms	Noun: calm, respite, pause; Verb: soothe, calm, quiet
Antonyms	Noun: agitation, commotion, uproar; Verb: agitate, disturb, wake
Etymology	The origin of "lull" is uncertain, possibly imitative of the sound of calming or soothing noises.
Luminary (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lu:mi'nəri/
Meaning	Noun: A person who inspires or influences others in a particular field; a notable or distinguished individual. Adjective: Associated with light, radiance, or illumination.
Examples	1. The conference featured several industry luminaries as guest speakers. 2. The artist's work established him as a luminary in the world of painting. 3. The luminary stars filled the night sky with brilliance.
Synonyms	Noun: celebrity, leader, expert; Adjective: radiant, shining, bright
Antonyms	Noun: unknown, follower; Adjective: dim, dull, unremarkable



Etymology	Luminary comes from the Latin word "luminarius," meaning "light-giving" or "shining."
Lush (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/lʌʃ/
Meaning	Adjective: Luxuriant, abundant, or rich in growth, vegetation, or design; characterised by being luxurious, opulent, or lavish.
Examples	1. The garden was filled with lush greenery and colourful flowers. 2. She enjoyed taking walks through the lush forest. 3. The hotel offered lush accommodations with stunning views.
Synonyms	luxurious, opulent, extravagant
Antonyms	barren, sparse, modest
Etymology	Lush originally referred to "succulent" or "full of juice," and its use to describe opulent or luxurious things developed later.
Lustrous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'lʌstrəs/
Meaning	Shiny, glossy, or reflecting light; having a radiant or luminous appearance.
Examples	1. Her hair was so healthy that it had a lustrous shine. 2. The pearl necklace had a lustrous glow under the lights. 3. The lustrous surface of the car gleamed in the sunlight.
Synonyms	shiny, glossy, radiant
Antonyms	dull, matte, lacklustre
Etymology	Lustrous comes from the Latin word "lustrare," meaning "to shine" or "to illuminate."



Practice Questions for alphabet “L”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Lethargic"?
 - a) Energetic
 - b) Lively
 - c) Sluggish
 - d) Excited
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Loquacious"?
 - a) Quiet
 - b) Talkative
 - c) Reserved
 - d) Shy
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Luminous"?
 - a) Dull
 - b) Bright
 - c) Radiant
 - d) Glowing
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Lucrative" mean? "She decided to start her own business because she believed the industry was lucrative."
 - a) Profitable
 - b) Difficult
 - c) Risky
 - d) Complicated
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Languid" in a sentence to describe a person's lack of energy.
 - a) She was languid after a long day at work, unable to do anything else.
 - b) His enthusiasm made him languid, eager to get things done.
 - c) Languid people are always full of energy and excitement.
 - d) Languid individuals are known for their enthusiasm.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Lethal"?
 - a) Harmful
 - b) Ineffectual
 - c) Friendly
 - d) Benign
7. Fill in the Blanks Question: The sunset cast a luminous glow over the horizon.
 - a) Gloomy



- b) Dark
 - c) Bright
 - d) Colourful
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Leadership."
- a) Ability to follow instructions
 - b) Ability to work independently
 - c) Ability to guide and influence others
 - d) Ability to complete tasks quickly
9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Loquacious"?
- a) Loquacity
 - b) Loquaciously
 - c) Loquaciousness
 - d) Loquacious Size
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Let the cat out of the bag" mean?
- a) Keep a secret
 - b) Reveal a secret
 - c) Play with a cat
 - d) Buy a cat
11. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Luminous"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Arabic
 - d) Chinese
12. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Lethargic"?
- a) Energetic
 - b) Sluggish
 - c) Tired
 - d) Rested
13. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Loyalty" played a significant role.
- a) John's loyalty to his company was evident when he left for a better job opportunity.
 - b) Sarah's loyalty to her friends was tested when they needed her support.
 - c) Loyalty to one's principles can lead to success in both personal and professional life.
 - d) Mark's lack of loyalty to his team caused conflicts in the workplace.



14. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Love"?
- a) Hatred
 - b) Affection
 - c) Apathy
 - d) Anger

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Lethargic"?
Answer: c) Sluggish
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Loquacious"?
Answer: b) Talkative
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Luminous"?
Answer: a) Dull
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Lucrative" mean? "She decided to start her own business because she believed the industry was lucrative."
Answer: a) Profitable
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Languid" in a sentence to describe a person's lack of energy.
Answer: a) She was languid after a long day at work, unable to do anything else.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Lethal"?
Answer: a) Harmful
7. Fill in the Blanks Question: The sunset cast a luminous glow over the horizon.
Answer: c) Bright
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Leadership."
Answer: c) Ability to guide and influence others
9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Loquacious"?
Answer: c) Loquaciousness
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Let the cat out of the bag" mean?
Answer: b) Reveal a secret

11. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Luminous"?
Answer: b) Latin
12. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Lethargic"?
Answer: a) Energetic
13. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Loyalty" played a significant role.
Answer: b) Sarah's loyalty to her friends was tested when they needed her support.
14. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Love"?
Answer: b) Affection

CAREERS360



M

Macabre (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/məˈkɑːbər/
Meaning	Disturbing, gruesome, or dealing with death, often in a grim or horrifying way; associated with a fascination for morbid or grim subjects.
Examples	1. The horror movie was filled with macabre scenes that sent shivers down the audience's spine. 2. The artist's paintings often featured macabre imagery. 3. The Gothic literature genre often explores themes of the macabre.
Synonyms	grim, eerie, morbid
Antonyms	cheerful, uplifting, pleasant
Etymology	Macabre comes from the Middle French word "macabé," which refers to a dance of death and is ultimately derived from the biblical name "Maccabees."
Machination (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmækiˈneɪʃən/
Meaning	A scheme, plot, or intricate plan, often with a sinister or secretive motive; the act of plotting or scheming.
Examples	1. The villain's machinations were finally revealed in the climax of the story. 2. The political machinations behind the scenes were complex and far-reaching. 3. The detective had to unravel a web of machinations to solve the case.
Synonyms	scheme, plot, conspiracy
Antonyms	transparency, openness, honesty
Etymology	Machination comes from the Latin word "machinatio," which means "a contriving" or "a device."
Maculate (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmækjʊlət/
Meaning	Verb: To stain, blemish, or tarnish; to mar or spoil the appearance of something. Adjective: Stained, marked, or blemished.
Examples	1. The ink maculated the white shirt, leaving a permanent mark. 2. The maculate surface of the painting detracted from its value. 3. The maculate reputation of the company was gradually restored through hard work.
Synonyms	Verb: stain, taint, tarnish; Adjective: stained, marked
Antonyms	Verb: cleanse, purify, restore; Adjective: unblemished, pristine



Etymology	Maculate comes from the Latin word "maculatus," meaning "spotted" or "stained."
Magnanimous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/mæg' nænɪməs/
Meaning	Generous, noble, or forgiving in character; having a willingness to forgive or overlook insults or injuries.
Examples	1. Despite the heated argument, he took the magnanimous step of offering an apology. 2. Her magnanimous donation to the charity helped many people in need. 3. The magnanimous leader showed mercy even to his enemies.
Synonyms	generous, charitable, benevolent
Antonyms	selfish, petty, vindictive
Etymology	Magnanimous comes from the Latin words "magnus," meaning "great," and "animus," meaning "soul" or "mind."
Maim (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/meɪm/
Meaning	To injure, disable, or disfigure a person or animal by mutilating or damaging a body part, often resulting in permanent impairment.
Examples	1. The accident maimed his leg, leaving him unable to walk without assistance. 2. The wild animal's attack maimed several members of the village. 3. The war left many soldiers maimed and scarred for life.
Synonyms	injure, disable, mutilate
Antonyms	heal, mend, repair
Etymology	Maim comes from the Old English word "mām," meaning "maim" or "maiming."
Maladjusted (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmælə'dʒʌstɪd/
Meaning	Unable to cope with or adapt to the demands of a normal social environment or situation; having difficulty fitting into society's norms or expectations.
Examples	1. The school provided support for maladjusted students to help them thrive academically and socially. 2. His maladjusted behaviour stemmed from a troubled childhood. 3. Maladjusted individuals often require specialised counselling and intervention.
Synonyms	unadjusted, unsocialized, troubled
Antonyms	well-adjusted, adaptable, integrated
Etymology	Maladjusted is formed from the prefix "mal-," meaning "bad" or "incorrect," and "adjusted."



Maladroit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmæləˈdrɔɪt/
Meaning	Lacking skill, clumsiness, or finesse in handling situations or performing tasks; often used to describe someone who is awkward or inept.
Examples	1. His maladroit attempts at dancing drew laughter from the crowd. 2. The maladroit handling of the delicate equipment resulted in costly damage. 3. Her maladroit social interactions made her feel self-conscious in public.
Synonyms	clumsy, inept, unskillful
Antonyms	skillful, adept, dexterous
Etymology	Maladroit comes from the French words "mal," meaning "bad," and "adroite," meaning "right-handed" or "skillful."
Malaise (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/məˈleɪz/
Meaning	A general feeling of discomfort, unease, or illness, often without specific symptoms; a sense of uneasiness about the state of affairs.
Examples	1. The company's financial troubles created a sense of malaise among its employees. 2. She couldn't pinpoint the cause, but a sense of malaise had been bothering her for days. 3. The malaise in the community was a reflection of the uncertainty in the economy.
Synonyms	unease, discomfort, anxiety
Antonyms	well-being, comfort, ease
Etymology	Malaise comes from the Old French word "mal," meaning "illness" or "sickness," and "aise," meaning "ease."
Malapropism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæləprɒzɪzəm/
Meaning	The unintentional misuse of a word by substituting it with a similar-sounding word that has a completely different meaning, often resulting in a humorous or nonsensical statement.
Examples	1. Her malapropisms always add a touch of humour to her speeches. 2. The character's constant malapropisms became a running gag in the play. 3. He used so many malapropisms in his speech that it was hard to take him seriously.
Synonyms	Verbal blunder, misuse of words, language mistake
Antonyms	accurate language use, proper vocabulary



Etymology	Malapropism is named after the character Mrs. Malaprop in Richard Sheridan's play "The Rivals," who often used words incorrectly, resulting in comic effect.
Malcontent (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmælkənˌtɛnt/
Meaning	Noun: A person who is dissatisfied with current conditions, often expressing complaints or discontent. Adjective: Dissatisfied with current conditions; expressing a sense of discontent.
Examples	1. The group of malcontents voiced their dissatisfaction with the management's decision. 2. Her malcontent attitude was evident in her constant criticisms. 3. The company faced challenges due to the rise of malcontent employees.
Synonyms	Noun: complainer, critic, dissident; Adjective: discontented, unhappy, disgruntled
Antonyms	Noun: contented person, supporter; Adjective: content, satisfied
Etymology	Malcontent comes from the Old Italian word "malcontento," meaning "discontent," which is derived from "mal," meaning "bad," and "contento," meaning "content."
Malediction (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmæɪˈdɪkʃən/
Meaning	A curse, strong expression of disapproval, or a declaration of harm against someone or something; a wish for misfortune or evil to befall a person or group.
Examples	1. The old legend warned of a malediction that would befall those who disturbed the ancient artefact. 2. The witch's maledictions were said to have caused a series of unfortunate events in the village. 3. The king's malediction had a lasting impact on the kingdom's prosperity.
Synonyms	curse, imprecation, hex
Antonyms	blessing, benediction, good wishes
Etymology	Malediction comes from the Latin word "maledictio," meaning "a speaking ill" or "a cursing."
Malevolence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/məˈlɛvələns/
Meaning	The state or quality of having a deep-seated, often irrational, ill will or desire to harm others; a strong feeling of hatred or malice.
Examples	1. The villain's malevolence drove him to commit heinous acts against innocent people. 2. The old witch was feared for her malevolence and dark magic. 3. The king's malevolence toward his political opponents was well-known.
Synonyms	malice, spite, animosity



Antonyms	goodwill, kindness, benevolence
Etymology	Malevolence comes from the Latin words "malus," meaning "bad," and "volens," meaning "wishing" or "willing."
Malign (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/məˈlaɪn/
Meaning	Verb: To speak critically or falsely of someone or something; to defame or damage reputation through slander. Adjective: Evil in nature, harmful, or showing ill will.
Examples	1. The tabloid's articles were designed to malign the reputation of the celebrity. 2. Her malign intentions were evident in the way she spread harmful rumours. 3. The malign growth turned out to be benign, much to the patient's relief.
Synonyms	Verb: defame, slander, vilify; Adjective: malevolent, harmful
Antonyms	Verb: praise, commend, laud; Adjective: benevolent, favourable
Etymology	Malign comes from the Latin word "malignus," meaning "wicked" or "evil-minded."
Malingering (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/məˈlɪŋɡər/
Meaning	To pretend to be ill, injured, or otherwise incapacitated to avoid work, responsibilities, or duties, often in a deceitful manner.
Examples	1. He was suspected of malingering to get out of his chores. 2. The soldier was caught malingering to avoid combat duty. 3. Her repeated malingering led to her being reprimanded by the supervisor.
Synonyms	pretend illness, feign, fake
Antonyms	work diligently, fulfil duties
Etymology	Malingering comes from the French word "malingre," meaning "sickly" or "ailing," which is derived from "mal," meaning "bad," and "hale," meaning "healthy."
Malleable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæliəbəl/
Meaning	Easily influenced, shaped, or moulded; capable of being changed or adapted to different circumstances or conditions.
Examples	1. The young minds were still malleable and open to new ideas. 2. The malleable clay was shaped into intricate sculptures by the artist's skilled hands. 3. The malleable policies allowed for adjustments based on the current needs of the organisation.
Synonyms	pliable, adaptable, flexible
Antonyms	rigid, inflexible, unyielding



Etymology	Malleable comes from the Latin word "malleus," meaning "hammer," indicating something that can be shaped or hammered into different forms.
Manacle (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'mænəkəl/
Meaning	Noun: A metal shackle or restraint, typically used to secure a person's hands or wrists; a handcuff or fetter. Verb: To restrain or impede someone's movement or freedom, often using handcuffs or similar restraints.
Examples	1. The police officer placed the manacles on the suspect's wrists before escorting him to the patrol car. 2. The prisoners' manacles clanged as they were led into the courtroom. 3. The activist was manacled during the protest for resisting arrest.
Synonyms	Noun: handcuff, shackle, fetter; Verb: restrain, handcuff, confine
Antonyms	Noun: freedom, liberation; Verb: release, free
Etymology	Manacle comes from the Middle English word "manicle," which is derived from the Latin word "manus," meaning "hand."
Mandate (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'mændeɪt/
Meaning	Noun: An official order or command from an authority, often a government or organisation, to do something or carry out a specific action. Verb: To give an official order or command.
Examples	1. The president issued a mandate for increased security measures at the border. 2. The teacher had a mandate to improve students' reading skills by the end of the semester. 3. The company's new policy was mandated by the board of directors.
Synonyms	Noun: order, directive, instruction; Verb: command, instruct, require
Antonyms	Noun: suggestion, request; Verb: ask, suggest
Etymology	Mandate comes from the Latin word "mandatum," meaning "command" or "order."
Mane (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/meɪn/
Meaning	The long, thick hair that grows along the top of the neck of certain animals, such as horses and lions; a long, flowing mass of hair.
Examples	1. The horse's mane fluttered in the wind as it galloped across the field. 2. The lion's majestic mane was a defining feature of its appearance. 3. She braided her horse's mane to keep it from getting tangled.



Synonyms	hair, crest, tresses
Antonyms	baldness, bareness
Etymology	Mane comes from the Old English word "manu," meaning "neck" or "nape of the neck."
Manifold (Adjective/Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæniˌfoʊld/
Meaning	Adjective: Many and varied; having many different forms, elements, or features. Noun: A pipe or chamber with multiple outlets used for distributing fluids or gases. Verb: To make multiple copies or versions of something.
Examples	1. The benefits of the program are manifold, ranging from improved health to increased productivity. 2. The car's engine had a manifold that helped distribute exhaust gases efficiently. 3. The company decided to manifold the report for distribution among its employees.
Synonyms	Adjective: numerous, multiple, diverse; Noun: exhaust, pipe, duct; Verb: reproduce, duplicate
Antonyms	Adjective: single, uniform; Noun: singular, unit; Verb: consolidate, combine
Etymology	Manifold comes from the Old English word "manigfeald," which combines "manig" (many) and "feald" (fold), indicating the concept of "manyfold" or "many times."
Martial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɑːrjəl/
Meaning	Relating to war, the military, or armed forces; having characteristics associated with warfare or combat.
Examples	1. The martial music played as the soldiers marched in formation. 2. The martial arts training emphasised discipline and self-defence techniques. 3. The general's speech invoked a strong sense of martial spirit among the troops.
Synonyms	warlike, military, combative
Antonyms	peaceful, nonviolent, civilian
Etymology	Martial comes from the Latin word "martialis," which is derived from "Mars," the Roman god of war.
Masquerade (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmæskəˈreɪd/
Meaning	Noun: A social gathering, party, or dance where people wear masks and costumes to conceal their identities and often pretend to be someone else. Verb: To pretend to be someone or something else; to wear a disguise.



Examples	1. The grand masquerade ball was filled with elegant masks and elaborate costumes. 2. He decided to masquerade as a waiter to get a closer look at the event. 3. The thief attempted to masquerade as a security guard to gain access to the building.
Synonyms	Noun: costume party, masked ball; Verb: impersonate, disguise, pretend
Antonyms	Noun: straightforward event, unmasked gathering; Verb: reveal, expose
Etymology	Masquerade comes from the French word "masque," meaning "mask."
Massacre (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæsəkər/
Meaning	Noun: The indiscriminate and brutal killing of a large number of people, often in a violent and cruel manner. Verb: To kill a large number of people in a violent and brutal manner.
Examples	1. The historical massacre was a tragic event that led to the loss of many innocent lives. 2. The news reported a shocking massacre in the war-torn region. 3. The invading forces massacred the villagers, leaving a trail of destruction.
Synonyms	Noun: slaughter, butchery, carnage; Verb: slaughter, kill, exterminate
Antonyms	Noun: rescue, salvation; Verb: save, spare
Etymology	Massacre comes from the Old French word "macacre," which is derived from the Latin word "macellum," meaning "butcher shop" or "slaughterhouse."
Mastiff (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæstɪf/
Meaning	A large and powerful breed of dog, known for its strength and protective nature; a type of working or guard dog.
Examples	1. The mastiff stood guard at the entrance of the estate, ensuring security. 2. The mastiff was bred for its loyalty and ability to protect livestock. 3. The mastiff exhibited a friendly demeanour despite its imposing size.
Synonyms	guard dog, watchdog
Antonyms	small dog, lapdog
Etymology	Mastiff comes from the Old English word "masty," which means "powerful" or "mighty."
Matriculation (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/məˈtrɪkjəˈleɪʃən/
Meaning	The process of enrolling or registering as a student at a college or university; the formal entry into an academic institution.
Examples	1. The university's matriculation process required submitting transcripts and completing an application. 2. The ceremony marked the beginning of the students' matriculation at the prestigious school. 3. After matriculation, students attended an orientation to learn about campus resources.
Synonyms	enrollment, registration, admission
Antonyms	graduation, completion
Etymology	Matriculation comes from the Latin word "matricula," meaning "public roll" or "register."
Matron (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmeɪtrən/
Meaning	A mature and dignified woman, often one who is married or holds a position of authority and responsibility.
Examples	1. The head nurse was a respected matron in the hospital, known for her expertise and leadership. 2. The matron of the family hosted gatherings and took care of everyone's well-being. 3. She played the role of a stern matron in the play, overseeing the boarding school students.
Synonyms	woman, lady, dame
Antonyms	maiden, girl
Etymology	Matron comes from the Latin word "matrona," meaning "married woman" or "wife."
Mature (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/məˈtʊr/
Meaning	Adjective: Fully developed in body or mind; having reached a stage of full growth or ripeness. Verb: To develop or grow to full maturity.
Examples	1. The mature student returned to college after many years of working. 2. The grapes were picked at their mature stage to ensure the best flavour for the wine. 3. She was impressed by his mature approach to handling difficult situations.
Synonyms	Adjective: grown, developed, ripe; Verb: grow, develop, age
Antonyms	Adjective: immature, young; Verb: stunt, hinder
Etymology	Mature comes from the Latin word "maturus," meaning "ripe" or "timely."



Maudlin (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɔːdlɪn/
Meaning	Excessively sentimental or emotional, often to the point of being tearfully emotional or self-pitying; wallowing in self-pity or sentimentalism.
Examples	1. After a few drinks, he became maudlin and started talking about his past regrets. 2. The movie's maudlin scenes brought tears to the eyes of the audience. 3. Her maudlin letter described her feelings of loneliness and longing.
Synonyms	sentimental, emotional, tearful
Antonyms	composed, stoic, unsentimental
Etymology	Maudlin is derived from "Mary Magdalene," a character known for her emotional repentance and tears. It originally referred to someone who was overly tearful and emotional like Mary Magdalene.
Maverick (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmævərɪk/
Meaning	Noun: An independent-minded person who does not conform to established norms or conventions; a nonconformist or individualist. Adjective: Independent, nonconformist, or unorthodox in nature.
Examples	1. The entrepreneur was known as a maverick in the industry, always pursuing new and innovative ideas. 2. She was considered a maverick artist, often challenging traditional art forms. 3. The candidate's maverick views set him apart from other politicians.
Synonyms	Noun: individualist, nonconformist, rebel; Adjective: independent, unorthodox
Antonyms	Noun: conformist, traditionalist; Adjective: conforming, orthodox
Etymology	Maverick originates from the name Samuel Maverick, a 19th-century Texas rancher who left his cattle unbranded. The term came to represent unbranded cattle and, later, someone who acts independently.
Mawkish (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɔːkɪʃ/
Meaning	Excessively sentimental in a way that is insincere or nauseating; overly emotional in a way that seems fake or exaggerated.
Examples	1. The movie's mawkish ending tried too hard to evoke tears from the audience. 2. His mawkish compliments made her uncomfortable, as they seemed insincere.



	3. The mawkish love songs played on the radio were mocked for their clichéd lyrics.
Synonyms	sentimental, emotional, saccharine
Antonyms	genuine, sincere, unemotional
Etymology	Mawkish is derived from the Middle English word "mawke," meaning "maggot" or "grub." The term was originally used to describe something soft and weak, which later evolved to refer to overly sentimental expressions.
Maxim (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmæksɪm/
Meaning	A short, concise statement expressing a general truth or guiding principle; a proverbial saying that imparts wisdom or advice.
Examples	1. "Actions speak louder than words" is a maxim that emphasises the importance of deeds over mere speech. 2. The philosopher often referred to ancient maxims to support his arguments. 3. One well-known maxim advises us to "live and let live."
Synonyms	saying, proverb, adage
Antonyms	rambling statement, Verbosity
Etymology	Maxim comes from the Latin word "maxima," meaning "greatest" or "largest." It refers to a concise and significant statement of a general truth or principle.
Melee (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmeɪleɪ/
Meaning	A confused or chaotic fight, skirmish, or brawl involving multiple people; a noisy and disorderly situation with various competing elements.
Examples	1. The protest turned into a melee as protesters clashed with law enforcement. 2. The festival's opening day was marked by a lively melee of colour and music. 3. The political debate descended into a melee of shouting and cross-talk.
Synonyms	brawl, skirmish, scuffle
Antonyms	harmony, peace, tranquillity
Etymology	Melee comes from the French word "mêlée," which means "mixed" or "confused." It refers to a disorderly mixture or conflict involving many people.
Mellifluous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/məˈɪfluəs/



Meaning	Pleasant to hear, characterised by a smooth, flowing, and sweet-sounding quality, often describing music, speech, or writing.
Examples	1. Her mellifluous voice captivated the audience during her performance. 2. The mellifluous melodies of the classical composition created a calming atmosphere. 3. The poet's mellifluous verses conveyed a sense of beauty and tranquillity.
Synonyms	melodious, musical, harmonious
Antonyms	harsh, discordant, jarring
Etymology	Mellifluous comes from the Latin words "mel" (honey) and "fluere" (to flow), combining to mean "flowing like honey" or "sweetly flowing."
Mendacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/men'deɪʃəs/
Meaning	Not telling the truth; lying or inclined to lie; characterised by falsehood or deception.
Examples	1. The politician's mendacious statements were quickly fact-checked by news outlets. 2. Her mendacious excuses were exposed when the truth came to light. 3. The detective suspected that the mendacious witness was hiding crucial information.
Synonyms	dishonest, untruthful, deceitful
Antonyms	honest, truthful, sincere
Etymology	Mendacious comes from the Latin word "mendax," meaning "lying" or "false."
Mendacity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/men'dæsəti/
Meaning	The quality or condition of being untruthful or dishonest; the tendency to lie or deceive.
Examples	1. The novel explored themes of mendacity and deception in a world filled with secrets. 2. The jury was sceptical of the witness's testimony due to its perceived mendacity. 3. The character's web of mendacity unravelled as the truth was revealed.
Synonyms	dishonesty, untruthfulness, deceit
Antonyms	honesty, truthfulness, integrity
Etymology	Mendacity is derived from the Latin word "mendax," meaning "lying" or "false."
Mendicant (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'mɛndɪkənt/



Meaning	Noun: A beggar or someone who relies on charity for sustenance. Adjective: Relating to beggars or the practice of begging.
Examples	1. The city's streets were frequented by mendicants seeking alms from passersby. 2. The mendicant monk devoted his life to serving the poor and needy. 3. The artist captured the dignity of the mendicant in his portrait.
Synonyms	Noun: beggar, pauper, panhandler; Adjective: beggarly, impoverished
Antonyms	Noun: benefactor, philanthropist; Adjective: wealthy, prosperous
Etymology	Mendicant comes from the Latin word "mendicans," meaning "beggar" or "begging."
Mercurial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/mər'kjʊəriəl/
Meaning	Subject to sudden or unpredictable changes in mood, behaviour, or temperament; characterised by rapid shifts or fluctuations.
Examples	1. Her mercurial nature made it hard to predict how she would react in different situations. 2. The CEO's mercurial decisions often kept the employees on their toes. 3. The weather's mercurial changes made it challenging to plan outdoor activities.
Synonyms	unpredictable, volatile, capricious
Antonyms	stable, steady, consistent
Etymology	Mercurial is named after the Roman god Mercury, known for his swift movements and versatility. It reflects the notion of rapid changes or shifts in behaviour.
Meretricious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɛrɪˈtriʃəs/
Meaning	Attracting attention or admiration through flashy and superficial means, often lacking genuine value or substance; showy in a gaudy or cheap manner.
Examples	1. The meretricious display of wealth masked the shallowness of the socialite's character. 2. The hotel's meretricious decorations aimed to impress but felt insincere. 3. The advertisement relied on meretricious claims to sell a product that had no real benefits.
Synonyms	gaudy, flashy, superficial
Antonyms	genuine, authentic, substantial
Etymology	Meretricious is derived from the Latin word "meretricius," meaning "pertaining to prostitutes." It figuratively describes something that uses flashy allure to attract attention.



Mesmerise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɛzməraɪz/
Meaning	To capture and hold the attention of someone in a way that they are entranced, captivated, or fascinated; to exert a compelling influence over someone.
Examples	1. The magician's performance managed to mesmerise the entire audience. 2. The singer's powerful voice had the ability to mesmerise listeners. 3. The beautiful landscapes of the region never failed to mesmerise tourists.
Synonyms	captivate, fascinate, enchant
Antonyms	bore, repel, discourage
Etymology	Mesmerize is named after Franz Mesmer, an Austrian physician known for his innovative hypnotism techniques. The term refers to the captivating and entrancing effects of hypnosis.
Metamorphosis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɛtəˈmɔːrfəsis/
Meaning	A complete and marked transformation or change in form, character, or nature; a process of profound alteration.
Examples	1. The metamorphosis of the caterpillar into a butterfly is a symbol of transformation and rebirth. 2. The company's metamorphosis from a small startup to a global corporation was impressive. 3. The character's personal metamorphosis throughout the novel was central to the story's theme.
Synonyms	transformation, change, evolution
Antonyms	stagnation, constancy, permanence
Etymology	Metamorphosis comes from the Greek words "meta," meaning "change," and "morphē," meaning "form." It reflects the idea of a significant transformation or change in appearance.
Meticulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/məˈtɪkjələs/
Meaning	Showing great attention to detail; extremely careful, precise, and thorough in completing tasks.
Examples	1. The artist's meticulous brushwork gave the painting a level of detail that was truly impressive. 2. The accountant's meticulous record-keeping ensured accuracy in financial statements. 3. The chef's meticulous preparation of ingredients resulted in a beautifully presented and flavorful dish.
Synonyms	careful, diligent, thorough
Antonyms	careless, sloppy, negligent



Etymology	Meticulous comes from the Latin word "meticulosus," derived from "metus," meaning "fear." It originally implied a sense of being timid or cautious.
Mettle (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmetəl/
Meaning	A person's inherent or natural capacity for courage, determination, and resilience in the face of adversity; a person's true character and spirit.
Examples	1. The athlete's mettle was tested when he faced numerous challenges during the marathon. 2. The team's ability to stay united in difficult times showcased their true mettle. 3. The firefighter's bravery in dangerous situations demonstrated his unwavering mettle.
Synonyms	courage, spirit, resilience
Antonyms	cowardice, weakness, timidity
Etymology	Mettle originally referred to the quality of a horse's temperament and character. It comes from the Old French word "metal," meaning "type" or "kind."
Mettlesome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmetəlsəm/
Meaning	Full of courage, vigour, and determination; spirited and brave in facing challenges.
Examples	1. The team showed their mettlesome spirit as they fought their way back from a losing position. 2. The mettlesome young leader inspired her peers with her fearlessness. 3. The explorer's mettlesome journey through harsh terrains amazed everyone.
Synonyms	courageous, spirited, bold
Antonyms	timid, fearful, meek
Etymology	Mettlesome is formed by adding the suffix "-some" (meaning "characterised by") to "mettle," emphasising its quality of courage and spirit.
Middling (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɪdlɪŋ/
Meaning	Of average or moderate quality; neither great nor poor; ordinary or mediocre.
Examples	1. The movie received middling reviews from critics, neither overwhelmingly positive nor negative. 2. The company's financial performance was middling compared to its competitors. 3. Although not exceptional, his middling skills were sufficient for the task.



Synonyms	average, mediocre, moderate
Antonyms	exceptional, outstanding, excellent
Etymology	Middling comes from the Old English word "midling," meaning "middle" or "average."
Mien (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/mi:n/
Meaning	A person's facial expression, demeanour, or manner, especially as an indicator of their character, mood, or personality.
Examples	1. His stern mien belied his true kindness and sense of humour. 2. The actress's elegant mien on the red carpet captured the attention of photographers. 3. The old man's weary mien revealed the hardships he had endured.
Synonyms	demeanour, appearance, expression
Antonyms	countenance, affect, behaviour
Etymology	Mien comes from the Middle English word "mēne," meaning "behaviour" or "bearing."
Millstone (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'mɪlstəʊn/
Meaning	1. A large, heavy stone used to grind grain in a mill. 2. A heavy burden or responsibility that is difficult to bear.
Examples	1. The farmer used a traditional millstone to grind wheat into flour. 2. The debt felt like a heavy millstone around his neck, causing stress and worry. 3. The CEO's decision to expand the business turned into a financial millstone.
Synonyms	burden, load, weight
Antonyms	asset, advantage, benefit
Etymology	Millstone combines "mill" (a grinder) and "stone" (a hard substance used for grinding).
Minatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'mɪnə,tɔ:ri/
Meaning	Expressing a threat or warning; having a menacing or threatening quality.
Examples	1. The dictator's minatory speech warned of dire consequences for those who opposed him. 2. The dark clouds and thunder provided a minatory atmosphere before the storm. 3. Her minatory tone made it clear that she was displeased with the situation.
Synonyms	threatening, ominous, menacing



Antonyms	reassuring, encouraging, comforting
Etymology	Minatory comes from the Latin word "minari," meaning "to threaten."
Mince (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/mins/
Meaning	1. To cut or chop food into small, fine pieces. 2. To express something in a restrained or euphemistic way, often to avoid offence or controversy.
Examples	1. She minced the garlic and herbs before adding them to the sauce. 2. He didn't mince his words when expressing his dissatisfaction with the new policy. 3. The politician minced his response to the sensitive question to avoid controversy.
Synonyms	chop, cut, temper
Antonyms	exaggerate, amplify, expand
Etymology	Mince comes from the Old French word "mincier," meaning "to chop into small pieces."
Misanthrope (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'mɪzənθrəʊp/
Meaning	A person who dislikes, distrusts, or is cynical about human beings and avoids their company.
Examples	1. The old man lived as a misanthrope, preferring the company of his books to that of people. 2. His misanthropic views led him to believe that most people were motivated by selfishness. 3. The character's transformation from a misanthrope to a compassionate individual was central to the story's theme.
Synonyms	cynic, sceptic, recluse
Antonyms	humanitarian, optimist, extrovert
Etymology	Misanthrope is derived from the Greek words "misos," meaning "hatred," and "anthrōpos," meaning "human being."
Mischievous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'mɪʃtɪvəs/
Meaning	1. Playfully naughty, causing minor trouble or annoyance. 2. Showcasing a sense of fun or humour.
Examples	1. The mischievous child delighted in pulling pranks on his siblings. 2. Her mischievous grin hinted at her involvement in the lighthearted prank. 3. The mischievous sparkle in his eyes indicated he had a playful nature.



Synonyms	playful, impish, teasing
Antonyms	well-behaved, serious, earnest
Etymology	Mischievous comes from the Middle English word "mischevous," meaning "harmful" or "wicked." It evolved to its current meaning of playfully naughty.
Miser (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmaɪzər/
Meaning	A person who hoards wealth and is reluctant to spend money, even on necessities.
Examples	1. The miser refused to buy new clothes, choosing to save every penny. 2. The old man's reputation as a miser was well-known in the town. 3. In the story, the miser's greed leads to his ultimate downfall.
Synonyms	penny-pincher, tightwad, skinflint
Antonyms	spendthrift, philanthropist, generous
Etymology	Miser comes from the Latin word "miser," meaning "wretched" or "unhappy."
Misnomer (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɪsˈnoʊmə/
Meaning	A name or term that describes something inaccurately or is not appropriate for the thing it names.
Examples	1. Calling him a genius would be a misnomer; his actions suggest otherwise. 2. The term "killer whales" is a misnomer, as they are actually a type of dolphin. 3. The phrase "slow as molasses" is a misnomer when describing her quick thinking.
Synonyms	misnaming, misdesignation, misstatement
Antonyms	accurate term, appropriate name, correct label
Etymology	Misnomer combines "mis-" (meaning "wrong" or "badly") and "nomer" (from "nome," meaning "name").
Misogamy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/mɪˈsɒɡəmi/
Meaning	Hatred of or aversion to marriage.
Examples	1. His misogamy was evident in his reluctance to commit to a long-term relationship. 2. The character's misogamy was a central theme in the novel, shaping his interactions with women. 3. Her misogamy stemmed from a childhood fear of commitment.
Synonyms	aversion to marriage, celibacy, commitment-phobia



Antonyms	pro-marriage, marriage-friendly, embracing marriage
Etymology	Misogamy is derived from the Greek words "misein," meaning "to hate," and "gamos," meaning "marriage."
Misogynist (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/mi'sɒdʒənɪst/
Meaning	A person who holds strong negative attitudes or feelings towards women.
Examples	1. His derogatory comments about women revealed that he was a misogynist. 2. The politician's history of sexist remarks earned him a reputation as a misogynist. 3. The protagonist in the story encounters a misogynist character who challenges her beliefs.
Synonyms	woman-hater, chauvinist, sexist
Antonyms	feminist, supporter of women's rights, gender equality advocate
Etymology	Misogynist comes from the Greek words "misein," meaning "to hate," and "gynē," meaning "woman."
Misogyny (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/mi'sɒdʒəni/
Meaning	Hatred, dislike, or prejudice directed against women based on their gender.
Examples	1. The author's novel explores the themes of misogyny and gender inequality. 2. The online comments were full of misogyny, revealing the challenges women face in the digital age. 3. The documentary sheds light on the historical roots of misogyny and its impact on society.
Synonyms	woman-hating, anti-feminism, gender bias
Antonyms	gender equality, respect for women, appreciation of women
Etymology	Misogyny comes from the Greek words "misein," meaning "to hate," and "gynē," meaning "woman."
Missile (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'mɪsaɪl/
Meaning	An object designed to be thrown, launched, or shot at a target, such as a weapon or a projectile.
Examples	1. The military base stored various types of guided missiles for defence. 2. The missile was launched towards the enemy's position. 3. The spacecraft carried a payload of scientific instruments and missiles for space exploration.
Synonyms	projectile, rocket, weapon
Antonyms	shield, protection, defence



Etymology	Missile comes from the Latin word "missilis," meaning "capable of being thrown."
Mitigate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɪtɪgeɪt/
Meaning	To make less severe, serious, or painful; to alleviate or lessen the impact of something.
Examples	1. The doctor prescribed medication to mitigate the patient's pain. 2. Planting trees can help mitigate the effects of climate change. 3. The company took measures to mitigate the negative impact of the economic downturn.
Synonyms	alleviate, reduce, lessen
Antonyms	exacerbate, worsen, intensify
Etymology	Mitigate comes from the Latin word "mitigare," meaning "to make mild" or "to soften."
Moderation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɒdəˈreɪʃən/
Meaning	The quality of being moderate or avoiding extremes; the act of keeping within reasonable limits.
Examples	1. The principle of moderation guided his decisions, preventing him from going to extremes. 2. Moderation in eating and exercise is important for maintaining a healthy lifestyle. 3. The political leader emphasised the importance of moderation in policy-making.
Synonyms	balance, temperance, restraint
Antonyms	excess, indulgence, extremeness
Etymology	Moderation comes from the Latin word "moderatio," meaning "a controlling."
Modicum (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɒdɪkəm/
Meaning	A small amount or portion, usually referring to something valuable or essential.
Examples	1. After hours of searching, they found a modicum of evidence to support their claim. 2. His actions showed a modicum of kindness in an otherwise ruthless character. 3. Despite his busy schedule, he managed to find a modicum of time to relax.
Synonyms	bit, fragment, trace
Antonyms	abundance, plenty, excess
Etymology	Modicum comes from the Latin word "modicum," meaning "a little" or "a small amount."



Mollify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɒlɪfaɪ/
Meaning	To soothe, calm, or appease someone's anger, anxiety, or concerns.
Examples	1. She tried to mollify the upset customer by offering a refund. 2. The manager's efforts to mollify the employees' complaints resulted in improved working conditions. 3. A sincere apology can often mollify hurt feelings.
Synonyms	appease, pacify, placate
Antonyms	provoke, agitate, irritate
Etymology	Mollify comes from the Latin word "mollis," meaning "soft."
Molt (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/moult/
Meaning	To shed or cast off an outer layer, such as skin, feathers, or hair, usually as part of growth or renewal.
Examples	1. Snakes moult their skin as they grow larger. 2. The bird's bright plumage appeared after it moulted its dull feathers. 3. The crab's moulting process left behind an empty exoskeleton.
Synonyms	shed, cast off, slough
Antonyms	retain, keep, hold
Etymology	Molt comes from the Old English word "molt," meaning "to cast off."
Monolithic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɒnəˈlɪθɪk/
Meaning	Massive, solid, and uniform in appearance or structure; often used to describe something that is large and undifferentiated.
Examples	1. The ancient temple was built from a monolithic slab of stone. 2. The company's monolithic headquarters stood as a symbol of its dominance. 3. The monolithic building's modern design drew mixed reactions from the community.
Synonyms	massive, solid, uniform
Antonyms	diverse, varied, multifaceted
Etymology	Monolithic comes from the Greek words "monos," meaning "single," and "lithos," meaning "stone."
Monomania (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmɒnəˈmeɪniə/
Meaning	An excessive or obsessive focus on a single idea, thought, or subject.



Examples	1. His monomania for cleanliness led him to constantly clean and organise his surroundings. 2. The character's monomania for revenge consumed his thoughts throughout the story. 3. The artist's monomania for perfection drove him to constantly revise his work.
Synonyms	obsession, fixation, mania
Antonyms	indifference, disinterest, apathy
Etymology	Monomania comes from the Greek words "monos," meaning "single," and "mania," meaning "madness."
Morbid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɔːrɪd/
Meaning	Gruesome, gloomy, or related to unhealthy or unhealthy thoughts, behaviours, or conditions, especially related to death or disease.
Examples	1. The movie depicted a morbid fascination with death and the afterlife. 2. Her morbid sense of humour made others uncomfortable when discussing serious topics. 3. The patient's morbid symptoms raised concerns about their overall health.
Synonyms	gruesome, macabre, dark
Antonyms	healthy, cheerful, uplifting
Etymology	Morbid comes from the Latin word "morbidus," meaning "diseased."
Mordant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɔːrdənt/
Meaning	Having a sharp or biting quality, often used to describe wit or humour that is caustic or sarcastic.
Examples	1. The comedian's mordant remarks about politics had the audience laughing uproariously. 2. Her mordant critique of the art exhibit left some offended. 3. The author's mordant commentary on social issues was both thought-provoking and biting.
Synonyms	caustic, sarcastic, biting
Antonyms	gentle, kind, complimentary
Etymology	Mordant comes from the Latin word "mordens," meaning "biting."
Moribund (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɔːrɪbʌnd/
Meaning	In a state of decline, stagnation, or near death; lacking vitality or vigour.



Examples	1. The company's moribund sales figures signalled the need for drastic changes. 2. The old theatre had become moribund due to lack of interest and maintenance. 3. The patient's moribund condition prompted immediate medical attention.
Synonyms	declining, stagnant, dying
Antonyms	thriving, lively, vibrant
Etymology	Moribund comes from the Latin word "moribundus," meaning "dying."
Morose (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/mə'rouz/
Meaning	Having a sullen, gloomy, or ill-tempered disposition; showing a dark and melancholic demeanour.
Examples	1. His morose expression indicated that he was in no mood for conversation. 2. The rainy weather made her feel morose and introspective. 3. The morose protagonist of the novel struggled to find happiness in his circumstances.
Synonyms	gloomy, melancholic, sulky
Antonyms	cheerful, upbeat, joyful
Etymology	Morose comes from the Latin word "morosus," meaning "peevish."
Mortality (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/mɔ:'rælɪti/
Meaning	The state of being subject to death; the condition of being mortal or finite.
Examples	1. Mortality is a natural aspect of the human experience that every individual must face. 2. The author explored themes of life, death, and mortality in their poetry. 3. The doctor's research focused on ways to increase longevity and reduce mortality rates.
Synonyms	impermanence, finite nature, human condition
Antonyms	immortality, eternal life
Etymology	Mortality comes from the Latin word "mortalitas," derived from "mortalis," meaning "subject to death."
Mortuary (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'mɔ:rtʃu:əri/
Meaning	(Noun) A place where dead bodies are prepared for burial or cremation; (Adjective) related to death, funerals, or the preparation of the deceased.



Examples	1. The mortuary provided services for families to say their final goodbyes to loved ones. 2. The mortuary director ensured that all aspects of the funeral service were carried out respectfully. 3. The story's mortuary setting added a sombre tone to the narrative.
Synonyms	(Noun) funeral home, funeral parlour; (Adjective) funereal, death-related
Antonyms	(Noun) life celebration venue
Etymology	Mortuary comes from the Latin word "mortuarius," meaning "pertaining to the dead."
Multifarious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌmʌltɪˈfeəriəs/
Meaning	Having many varied parts or aspects; diverse, intricate, or consisting of numerous elements.
Examples	1. The multifarious cultures in the city made it a vibrant and dynamic place to live. 2. The artist's multifarious talents ranged from painting to music to sculpture. 3. The book explored the multifarious challenges faced by individuals in different walks of life.
Synonyms	diverse, varied, manifold
Antonyms	uniform, homogeneous, singular
Etymology	Multifarious comes from the Latin words "multus," meaning "many," and "varius," meaning "varied."
Multitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmʌltɪtjuːd/
Meaning	A large number or great quantity of something; a crowd or assembly of people.
Examples	1. The concert drew a multitude of fans from all over the country. 2. The multitude of options made it challenging to choose the best one. 3. The multitude of stars in the night sky was a breathtaking sight.
Synonyms	many, numerous, crowd
Antonyms	few, handful, scarcity
Etymology	Multitude comes from the Latin word "multitudo," meaning "a great number."
Munificent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/mjuːˈnɪfɪsənt/
Meaning	Extremely generous or lavish in giving or bestowing, often referring to financial or material support.



Examples	1. The billionaire's munificent donation to the charity made a significant impact on their programs. 2. The company's munificent bonus policy motivated employees to excel in their work. 3. His munificent gesture of paying for everyone's meal touched the hearts of his friends.
Synonyms	generous, liberal, bountiful
Antonyms	stingy, miserly, tightfisted
Etymology	Munificent comes from the Latin word "munificus," derived from "munus," meaning "gift," and "facere," meaning "to make."
Myriad (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈmɪriəd/
Meaning	(Noun) A countless or extremely great number; (Adjective) referring to a large, diverse, or numerous quantity.
Examples	1. The forest was home to a myriad of different plant and animal species. 2. The artist used a myriad of colours to create a vibrant and dynamic painting. 3. The myriad of stars in the night sky filled observers with wonder.
Synonyms	(Noun) countless, multitude, multitude; (Adjective) numerous, diverse, many
Antonyms	(Noun) few, handful, limited; (Adjective) singular, few
Etymology	Myriad comes from the Greek word "myrias," meaning "ten thousand."



Practice Questions for alphabet “M”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Mellifluous"?
 - a) Melodic
 - b) Bitter
 - c) Fragrant
 - d) Colourful
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Mundane"?
 - a) Exciting
 - b) Ordinary
 - c) Unique
 - d) Magical
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Miserly"?
 - a) Generous
 - b) Stingy
 - c) Apathetic
 - d) Thrifty
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Mitigate" mean? "The organisation implemented measures to mitigate the environmental impact of their operations."
 - a) Exaggerate
 - b) Worsen
 - c) Lessen
 - d) Complicate
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Myriad" in a sentence to describe a large number of options.
 - a) There were myriad choices on the menu, making it hard to decide what to order.
 - b) The day was sunny, and there were myriad smiles on people's faces.
 - c) Myriad trees lined the picturesque path through the forest.
 - d) She faced myriad challenges in her career but overcame them all.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Mendicant"?
 - a) Rich
 - b) Beggar
 - c) Educator
 - d) Explorer
7. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Motivation."
 - a) Eagerness and drive to accomplish tasks
 - b) Ability to communicate effectively



- c) Strong leadership skills
 - d) Attention to detail and precision
8. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Mundane"?
- a) Mundanely
 - b) Mundanity
 - c) Mundaneness
 - d) Mundanization
9. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Make a long story short" mean?
- a) Tell a detailed story
 - b) Summarise a story briefly
 - c) Share an interesting story
 - d) Lengthen a story unnecessarily
10. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Mitigate"?
- a) French
 - b) Latin
 - c) Greek
 - d) German
11. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Myopic"?
- a) Nearsighted
 - b) Farsighted
 - c) Visionary
 - d) Short-sighted
12. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Modesty" stood out.
- a) Sarah's modesty prevented her from accepting compliments graciously, making others uncomfortable.
 - b) John's modesty was evident when he quietly donated a large sum to the local charity without seeking recognition.
 - c) Emily's lack of modesty and constant bragging about her achievements irritated her colleagues.
 - d) David's modesty was mistaken for lack of self-confidence, causing him to miss out on opportunities.
13. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Music"?
- a) Art
 - b) Melody
 - c) Science
 - d) Language



ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Mellifluous"?
Correct Answer: a) Melodic
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Mundane"?
Correct Answer: b) Ordinary
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Miserly"?
Correct Answer: a) Generous
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Mitigate" mean?
Correct Answer: c) Lessen
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Myriad" in a sentence to describe a large number of options.
Correct Answer: a) There were myriad choices on the menu, making it hard to decide what to order.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Mendicant"?
Correct Answer: b) Beggar
7. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Motivation."
Correct Answer: a) Eagerness and drive to accomplish tasks
8. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Mundane"?
Correct Answer: a) Mundanely
9. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Make a long story short" mean?
Correct Answer: b) Summarise a story briefly
10. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Mitigate"?
Correct Answer: b) Latin
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Correct Answer: b) John's modesty was evident when he quietly donated a large sum to the local charity without seeking recognition.
13. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Music"?
Correct Answer: b) Melody



N

Nadir (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈneɪdɪər/
Meaning	The lowest point, usually referring to a person's fortunes, emotional state, or the lowest point of a celestial body.
Examples	1. After facing multiple setbacks, his career reached its nadir. 2. The team's performance hit a nadir this season, losing most of their matches. 3. The stock market's nadir led to widespread financial concern.
Synonyms	bottom, rock bottom, lowest point
Antonyms	peak, zenith, high point
Etymology	Nadir comes from the Arabic word "nazīr," meaning "opposite" or "contrary."
Naive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/naɪˈiːv/
Meaning	Lacking experience, wisdom, or sophistication; having a simple and innocent outlook on life.
Examples	1. Her naive belief in the goodness of all people made her an easy target for scams. 2. The naive young artist saw the world through a lens of wonder and curiosity. 3. His naive approach to complex problems often led to unexpected solutions.
Synonyms	innocent, unsophisticated, gullible
Antonyms	worldly, sophisticated, cynical
Etymology	Naive comes from the French word "naïf," meaning "naive," which is derived from the Latin word "nativus," meaning "native."
Nascent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnæsn̩t/
Meaning	Just coming into existence, being in its early stages of development or formation.
Examples	1. The company's nascent technology showed great promise for revolutionising the industry. 2. Her nascent interest in painting led her to take up art classes. 3. The nascent movement aimed to bring about positive change in the community.
Synonyms	emerging, budding, developing
Antonyms	mature, established, fully formed
Etymology	Nascent comes from the Latin word "nascens," meaning "arising" or "being born."



Nebulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈneɪbjʊləs/
Meaning	Unclear, vague, or hazy; lacking definite form or shape.
Examples	1. The politician's nebulous statements left the public unsure about his intentions. 2. The concept was still nebulous, with many details yet to be worked out. 3. The artist's nebulous painting invited viewers to interpret its meaning in their own way.
Synonyms	unclear, vague, indistinct
Antonyms	clear, definite, distinct
Etymology	Nebulous comes from the Latin word "nebula," meaning "cloud" or "mist."
Nefarious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/nɪˈfɛəriəs/
Meaning	Extremely wicked, villainous, or evil in nature; involving or characterised by criminal or morally reprehensible actions.
Examples	1. The nefarious plot of the antagonist involved stealing priceless art treasures. 2. The criminal mastermind hatched a nefarious scheme to defraud unsuspecting victims. 3. The company's nefarious practices were exposed, leading to public outrage.
Synonyms	wicked, villainous, malicious
Antonyms	virtuous, righteous, honourable
Etymology	Nefarious comes from the Latin word "nefarious," derived from "nefas," meaning "evil" or "wrongful."
Negligent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈneglɪdʒənt/
Meaning	Failing to take proper care or showing a lack of concern; neglectful or careless in performing duties or responsibilities.
Examples	1. The negligent driver caused a major accident by ignoring traffic rules. 2. The company faced a lawsuit due to its negligent handling of customer data. 3. The negligent supervision of the project led to costly errors.
Synonyms	careless, neglectful, inattentive
Antonyms	careful, diligent, attentive
Etymology	Negligent comes from the Latin word "negligens," meaning "neglecting" or "careless."
Negligible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈneglɪdʒəbl/
Meaning	So small or insignificant that it can be disregarded or not worth considering; of little importance.



Examples	1. The cost of repairing the minor scratches was negligible compared to the overall expenses. 2. The impact of the new policy on the company's profits was negligible. 3. The time saved was negligible, so the shortcut wasn't worth taking.
Synonyms	insignificant, minor, trivial
Antonyms	significant, substantial, important
Etymology	Negligible comes from the Latin word "negligere," meaning "to neglect."
Nemesis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɛməsɪs/
Meaning	A formidable opponent or rival who is usually the source of one's downfall or defeat; a person's undoing or payback for their actions.
Examples	1. His reckless behaviour proved to be his nemesis as it led to his career downfall. 2. The detective was determined to catch the criminal who had become his nemesis. 3. The team's nemesis continued to outperform them in every competition.
Synonyms	rival, adversary, foe
Antonyms	ally, friend, supporter
Etymology	Nemesis comes from the Greek goddess of retribution and vengeance.
Neonate (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈniːəneɪt/
Meaning	A newborn baby, especially one that is in the early days or weeks of life.
Examples	1. The hospital has a specialised unit for caring for neonates with critical health conditions. 2. The parents were excited to welcome their first neonate into the world. 3. The neonate slept peacefully in the crib.
Synonyms	newborn, infant, baby
Antonyms	adult, elderly, grown-up
Etymology	Neonate comes from the Latin word "neo," meaning "new," and "natus," meaning "born."
Neophyte (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈniːəfaɪt/
Meaning	A beginner or novice in a particular field or activity; a person who is new to something and lacks experience.
Examples	1. The workshop is designed for neophytes who want to learn the basics of photography. 2. As a neophyte in the world of cooking, she followed recipes carefully. 3. The neophyte musician was eager to improve his skills.
Synonyms	beginner, novice, newcomer



Antonyms	expert, veteran, seasoned
Etymology	Neophyte comes from the Greek words "neo," meaning "new," and "phyton," meaning "plant" or "growth."
Nepotism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɛpətɪzəm/
Meaning	The practice of showing favouritism or giving unfair advantages to family members, especially in matters of employment, promotions, or appointments.
Examples	1. The company's reputation suffered due to accusations of nepotism in hiring practices. 2. Many criticised the political leader for practising nepotism by appointing relatives to important positions. 3. The organisation implemented strict policies to prevent nepotism in recruitment.
Synonyms	favouritism, partiality, bias
Antonyms	fairness, meritocracy, impartiality
Etymology	Nepotism comes from the Latin word "nepos," meaning "nephew" or "grandson," and originally referred to favouritism shown to relatives of popes.
Nettle (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnetəl/
Meaning	(Verb) To irritate, provoke, or annoy someone; to cause frustration or discomfort. (Noun) A plant with stinging hairs that cause a rash or a sharp irritation when touched.
Examples	1. His sarcastic comments were intended to nettle his opponent during the debate. 2. The constant interruptions began to nettle the speaker. 3. She accidentally brushed against a nettle and got a painful rash.
Synonyms	(Verb) irritate, annoy, provoke
Antonyms	(Verb) calm, soothe, please
Etymology	Nettle comes from the Old English word "netele," which is related to the Proto-Germanic word "natilō."
Neurotic (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/njuˈrɒtɪk/
Meaning	(Adjective) Experiencing excessive anxiety, worry, or emotional distress; relating to or characteristic of neurosis. (Noun) A person who has neurotic tendencies or is prone to excessive worry and anxiety.
Examples	1. Her neurotic behaviour was evident from her constant checking of locked doors. 2. He is known to be a neurotic who overthinks every decision. 3. She sought therapy to manage her neurotic tendencies.
Synonyms	(Adjective) anxious, obsessive, overwrought



Antonyms	(Adjective) calm, composed, stable
Etymology	Neurotic comes from the Greek word "neuron," meaning "nerve."
Neutralise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnjuːtrəlaɪz/
Meaning	To counteract or nullify the effect or influence of something; to make something ineffective or harmless by opposing it with an equal force or action.
Examples	1. The chemical reaction helps to neutralise the acidity of the solution. 2. The diplomat's efforts were aimed at neutralising tensions between the two countries. 3. The vaccine was developed to neutralise the harmful effects of the virus.
Synonyms	counteract, negate, balance
Antonyms	enhance, intensify, exacerbate
Etymology	Neutralise comes from the Latin word "neutalis," meaning "of neuter gender," implying a lack of specific qualities.
Nexus (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɛksəs/
Meaning	A connection, link, or central point that ties together different elements or components; a series of connections or relationships between various things.
Examples	1. The internet serves as a nexus of information and communication. 2. The art gallery became a nexus for artists and collectors to interact. 3. The university campus is a nexus where students from different disciplines gather.
Synonyms	connection, link, hub
Antonyms	separation, isolation, disconnection
Etymology	Nexus comes from the Latin word "nectere," meaning "to bind" or "to tie."
Nexus (Noun)	
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Nibble (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɪbl/
Meaning	(Verb) To take small, quick bites or to eat in small amounts; to bite gently or cautiously. (Noun) A small, quick bite or a small piece of food.
Examples	1. She likes to nibble on snacks while watching movies. 2. The rabbit would nibble on the fresh grass in the garden. 3. He took a nibble of the cheese before deciding to eat more.
Synonyms	(Verb) bite, peck, chew
Antonyms	(Verb) devour, gulp, gobble
Etymology	Nibble is of uncertain origin but likely related to the Verb "nab" and the Noun "nib," meaning the pointed end of a pen.
Noisome (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnoɪsəm/
Meaning	Having an extremely offensive or disgusting smell; harmful, unwholesome, or objectionable.
Examples	1. The noisome odour from the garbage pile was unbearable. 2. The noisome conditions of the neglected building posed health risks. 3. The swamp emitted a noisome stench due to decaying vegetation.
Synonyms	foul, offensive, repugnant
Antonyms	pleasant, aromatic, sweet-smelling
Etymology	Noisome comes from the Middle English word "noysome," meaning "harmful" or "annoying."
Nominal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɒmɪnəl/
Meaning	Existing in name only; minimal or insignificant in actual value or amount; relating to a Noun or naming word.
Examples	1. He paid a nominal fee for the membership. 2. The increase in salary was only nominal and didn't significantly affect his income. 3. In grammar, a nominal phrase includes a Noun and its modifiers.
Synonyms	minimal, token, symbolic
Antonyms	substantial, significant, considerable
Etymology	Nominal comes from the Latin word "nominālis," meaning "pertaining to a name."
Nonchalant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌnɒnʃəˈlɑːnt/
Meaning	Casually calm and unconcerned; appearing relaxed or indifferent, often in a disinterested or aloof manner.



Examples	1. She was remarkably nonchalant about the upcoming exam. 2. His nonchalant attitude towards deadlines worried his colleagues. 3. He spoke about the accident with a nonchalant air, as if it were no big deal.
Synonyms	casual, indifferent, unconcerned
Antonyms	anxious, concerned, worried
Etymology	Nonchalant comes from the French words "non" (not) and "chalant" (warm, hot).
Nonplussed (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɒnplʌzd/
Meaning	Confused, puzzled, or at a loss for words; unable to react or respond due to surprise or bewilderment.
Examples	1. He was left nonplused by her unexpected question. 2. The sudden change in plans left everyone nonplused. 3. She was utterly nonplused by his unconventional proposal.
Synonyms	perplexed, baffled, bewildered
Antonyms	composed, collected, unruffled
Etymology	Nonplused comes from the Latin phrase "non plus," meaning "not more," indicating a state of being at a loss.
Nosedive (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnoʊzdaɪv/
Meaning	(Noun) A sudden, steep drop or decline, especially in value, quality, or performance. (Verb) To experience a sudden and steep drop or decline.
Examples	1. The stock market experienced a significant nosedive in response to the economic crisis. 2. The company's profits took a nosedive after the product recall. 3. The plane began to nosedive before the pilot regained control.
Synonyms	(Noun) plunge, plummet, drop
Antonyms	(Noun) ascent, rise
Etymology	Nosedive refers to the downward movement resembling the way an aircraft's nose points downward during a dive.
Nostrum (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɒstrəm/
Meaning	A quack remedy or unproven treatment, often falsely presented as a cure for various ailments; a medicine or remedy of dubious or questionable effectiveness.
Examples	1. The salesman's tonic claimed to be a miraculous nostrum for all ailments. 2. People should be cautious about using untested nostrums for serious health issues.



	3. The town was once known for its travelling medicine shows selling various nostrums.
Synonyms	panacea, remedy, cure-all
Antonyms	proven treatment, established medicine
Etymology	Nostrum is derived from the Latin word "nostrum," meaning "our own," often used in the sense of a remedy prepared by a person or company.
Notion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnoʊʃən/
Meaning	A general idea, belief, or understanding; a concept or opinion about something; a vague or undefined understanding of a topic.
Examples	1. She had a notion that the project would be challenging. 2. The notion of time travel has fascinated many writers and scientists. 3. His notions about success were shaped by his upbringing.
Synonyms	idea, concept, belief
Antonyms	reality, fact, truth
Etymology	Notion comes from the Latin word "notiō," meaning "idea" or "concept."
Noxious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɒkjəs/
Meaning	Harmful, toxic, or injurious to living organisms; capable of causing physical or moral harm; offensive or destructive.
Examples	1. The fumes emitted from the factory were highly noxious to the environment. 2. Some plants in the garden turned out to be noxious weeds that needed to be removed. 3. The noxious comments on social media led to a negative atmosphere.
Synonyms	harmful, poisonous, dangerous
Antonyms	harmless, safe, beneficial
Etymology	Noxious comes from the Latin word "noxius," meaning "hurtful" or "injurious."
Nugatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnjuːgətɔːri/
Meaning	Trivial, insignificant, or of little value; lacking importance or worth; futile or worthless.
Examples	1. His efforts to fix the minor issue seemed nugatory compared to the overall problem.



	2. The court dismissed the nugatory claims due to their lack of evidence. 3. The project's impact was so nugatory that it was abandoned.
Synonyms	trivial, unimportant, worthless
Antonyms	significant, important, valuable
Etymology	Nugatory comes from the Latin word "nugatorius," meaning "trifling" or "frivolous."
Nullify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnʌlɪfaɪ/
Meaning	To make invalid, cancel, or void; to render something legally or morally ineffective or without legal force; to negate the effect or impact of something.
Examples	1. The court's decision was to nullify the contract due to its fraudulent nature. 2. The new evidence had the power to nullify the previous ruling. 3. The agreement was nullified after both parties failed to uphold their commitments.
Synonyms	invalidate, cancel, negate
Antonyms	validate, confirm, uphold
Etymology	Nullify comes from the Latin word "nullificare," meaning "to make nothing."
Numb (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/nʌm/
Meaning	(Adjective) Deprived of sensation or feeling; lacking the ability to feel or perceive; (Verb) To make or become numb; to deaden or desensitise physically or emotionally.
Examples	1. After being exposed to the cold for too long, her fingers felt numb. 2. The medication started to numb the pain in his arm. 3. The tragic news left them numb with shock.
Synonyms	(Adjective) insensible, deadened, frozen
Antonyms	(Adjective) sensitive, responsive
Etymology	Numb is believed to be of Germanic origin, related to the Old Norse word "nummr" and the Old English word "nym," meaning "dull" or "insensitive."
Nurture (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnɜːrtʃər/
Meaning	(Verb) To care for, encourage, or promote the growth, development, or well-being of someone or something; to nourish or cultivate; (Noun) The process of providing care, support, and sustenance.



Examples	1. The parents nurture their children's talents by providing opportunities for growth. 2. The garden was nurtured with regular watering and proper care. 3. The school's environment is conducive to the nurture of creative thinking.
Synonyms	(Verb) foster, cultivate, encourage
Antonyms	(Verb) neglect, hinder, suppress
Etymology	Nurture comes from the Latin word "nutrire," meaning "to feed" or "to nourish."
Nutritive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈnjuːtrɪtv/
Meaning	Providing nourishment, sustenance, or nutritional value; contributing to growth, health, or development by supplying essential nutrients.
Examples	1. Fresh fruits and vegetables are highly nutritive for overall health. 2. The nutritive properties of the cereal made it a popular breakfast choice. 3. The dietitian recommended nutritive foods to support the patient's recovery.
Synonyms	nourishing, nutritious, wholesome
Antonyms	empty, non-nutritive, unhealthy
Etymology	Nutritive is derived from the Latin word "nutritivus," from "nutrire," meaning "to nourish."



Practice Questions for alphabet "N"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Nebulous"?
 - a) Clear
 - b) Confusing
 - c) Hazy
 - d) Bright
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Nefarious"?
 - a) Virtuous
 - b) Wicked
 - c) Generous
 - d) Honest
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Nascent"?
 - a) Developed
 - b) Growing
 - c) Budding
 - d) Infantile
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Nostalgia" mean? "As she walked through her childhood neighbourhood, a sense of nostalgia washed over her."
 - a) Excitement
 - b) Sadness for the past
 - c) Curiosity
 - d) A new discovery
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The CEO's ambitious plans for expansion were met with scepticism due to their _____ nature."
 - a) Precise
 - b) Well-defined
 - c) Unclear
 - d) Effective
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Nonchalant" in a sentence to describe someone's casual demeanour in a high-pressure situation.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Nomenclature"?
 - a) Confusion
 - b) Classification
 - c) Disorganisation
 - d) Ambiguity



8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The artist's abstract painting was open to interpretation, with its _____ shapes and colours.
- a) Dull
 - b) Vivid
 - c) Defined
 - d) Ambiguous
9. Contextual Meaning Question: In a business context, explain the meaning of the term "Net profit."
- a) Total revenue
 - b) Total expenses
 - c) Total income
 - d) Total assets
10. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Nurture"?
- a) Nurtured
 - b) Nurturing
 - c) Nurturer
 - d) Nurturant
11. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Not my cup of tea" mean?
- a) I don't like tea.
 - b) It's not something I enjoy or prefer.
 - c) I'll have some tea later.
 - d) It's my favourite beverage.
12. Connotation Question: Does the word "Nuance" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive, as it indicates subtlety and sophistication.
 - b) Negative, as it suggests confusion and complexity.
 - c) Neutral, as it can be used in various contexts.
 - d) Negative, as it implies lack of clarity.
13. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Nautical"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) German
14. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Negligible"?
- a) Significant
 - b) Insignificant
 - c) Irrelevant
 - d) Unimportant
15. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Naivety" led them to make a poor decision.



16. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Noble"?
- a) Honourable
 - b) Royal
 - c) Regal
 - d) Magnificent
17. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Notorious" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Nebulous"?
- Correct Answer: c) Hazy
1. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Nefarious"?
- Correct Answer: b) Wicked
2. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Nascent"?
- Correct Answer: a) Developed
3. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Nostalgia" mean? "As she walked through her childhood neighbourhood, a sense of nostalgia washed over her."
- Correct Answer: b) Sadness for the past
4. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The CEO's ambitious plans for expansion were met with scepticism due to their _____ nature."
- Correct Answer: c) Unclear
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Nonchalant" in a sentence to describe someone's casual demeanour in a high-pressure situation.
- Correct Answer: a) Despite the intense competition, she remained nonchalant and confident.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Nomenclature"?
- Correct Answer: b) Classification
7. Fill in the Blanks Question: The artist's abstract painting was open to interpretation, with its _____ shapes and colours.
- Correct Answer: d) Ambiguous

8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a business context, explain the meaning of the term "Net profit."
Correct Answer: a) Total revenue
9. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Nurture"?
Correct Answer: b) Nurturing
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Not my cup of tea" mean?
Correct Answer: d) It's my favourite beverage.
11. Connotation Question: Does the word "Nuance" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
Correct Answer: a) Positive, as it indicates subtlety and sophistication.
12. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Nautical"?
Correct Answer: b) Latin
13. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Negligible"?
Correct Answer: a) Significant
14. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Naivety" led them to make a poor decision.
Correct Answer: a) Jane's naivety about online scams led her to share her personal information with a stranger.
15. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Noble"?
Correct Answer: a) Honourable
16. Word Transformation Question: Change the word "Notorious" into an adverb and use it in a sentence.
Correct Answer: a) The bandit operated notoriously in the Wild West.



O

Obelisk (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɒbəlɪsk/
Meaning	A tall, four-sided monument with a pointed top, often made of stone, that tapers as it rises and typically has inscriptions or carvings; a commemorative structure often found in ancient civilizations.
Examples	1. The obelisk in the city's square commemorated the historical event. 2. The ancient obelisks of Egypt were symbols of power and spirituality. 3. Visitors marvelled at the intricate carvings on the obelisk.
Synonyms	monument, pillar, column
Antonyms	flat, low, depression
Etymology	Obelisk comes from the Greek word "obeliskos," which means "small spit" or "nail." It was used to describe the shape of the monument's pointed top.
Obliterate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈblɪtəreɪt/
Meaning	To completely destroy, eliminate, or wipe out; to remove all traces of something so that it no longer exists or can be seen.
Examples	1. The hurricane's force was so strong that it seemed to obliterate entire towns. 2. The artist's brush strokes obliterated the boundaries between colours. 3. The diplomat's speech aimed to obliterate tensions between the two nations.
Synonyms	annihilate, eradicate, demolish
Antonyms	create, establish, build
Etymology	Obliterate comes from the Latin word "obliterare," meaning "to erase" or "to blot out," formed from "ob-" (against) and "litera" (letter or writing).
Obscurantism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/əbˈskjuərəntɪz(ə)m/
Meaning	The practice of deliberately keeping knowledge, information, or understanding hidden, complex, or difficult to comprehend, often with the intention of maintaining power, control, or preventing progress.



Examples	1. The regime's policy of obscurantism limited access to education and information. 2. The obscurantism of the cult leader kept his followers in ignorance. 3. The historian criticised the obscurantism that prevented the accurate portrayal of historical events.
Synonyms	secrecy, mystification, concealment
Antonyms	transparency, clarity, openness
Etymology	Obscurantism comes from the Latin word "obscurans," which is the present participle of "obscurare," meaning "to darken" or "to obscure."
Obsolescence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌɒbsəˈles(ə)ns/
Meaning	The state of becoming outdated, no longer in use, or no longer effective due to the introduction of newer technology, methods, or products; the process of becoming obsolete.
Examples	1. The rapid advancement of technology led to the obsolescence of many traditional manufacturing methods. 2. The company's decision to discontinue the product was driven by its obsolescence in the market. 3. The obsolescence of old software posed security risks to users.
Synonyms	outdatedness, antiquation, redundancy
Antonyms	relevance, currentness, modernity
Etymology	Obsolescence comes from the Latin word "obsolescere," meaning "to fall into disuse," from "ob-" (away) and "solēre" (to be accustomed).
Octogenarian (Noun, Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɒktədʒɪˈnɛːrɪən/
Meaning	Noun: A person who is between 80 and 89 years old. Adjective: Describing someone or something that is 80 to 89 years old.
Examples	1. The celebration was attended by many octogenarians who shared their life stories. 2. She was an active octogenarian who continued to engage in her hobbies. 3. The octogenarian couple celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary.
Synonyms	elderly person, senior citizen, old-timer
Antonyms	youngster, teenager, young adult
Etymology	Octogenarian is formed from "octo-" (eight) and "-genarian," derived from "genus" (birth or origin). It signifies someone in their eighth decade of life.
Oligarchy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈɒlɪɡəːki/



Meaning	A form of government in which a small group of people holds the power and authority, often based on wealth, social status, or military strength; a system where power is concentrated in the hands of a few.
Examples	1. The country's political landscape was dominated by a ruling oligarchy. 2. The transition from monarchy to oligarchy led to significant changes in governance. 3. Critics argued that the corporation operated like a corporate oligarchy.
Synonyms	ruling elite, aristocracy, plutocracy
Antonyms	democracy, equality, populism
Etymology	Oligarchy comes from the Greek words "oligos" (few) and "arkhein" (to rule), signifying rule by a few.
Oust (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/aʊst/
Meaning	To forcibly remove, eject, or drive out someone or something from a position or place, often with the intention of taking their place or assuming control.
Examples	1. The board of directors decided to oust the CEO due to allegations of misconduct. 2. The revolution aimed to oust the oppressive regime from power. 3. The new management team was determined to oust inefficient practices from the company.
Synonyms	remove, expel, depose
Antonyms	retain, keep, welcome
Etymology	Oust originates from the Old French word "ouster," meaning "to remove" or "to take away."
Obscure (Adjective, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əbˈskjʊə/ (Adjective), /əbˈskjʊər/ (Verb)
Meaning	Adjective: Not well-known, hidden from view, difficult to understand, or lacking clarity; dim or indistinct. Verb: To conceal, make unclear, or hide from view; to overshadow or make less prominent.
Examples	1. The ancient manuscript contained obscure symbols that puzzled historians. 2. The author's first novel remained obscure until it gained recognition years later. 3. The fog obscured the view of the landscape.
Synonyms	Adjective: unclear, vague, unknown
Antonyms	Adjective: clear, evident, well-known
Etymology	The word "obscure" comes from the Latin word "obscurus," meaning "dark," "dim," or "concealed."



Obsess (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əb'ses/
Meaning	To preoccupy the mind or thoughts of someone to an excessive or unhealthy degree; to dominate or haunt the thoughts or feelings of a person.
Examples	1. His fear of failure began to obsess his mind, affecting his performance. 2. The investigator couldn't shake off the case; it obsessed him day and night. 3. The constant need for validation obsessed her and impacted her self-esteem.
Synonyms	preoccupy, haunt, consume
Antonyms	neglect, ignore, forget
Etymology	Obsess comes from the Latin word "obsidere," which means "to besiege" or "to haunt," formed from "ob-" (against) and "sedere" (to sit).
Oodles (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈuːd(ə)lz/
Meaning	A large quantity or amount of something; an abundance or excess of something.
Examples	1. She had oodles of energy after a good night's sleep. 2. The picnic basket was filled with oodles of delicious food. 3. The garage was cluttered with oodles of old toys and equipment.
Synonyms	abundance, plenty, heaps
Antonyms	scarcity, shortage, lack
Etymology	Oodles has an uncertain origin, but it likely stems from the term "odds," with "odd" meaning a large number or quantity.
Ort (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ɔːt/
Meaning	A small scrap or remainder of food left after a meal; a fragment or small piece of something.
Examples	1. The chef was known for turning food scraps into culinary delights, even using the ort from last night's dinner. 2. She left a small ort of bread on the plate as a gesture of satisfaction. 3. The guests were careful not to waste even a single ort of the delicious dessert.
Synonyms	leftover, fragment, bit
Antonyms	whole, entirety, plenty
Etymology	Ort originates from Middle English "orte," which means "a scrap of food."
Overbearing (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˌəʊvəˈbeəriŋ/
Meaning	Displaying an attitude of superiority, dominance, or excessive control; arrogantly overconfident or overcontrolling in behaviour.
Examples	1. His overbearing demeanour alienated his colleagues and made teamwork difficult. 2. The overbearing coach micro-managed every aspect of the team's performance. 3. She disliked his overbearing nature and preferred people who listened to others' opinions.
Synonyms	domineering, arrogant, authoritative
Antonyms	humble, modest, unassuming
Etymology	Overbearing is formed from "over-" (excessive) and "bearing," which comes from the Verb "bear" (to carry or support).
Originate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/
Meaning	To have one's beginning; to come into existence or be created; to start from a source or point of origin.
Examples	1. The idea for the new product originated during a brainstorming session. 2. The concept of democracy originated in ancient Greece. 3. The mysterious sound seemed to originate from the old mansion.
Synonyms	begin, commence, arise
Antonyms	cease, end, conclude
Etymology	Originate comes from the Latin word "originatus," which is the past participle of "originare," meaning "to rise," "to spring from," or "to begin."
Overt (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈəʊvət/
Meaning	Openly displayed, easily observable, or not hidden; done or shown publicly without concealment or secrecy.
Examples	1. The company made an overt effort to address its environmental impact through sustainable practices. 2. The manager's overt support for his team boosted their morale. 3. The government's overt actions showed its commitment to social equality.
Synonyms	visible, clear, evident
Antonyms	covert, hidden, concealed
Etymology	Overt comes from the Old French word "overt," which means "open," "visible," or "accessible."



Practice Questions for alphabet "O"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Obfuscate"?
 - a) Clarify
 - b) Complicate
 - c) Illuminate
 - d) Confuse
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ostentatious"?
 - a) Modest
 - b) Extravagant
 - c) Reserved
 - d) Simple
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Opaque"?
 - a) Clear
 - b) Dull
 - c) Mysterious
 - d) Dense
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Onerous" mean? "The task of organising the event proved to be quite onerous due to its complexity."
 - a) Simple
 - b) Challenging
 - c) Enjoyable
 - d) Quick
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Ominous" in a sentence to describe a sense of impending danger.
 - a) The dark clouds gathered, and thunder rumbled, creating an ominous atmosphere before the storm.
 - b) The birthday party was filled with laughter and joy, making it an ominous occasion.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Obliterate"?
 - a) Create
 - b) Hide
 - c) Destroy
 - d) Build
7. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Organisational skills."
 - a) Ability to work independently
 - b) Strong teamwork abilities
 - c) Capability to plan and manage tasks efficiently

- d) Excellent communication skills
8. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The students was excited about the upcoming trip."
- a) The student was excited about the upcoming trip.
 - b) The student's were excited about the upcoming trip.
 - c) The students are excited about the upcoming trip.
 - d) The students was exciting about the upcoming trip.
9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Ostentatious"?
- a) Ostentation
 - b) Ostentatiously
 - c) Ostensibly
 - d) Ostensible
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "On cloud nine" mean?
- a) Extremely happy or joyful
 - b) Feeling downcast or sad
 - c) Floating in the sky
 - d) Going on vacation
11. Usage in Analogies: If "Planet" is related to "Orbit," then "Earth" is related to what?
- a) Moon
 - b) Solar System
 - c) Sun
 - d) Galaxy
12. Connotation Question: Does the word "Opulent" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive, as it suggests wealth and luxury.
 - b) Negative, as it implies simplicity and modesty.
 - c) Negative, as it signifies greed and excess.
 - d) Neutral, as it has no specific connotation.
13. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Obfuscate"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) German
14. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Optimistic"?
- a) Pessimistic
 - b) Realistic
 - c) Enthusiastic
 - d) Hopeful
15. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Open-mindedness" led to a new perspective.

- a) Sarah's open-mindedness allowed her to consider different cultural viewpoints, broadening her understanding of the world.
- b) John's closed-mindedness prevented him from seeing the value in diverse opinions.

16. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Ocean"?
- a) Vast
 - b) Fish
 - c) Blue
 - d) Serene

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Obfuscate"?
Correct Answer: d) Confuse
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ostentatious"?
Correct Answer: b) Extravagant
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Opaque"?
Correct Answer: a) Clear
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Onerous" mean? "The task of organising the event proved to be quite onerous due to its complexity."
Correct Answer: b) Challenging
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Ominous" in a sentence to describe a sense of impending danger.
Correct Answer: a) The dark clouds gathered, and thunder rumbled, creating an ominous atmosphere before the storm.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Obliterate"?
Correct Answer: c) Destroy
7. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to possess "Organisational skills."
Correct Answer: c) Capability to plan and manage tasks efficiently
8. Usage in Sentence Correction: Identify and correct the error in the sentence: "The students was excited about the upcoming trip."
Correct Answer: a) The student was excited about the upcoming trip.
9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Ostentatious"?

Correct Answer: a) Ostentation

10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "On cloud nine" mean?

Correct Answer: a) Extremely happy or joyful

11. Usage in Analogies: If "Planet" is related to "Orbit," then "Earth" is related to what?

Correct Answer: b) Solar System

12. Connotation Question: Does the word "Opulent" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

Correct Answer: a) Positive, as it suggests wealth and luxury.

13. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Obfuscate"?

Correct Answer: b) Latin

14. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Optimistic"?

Correct Answer: a) Pessimistic

15. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Open-mindedness" led to a new perspective.

Correct Answer: a) Sarah's open-mindedness allowed her to consider different cultural viewpoints, broadening her understanding of the world.

16. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Ocean"?

Correct Answer: c) Blue



P

Paeon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpiːən/
Meaning	A song of praise, joy, or triumph; a tribute or expression of enthusiastic admiration or gratitude.
Examples	1. The victorious team's fans sang a paeon to celebrate their win. 2. Her speech was a heartfelt paeon to the dedication of the volunteers. 3. The artist's work was a paeon to the beauty of nature.
Synonyms	hymn, tribute, anthem
Antonyms	criticism, condemnation, reproach
Etymology	Paeon comes from the Greek word "paiān," which refers to a hymn of thanksgiving to Apollo, the god of healing and music.
Palate (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpælɪt/
Meaning	1. The roof of the mouth in humans and other mammals. 2. The sense of taste or the ability to distinguish different flavors. 3. A person's appreciation and liking for food and drink.
Examples	1. The chef created a dish that delighted the palate with a perfect blend of flavours. 2. His refined palate allowed him to identify the subtlest ingredients in the dish. 3. She had an adventurous palate and enjoyed trying exotic foods.
Synonyms	taste, flavour, discernment
Antonyms	insensitivity, indifference, aversion
Etymology	Palate comes from the Latin word "palatum," which refers to the roof of the mouth.
Palatial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈleɪʃəl/
Meaning	Relating to or resembling a palace; grand, impressive, or luxurious in appearance or scale.
Examples	1. The mansion's palatial architecture and extensive grounds were awe-inspiring. 2. The ballroom was decorated with palatial elegance for the gala event. 3. The newly built residence was a palatial retreat for the wealthy family.
Synonyms	grand, luxurious, splendid
Antonyms	modest, humble, simple



Etymology	Palatial is derived from "palace," which comes from the Latin "palatium," a reference to the Palatine Hill in Rome where the Emperor's palace was situated.
Pall (Noun, Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pɔ:l/ (Noun), /pɔ:l/ (Verb)
Meaning	Noun: A cloth spread over a coffin, hearse, or tomb; a covering or shroud associated with mourning. Verb: To become less appealing or interesting over time; to become less effective or successful.
Examples	1. The pall was a symbol of mourning at the funeral. 2. The once-thriving industry had fallen into a state of pall due to changing consumer preferences. 3. The excitement of the event began to pall as the day went on.
Synonyms	Noun: shroud, covering, cloth
Antonyms	Noun: celebration, festivity, revelry
Etymology	The Noun "pall" comes from the Latin word "pallium," which refers to a cloak or covering. The Verb "pall" originates from the Middle English word "pallen," meaning "to become pale" or "lose colour."
Palliate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'pæli,et/
Meaning	To make a disease or its symptoms less severe or to provide temporary relief; to alleviate or lessen the intensity or seriousness of something without curing it completely.
Examples	1. The doctor prescribed medication to palliate the pain and discomfort. 2. The charity's efforts aimed to palliate the suffering of homeless individuals. 3. The team's victory couldn't palliate the disappointment of not making it to the finals.
Synonyms	alleviate, ease, soothe
Antonyms	intensify, worsen, aggravate
Etymology	Palliate comes from the Latin word "palliat-," which is the past participle stem of "palliare," meaning "to cloak," "cover," or "conceal."
Palpability (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pælpə'bilɪti/
Meaning	The quality of being capable of being touched, felt, or perceived by touch; the extent to which something can be easily perceived or recognized.
Examples	1. The palpability of the tension in the room was undeniable. 2. The artist aimed to create a sense of palpability in the texture of the painting. 3. The palpability of excitement was in the air as the audience waited for the performance to begin.



Synonyms	tangibility, perceptibility, detectability
Antonyms	intangibility, imperceptibility, invisibility
Etymology	Palpability is derived from the Adjective "palpable," which comes from the Latin word "palpabilis," meaning "that can be touched or felt."
Palpable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpælpəbəl/
Meaning	Easily perceivable by touch; capable of being touched, felt, or handled; readily apparent or evident; tangible.
Examples	1. There was a palpable tension in the room before the announcement. 2. The joy of the victory was so strong it was palpable in the air. 3. The sense of relief was palpable as the storm finally passed.
Synonyms	tangible, perceptible, noticeable
Antonyms	intangible, imperceptible, insensible
Etymology	Palpable comes from the Latin word "palpabilis," which is derived from "palpare," meaning "to touch gently" or "to stroke."
Palpitate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpælpɪteɪt/
Meaning	To beat rapidly, strongly, or irregularly, especially relating to the heart's action; to throb, flutter, or pulsate with excitement, anxiety, or emotion.
Examples	1. Her heart began to palpitate with nervousness before the exam. 2. The drum's rhythm made the crowd's hearts palpitate with energy. 3. The unexpected news caused his heart to palpitate wildly.
Synonyms	pulsate, throb, flutter
Antonyms	steady, calm, quiet
Etymology	Palpitate comes from the Latin word "palpitare," which means "to pulsate" or "to throb."
Paltry (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɔːltri/
Meaning	Trivial, insignificant, or of little value; lacking in importance, substance, or worth; meager or inadequate.
Examples	1. The amount of money he offered as compensation was paltry compared to the damage caused. 2. His paltry attempt at an apology did not satisfy those he had wronged. 3. The company's paltry profits were not enough to cover its debts.
Synonyms	trivial, insignificant, minor
Antonyms	substantial, significant, considerable



Etymology	Paltry comes from the Middle English word "paltre," which means "rag" or "small amount."
Panacea (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpænəˈsiːə/
Meaning	A remedy or solution that is believed to cure all problems or diseases; a universal remedy or cure-all.
Examples	1. The professor's new theory was hailed as a panacea for many unsolved questions in the field. 2. Some people view exercise as a panacea for stress and anxiety. 3. The belief in a single panacea for economic problems is often unrealistic.
Synonyms	cure-all, universal remedy, elixir
Antonyms	problem, ailment, issue
Etymology	Panacea comes from the Greek word "panakeia," referring to the goddess of healing and universal remedy in Greek mythology.
Panegyric (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpæniˈdʒɪrɪk/
Meaning	A public speech or written tribute praising someone or something; an enthusiastic and elaborate expression of praise or admiration.
Examples	1. The poet's panegyric celebrated the beauty of nature and the changing seasons. 2. The president's panegyric about the company's achievements highlighted its positive impact on society. 3. Her heartfelt panegyric moved everyone at the memorial service.
Synonyms	tribute, eulogy, accolade
Antonyms	criticism, censure, reproach
Etymology	Panegyric comes from the Greek word "panēgyrikos," which relates to a festival in honour of a god or goddess.
Panoply (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpænəpli/
Meaning	A wide-ranging and impressive display or arrangement; a complete or impressive collection of things; an array, exhibition, or show.
Examples	1. The museum's exhibit featured a panoply of historical artefacts from different eras. 2. The ceremony began with a dazzling panoply of fireworks lighting up the night sky. 3. The president's speech included a panoply of policy proposals for the upcoming year.
Synonyms	array, display, exhibition
Antonyms	scarcity, dearth, lack



Etymology	Panoply comes from the Greek word "panoplia," which refers to a complete suit of armour.
Parable (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærəbl/
Meaning	A simple and relatable story or narrative that is used to convey a moral lesson or spiritual truth; a symbolic tale with a deeper meaning.
Examples	1. The teacher often used a parable to illustrate complex ethical concepts to the students. 2. The biblical story of the prodigal son is a well-known parable about forgiveness and redemption. 3. Aesop's fables are a collection of short parables that teach valuable life lessons.
Synonyms	allegory, moral story, tale
Antonyms	reality, fact, non-fiction
Etymology	Parable comes from the Greek word "parabolē," meaning "comparison" or "analogy."
Paradigm (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærədaim/
Meaning	A typical example, model, or pattern of something; a framework or reference that serves as a standard or example for imitation; a set of linguistic forms that exhibit a particular pattern of inflection.
Examples	1. The invention of the printing press was a paradigm shift that transformed the way information was disseminated. 2. The new smartphone set a paradigm for design and functionality in the industry. 3. The linguist studied the paradigm of Verb conjugations in different languages.
Synonyms	model, pattern, exemplar
Antonyms	anomaly, exception, deviation
Etymology	Paradigm comes from the Greek word "paradeigma," which means "pattern" or "model."
Paradox (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærədɒks/
Meaning	A statement or proposition that seems contradictory, absurd, or self-defeating, but may actually reveal a deeper truth; a situation or outcome that appears to be contradictory or impossible.
Examples	1. The concept of the grandfather paradox in time travel is a classic paradox in science fiction. 2. The idea that less is more is a paradox that challenges conventional thinking. 3. The paradox of tolerance raises the question of whether a tolerant society should tolerate intolerance.



Synonyms	contradiction, enigma, puzzle
Antonyms	truth, certainty, explanation
Etymology	Paradox comes from the Greek word "paradoxon," which means "contrary to expectation" or "inconsistent with common belief."
Paragon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærəɡən/
Meaning	A person or thing that is regarded as a perfect example of a particular quality or virtue; a model of excellence or perfection.
Examples	1. She was often referred to as a paragon of kindness and generosity in the community. 2. The painting was considered a paragon of Renaissance artistry. 3. His dedication to his work made him a paragon of professionalism.
Synonyms	epitome, model, exemplar
Antonyms	failure, mediocrity, flaw
Etymology	Paragon comes from the Italian word "paragone," which originally meant "touchstone" or "test of genuineness."
Paramount (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærəmaʊnt/
Meaning	Of the utmost importance or significance; supreme or highest in rank, authority, or power; dominant or prevailing.
Examples	1. The safety of the passengers is paramount in the airline industry. 2. The CEO's vision was to make customer satisfaction the paramount goal of the company. 3. The artist's paramount concern was capturing the essence of the subject in the painting.
Synonyms	supreme, dominant, primary
Antonyms	insignificant, minor, secondary
Etymology	Paramount comes from the Old French word "paramont," which is derived from the Latin phrase "para montem," meaning "above the mountain" or "higher."
Parenthesis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈrɛnθəsis/
Meaning	A word, clause, or sentence inserted as an explanation or afterthought within another sentence; a set of parentheses used to enclose such a word or phrase.
Examples	1. The author's use of parentheses provided additional context to the main text. 2. In the sentence "His excitement (and fear) was evident," the words "and fear" are enclosed in parentheses. 3. The parenthetical remark clarified the speaker's intentions.



Synonyms	insertion, interjection, aside
Antonyms	omission, exclusion, main text
Etymology	Parenthesis comes from the Greek word "parenthēsis," which means "act of inserting."
Pariah (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈraɪə/
Meaning	An outcast or person who is rejected and avoided by society or a particular group; someone who is socially shunned or ostracised.
Examples	1. After the scandal, he became a pariah in the political community. 2. The novel's protagonist was a pariah due to her unconventional beliefs. 3. In some societies, individuals with certain illnesses are treated as pariahs.
Synonyms	outcast, reject, outsider
Antonyms	insider, popular, accepted
Etymology	Pariah originated from the Tamil word "paraiyar," which referred to a specific caste of people in southern India who were historically considered untouchable.
Parochial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈroukiəl/
Meaning	Having a limited or narrow perspective; concerned with only local matters and often ignorant of broader issues; narrow-minded or restricted in outlook.
Examples	1. His parochial attitude prevented him from understanding the global impact of climate change. 2. The small town's parochial schools focused on religious education and local history. 3. The politician's parochial policies failed to address the needs of the entire nation.
Synonyms	narrow-minded, insular, provincial
Antonyms	open-minded, cosmopolitan, global
Etymology	Parochial comes from the Late Latin word "parochialis," which refers to matters pertaining to a parish or local church.
Paroxysm (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpærəksɪzəm/
Meaning	A sudden and violent outburst of emotion, action, or sensation; a fit or convulsion characterised by sudden and uncontrollable bursts of activity or feeling.
Examples	1. The patient experienced a paroxysm of coughing during the allergy season. 2. Her paroxysms of laughter echoed through the room, making everyone smile.



	3. The film depicted the paroxysms of anger that led to the protagonist's downfall.
Synonyms	outburst, spasm, fit
Antonyms	calm, composure, tranquillity
Etymology	Paroxysm comes from the Greek word "paroxysmos," which means "irritation" or "sudden attack."
Parsimonious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɑːsɪˈmʊniəs/
Meaning	Extremely frugal or stingy; unwilling to spend money or resources; showing excessive thriftiness or reluctance to part with possessions.
Examples	1. Despite his wealth, he led a parsimonious lifestyle and avoided unnecessary expenses. 2. Her parsimonious approach to gift-giving often left her friends feeling disappointed. 3. The company's parsimonious budgeting led to cutbacks in employee benefits.
Synonyms	frugal, thrifty, economical
Antonyms	generous, lavish, extravagant
Etymology	Parsimonious comes from the Latin word "parsimonia," which means "sparingness" or "frugality."
Partisan (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɑːtɪzən/
Meaning	Noun: A strong supporter or follower of a particular group, cause, or person, especially in a biased or unthinking way. Adjective: Relating to or characteristic of a partisan; showing a strong bias towards a particular side, group, or cause.
Examples	1. As a dedicated partisan of the arts, she attended every theatre performance in town. 2. The news outlet had a partisan bias, often favouring one political party over another. 3. The debate became heated as partisans from both sides defended their viewpoints.
Synonyms	Noun: supporter, follower, advocate; Adjective: biased, one-sided, prejudiced
Antonyms	Noun: neutral, moderate, unaffiliated; Adjective: impartial, unbiased, fair
Etymology	Partisan has its origins in the Italian word "partigiano," which means "member of a faction or party."
Passe (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pæs/
Meaning	No longer fashionable, in style, or relevant; outdated, old-fashioned, or out of date.



Examples	1. The fashion show featured clothing styles that were considered passe decades ago. 2. The once popular dance move now seems passe compared to modern choreography. 3. His use of outdated technology made him appear passe in the eyes of his colleagues.
Synonyms	outdated, outmoded, old-fashioned
Antonyms	trendy, fashionable, current
Etymology	Passe comes from the French word "passé," which means "past" or "gone by."
Pathos (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpeɪθɒs/
Meaning	A quality that evokes feelings of pity, sympathy, or compassion; the emotional power or impact of a work of art, literature, or performance that affects the audience's emotions.
Examples	1. The movie's tragic ending was filled with pathos, leaving the audience in tears. 2. The author skillfully used pathos to convey the character's struggle and elicit empathy from readers. 3. The speech's heartfelt anecdotes added a touch of pathos to the otherwise serious topic.
Synonyms	pity, compassion, empathy
Antonyms	indifference, apathy, insensitivity
Etymology	Pathos comes from the Greek word "pathos," which means "suffering" or "experience."
Patron (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpeɪtrən/
Meaning	A person who supports, sponsors, or donates to an individual, organisation, cause, or event, often providing financial assistance; a regular customer of a business or establishment.
Examples	1. The local art gallery's patrons generously funded the upcoming exhibition. 2. He was a loyal patron of the coffee shop and visited every morning. 3. The library's patrons enjoyed a range of cultural events throughout the year.
Synonyms	supporter, benefactor, sponsor
Antonyms	critic, adversary, opponent
Etymology	Patron comes from the Latin word "patronus," which originally referred to a protector or defender.
Paucity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɔːsəti/



Meaning	A small quantity or scarcity of something; insufficiency or shortage; a lack of an adequate amount or number of something.
Examples	1. The paucity of resources hindered the team's ability to complete the project on time. 2. The restaurant's paucity of vegetarian options disappointed many customers. 3. The paucity of rain in the region led to drought conditions.
Synonyms	scarcity, shortage, deficiency
Antonyms	abundance, plenty, surplus
Etymology	Paucity comes from the Latin word "paucitas," which means "fewness" or "small number."
Peccadillo (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɛkəˈdɪləʊ/
Meaning	A small or minor fault, mistake, or wrongdoing; a trivial offence or transgression that is considered relatively harmless.
Examples	1. Although it was just a peccadillo, her tendency to arrive late to meetings became a noticeable annoyance. 2. His tendency to exaggerate was seen as a harmless peccadillo by his friends. 3. The teacher forgave the student's peccadilloes and focused on their overall performance.
Synonyms	minor offence, indiscretion, misdemeanour
Antonyms	serious offence, felony, crime
Etymology	Peccadillo comes from the Spanish word "pequeño," which means "small," combined with the diminutive suffix "-illo."
Pedagogue (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛdəˌɡɒɡ/
Meaning	A teacher, especially one who is strict, dogmatic, or overly formal in their teaching style; someone who focuses on the technical aspects of teaching rather than fostering creativity or critical thinking.
Examples	1. The pedagogue believed in traditional teaching methods and was resistant to new educational approaches. 2. The students found it challenging to connect with the pedagogue's rigid teaching style. 3. The pedagogue emphasised memorization over active learning in the classroom.
Synonyms	teacher, educator, instructor
Antonyms	mentor, guide, facilitator
Etymology	Pedagogue comes from the Greek word "paidagōgos," which referred to a slave who escorted children to school.
Pedantic (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/pɪˈdæntɪk/
Meaning	Excessively concerned with minor details, rules, or technicalities, often displaying a show of knowledge that is more focused on formality than practicality; being overly pedagogical or rigid in one's approach to teaching or explaining.
Examples	1. His pedantic corrections of grammar distracted from the main points of the discussion. 2. The pedantic professor focused on obscure historical dates rather than the broader themes of the course. 3. Her pedantic explanations made it difficult for the students to grasp the core concepts.
Synonyms	precise, formalistic, nitpicking
Antonyms	casual, informal, practical
Etymology	Pedantic comes from the Italian word "pedante," which originally referred to a schoolteacher.
Pedestrian (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pɪˈdɛstriən/
Meaning	Noun: A person walking along a road or in a developed area, typically used in contrast to someone travelling by vehicle. Adjective: Lacking inspiration, imagination, or excitement; commonplace, ordinary, or dull.
Examples	1. The city has improved the sidewalks to make them safer for pedestrians. 2. The play received mixed reviews due to its pedestrian plot and predictable characters. 3. His writing style was often criticised for being pedestrian and lacking creativity.
Synonyms	Noun: walker, foot traveller; Adjective: ordinary, commonplace, dull
Antonyms	Noun: driver, commuter; Adjective: innovative, exciting, exceptional
Etymology	Pedestrian comes from the Latin word "pedestris," which means "on foot" or "walking."
Pellucid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈluːsɪd/
Meaning	Translucently clear or transparent; easy to understand, lucid, or easily comprehensible; describing something that is both clear in meaning and easily seen through.
Examples	1. The water in the mountain stream was so pellucid that you could see the pebbles at the bottom. 2. The professor's pellucid explanation made complex scientific concepts accessible to the students. 3. The author's pellucid writing style allowed readers to follow the intricate plot.
Synonyms	transparent, clear, lucid



Antonyms	cloudy, opaque, unclear
Etymology	Pellucid comes from the Latin words "per" (through) and "lucidus" (clear).
Penance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛnəns/
Meaning	A voluntary act of self-punishment or self-discipline to atone for a sin, mistake, or wrongdoing; an act of contrition or expression of remorse, often involving some form of sacrifice.
Examples	1. As a form of penance, he decided to donate a portion of his earnings to a charitable organisation. 2. She performed acts of penance to seek forgiveness for her actions. 3. His act of penance included fasting for a week to reflect on his behaviour.
Synonyms	atonement, expiation, contrition
Antonyms	indulgence, absolution, forgiveness
Etymology	Penance comes from the Latin word "paenitentia," which means "repentance" or "regret."
Penchant (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛnʃənt/
Meaning	A strong liking, inclination, or preference for something; a tendency to favour or be attracted to a particular activity, behaviour, or quality.
Examples	1. Her penchant for adventure led her to explore new and challenging activities. 2. He has a penchant for cooking and often experiments with new recipes. 3. The artist's penchant for vibrant colours was evident in every painting.
Synonyms	inclination, preference, affinity
Antonyms	aversion, dislike, disinclination
Etymology	Penchant comes from the French word "pencher," which means "to incline" or "to lean."
Penitent (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛnɪtənt/
Meaning	Noun: A person who feels remorse or regret for their sins, mistakes, or wrongdoings and seeks forgiveness through repentance. Adjective: Feeling or showing sincere regret, remorse, or contrition.
Examples	1. The penitent attended the church service to seek forgiveness for his actions. 2. Her penitent expression and apology showed that she genuinely regretted her behaviour.



	3. The priest offered guidance and support to the penitents during the confession.
Synonyms	Noun: repentant, remorseful, sinner; Adjective: contrite, regretful, apologetic
Antonyms	Noun: unrepentant, wrongdoer; Adjective: defiant, impenitent, shameless
Etymology	Penitent comes from the Latin word "paenitentem," which is the present participle of "paenitere," meaning "to repent."
Penury (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛnjʊri/
Meaning	Extreme poverty, destitution, or insufficiency of resources; a state of being extremely poor and lacking the means to secure basic necessities.
Examples	1. The family's penury forced them to rely on community assistance for their basic needs. 2. The documentary highlighted the penury faced by many residents in the impoverished neighbourhood. 3. The author's personal experience with penury influenced the themes of economic inequality in her writing.
Synonyms	poverty, destitution, indigence
Antonyms	affluence, prosperity, abundance
Etymology	Penury comes from the Latin word "penuria," which means "lack" or "want."
Perceive (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈsi:v/
Meaning	To become aware of, recognize, or understand something through the senses, intuition, or observation; to grasp or comprehend mentally.
Examples	1. She could perceive the excitement in the air as the event drew closer. 2. It's important to perceive the underlying emotions behind someone's words. 3. The artist wanted to create a painting that would help people perceive the beauty in ordinary objects.
Synonyms	detect, discern, notice
Antonyms	overlook, miss, ignore
Etymology	Perceive comes from the Latin word "percipere," which combines "per" (through) and "capere" (to take or seize).
Peregrination (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɛrɛɡriˈneɪʃən/



Meaning	A long journey, especially one undertaken on foot or in a foreign land; travel or exploration, often involving wandering or extensive movement.
Examples	1. The writer's peregrinations through different countries inspired their diverse storytelling. 2. The explorer's peregrination led him through remote villages and uncharted territories. 3. She documented her peregrinations in a travel journal filled with anecdotes and observations.
Synonyms	journey, expedition, trek
Antonyms	stay, immobility, stillness
Etymology	Peregrination comes from the Latin word "peregrinari," which means "to travel abroad" or "to wander."
Peremptory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pə'remptəri/
Meaning	Imperative, dictatorial, or not allowing for refusal or contradiction; characterised by an air of authority, finality, or urgency; often used to describe a tone or manner that brooks no opposition.
Examples	1. His peremptory command left no room for discussion or negotiation. 2. The boss issued a peremptory order to complete the task by the end of the day. 3. The peremptory tone of the teacher silenced any objections from the students.
Synonyms	authoritative, commanding, dictatorial
Antonyms	lenient, flexible, negotiable
Etymology	Peremptory comes from the Latin word "peremptorius," which means "decisive" or "final."
Perennial (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pə'reniəl/
Meaning	Adjective: Lasting or continuing throughout the year, or for many years; enduring or recurrent. Noun: A plant that lives for more than two years, often flowering annually.
Examples	1. The perennial beauty of the garden brought joy to visitors in every season. 2. The company's perennial success was attributed to its strong leadership and innovation. 3. The daffodils are a common perennial that bloom every spring.
Synonyms	Adjective: lasting, enduring, constant; Noun: enduring plant, evergreen
Antonyms	Adjective: temporary, fleeting, ephemeral; Noun: annual
Etymology	Perennial comes from the Latin word "perennis," which means "lasting throughout the year."



Perfidious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pə'fɪdiəs/
Meaning	Deceitful, treacherous, or untrustworthy; acting in a way that betrays trust, loyalty, or confidence; involving betrayal or breach of faith.
Examples	1. His perfidious actions shocked everyone who had believed in his integrity. 2. The perfidious behaviour of the spy endangered the entire operation. 3. The novel's plot was driven by the main character's perfidious schemes to gain power.
Synonyms	treacherous, deceitful, disloyal
Antonyms	trustworthy, faithful, loyal
Etymology	Perfidious comes from the Latin word "perfidia," which means "faithlessness" or "treachery."
Perfidy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'pɜːrfɪdi/
Meaning	Betrayal, breach of trust, or disloyalty; a deliberate act of deception or violation of a promise, oath, or commitment.
Examples	1. The act of perfidy shattered their long-standing friendship. 2. The perfidy of the business partner's embezzlement scheme led to financial ruin. 3. The historical account recounted the political leader's perfidy in betraying his allies.
Synonyms	betrayal, treachery, deceit
Antonyms	loyalty, faithfulness, trustworthiness
Etymology	Perfidy shares the same Latin root as "perfidious" and is derived from the Latin word "perfidia," meaning "faithlessness" or "treachery."
Perfunctory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pə'fʌŋktəri/
Meaning	Carried out with minimal effort, enthusiasm, or attention to detail; done as a matter of routine or duty without genuine interest or involvement.
Examples	1. Her perfunctory response to the question indicated that she wasn't fully engaged in the conversation. 2. The perfunctory handshake conveyed a lack of interest in building a connection. 3. His perfunctory review of the document overlooked several critical errors.
Synonyms	cursory, superficial, mechanical
Antonyms	thorough, diligent, attentive



Etymology	Perfunctory comes from the Latin word "perfunctorius," which means "careless" or "negligent in performance."
Peril (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛrəl/
Meaning	Serious and imminent danger or risk; exposure to harm, injury, or destruction; a hazardous or perilous situation.
Examples	1. The explorers faced great peril while traversing the treacherous mountain pass. 2. The decision to hike without proper equipment put them in peril. 3. The storm's arrival posed a significant peril to coastal communities.
Synonyms	danger, risk, hazard
Antonyms	safety, security, protection
Etymology	Peril comes from the Latin word "periculum," which means "danger" or "trial."
Perilous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛrələs/
Meaning	Full of danger, risk, or uncertainty; involving great potential for harm, injury, or disaster; fraught with peril.
Examples	1. Climbing the steep cliff was a perilous undertaking that required careful planning and expertise. 2. The perilous journey across the ocean tested the sailors' courage and resilience. 3. The perilous condition of the bridge made crossing it a risky endeavour.
Synonyms	dangerous, risky, hazardous
Antonyms	safe, secure, protected
Etymology	Perilous is derived from the word "peril" and has the same Latin origin, "periculum," meaning "danger" or "trial."
Peripatetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɛrɪpəˈtɛtɪk/
Meaning	Travelling from place to place, especially as part of one's work or occupation; characterised by constant movement, often involving teaching, lecturing, or exploring.
Examples	1. The peripatetic lecturer visited universities around the world to share his expertise. 2. Her peripatetic lifestyle allowed her to experience various cultures and cuisines. 3. The writer's peripatetic journey across the continent inspired their novel.
Synonyms	wandering, itinerant, nomadic
Antonyms	stationary, settled, rooted



Etymology	Peripatetic traces its roots to the Greek word "peripatētikos," which means "given to walking about" and is associated with Aristotle's practice of teaching while walking.
Perish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɛrɪʃ/
Meaning	To die or suffer complete destruction, typically as a result of harsh conditions, decay, or a catastrophic event; to cease to exist or function.
Examples	1. The crops perished due to the prolonged drought. 2. The ancient civilization perished in the wake of a volcanic eruption. 3. Without proper care, the delicate flower will perish quickly.
Synonyms	die, expire, succumb
Antonyms	thrive, flourish, survive
Etymology	Perish comes from the Old French word "perir," which means "to be lost" or "to die."
Perjury (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrdʒəri/
Meaning	The act of deliberately lying or making false statements, especially while under oath or in a legal setting; false testimony given intentionally to deceive others.
Examples	1. Giving perjury during a court trial is considered a serious offence. 2. The witness was caught committing perjury when their statements contradicted the evidence. 3. The suspect's perjury undermined their credibility in the case.
Synonyms	false testimony, lying under oath, deceit
Antonyms	honesty, truthfulness, veracity
Etymology	Perjury comes from the Latin word "perjurium," which means "false oath" or "false swearing."
Permeate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrmiːt/
Meaning	To spread or diffuse throughout a substance, place, or concept; to penetrate or saturate completely; to enter or be absorbed, often resulting in a subtle transformation.
Examples	1. The aroma of freshly baked bread permeated the entire bakery. 2. The feeling of hopelessness seemed to permeate every corner of the city. 3. The rainwater will permeate the soil and provide nourishment to the plants.
Synonyms	penetrate, infuse, suffuse
Antonyms	withdraw, extract, evacuate



Etymology	Permeate comes from the Latin word "permeare," which means "to pass through."
Pernicious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈnɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having a harmful, destructive, or damaging effect, often in a gradual and subtle way; causing serious injury, harm, or ruin over time.
Examples	1. The pernicious influence of gossip can damage relationships and reputations. 2. The pernicious effects of air pollution are not immediately evident but can lead to long-term health issues. 3. The cult leader's pernicious manipulation of his followers had devastating consequences.
Synonyms	harmful, destructive, injurious
Antonyms	beneficial, advantageous, harmless
Etymology	Pernicious comes from the Latin word "perniciosus," which means "destructive" or "ruinous."
Perpetrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrptreɪt/
Meaning	To commit or carry out a harmful, illegal, or immoral act, often involving violence, deception, or wrongdoing; to be responsible for causing a particular situation or outcome.
Examples	1. The criminals perpetrated a series of robberies across the city. 2. The intention to perpetrate fraud was evident in the falsified documents. 3. The playwright wanted to perpetrate a sense of unease in the audience with the suspenseful plot.
Synonyms	commit, execute, enact
Antonyms	prevent, abstain, avoid
Etymology	Perpetrate comes from the Latin word "perpetrare," which means "to perform" or "to accomplish."
Perpetuate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈpetʃueɪt/
Meaning	To make something continue indefinitely or over a prolonged period; to preserve, prolong, or maintain a particular state, situation, or condition.
Examples	1. The monument was built to perpetuate the memory of fallen soldiers. 2. The tradition of exchanging gifts during the holidays is a way to perpetuate a sense of togetherness. 3. The company's commitment to quality helps perpetuate its reputation for excellence.
Synonyms	prolong, maintain, preserve



Antonyms	discontinue, cease, halt
Etymology	Perpetuate is derived from the Latin word "perpetuare," which means "to continue" or "to maintain."
Persevere (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɜːrsɪˈvɪər/
Meaning	To continue with determination and persistence despite challenges, obstacles, or difficulties; to maintain a steadfast effort to achieve a goal or overcome adversity.
Examples	1. Despite facing setbacks, she chose to persevere in her pursuit of becoming a professional athlete. 2. The team's ability to persevere through tough times ultimately led to their victory. 3. It's important to persevere when learning a new skill, as progress may be slow initially.
Synonyms	persist, endure, carry on
Antonyms	give up, quit, abandon
Etymology	Persevere comes from the Latin word "perseverare," which means "to continue steadfastly."
Persiflage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrsɪflɑːʒ/
Meaning	Light and playful banter, conversation, or exchange of remarks that is often witty, clever, and humorous; casual and lighthearted Verbal sparring.
Examples	1. The friends engaged in friendly persiflage as they chatted about their favorite movies. 2. The persiflage between the colleagues lightened the mood during a stressful meeting. 3. The comedian's persiflage with the audience created an enjoyable atmosphere.
Synonyms	banter, repartee, badinage
Antonyms	seriousness, gravity, solemnity
Etymology	Persiflage comes from the French Verb "persifler," which means "to banter" or "to tease."
Personable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrsənəbl/
Meaning	Having an appealing and pleasant personality; friendly, likeable, and easy to approach or converse with.
Examples	1. Her personable nature made her a popular choice for customer service. 2. The politician's personable demeanour helped them connect with voters on a personal level. 3. The personable host of the event made everyone feel welcome.



Synonyms	friendly, sociable, amiable
Antonyms	unfriendly, aloof, distant
Etymology	Personable is derived from the Middle English word "persone," which means "person," combined with the suffix "-able" to indicate "capable of."
Perspicacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɜːspɪˈkeɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having a keen ability to observe, understand, and perceive things quickly and accurately; showing acute insight, intelligence, and discernment.
Examples	1. The detective's perspicacious analysis of the evidence led to the breakthrough in the case. 2. Her perspicacious observations about human behaviour made her an insightful psychologist. 3. The perspicacious journalist uncovered the hidden motivations behind the political decision.
Synonyms	insightful, astute, shrewd
Antonyms	oblivious, naive, unaware
Etymology	Perspicacious comes from the Latin words "perspicax" and "perspicere," which mean "seeing through" or "discerning."
Perspicacity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɜːspɪˈkæsiːti/
Meaning	The quality of being keenly observant, insightful, and able to understand and judge situations or people with clarity and accuracy; acuteness of perception and discernment.
Examples	1. The historian's perspicacity in analysing historical documents helped unravel the mysteries of the past. 2. Her perspicacity as a critic enabled her to identify the nuances in the artwork. 3. The lawyer's perspicacity in cross-examining witnesses revealed hidden details.
Synonyms	insight, acumen, discernment
Antonyms	ignorance, unawareness, blindness
Etymology	Perspicacity is derived from the Latin words "perspicax" and "perspicere," which mean "to see through" or "to perceive clearly."
Pertain (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈteɪn/
Meaning	To be relevant, related, or applicable to a particular subject, situation, or context; to have a connection or association with something.



Examples	1. The advice he received did not pertain to his current career goals. 2. The rules of the club only pertain to members who have paid their dues. 3. The lecture will pertain to the history of ancient civilizations.
Synonyms	relate to, concern, be applicable
Antonyms	not relate, not apply, be irrelevant
Etymology	Pertain comes from the Latin word "pertinere," which means "to reach" or "to extend to."
Pertinent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɜːrtɪnənt/
Meaning	Relevant, appropriate, or closely related to the subject, matter, or context at hand; having a direct bearing on the issue being discussed.
Examples	1. His question was not pertinent to the topic of the discussion. 2. The data provided pertinent information for making an informed decision. 3. The speaker's anecdotes were not pertinent to the main theme of the presentation.
Synonyms	relevant, applicable, related
Antonyms	irrelevant, unrelated, inapplicable
Etymology	Pertinent comes from the Latin word "pertinere," which means "to pertain" or "to relate."
Perturbation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɜːtəˈbeɪʃən/
Meaning	A state of being disturbed, agitated, or unsettled, often due to anxiety, worry, or unease; the act of causing disruption or disturbance.
Examples	1. The perturbation in his voice indicated that he was anxious about the upcoming presentation. 2. The unexpected news caused a perturbation in the company's plans. 3. The perturbation in the atmosphere signalled an approaching storm.
Synonyms	disturbance, agitation, unease
Antonyms	calmness, tranquillity, serenity
Etymology	Perturbation comes from the Latin word "perturbatio," which means "disturbance" or "disruption."
Perverse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pəˈvɜːrs/



Meaning	Showing a deliberate and determined inclination to behave in a way that is contrary to what is expected, accepted, or reasonable; characterized by willful disobedience or obstinacy.
Examples	1. His perverse desire to challenge authority often got him into trouble. 2. The child's perverse behaviour included doing the opposite of what was asked. 3. It was perverse for him to take pleasure in others' misfortunes.
Synonyms	contrary, obstinate, willful
Antonyms	obedient, compliant, reasonable
Etymology	Perverse comes from the Latin word "perversus," which means "turned the wrong way" or "turned about."
Pest (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pest/
Meaning	An annoying or destructive organism, especially an insect or rodent, that causes harm, damage, or annoyance to crops, property, or human health.
Examples	1. The farmer had to deal with a pest infestation that was damaging his crops. 2. The city implemented measures to control the spread of disease-carrying pests. 3. The pest control company was called to eliminate a termite problem.
Synonyms	nuisance, vermin, rodent
Antonyms	ally, friend, benefactor
Etymology	Pest comes from the Latin word "pestis," which originally referred to "plague" or "contagion." Over time, it also came to refer to destructive animals and insects.
Petrified (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'petrifaɪd/
Meaning	1. Transformed into stone through a process of mineralization; turned into a fossil. 2. Extremely frightened, paralyzed with fear, or immobilised by terror.
Examples	1. The museum had a collection of petrified wood and fossils. 2. He was petrified of heights and couldn't even approach the edge of the cliff. 3. The petrified expression on her face showed her intense fear.
Synonyms	fossilised, terrified, paralyzed
Antonyms	relaxed, calm, unafraid
Etymology	Petrified is derived from the Greek word "petros," meaning "rock" or "stone." It refers to the process by which organic material becomes fossilised by being replaced with minerals.



Petrous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpiːtrəs/
Meaning	Relating to or resembling rock, especially in hardness or texture; also refers to the petrous part of the temporal bone in the skull.
Examples	1. The petrous rocks provided a sturdy foundation for the construction of the fortress. 2. The petrous portion of the temporal bone protects the inner ear structures. 3. The archeologists uncovered a petrous fossil during the excavation.
Synonyms	rocky, hard, stony
Antonyms	soft, pliable, malleable
Etymology	Petrous comes from the Latin word "petrosus," which means "rocky" or "stony." It is related to the Greek word "petra," which means "rock."
Petulant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpetjələnt/
Meaning	Easily irritated, impatient, or annoyed, especially over minor issues; displaying an attitude of sulky or childish ill humour.
Examples	1. His petulant behaviour made it difficult to have a productive conversation. 2. She gave a petulant sigh when she didn't get her way. 3. The petulant customer complained about the slightest inconvenience.
Synonyms	irritable, peevish, testy
Antonyms	patient, composed, easygoing
Etymology	Petulant comes from the Latin word "petulans," which means "forward," "presumptuous," or "insolent."
Phenomenon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/fiˈnɒmɪnən/
Meaning	A remarkable occurrence, event, or fact that can be observed, measured, and studied; something that is exceptional, unusual, or beyond the ordinary.
Examples	1. The Northern Lights are a natural phenomenon that awe and inspire people worldwide. 2. The sudden increase in temperature was a phenomenon scientists had to investigate. 3. The rapid spread of the disease was an alarming phenomenon that required immediate attention.
Synonyms	occurrence, event, happening
Antonyms	non-event, normality, routine



Etymology	Phenomenon comes from the Greek word "phainomenon," which is the neuter passive participle of "phainesthai," meaning "to appear" or "to be seen."
Philistine (Noun and Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfɪlɪstain/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A person who is indifferent or hostile to the arts and culture, often focusing solely on materialistic pursuits; an uncultured or narrow-minded individual. 2. (Adjective) Relating to or characteristic of the Philistines, an ancient people who lived in Canaan and are often depicted as opponents of the Israelites in the Bible.
Examples	1. The philistine dismissed the art exhibit as a waste of time and money. 2. His philistine attitude prevented him from appreciating the beauty of classical music. 3. The philistine rulers of Gath were mentioned in biblical narratives.
Synonyms	uncultured, materialistic, unrefined
Antonyms	cultured, sophisticated, refined
Etymology	The term "Philistine" originally referred to the ancient people of Philistia in the Hebrew Bible. Over time, it took on a figurative sense of describing someone who lacks appreciation for cultural and artistic pursuits.
Phlegmatic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/flegˈmætɪk/
Meaning	Having a calm, composed, and unemotional disposition; not easily excited, agitated, or disturbed by emotions.
Examples	1. His phlegmatic demeanour helped him stay level-headed even in challenging situations. 2. The manager's phlegmatic response to the crisis reassured the team. 3. She maintained a phlegmatic attitude during the heated debate.
Synonyms	composed, calm, unflappable
Antonyms	emotional, excitable, agitated
Etymology	Phlegmatic comes from the Greek word "phlegmatikos," which is related to "phlegma," meaning
Phobia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈfoʊbiə/
Meaning	An extreme, irrational, and often debilitating fear of a specific object, situation, or activity; a strong aversion or dread towards something.



Examples	1. Her phobia of spiders made her feel paralyzed whenever she saw one. 2. He developed a phobia of flying after a traumatic experience during a flight. 3. The therapist helped him overcome his phobia through exposure therapy.
Synonyms	fear, dread, aversion
Antonyms	comfort, ease, bravery
Etymology	Phobia comes from the Greek word "phobos," which means "fear" or "flight."
Physiognomy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌfɪzɪˈɒnəmi/
Meaning	The facial features, expressions, and overall appearance of a person, often believed to reveal their character or personality traits; the study of these facial characteristics.
Examples	1. The physiognomy of his face conveyed a sense of wisdom and experience. 2. The ancient art of physiognomy attempted to determine a person's temperament based on their facial features. 3. She had an uncanny ability to accurately judge people's personalities based on their physiognomy.
Synonyms	facial features, appearance, countenance
Antonyms	personality, temperament, character
Etymology	Physiognomy comes from the Greek words "physis," meaning "nature," and "gnōmōn," meaning "interpreter" or "judge."
Picaresque (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpɪkəˈrɛsk/
Meaning	Relating to or characteristic of a genre of literature that depicts the adventures of a roguish and often lower-class protagonist, usually involved in a series of escapades and misadventures.
Examples	1. "Don Quixote" is a classic example of a picaresque novel, featuring the adventures of the wandering knight and his squire. 2. The picaresque tales of the young hero's journey entertained readers with his humorous escapades. 3. The novel's picaresque style gave readers a vivid glimpse into the life of the main character.
Synonyms	adventurous, roguish, mischievous
Antonyms	conventional, predictable, dull
Etymology	Picaresque originates from the Spanish word "picaresco," which refers to a "rogue" or "rascal." The term was first used to describe the literary genre that featured the adventures of such characters.
Pied (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/paɪd/



Meaning	Having two or more different colours or patches, often in a splotchy or irregular pattern; marked by a combination of contrasting elements.
Examples	1. The pied plumage of the bird made it stand out among its peers. 2. She wore a pied skirt that showcased a mix of vibrant colours. 3. The pied flag symbolised the diverse unity of the community.
Synonyms	variegated, mottled, multicoloured
Antonyms	uniform, monochromatic, solid
Etymology	Pied comes from the Middle English word "pied," which is related to the Old French word "pie," meaning "magpie." The term was used to describe the black and white plumage of magpies.
Pillory (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɪləri/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A wooden framework with holes for the head and hands, used historically as a means of punishment and public humiliation. 2. (Verb) To expose someone to public ridicule, scorn, or criticism.
Examples	1. In mediaeval times, the pillory was used to punish wrongdoers in a public spectacle. 2. The journalist was pilloried by critics for her controversial article. 3. The mayor's controversial decision was met with public outcry and calls to pillory him.
Synonyms	(Noun) stocks, punishment, humiliation
Antonyms	(Noun) praise, commendation, honour
Etymology	The word "pillory" is derived from the Latin word "pilum," which means "javelin" or "sharp stake." The term was used in reference to the stakes or posts used in constructing the framework.
Pinch (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pɪntʃ/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A slight, sharp pain or discomfort, often caused by squeezing or pressure. 2. (Verb) To grip, press, or squeeze something tightly between two surfaces or points; to cause discomfort or pain.
Examples	1. He felt a pinch in his side after lifting the heavy box. 2. She pinched her cheeks to add a rosy colour. 3. The chef advised adding a pinch of salt to enhance the flavour.
Synonyms	(Noun) twinge, pain, discomfort
Antonyms	(Noun) relief, comfort, ease
Etymology	The word "pinch" comes from the Old English word "pyncan," which means "to pinch" or "to prick."
Pious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpaɪəs/



Meaning	Devoutly religious; exhibiting strong reverence and dedication to religious beliefs and practices. Also used to describe someone who displays sincere moral and ethical principles.
Examples	1. The pious woman spent hours each day in prayer and meditation. 2. His pious behaviour and kindness earned him the respect of his community. 3. The novel's protagonist led a pious life, guided by his unwavering faith.
Synonyms	devout, religious, holy
Antonyms	impious, irreligious, atheistic
Etymology	Pious is derived from the Latin word "pius," which means "dutiful," "devoted," or "faithful."
Piquant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpi:kənt/
Meaning	Having a pleasantly sharp or stimulating taste; flavorful and spicy. Also used to describe something that is interesting, exciting, or engaging, often in a slightly provocative or appealing way.
Examples	1. The piquant flavours of the dish delighted the taste buds with a mix of sweet and spicy. 2. Her piquant wit and humour kept everyone entertained at the party. 3. The novel's piquant dialogue added depth to the characters' interactions.
Synonyms	spicy, zesty, stimulating
Antonyms	bland, tasteless, dull
Etymology	Piquant comes from the French word "piquant," which means "pricking" or "stimulating." It is derived from the Verb "piquer," meaning "to prick" or "to sting."
Pique (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pi:k/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A feeling of resentment or wounded pride, often stemming from being slighted, offended, or disregarded. 2. (Verb) To provoke or arouse strong feelings of resentment, irritation, or curiosity.
Examples	1. Her pique was evident when she learned she hadn't been invited to the event. 2. The critic's negative review piqued the interest of readers who wanted to see if it was justified. 3. He tried to hide his pique when his ideas were dismissed during the meeting.
Synonyms	(Noun) resentment, offence, annoyance
Antonyms	(Noun) contentment, satisfaction, indifference



Etymology	The word "pique" has roots in both French and Spanish, where it means "pricking" or "stinging." It originated from the Latin word "piccare," which means "to prick" or "to pierce."
Pitfall (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɪtfɔːl/
Meaning	A hidden or unsuspected danger, difficulty, or problem that can cause setbacks, traps, or negative consequences; a potential source of failure or harm.
Examples	1. One of the pitfalls of the job is dealing with challenging clients. 2. The company failed to anticipate the financial pitfalls of rapid expansion. 3. The unwary hiker fell into the pitfall of relying on outdated maps.
Synonyms	trap, danger, snag
Antonyms	advantage, benefit, opportunity
Etymology	Pitfall is a compound word, combining "pit" (a hole in the ground) and "fall" (the action of dropping suddenly). It metaphorically refers to falling into a hidden trap or difficulty.
Pith (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pɪθ/
Meaning	1. The essential or central part of something; the core, substance, or main point. 2. The soft, spongy tissue found in the stems and branches of plants, responsible for storing and transporting nutrients.
Examples	1. The pith of his argument was that technology has revolutionised communication. 2. When eating an orange, be careful not to remove the white pith along with the peel. 3. The speech lacked substance and was devoid of pith.
Synonyms	essence, core, heart
Antonyms	surface, periphery, fluff
Etymology	The word "pith" comes from the Old English word "piþa," meaning "pit," "hollow," or "cavity." It is related to the Old Norse word "pið," which also means "pit" or "core."
Pivotal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɪvət(ə)/
Meaning	Of crucial importance; serving as a central or essential point around which other things revolve or depend; pivotal things are often key to the success or failure of a situation.
Examples	1. Her leadership was pivotal in turning the company's fortunes around. 2. The discovery of the vaccine was a pivotal moment in the fight against the disease. 3. The debate's outcome was pivotal in shaping public opinion.



Synonyms	crucial, central, key
Antonyms	insignificant, peripheral, minor
Etymology	Pivotal is derived from the word "pivot," which comes from the Old French word "pivart" and Latin "pivus," meaning "hinge" or "axis." It metaphorically refers to something that serves as the central point around which other things turn.
Placate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/plə'keɪt/
Meaning	To calm, soothe, or appease someone's anger, agitation, or negative feelings by making concessions, showing understanding, or offering reassurance.
Examples	1. He attempted to placate the upset customer by offering a refund and an apology. 2. Her kind words helped placate the fears of the anxious child. 3. The diplomat's efforts to placate both sides of the conflict were successful.
Synonyms	appease, pacify, mollify
Antonyms	provoke, incite, aggravate
Etymology	Placate comes from the Latin word "placare," meaning "to calm" or "to soothe." It is related to the Latin word "placidus," which means "gentle" or "calm."
Plaintiff (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'pleɪntɪf/
Meaning	A person who brings a case or lawsuit against another in a court of law; the party that initiates a legal action seeking redress, compensation, or resolution.
Examples	1. The plaintiff argued that their contract had been breached by the defendant. 2. The plaintiffs sought damages for the injuries they sustained in the accident. 3. The plaintiff's lawyer presented a compelling case in court.
Synonyms	complainant, accuser, claimant
Antonyms	defendant, respondent
Etymology	Plaintiff comes from the Middle English word "pleintif," which is derived from the Old French word "plaintif" (complaining). It ultimately traces back to the Latin word "plangere," meaning "to lament" or "to mourn."
Plaintive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'pleɪntɪv/
Meaning	Expressing or conveying sadness, sorrow, or a sense of longing; having a mournful or melancholic tone or quality.



Examples	1. The plaintive melody of the song brought tears to the audience's eyes. 2. Her plaintive expression revealed the depth of her grief. 3. The plaintive howling of the wind added to the eerie atmosphere.
Synonyms	mournful, melancholic, sorrowful
Antonyms	cheerful, joyful, exuberant
Etymology	Plaintive comes from the Middle English word "plaintif," meaning "lamenting" or "complaining." It shares the same etymological origin with "plaintiff," but "plaintive" specifically refers to a tone or quality of expression.
Plaque (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/plæk/
Meaning	1. A flat, often decorative, tablet or plate with an inscription, often used as a memorial or for decoration. 2. A buildup of fatty substances on the inner walls of arteries, leading to a restriction of blood flow and a potential risk of heart disease.
Examples	1. The museum displayed a plaque commemorating the historical event. 2. The dentist warned that excessive sugar consumption can lead to plaque formation on teeth. 3. The plaque was engraved with the names of fallen soldiers.
Synonyms	tablet, memorial, marker
Antonyms	void, gap
Etymology	Plaque comes from the French word "plaque," which means "plate" or "tablet." It ultimately traces back to the Latin word "plaga," meaning "a flat surface." In the context of heart disease, the term refers to the formation of a flat deposit on the inner walls of arteries.
Platitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈplætɪtuːd/
Meaning	A trite, overused, or banal statement or idea that lacks originality or depth; a clichéd expression.
Examples	1. His speech was filled with platitudes that failed to inspire the audience. 2. She offered no new insights, only tired platitudes about hard work. 3. The politician's platitudinous answers disappointed the reporters.
Synonyms	cliché, truism, commonplace
Antonyms	originality, innovation, insight
Etymology	Platitude comes from the French word "plat," meaning "flat" or "dull." It entered English in the mid-18th century and originally referred to a flat, dull, or insipid quality in writing.



Plea (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pli:/
Meaning	1. A sincere and earnest request or appeal, often made in a legal or formal context. 2. A statement made in defence or justification of something, often in response to accusations or charges.
Examples	1. She made a heartfelt plea for donations to the charity. 2. The lawyer delivered a strong plea on behalf of his client in court. 3. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty.
Synonyms	appeal, request, petition
Antonyms	demand, refusal, rejection
Etymology	Plea comes from the Old English word "plæg," meaning "pleading" or "lawsuit." It is related to the Old Norse word "plá," which also means "pleading."
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Plead (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pli:d/
Meaning	1. To make an earnest and sincere appeal or request. 2. To present an argument or case in court as an attorney on behalf of a client. 3. To formally declare oneself as guilty or not guilty in a legal proceeding.
Examples	1. She pleaded with him to reconsider his decision. 2. The defence attorney pleaded for a more lenient sentence. 3. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charges.
Synonyms	appeal, beg, implore
Antonyms	demand, command, reject
Etymology	Plead comes from the Old English word "plædan," meaning "to speak, argue, or plead in a lawsuit." It has Germanic origins and is related to the Dutch word "pleiten" and the German word "pleiten," both meaning "to plead" or "to litigate."



Plebiscite (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpleɪsɪt/
Meaning	A direct vote of the qualified voters of a state in regard to some important public question, typically regarding a change in the constitution or government.
Examples	1. The government organised a plebiscite to determine public opinion on the proposed reforms. 2. The outcome of the plebiscite would shape the future of the nation. 3. The citizens participated in a historic plebiscite to decide on independence.
Synonyms	referendum, vote, ballot
Antonyms	decision, decree, edict
Etymology	Plebiscite comes from the Latin words "plebs," meaning "common people," and "scitum," meaning "decree" or "ordinance." The term originated in the mid-19th century and originally referred to a direct vote of the people in ancient Rome.
Plenary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpliːnəri/
Meaning	1. Fully attended or attended by all qualified members. 2. Complete in every respect; absolute or unqualified. 3. Pertaining to a meeting or session that includes all members or participants.
Examples	1. The conference was a plenary session, with all delegates in attendance. 2. The company held a plenary meeting to discuss its future direction. 3. The proposal received plenary approval from the board.
Synonyms	complete, full, comprehensive
Antonyms	partial, incomplete, limited
Etymology	Plenary comes from the Latin word "plenus," meaning "full" or "complete." It entered English in the 15th century and has been used in legal and religious contexts to refer to assemblies or meetings that include all members.
Plethora (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpleθərə/
Meaning	A large or excessive amount of something, especially an excessive amount of options, choices, or resources.
Examples	1. The store offered a plethora of options for shoppers to choose from. 2. The plethora of information available online can be overwhelming. 3. The plethora of colours in the sunset painted the sky with beauty.
Synonyms	abundance, excess, surplus



Antonyms	scarcity, deficiency, shortage
Etymology	Plethora comes from the Greek word "plethorē," which means "fullness" or "excess." It was adopted into English in the late 16th century to describe a state of excess or abundance.
Precepts (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpriːsɛpts/
Meaning	1. A general rule or principle intended to regulate behaviour or thought. 2. A guiding doctrine or fundamental belief.
Examples	1. The school promotes moral precepts that students are expected to follow. 2. The philosopher's teachings were based on a set of ethical precepts. 3. The book expounds on the precepts of a healthy lifestyle.
Synonyms	principles, rules, guidelines
Antonyms	deviations, exceptions
Etymology	Precepts comes from the Latin word "praecipere," meaning "to instruct" or "to order." It is a combination of "prae," meaning "before," and "capere," meaning "to take" or "to seize." The term entered English in the 14th century and referred to teachings or guidelines.
Precipitate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/priˈsɪpɪteɪt/
Meaning	1. To cause something to happen suddenly or unexpectedly. 2. To fall or be thrown down from a height, often in a rapid manner. 3. To cause a solid substance to separate from a liquid by chemical or physical means.
Examples	1. His reckless actions could precipitate a crisis. 2. Rain clouds began to precipitate their contents onto the parched earth. 3. The chemist found a way to precipitate the desired compound from the solution.
Synonyms	provoke, accelerate, hasten
Antonyms	delay, hinder, impede
Etymology	Precipitate comes from the Latin word "praecipitare," meaning "to throw down" or "to hasten." It is a combination of "prae," meaning "before," and "caput," meaning "head." The term entered English in the 16th century and referred to falling headlong.
Preclude (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/priˈkluːd/
Meaning	To prevent or make something impossible; to exclude or rule out.
Examples	1. The heavy rain precluded us from having a picnic. 2. His lack of qualifications precluded him from the job opportunity. 3. Safety measures were put in place to preclude accidents.



Synonyms	prevent, prohibit, hinder
Antonyms	allow, permit, enable
Etymology	Preclude comes from the Latin word "praecludere," meaning "to close off" or "to shut out." It is a combination of "prae," meaning "before," and "cludere," meaning "to close." The term entered English in the 16th century and referred to preventing or excluding something.
Precocious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pri' koufəs/
Meaning	Having developed certain abilities or tendencies at an earlier age than usual; showing advanced skills or knowledge for one's age.
Examples	1. The young artist's precocious talent earned her recognition from professionals. 2. His precocious reading abilities amazed his teachers. 3. The child's precocious vocabulary surprised her parents.
Synonyms	advanced, mature, gifted
Antonyms	normal, typical, average
Etymology	Precocious comes from the Latin word "praecox," meaning "early ripening" or "premature." The term is derived from "prae," meaning "before," and "coquere," meaning "to ripen" or "to cook." It entered English in the 17th century and referred to early maturation.
Precursory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/pri' kɜ:rsəri/
Meaning	Serving as a preliminary indication or signal; anticipating or foreshadowing something to come.
Examples	1. The dark clouds were a precursory sign of an impending storm. 2. Her precursory remarks hinted at the main topic of her presentation. 3. The economist's precursory analysis suggested potential market trends.
Synonyms	preliminary, introductory, anticipatory
Antonyms	conclusive, final, closing
Etymology	Precursory is formed from the word "precursor," which comes from the Latin word "praecursor," meaning "forerunner" or "messenger." It is derived from "prae," meaning "before," and "cursus," meaning "course" or "run." The term entered English in the 17th century, referring to something that comes before to indicate or herald another thing.
Predilection (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/,pri:di'lek.jən/
Meaning	A strong liking or preference for something; a tendency to favour or choose a particular thing.



Examples	1. She has a predilection for spicy foods. 2. His predilection for adventure led him to pursue various outdoor activities. 3. The director's predilection for drama influenced the selection of plays for the season.
Synonyms	preference, inclination, bias
Antonyms	aversion, dislike, indifference
Etymology	Predilection comes from the Latin word "prae," meaning "before," and "diligere," meaning "to love" or "to esteem." It entered English in the 18th century and referred to a preexisting liking or preference for something.
Predominate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/priˈdɑːmineɪt/
Meaning	To be the most influential, prevalent, or dominant element; to have control or superiority over others.
Examples	1. The professor's opinions tend to predominate in class discussions. 2. In some cultures, the extended family's values may predominate over individual preferences. 3. The colour blue predominates in the artist's latest collection.
Synonyms	prevail, dominate, control
Antonyms	recede, diminish, submit
Etymology	Predominate comes from the Latin word "praedominari," meaning "to dominate" or "to have greater influence." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "dominari," meaning "to rule." The term entered English in the 17th century, describing the act of exerting control or influence over others.
Predominate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/priˈdɑːminənt/
Meaning	Exercising control, influence, or authority over others; having a commanding or superior position.
Examples	1. The board members' predominate opinions shaped the organisation's strategy. 2. Her predominate role in the team's success earned her praise. 3. The country's predominate cultural values are deeply rooted in history.
Synonyms	dominant, prevailing, leading
Antonyms	subordinate, secondary, minor
Etymology	The Adjective form of "predominate" shares the same Latin root and sense of control or influence. It is used to describe things or individuals that hold a position of dominance or authority.
Preempt (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/priːˈempt/



Meaning	To take action to prevent something from happening or to claim something before others can do so; to seize priority or precedence.
Examples	1. The company decided to preempt potential negative publicity by addressing the issue proactively. 2. The government's decision to preempt the crisis led to better outcomes. 3. The early morning meeting was scheduled to preempt conflicts in everyone's schedules.
Synonyms	prevent, anticipate, forestall
Antonyms	follow, yield, postpone
Etymology	Preempt comes from the Latin word "praemere," meaning "to buy up" or "to obtain by purchase." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "emere," meaning "to buy." The term entered English in the 19th century, referring to actions taken to secure a position or advantage before others.
Prelude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprel.juːd/
Meaning	An introductory or preparatory action, event, or piece of music; something that comes before and serves as an introduction to something else.
Examples	1. The opening scene of the play serves as a prelude to the main story. 2. The calm before the storm acted as a prelude to the chaos that followed. 3. The prelude to the conference included a series of workshops.
Synonyms	introduction, opening, prologue
Antonyms	conclusion, ending, epilogue
Etymology	Prelude comes from the Latin word "praeludium," meaning "foreplay" or "prelude." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "ludere," meaning "to play." The term entered English in the 16th century, referring to a musical or dramatic introduction.
Premature (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpriː.məˈtʃər/
Meaning	Occurring, growing, or developing before the proper or expected time; premature can refer to something that is too early or hasty.
Examples	1. The premature birth required special medical attention for the newborn. 2. Making a premature decision without careful consideration led to unexpected consequences. 3. The premature announcement of the product launch caused confusion among customers.
Synonyms	untimely, early, premature
Antonyms	timely, punctual, appropriate



Etymology	Premature comes from the Latin word "praematurus," meaning "early" or "too early." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "maturus," meaning "ripe" or "mature." The term entered English in the 16th century, describing something that occurs ahead of its expected time.
Premature (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpriː.məˈtʃər/
Meaning	A baby born before its due time; a preterm infant.
Examples	1. The hospital's neonatal unit specialises in caring for prematures. 2. The couple was overjoyed when their premature son was finally strong enough to go home. 3. The doctor provided guidance on caring for the premature to ensure proper development.
Synonyms	preterm baby, preemie, premature infant
Antonyms	full-term baby, term baby
Etymology	The Noun form of "premature" refers to a baby born before its expected due date. It uses the same Latin root and sense of being "too early."
Premonition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpriː.məˈniʃ.ən/
Meaning	A strong feeling or forewarning about a future event, often without specific details; a sense of anticipation or prediction.
Examples	1. She had a premonition of danger before the car accident. 2. His premonition about the stock market crash led him to sell his investments. 3. The eerie premonition haunted her dreams for days.
Synonyms	foreboding, presentiment, intuition
Antonyms	assurance, certainty, confidence
Etymology	Premonition comes from the Latin word "praemonitio," meaning "a forewarning" or "advice in advance." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "monitio," meaning "warning." The term entered English in the 16th century, describing an intuitive or supernatural sense of impending events.
Preponderance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/priˈpɒn.dər.əns/
Meaning	The quality or condition of being greater in quantity, force, influence, or importance; predominance or superiority.
Examples	1. The preponderance of evidence supports the theory of climate change. 2. The preponderance of customer feedback led to product improvements. 3. The preponderance of tall buildings in the city created an impressive skyline.



Synonyms	predominance, dominance, superiority
Antonyms	minority, insignificance, subordination
Etymology	Preponderance comes from the Latin word "praeponderare," meaning "to weigh more" or "to be heavier." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "ponderare," meaning "to weigh." The term entered English in the 17th century, referring to the condition of having greater weight or significance.
Prerogative (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/pri'rog.ə.tiv/
Meaning	An exclusive right, privilege, or power that belongs to a particular individual, group, or office; a special advantage or entitlement.
Examples	1. It's the manager's prerogative to make decisions about staffing. 2. As a shareholder, you have the prerogative to attend the annual meeting. 3. The president exercised his prerogative to issue a pardon.
Synonyms	privilege, right, entitlement
Antonyms	duty, obligation, restriction
Etymology	Prerogative comes from the Latin word "praerogativa," meaning "voting district" or "the right to vote first." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "rogare," meaning "to ask" or "to propose a law." The term entered English in the 15th century, referring to a special voting privilege.
Presage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'pres.idʒ/
Meaning	A sign, omen, or indication of a future event, often with symbolic or prophetic meaning; something that foreshadows what is to come.
Examples	1. The dark clouds were seen as a presage of the storm that followed. 2. The sighting of a black cat was considered a presage of bad luck in some cultures. 3. The prophet's words were seen as a presage of the kingdom's downfall.
Synonyms	omen, portent, augury
Antonyms	consequence, result, aftermath
Etymology	Presage comes from the Latin word "praesagium," meaning "foreknowledge" or "foreboding." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "sagire," meaning "to perceive keenly." The term entered English in the 14th century, describing signs that are perceived as indicative of future events.
Presage (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pri'seidʒ/
Meaning	To predict, foreshadow, or indicate a future event; to serve as an omen or sign of something to come.



Examples	1. The eerie silence seemed to presage an imminent storm. 2. The economic downturn may presage a period of financial uncertainty. 3. The unusual behaviour of the animals was believed to presage an earthquake.
Synonyms	foreshadow, predict, augur
Antonyms	follow, result, conclude
Etymology	The Verb form of "presage" uses the same Latin root, emphasising the act of predicting or indicating future events.
Prescience (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpres.i.əns/
Meaning	Knowledge of events before they occur; foreknowledge or foresight about future events or outcomes.
Examples	1. The author's accurate predictions suggested a remarkable prescience of societal trends. 2. Some individuals claim to possess a sixth sense that grants them prescience of future occurrences. 3. The seer's prescience was both respected and feared by the community.
Synonyms	foresight, clairvoyance, prediction
Antonyms	hindsight, ignorance, unawareness
Etymology	Prescience comes from the Latin word "praescientia," meaning "foreknowledge" or "foresight." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "scire," meaning "to know." The term entered English in the 14th century, describing the ability to foresee or anticipate future events.
Prestigious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/preˈstɪdʒ.əs/
Meaning	Having a high reputation, esteem, or honour; widely respected and esteemed, often due to achievements, influence, or associations.
Examples	1. The university is known for its prestigious research programs. 2. Winning a Nobel Prize is a mark of prestigious recognition in the scientific community. 3. The gala event was attended by many prestigious figures in the industry.
Synonyms	esteemed, renowned, honoured
Antonyms	insignificant, unknown, unimportant
Etymology	Prestigious comes from the French word "prestigieux," meaning "bewitching" or "magical." It is related to "prestige," which originally referred to illusions or tricks performed by conjurers. The term evolved to describe an esteemed reputation and entered English in the 16th century.
Presumption (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/prɪˈzʌmp.jən/
Meaning	An assumption or belief that something is true without definite proof; an act of taking for granted or presupposing something.
Examples	1. His presumption that he would be chosen for the role was unfounded. 2. The lawyer argued that the witness's statements were based on presumptions rather than facts. 3. It is a common presumption that success requires hard work and dedication.
Synonyms	assumption, supposition, belief
Antonyms	certainty, knowledge, fact
Etymology	Presumption comes from the Latin word "praesumptio," meaning "anticipation" or "supposition." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "sumere," meaning "to take." The term entered English in the 14th century, referring to the act of taking something for granted.
Preternatural (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpriː.təˈnætʃ.ər.əl/
Meaning	Beyond what is natural or normal; extraordinary or inexplicable by natural laws; surpassing the ordinary or usual.
Examples	1. The magician's preternatural abilities seemed to defy the laws of physics. 2. The child's preternatural talent for music astonished everyone. 3. The eerie glow in the sky had a preternatural quality that left observers bewildered.
Synonyms	supernatural, extraordinary, mystical
Antonyms	natural, ordinary, mundane
Etymology	Preternatural combines "preter," meaning "beyond," and "natural," indicating that which is beyond the natural. The term entered English in the 17th century, describing phenomena that are supernatural or inexplicable by natural laws.
Pretext (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpriː.tekst/
Meaning	A reason or excuse that is given to hide the real purpose or motive; a false or misleading justification for an action or statement.
Examples	1. His absence from work was just a pretext to avoid attending the meeting. 2. The company used budget constraints as a pretext to cut back on employee benefits. 3. She used the excuse of a doctor's appointment as a pretext to leave the party early.
Synonyms	excuse, pretence, cover story
Antonyms	reason, justification, explanation



Etymology	Pretext comes from the Latin word "praetextus," which refers to a pretext or outward appearance. It is derived from "prae," meaning "before," and "texere," meaning "to weave."
Prevalent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprev.əl.ənt/
Meaning	Widespread, commonly occurring, or generally accepted; existing or happening often or in many places.
Examples	1. The flu is prevalent during the winter months. 2. In many cultures, family values are prevalent and highly regarded. 3. Social media is prevalent in today's society, affecting communication and relationships.
Synonyms	widespread, common, ubiquitous
Antonyms	rare, uncommon, limited
Etymology	Prevalent comes from the Latin word "praevalere," meaning "to be more powerful" or "to be in force." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "valere," meaning "to be strong."
Prevaricate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/prɪˈver.ɪ.ket/
Meaning	To speak or act in an evasive or deceptive way; to avoid giving a direct answer or stating the truth.
Examples	1. Politicians often prevaricate when addressing controversial issues. 2. His tendency to prevaricate made it difficult to trust his statements. 3. Instead of answering directly, he chose to prevaricate by changing the subject.
Synonyms	evade, dodge, equivocate
Antonyms	clarify, explain, state
Etymology	Prevaricate comes from the Latin word "praevaricari," meaning "to walk crookedly" or "to straddle." It is formed from "prae," meaning "before," and "varicare," meaning "to straddle."
Prevarication (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prɪˌver.ɪˈkeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The act of prevaricating; the act of speaking or acting in an evasive or deceptive manner to avoid the truth or to mislead.
Examples	1. The prevarication in his testimony raised suspicions about his honesty. 2. The constant prevarication in his explanations made it difficult to understand the true story. 3. The prevarication by the company's spokesperson undermined their credibility.
Synonyms	evasion, deceit, deception



Antonyms	honesty, truthfulness, candour
Etymology	Prevarication is derived from the Verb "prevaricate." Its Latin root, "praevaricatio," also referred to straddling or walking crookedly.
Prim (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpɹɪm/
Meaning	Neat, precise, or excessively formal in appearance, behaviour, or manner; prudish or priggish.
Examples	1. Her prim attire was in stark contrast to the casual dress code of the event. 2. The town's prim image belied the lively community spirit within. 3. He always spoke with a prim tone, carefully choosing his words.
Synonyms	proper, formal, reserved
Antonyms	casual, informal, relaxed
Etymology	The origin of "prim" is uncertain, but it is believed to be related to the word "primly," which means in a precise or proper manner.
Pristine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɪs.tɪn/
Meaning	In its original condition; pure, unspoiled, or untouched by time; clean and fresh.
Examples	1. The cabin by the lake was a pristine retreat, far from the noise of the city. 2. The pristine white snow covered the landscape like a blank canvas. 3. The archaeologists uncovered a pristine artefact from an ancient civilization.
Synonyms	unspoiled, immaculate, untouched
Antonyms	polluted, tarnished, contaminated
Etymology	Pristine comes from the Latin word "pristinus," meaning "former" or "ancient." It refers to something that is in its original state or condition.
Probity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprəʊ.bə.ti/
Meaning	Integrity and honesty; adherence to moral and ethical principles; uprightness.
Examples	1. Her probity as a judge was unquestionable, as she always upheld justice fairly. 2. The company values employees with a high sense of probity in all their dealings. 3. The politician's reputation for probity won the trust of many voters.
Synonyms	integrity, rectitude, virtue
Antonyms	dishonesty, deceit, corruption



Etymology	Probity comes from the Latin word "probos," meaning "upright" or "honest."
Proclivity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈklɪv.ə.ti/
Meaning	A natural tendency or inclination toward a particular behaviour, activity, or attitude; a predisposition.
Examples	1. Her proclivity for music was evident from a young age, as she spent hours practising every day. 2. The team's proclivity for innovation led to the development of groundbreaking products. 3. His proclivity for taking risks often resulted in exciting adventures.
Synonyms	inclination, tendency, propensity
Antonyms	aversion, disinclination, reluctance
Etymology	Proclivity is derived from the Latin word "proclivitas," meaning "inclination" or "tendency."
Procrastination (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prəˌkræs.tɪˈneɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The act of delaying or postponing something, especially tasks or actions that require immediate attention or completion.
Examples	1. His habit of procrastination often led to last-minute rushes to meet deadlines. 2. Procrastination can hinder productivity and create unnecessary stress. 3. She realised that her procrastination was affecting her ability to achieve her goals.
Synonyms	delay, postponement, dilly-dallying
Antonyms	promptness, efficiency, diligence
Etymology	Procrastination comes from the Latin word "procrastinare," meaning "to postpone" or "to delay." It is formed from "pro," meaning "forward," and "crastinus," meaning "of tomorrow."
Prodigal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɒd.ɪ.ɡəl/
Meaning	Wastefully extravagant or reckless with money, resources, or actions; spending or using in a lavish and extravagant manner.
Examples	1. He lived a prodigal lifestyle, spending money on luxury items and experiences. 2. Her prodigal behaviour led to financial troubles and debts. 3. The prodigal spending of the company's funds raised concerns among stakeholders.
Synonyms	wasteful, extravagant, squandering
Antonyms	frugal, economical, thrifty



Etymology	Prodigal comes from the Latin word "prodigus," meaning "lavish" or "wasteful."
Prodigious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈdɪdʒ.əs/
Meaning	Extraordinary in size, amount, or extent; impressive or remarkable due to its size, extent, or degree; remarkable or exceptional.
Examples	1. The concert's success was due to the prodigious talents of the performers. 2. The company achieved prodigious growth within just a few years. 3. Her prodigious memory allowed her to recall intricate details from her childhood.
Synonyms	enormous, vast, remarkable
Antonyms	ordinary, small, insignificant
Etymology	Prodigious comes from the Latin word "prodigiosus," meaning "monstrous" or "unnatural."
Profane (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈfeɪn/
Meaning	Showing disrespect or contempt for sacred things; irreverent or blasphemous; not related to religious or sacred matters.
Examples	1. His profane language offended the members of the church. 2. The comedian's profane jokes caused controversy among certain audiences. 3. The temple's profane use as a tourist attraction raised concerns among the local community.
Synonyms	irreverent, sacrilegious, blasphemous
Antonyms	reverent, respectful, sacred
Etymology	Profane comes from the Latin word "profanus," meaning "unholy" or "outside the temple."
Proffer (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɒf.ər/
Meaning	To offer or present something for acceptance or consideration; to propose or put forward for someone's consideration or approval.
Examples	1. He proffered his assistance to anyone who needed help with their project. 2. She proffered her resignation to the board of directors. 3. The company proffered a solution to address the ongoing issue.
Synonyms	offer, present, propose
Antonyms	withhold, retract, keep
Etymology	Proffer comes from the Old English word "proferian," meaning "to offer" or "to bring forward."
Profligacy (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈprɒf.lɪ.gə.si/
Meaning	Reckless wastefulness, extravagance, or indulgence in immoral or immoral behaviour; excessive and immoral spending or behaviour.
Examples	1. His profligacy with money led to his financial downfall. 2. The ruler's profligacy with resources angered the citizens. 3. The profligacy of the company's executives raised concerns about financial management.
Synonyms	wastefulness, extravagance, dissipation
Antonyms	frugality, thriftiness, moderation
Etymology	Profligacy comes from the Latin word "profligatus," meaning "destroyed" or "wasted."
Profligate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɒf.lɪ.gət/
Meaning	Recklessly extravagant or wasteful, especially with money, resources, or actions; given to immoral behaviour or excessive indulgence.
Examples	1. The profligate lifestyle of the celebrity attracted media attention. 2. The company's profligate spending led to financial instability. 3. His profligate behaviour alienated his friends and family.
Synonyms	wasteful, extravagant, dissipated
Antonyms	frugal, economical, thrifty
Etymology	Profligate comes from the Latin word "profligatus," meaning "destroyed" or "ruined."
Profound (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈfaʊnd/
Meaning	Having deep meaning, significance, or importance; showing great insight, wisdom, or depth of thought; intense or heartfelt.
Examples	1. The philosopher's lectures were known for their profound insights into human nature. 2. The novel's profound message about love and sacrifice resonated with readers. 3. The loss of her mentor had a profound impact on her life.
Synonyms	deep, meaningful, significant
Antonyms	shallow, superficial, trivial
Etymology	Profound comes from the Latin word "profundus," meaning "deep" or "bottomless."
Profundity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈfʌn.də.ti/
Meaning	Deep insight, wisdom, or understanding; the quality of being profound; the state of having great depth or intellectual weight.



Examples	1. The speaker's profundity left a lasting impact on the audience. 2. The profundity of the ancient philosopher's writings continues to be studied. 3. The novel's profundity was revealed through its layers of symbolism and metaphor.
Synonyms	depth, insight, wisdom
Antonyms	shallowness, superficiality, triviality
Etymology	Profundity comes from the Latin word "profunditas," meaning "depth" or "profoundness."
Profuse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈfjuːs/
Meaning	Abundant, plentiful, or overflowing in supply; given or produced in large quantities; extravagant or lavish.
Examples	1. The garden was adorned with profuse blooms of colourful flowers. 2. The artist received profuse praise for her intricate and detailed paintings. 3. The celebration featured a profuse amount of decorations and refreshments.
Synonyms	abundant, plentiful, lavish
Antonyms	scarce, limited, minimal
Etymology	Profuse comes from the Latin word "profusus," meaning "poured forth" or "lavish."
Prognosticate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/prɒɡˈnɒs.tɪ.ket/
Meaning	To predict or foretell future events or outcomes based on present indications or signs; to make a prophecy or forecast.
Examples	1. The ancient oracle was believed to prognosticate the fate of those who sought its guidance. 2. Meteorologists use various tools to prognosticate the weather conditions. 3. The economist prognosticated a potential economic downturn in the coming months.
Synonyms	predict, forecast, anticipate
Antonyms	ignore, neglect, disregard
Etymology	Prognosticate comes from the Latin word "prognosticare," meaning "to foreknow."
Prohibition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌprəʊ.hɪˈbɪʃ.ən/
Meaning	An official order or law that forbids a certain activity, behaviour, or action; the act of prohibiting or forbidding.



Examples	1. The prohibition of alcohol production led to the rise of illegal speakeasies during the 1920s. 2. The prohibition on smoking is strictly enforced in this public area. 3. The government imposed a prohibition on the use of plastic bags to reduce environmental impact.
Synonyms	ban, restriction, embargo
Antonyms	permission, allowance, approval
Etymology	Prohibition comes from the Latin word "prohibitio," meaning "a forbidding."
Proliferate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈlɪf.ər.eɪt/
Meaning	To increase rapidly in number, quantity, or extent; to multiply or reproduce quickly; to spread or grow rapidly.
Examples	1. In the right conditions, bacteria can proliferate and reproduce rapidly. 2. The use of social media has caused fake news to proliferate across the internet. 3. The organisation's efforts to promote conservation have helped proliferate awareness about endangered species.
Synonyms	multiply, reproduce, spread
Antonyms	decrease, diminish, decline
Etymology	Proliferate comes from the Latin word "prolifer," meaning "bearing offspring."
Prolific (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈlɪf.ɪk/
Meaning	Producing or creating a large quantity of something, especially creative or artistic works; highly productive or fruitful.
Examples	1. The composer was known for his prolific output of symphonies and concertos. 2. The author's prolific novels have gained a wide readership. 3. The artist's prolific paintings are exhibited in galleries around the world.
Synonyms	productive, creative, fruitful
Antonyms	unproductive, barren, inactive
Etymology	Prolific comes from the Latin word "prolificus," meaning "generating offspring."
Prolix (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɒl.ɪks/
Meaning	Using an excessive number of words to express an idea; tediously lengthy, wordy, or long-winded in speech or writing.



Examples	1. The speaker's prolix lecture left the audience bored and restless. 2. The prolix legal document was difficult to comprehend due to its Verbosity. 3. The prolix description of the scene slowed down the pacing of the story.
Synonyms	Verbose, wordy, long-winded
Antonyms	concise, succinct, brief
Etymology	Prolix comes from the Latin word "prolixus," meaning "extended" or "lengthy."
Promulgate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprɒm.əl.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	To publicly announce, declare, or publish something, especially a law, decree, or doctrine; to make known or widely circulated.
Examples	1. The government's decision to promulgate a new tax law sparked debate among citizens. 2. The organisation promulgated its mission statement to provide clarity to its members. 3. The king ordered his advisors to promulgate the decree throughout the kingdom.
Synonyms	publish, announce, declare
Antonyms	conceal, suppress, withhold
Etymology	Promulgate comes from the Latin word "promulgare," meaning "make publicly known."
Prone (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəʊn/
Meaning	Likely to do or experience something, especially something undesirable; inclined or disposed to a particular attitude or behaviour.
Examples	1. He is prone to making impulsive decisions without considering the consequences. 2. The patient's weakened immune system made her prone to infections. 3. Children are more prone to believing in fantastical stories and magical creatures.
Synonyms	susceptible, inclined, predisposed
Antonyms	resistant, immune, averse
Etymology	Prone comes from the Latin word "pronus," meaning "inclined."
Propagate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈprop.ə.ɡeɪt/



Meaning	To spread, transmit, or disseminate information, beliefs, ideas, or influence to a wider audience; to reproduce or multiply, especially by natural processes.
Examples	1. The invention of the printing press helped propagate knowledge and information more widely. 2. Bees propagate by pollinating flowers and enabling the growth of new plants. 3. The organisation aims to propagate awareness about environmental conservation.
Synonyms	spread, disseminate, proliferate
Antonyms	suppress, withhold, conceal
Etymology	Propagate comes from the Latin word "propagare," meaning "to set forward" or "to propagate plants."
Propagation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌprɒp.əˈgeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	The process of spreading, disseminating, or reproducing something, such as information, beliefs, ideas, or living organisms; the act of propagating or reproducing.
Examples	1. The rapid propagation of fake news on social media can have significant consequences. 2. The propagation of new plant species requires suitable environmental conditions. 3. The propagation of cultural traditions helps preserve heritage over generations.
Synonyms	dissemination, spread, reproduction
Antonyms	suppression, concealment, extinction
Etymology	Propagation comes from the Latin word "propagatio," meaning "a propagating" or "a spreading."
Propensity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈpens.ə.ti/
Meaning	A natural inclination, tendency, or preference to behave, think, or act in a particular way; an inherent disposition or predisposition.
Examples	1. Her propensity for adventure led her to travel to remote and challenging destinations. 2. The chef's propensity for experimenting with flavours resulted in unique and innovative dishes. 3. His propensity to procrastinate often caused him to miss deadlines.
Synonyms	inclination, tendency, leaning
Antonyms	aversion, reluctance, disinclination
Etymology	Propensity comes from the Latin word "propensus," meaning "inclined."
Propinquity (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/prəˈpɪŋ.kwə.ti/
Meaning	Nearness in space or time; proximity or closeness, especially in terms of relationships or kinship.
Examples	1. The propinquity of the two buildings made it convenient for employees to commute between them. 2. The propinquity of their birthdays led them to celebrate together. 3. The propinquity of the supermarket to their home saved them time and effort.
Synonyms	proximity, closeness, nearness
Antonyms	distance, remoteness, separation
Etymology	Propinquity comes from the Latin word "propinquitās," meaning "nearness."
Propitiate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈpɪʃ.i.ɪt/
Meaning	To appease, pacify, or conciliate a deity, spirit, or person through offerings, sacrifices, or gestures; to win favour or forgiveness through actions or gifts.
Examples	1. The ancient people offered sacrifices to propitiate the gods and ensure a good harvest. 2. He tried to propitiate his angry neighbour by offering a sincere apology. 3. The diplomat's efforts to propitiate both sides of the conflict were successful in preventing further escalation.
Synonyms	appease, conciliate, placate
Antonyms	provoke, antagonise, enrage
Etymology	Propitiate comes from the Latin word "propitiāre," meaning "to render favourable."
Propitiatory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈpɪʃ.ə.tɔːr.i/
Meaning	Having the purpose or effect of appeasing, conciliating, or winning favour; intended to make amends or seek forgiveness.
Examples	1. The king made a propitiatory gesture by offering a generous donation to the local temple. 2. Her propitiatory words helped defuse the tension in the room. 3. The company's propitiatory efforts included donating a portion of profits to charitable causes.
Synonyms	appeasing, conciliatory, placatory
Antonyms	antagonistic, confrontational, hostile
Etymology	Propitiatory comes from the Latin word "propitiātōrius," meaning "to make favourable."
Propitious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈpɪʃ.əs/



Meaning	Favourable, auspicious, or conducive to success, well-being, or positive outcomes; showing signs of being favourable or fortunate.
Examples	1. The sunny weather was a propitious start to their vacation. 2. The company's propitious financial results boosted investor confidence. 3. The propitious timing of his arrival allowed him to witness the rare celestial event.
Synonyms	favourable, auspicious, fortunate
Antonyms	unfavourable, inauspicious, adverse
Etymology	Propitious comes from the Latin word "propitius," meaning "favourable."
Propriety (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/prəˈpraɪ.ə.ti/
Meaning	Conformity to established standards of behaviour, manners, morals, or ethics; appropriateness, correctness, or suitability in conduct or appearance.
Examples	1. The CEO's behaviour was a model of propriety and professionalism. 2. The propriety of his actions was questioned by his colleagues. 3. The school's dress code emphasised the importance of modesty and propriety.
Synonyms	decorum, decency, correctness
Antonyms	impropriety, indecency, inappropriateness
Etymology	Propriety comes from the Latin word "proprietas," meaning "fitness" or "propriety."
Prosaic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prəʊˈzeɪ.ɪk/
Meaning	Ordinary, commonplace, or lacking in originality; dull, unimaginative, or characterised by simplicity and straightforwardness.
Examples	1. His speech was rather prosaic, lacking any interesting anecdotes or vivid descriptions. 2. The novel's prosaic writing style did not captivate the readers' attention. 3. The town's prosaic appearance belied its rich history and cultural heritage.
Synonyms	ordinary, mundane, unremarkable
Antonyms	imaginative, creative, original
Etymology	Prosaic comes from the Latin word "prosa," meaning "in prose."
Proscribe (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/prəʊˈskraɪb/



Meaning	To prohibit, ban, or forbid something by official decree or authority; to deNounce or condemn as dangerous, harmful, or illegal.
Examples	1. The government decided to proscribe the use of certain chemical substances due to their environmental impact. 2. The school's policies proscribe the use of electronic devices during class. 3. The religious group was proscribed by the ruling regime.
Synonyms	forbid, ban, outlaw
Antonyms	permit, allow, authorise
Etymology	Proscribe comes from the Latin word "proscribere," meaning "publish in writing" or "condemn openly."
Protracted (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prə'træk.tɪd/
Meaning	Extended in time, duration, or length; prolonged, drawn-out, or lasting longer than expected.
Examples	1. The negotiations became protracted, lasting for weeks without a resolution. 2. The team's protracted efforts to secure funding finally paid off. 3. The protracted legal battle drained the company's resources.
Synonyms	prolonged, extended, lengthy
Antonyms	brief, short, concise
Etymology	Protracted comes from the Latin word "protractus," meaning "drawn out."
Protuberant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/prə'tju:.bər.ənt/
Meaning	Sticking out or bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; protruding, swelling, or projecting outward.
Examples	1. The patient had a protuberant growth on his forehead that required surgical removal. 2. The tree's protuberant roots had damaged the sidewalk. 3. The artist depicted the mountain's protuberant shape in the painting.
Synonyms	protruding, bulging, swollen
Antonyms	flat, recessed, sunken
Etymology	Protuberant comes from the Latin word "protuberans," meaning "swelling."
Provident (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'prov.ɪ.dənt/
Meaning	Showing careful planning, foresight, or prudent preparation for the future; mindful of the need to save, plan, or make provisions for what lies ahead.



Examples	1. Her provident savings over the years allowed her to retire comfortably. 2. The company's provident policies included offering retirement plans and healthcare benefits. 3. The provident decision to invest in renewable energy sources proved to be a wise choice.
Synonyms	prudent, careful, foresighted
Antonyms	reckless, careless, wasteful
Etymology	Provident comes from the Latin word "providens," meaning "foreseeing" or "providing for."
Puny (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈpjuːni/
Meaning	Small and weak in size, strength, or significance; lacking in power or importance.
Examples	1. The puny sapling struggled to survive in the harsh environment. 2. His puny attempt at lifting the heavy box was met with laughter. 3. The company's puny profits were insufficient to cover its expenses.
Synonyms	small, weak, feeble
Antonyms	strong, robust, powerful
Etymology	Puny likely comes from the Middle French word "puignon," meaning "weak," which is derived from the Latin "punire," meaning "to punish." The original sense was related to punishment or legal penalties, which evolved into the sense of being weak or insignificant.
Purvey (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/pərˈveɪ/
Meaning	To supply, provide, or furnish something, often in a systematic or organised manner; to distribute goods or provisions.
Examples	1. The local bakery purveys freshly baked bread to several restaurants in the area. 2. The company purveys a wide range of products to meet the diverse needs of its customers. 3. The organisation's mission is to purvey clean water to remote villages.
Synonyms	supply, provide, furnish
Antonyms	withhold, deprive, abstain
Etymology	Purvey comes from the Middle English word "purveien," which means "to provide" or "to supply." It can be traced back to the Latin "providere," meaning "to foresee" or "to provide."
Pusillanimous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌpjuːsɪlˈænɪməs/



Meaning	Showing a lack of courage or determination; timid, cowardly, or lacking in resolve; having a fearful or weak-hearted disposition.
Examples	1. His pusillanimous behaviour during the crisis disappointed his team members. 2. The pusillanimous decision to avoid confronting the issue only exacerbated the problem. 3. The pusillanimous response to the challenge showed a lack of leadership.
Synonyms	cowardly, timid, fearful
Antonyms	brave, courageous, resolute
Etymology	Pusillanimous comes from the Latin words "pusillus," meaning "very small" or "weak," and "animus," meaning "mind" or "spirit." The term reflects a sense of having a small or weak spirit.
Pyre (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/paɪər/
Meaning	A heap or pile of wood, often used as a funeral fire to cremate a deceased body; a structure on which a body is cremated during a funeral ceremony.
Examples	1. The deceased's body was placed on the pyre and set aflame as part of the traditional funeral ritual. 2. The mourners gathered around the pyre to pay their final respects. 3. The ancient custom of lighting a pyre served as a symbolic farewell to the departed.
Synonyms	funeral pyre, cremation fire
Antonyms	burial, interment
Etymology	Pyre comes from the Greek word "pyr," which means "fire." The term has been used for centuries to refer to the fire used for the cremation of bodies during funeral rites.



Practice Questions for alphabet "P"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Pernicious"?
 - a) Helpful
 - b) Harmful
 - c) Mysterious
 - d) Joyful
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ponder"?
 - a) Consider
 - b) Ignore
 - c) Forget
 - d) Hesitate
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Placid"?
 - a) Turbulent
 - b) Quiet
 - c) Peaceful
 - d) Serene
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Precarious" mean? "The hiker felt uneasy on the precarious ledge of the mountain."
 - a) Stable
 - b) Safe
 - c) Unstable
 - d) Easy
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Perplex" in a sentence to describe someone's state of confusion.
 - a) The complex maths problem perplexed the students, leaving them bewildered.
 - b) The clear instructions made it easy for him to understand.
 - c) She found the book quite interesting, with no confusion.
 - d) Their straightforward explanation removed all doubts.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Prolific"?
 - a) Scarce
 - b) Productive
 - c) Tedious
 - d) Complex
7. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Problem-solving skills."
 - a) The ability to create problems
 - b) The capability to identify issues
 - c) The skill of addressing challenges effectively



- d) The capacity to avoid problems
8. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Ponder"?
- a) Ponderously
 - b) Pondered
 - c) Ponderable
 - d) Pondersome
9. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Put on ice" mean?
- a) To take action quickly
 - b) To delay or postpone something
 - c) To solve a problem
 - d) To give someone a cold drink
10. Connotation Question: Does the word "Pugnacious" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive, as it suggests friendliness.
 - b) Positive, as it indicates strength.
 - c) Negative, as it implies aggressiveness.
 - d) Neutral, as it has no emotional connotation.
11. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Precarious"?
- a) French
 - b) Latin
 - c) Greek
 - d) Spanish
12. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Pessimistic"?
- a) Optimistic
 - b) Cautious
 - c) Realistic
 - d) Sceptical
13. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Persistence" paid off.
- a) Despite facing numerous obstacles, John's persistence in pursuing his dream job eventually led to success.
 - b) Jane's lack of persistence made her give up on her goals quickly.
 - c) Persistence can sometimes be a hindrance when one needs to adapt to changing circumstances.
 - d) The team's persistence in following outdated strategies resulted in failure.
14. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Peace"?
- a) Conflict
 - b) Serenity
 - c) Chaos
 - d) Agitation



ANSWERS

1. Meaning of "Pernicious":
Correct Answer: b) Harmful
2. Synonym for "Ponder":
Correct Answer: a) Consider
3. Opposite of "Placid":
Correct Answer: a) Turbulent
4. Meaning of "Precarious":
Correct Answer: c) Unstable
5. Word Usage - "Perplex" in a sentence:
Correct Answer: a) The complex maths problem perplexed the students, leaving them bewildered.
6. Closest in meaning to "Prolific":
Correct Answer: b) Productive
7. Contextual Meaning - "Problem-solving skills":
Correct Answer: c) The skill of addressing challenges effectively
8. Adverb form of "Ponder":
Correct Answer: a) Ponderously
9. Idiomatic Expression - "Put on ice" means:
Correct Answer: b) To delay or postpone something
10. Connotation of "Pugnacious":
Correct Answer: c) Negative, as it implies aggressiveness.
11. Origin of the word "Precarious":
Correct Answer: b) Latin
12. Antonym of "Pessimistic":
Correct Answer: a) Optimistic
13. Usage in Short Passage - "Persistence" paid off:
Correct Answer: a) Despite facing numerous obstacles, John's persistence in pursuing his dream job eventually led to success.
14. Word Association - "Peace":
Correct Answer: b) Serenity

Q

Quack (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kwæk/ (Noun), /kwæk/ (Verb)
Meaning	Noun: A person who dishonestly claims to have special knowledge or skill, especially in the field of medicine; a charlatan. Verb: To make a sound resembling the noise of a duck; to imitate the sound of a duck.
Examples	Noun: 1. The public was warned about the dangers of visiting unlicensed quacks for medical advice. 2. The quack promised a miraculous cure for various ailments. Verb: 1. The children laughed as they tried to quack like ducks. 2. The sound of the duck's quacking echoed across the pond.
Synonyms	Noun: charlatan, impostor, fraud; Verb: imitate, mimic, simulate
Antonyms	Noun: expert, professional, legitimate; Verb: natural, genuine
Etymology	The word "quack" likely imitates the sound made by ducks.
Quaff (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kwa:f/
Meaning	To drink a beverage, especially an alcoholic one, heartily and quickly.
Examples	1. After a long day's work, they gathered to quaff a refreshing drink at the pub. 2. The guests quaffed their champagne glasses in celebration. 3. The event was marked by laughter and people quaffing merrily.
Synonyms	drink, imbibe, gulp
Antonyms	sip, abstain, refrain
Etymology	The origin of "quaff" is uncertain, but it may relate to the Middle English word "quaffen," which means "to drink deeply."
Quail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kweɪl/
Meaning	To feel or show fear, apprehension, or timidity; to shrink back in fear or hesitation.
Examples	1. The team did not quail in the face of challenges and worked tirelessly to overcome them. 2. Despite the difficult task ahead, she did not quail and faced it with determination.
Synonyms	recoil, flinch, shrink
Antonyms	brave, face, confront



Etymology	Quail comes from the Middle English word "quaile," which refers to the bird's timidity and tendency to cower.
Qualm (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kwa:m/
Meaning	A feeling of doubt, unease, or uncertainty, especially in matters of conscience; a sudden pang of guilt or apprehension.
Examples	1. He had a qualm about making a decision that could harm others. 2. A qualm of guilt washed over her after telling a white lie. 3. Despite his confident demeanour, he secretly harboured qualms about his abilities.
Synonyms	hesitation, doubt, uneasiness
Antonyms	confidence, assurance, certainty
Etymology	Qualm originated from the Middle English "qualme," meaning "a sudden attack of illness," and eventually evolved to refer to feelings of unease or doubt.
Quell (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/kwel/
Meaning	To suppress, subdue, or put an end to something, especially a rebellion, disturbance, or strong emotion; to pacify or quiet.
Examples	1. The police were called in to quell the protest before it escalated. 2. The leader's speech aimed to quell fears and unite the team. 3. The swift response of the security team helped quell the potential crisis.
Synonyms	suppress, subdue, extinguish
Antonyms	provoke, incite, exacerbate
Etymology	Quell originates from the Old English "cwellan," meaning "to kill," and evolved to mean "to suppress."
Quibble (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'kwɪb.əl/ (Noun), /'kwɪb.əl/ (Verb)
Meaning	Noun: A minor objection or criticism, often made in a trivial or quibbling manner; a play on words. Verb: To argue or raise objections about minor issues or trivial points.
Examples	Noun: 1. His constant quibbles over minor details slowed down the decision-making process. 2. The debate turned into a series of quibbles instead of addressing the main issues. Verb: 1. She tends to quibble about insignificant matters rather than focusing on the larger problem. 2. Don't quibble over semantics; let's find a solution.
Synonyms	Noun: objection, complaint, nitpicking; Verb: argue, dispute, nitpick
Antonyms	Noun: acceptance, agreement; Verb: agree, accept



Etymology	The word "quibble" likely comes from the Old French word "cuibeler," meaning "to trifle."
Quiescent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kwɪˈes.ənt/
Meaning	In a state of rest, quietness, or dormancy; inactive, motionless, or dormant.
Examples	1. The volcano appeared quiescent for years before suddenly erupting. 2. The lake was calm and quiescent under the morning sun. 3. The project's quiescent phase allowed the team to plan and prepare for the next steps.
Synonyms	dormant, inactive, resting
Antonyms	active, lively, dynamic
Etymology	Quiescent comes from the Latin word "quiescens," which is the present participle of "quiescere," meaning "to rest."
Quirk (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kwɜːrk/
Meaning	A peculiar or unexpected twist, quiver, or quibble; a sudden and unaccountable change in mood, behaviour, or situation.
Examples	1. Her sense of humour had a quirky quirk that often caught people off guard. 2. The story's quirk lay in its surprising and unconventional ending. 3. He had an endearing quirk of tapping his fingers when deep in thought.
Synonyms	peculiarity, oddity, idiosyncrasy
Antonyms	normality, conformity, predictability
Etymology	The origin of "quirk" is uncertain, but it likely derives from the Middle English word "quirken," meaning "to twist."
Quixotic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kwɪkˈsɒtɪk/
Meaning	Extremely idealistic, unrealistic, and impractical, often in the pursuit of noble or lofty goals; extravagantly chivalrous or romantic.
Examples	1. His quixotic quest to solve world hunger faced numerous practical challenges. 2. The quixotic young artist dreamt of creating a masterpiece that would change the world. 3. While his intentions were noble, his quixotic approach to solving the problem lacked feasibility.
Synonyms	idealistic, romantic, visionary
Antonyms	practical, realistic, pragmatic
Etymology	Quixotic comes from the character Don Quixote, a chivalrous and idealistic knight in Miguel de Cervantes' novel "Don Quixote."



Quotidian (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/kwəˈtɪd.i.ən/
Meaning	Relating to or characteristic of everyday life; ordinary, commonplace, or routine.
Examples	1. The quotidian tasks of paying bills and doing chores can often feel monotonous. 2. Despite the excitement of travel, he enjoyed the comforts of quotidian routines upon returning home. 3. The quotidian challenges of managing a busy household tested her organisational skills.
Synonyms	ordinary, mundane, routine
Antonyms	extraordinary, exceptional, remarkable
Etymology	Quotidian comes from the Latin word "quotidianus," meaning "daily." It emphasises the regularity of everyday life.
Quandary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈkwɒn.dər.i/
Meaning	A state of uncertainty, perplexity, or dilemma, especially when faced with difficult choices or decisions; a predicament.
Examples	1. The ethical quandary of the decision weighed heavily on their minds. 2. She found herself in a quandary when both job offers had their own merits. 3. The team faced a quandary when their project timeline suddenly shifted.
Synonyms	dilemma, predicament, puzzle
Antonyms	certainty, solution, clarity
Etymology	Quandary likely originates from the Old English word "cweandrian," meaning "to torment."
Quiescence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/kwɪˈes.əns/
Meaning	A state of being at rest, quiet, or inactivity; a period of dormancy or tranquillity.
Examples	1. The quiescence of the forest was broken only by the soft rustling of leaves. 2. The winter months brought a sense of quiescence to the bustling city. 3. The lake's surface reflected the serene quiescence of the early morning.
Synonyms	dormancy, inactivity, tranquillity
Antonyms	activity, motion, commotion
Etymology	Quiescence shares the same Latin root as "quiescent" and emphasises a state of rest or quietness.



Practice Questions for alphabet "Q"

1. Meaning of "Quintessential":
 - a) Complex
 - b) Essential
 - c) Temporary
 - d) Elusive
2. Synonym for "Quandary":
 - a) Dilemma
 - b) Harmony
 - c) Resolution
 - d) Conundrum
3. Opposite of "Quiescent":
 - a) Active
 - b) Tranquil
 - c) Calm
 - d) Dormant
4. Meaning of "Quixotic":
 - a) Realistic
 - b) Adventurous
 - c) Idealistic
 - d) Cautious
5. Word Usage - "Quell" in a sentence:
 - a) She quelled her excitement when she heard the news.
 - b) His speech quelled the crowd's anger.
 - c) The chef quelled the delicious aroma of the food.
 - d) The teacher quelled the students' curiosity with her explanation.
6. Closest in meaning to "Quip":
 - a) Compliment
 - b) Joke
 - c) Critique
 - d) Sigh
7. Contextual Meaning - "Quality-consciousness":
 - a) The awareness of good and bad qualities.
 - b) The ability to work long hours.
 - c) The interest in quantity rather than quality.
 - d) The tendency to avoid quality control.
8. Verb form of the word "Quintessential":
 - a) Quintessentialized



- b) Quintessential
 - c) Quintessentialize
 - d) There is no verb form.
9. Idiomatic Expression - "Quick on the uptake" means:
- a) Slow to understand
 - b) Quick to understand
 - c) Quick to criticise
 - d) Quick to argue
10. Connotation of the word "Quaint":
- a) Positive, as it implies charm and uniqueness.
 - b) Negative, as it implies dullness and ordinariness.
 - c) Positive, as it implies simplicity and familiarity.
 - d) Negative, as it implies complexity and confusion.
11. Origin of the word "Quiescent":
- a) French
 - b) Latin
 - c) Greek
 - d) German
12. Antonym of "Quotidian":
- a) Daily
 - b) Exceptional
 - c) Routine
 - d) Frequent
13. Usage in Short Passage - "Quietude" brought a sense of calm:
- a) John's quietude in the office helped reduce stress levels.
 - b) Her quietude during the crisis provided a soothing atmosphere.
 - c) The teacher's quietude in the classroom created chaos.
 - d) The manager's quietude in meetings led to misunderstandings.
14. Word Association - "Quest":
- a) Journey
 - b) Question
 - c) Answer
 - d) Destination
15. Adjective form of "Quell": Quelling
- Sentence: The police acted swiftly in quelling the protest.
- a) Quelled
 - b) Quellable
 - c) Quelling
 - d) Queller



ANSWERS

1. Meaning of "Quintessential": b) Essential
2. Synonym for "Quandary": d) Conundrum
3. Opposite of "Quiescent": a) Active
4. Meaning of "Quixotic": c) Idealistic
5. Word Usage - "Quell" in a sentence: b) His speech quelled the crowd's anger.
6. Closest in meaning to "Quip": b) Joke
7. Contextual Meaning - "Quality-consciousness": a) The awareness of good and bad quality.
8. Verb form of the word "Quintessential": d) There is no verb form.
9. Idiomatic Expression - "Quick on the uptake" means: b) Quick to understand
10. Connotation of the word "Quaint": a) Positive, as it implies charm and uniqueness.
11. Origin of the word "Quiescent": b) Latin
12. Antonym of "Quotidian": b) Exceptional
13. Usage in Short Passage - "Quietude" brought a sense of calm: b) Her quietude during the crisis provided a soothing atmosphere.
14. Word Association - "Quest": a) Journey
15. Adjective form of "Quell": d) Queller



R

Rabble (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈræb.əl/
Meaning	A disorderly or noisy crowd; a mob or group of unruly individuals. Also used metaphorically to refer to a group of people without order or organisation.
Examples	1. The political rally drew a rabble of supporters and protestors. 2. The rabble in the street was causing a commotion. 3. The meeting turned into a rabble of conflicting opinions.
Synonyms	mob, crowd, throng
Antonyms	elite, aristocracy, dignitaries
Etymology	The origin of "rabble" can be traced back to the Old French word "rabble," meaning "a pack of animals."
Raconteur (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌræk.bnˈtɜːr/
Meaning	A skilled and entertaining storyteller or narrator who is able to captivate an audience with engaging tales or anecdotes.
Examples	1. The party guests gathered around the raconteur as he shared humorous stories of his travels. 2. His reputation as a talented raconteur spread quickly among social circles. 3. The raconteur held everyone's attention with his lively and engaging storytelling.
Synonyms	storyteller, narrator, anecdotalist
Antonyms	mute, reticent, silent
Etymology	Raconteur comes from the French word "raconter," which means "to tell."
Radiant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈreɪ.di.ənt/
Meaning	Emitting or giving off a bright, glowing light; shining or reflecting light. Also used metaphorically to describe a person who is cheerful, happy, or full of positive energy.
Examples	1. The sun's rays created a radiant display of colours in the evening sky. 2. Her smile was as radiant as the morning sun. 3. The bride looked absolutely radiant on her wedding day.
Synonyms	bright, brilliant, luminous
Antonyms	dim, dull, gloomy



Etymology	Radiant is derived from the Latin word "radiare," which means "to emit rays."
Raffish (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈræf.ɪ/
Meaning	Having a slightly disreputable or unconventional appearance, style, or manner; rakish, dashing, or slightly vulgar in a charming way.
Examples	1. His raffish attire and devil-may-care attitude made him stand out in the crowd. 2. The restaurant had a raffish ambiance, with dim lighting and vintage decor. 3. Despite his raffish appearance, he had a kind heart and a sharp wit.
Synonyms	rakish, dashing, debonair
Antonyms	proper, respectable, conventional
Etymology	The word "raffish" likely comes from the archaic word "raff," which means "a rabble" or "low-quality people."
Rail (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/reɪl/
Meaning	To express strong criticism, condemnation, or reproach against someone or something, often in an angry or vehement manner; to complain or protest loudly and forcefully.
Examples	1. He would often rail against social injustices in his passionate speeches. 2. The editorial railed against government policies that were harming the environment. 3. She railed at her computer in frustration as the program crashed again.
Synonyms	criticise, deNounce, berate
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	Rail has origins in the Middle English word "railen," which means "to scold."
Rail at (phrasal Verb)	
Pronunciation	/reɪl/
Meaning	To criticise, condemn, or express disapproval toward someone or something in a harsh, angry, or vehement manner; to express strong Verbal opposition or protest.
Examples	1. She railed at the company's management for their unfair treatment of employees. 2. The protestors railed at the government's decision to cut funding for education. 3. He railed at the media for spreading misinformation.
Synonyms	criticise, deNounce, berate



Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	Rail at is a phrasal Verb derived from the Verb "rail," meaning "to criticise vehemently."
Raiment (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈreɪ.mənt/
Meaning	Clothing or garments, especially when considered as a distinctive or decorative attire. Often used in a poetic or archaic context.
Examples	1. The king's royal raiment was adorned with precious gemstones and intricate embroidery. 2. The dancers wore colourful and flowing raiment for the traditional performance. 3. Her elegant raiment complemented the grandeur of the ballroom.
Synonyms	clothing, attire, dress
Antonyms	undress, nudity
Etymology	Raiment comes from the Old English word "raegn," which means "clothing."
Ramify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈræm.ɪ.faɪ/
Meaning	To divide, spread out, or branch into multiple parts, directions, or aspects; to develop or extend in various directions or consequences.
Examples	1. The decision to expand the business would ramify into new markets and opportunities. 2. The historical event had far-reaching consequences that ramified throughout society. 3. The concept of interconnectedness ramifies into various fields of study.
Synonyms	branch, diverge, extend
Antonyms	converge, unify, simplify
Etymology	Ramify comes from the Latin word "ramus," which means "branch."
Rancorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈræŋ.kə.əs/
Meaning	Characterised by bitterness, resentment, or deep-seated ill will; showing intense hostility or animosity toward someone or something.
Examples	1. Their rancorous dispute escalated into a heated argument. 2. The rancorous tone of the conversation made productive discussion impossible. 3. The rancorous rivalry between the two teams was evident both on and off the field.
Synonyms	bitter, hostile, spiteful



Antonyms	friendly, amicable, harmonious
Etymology	Rancorous originates from the Latin word "rancor," meaning "bitterness" or "resentment."
Rant (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rænt/
Meaning	To speak or write in a loud, emotional, and often exaggerated manner; to express strong opinions, complaints, or criticism, usually in a lengthy and passionate way.
Examples	1. He would often rant about the state of politics and corruption in society. 2. Her ranting blog posts attracted a large following of like-minded readers. 3. The customer's rant about the poor service caught the attention of the manager.
Synonyms	harangue, diatribe, tirade
Antonyms	praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Rant has origins in the Middle Dutch word "ranten," which means "to talk foolishly."
Rapacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rə'peɪ.ʃəs/
Meaning	Greedy, voracious, or excessively eager to acquire or obtain wealth, resources, or possessions, often at the expense of others; having a strong desire for gain.
Examples	1. The company's rapacious pursuit of profits led to unethical practices. 2. The rapacious landlord increased the rent without considering the tenants' financial situations. 3. The novel depicted a society dominated by rapacious individuals driven by self-interest.
Synonyms	greedy, voracious, avaricious
Antonyms	content, moderate, unselfish
Etymology	Rapacious comes from the Latin word "rapax," which means "greedy."
Rarefy (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈreər.i.faɪ/
Meaning	To make or become less dense, thick, or concentrated; to refine, purify, or make something more subtle or refined, often in a metaphorical sense.
Examples	1. As the climbers ascended the mountain, the air began to rarefy and breathing became more difficult. 2. The artist sought to rarefy her style by simplifying her compositions.



	3. The conference aimed to rarefy complex scientific concepts for a broader audience.
Synonyms	refine, purify, attenuate
Antonyms	thicken, concentrate, coarsen
Etymology	Rarefy is derived from the Latin word "rarus," meaning "thin" or "sparse."
Rash (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ræʃ/
Meaning	Acting or proceeding without careful consideration or thought; impulsive, hasty, or reckless in decision-making; marked by lack of caution.
Examples	1. His rash decision to invest all his savings in a risky venture proved disastrous. 2. The rash behaviour of the driver led to a serious accident. 3. She regretted her rash words spoken in the heat of the moment.
Synonyms	impulsive, reckless, imprudent
Antonyms	cautious, deliberate, prudent
Etymology	Rash has origins in the Middle English word "rasch," meaning "quick" or "nimble."
Rationalise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈræʃ.ən.ə.laɪz/
Meaning	To provide logical or reasonable explanations for actions, beliefs, decisions, often to justify behaviour that might otherwise be considered illogical, unreasonable, or unethical.
Examples	1. He tried to rationalise his late-night snacking by claiming he needed the energy. 2. Some people rationalise cheating as a means to success. 3. The CEO attempted to rationalise the layoffs by citing financial difficulties.
Synonyms	justify, explain away, excuse
Antonyms	condemn, criticise, deNounce
Etymology	Rationalise comes from the word "rational," meaning "based on reason."
Raucous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɔː.kəs/
Meaning	Harsh, disorderly, and loud in sound; characterised by a rough, jarring, or unpleasant noise or tone.
Examples	1. The raucous laughter of the children echoed through the playground.



	2. The raucous music from the party next door kept us awake all night. 3. The comedian's raucous performance had the audience in stitches.
Synonyms	noisy, loud, clamorous
Antonyms	quiet, peaceful, serene
Etymology	Raucous is derived from the Latin word "raucus," which means "hoarse."
Raze (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/reɪz/
Meaning	To completely destroy, demolish, or level a building, structure, or settlement; to erase, wipe out, or eliminate something completely.
Examples	1. The old factory was razed to make way for a new shopping complex. 2. The earthquake razed entire neighbourhoods to the ground. 3. The decision to raze the historic building sparked controversy among preservationists.
Synonyms	demolish, level, destroy
Antonyms	build, construct, preserve
Etymology	Raze comes from the Middle French word "raser," meaning "to scrape."
Reactionary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/riˈæk.ʃə.nər.i/
Meaning	Opposing or resisting political, social, or cultural change; characterised by a desire to restore traditional values, institutions, or practices; holding conservative or regressive views.
Examples	1. The reactionary group protested against the proposed reforms, advocating for a return to old policies. 2. His reactionary stance on women's rights earned him criticism from progressive activists. 3. The party's reactionary agenda clashed with the younger generation's vision for the future.
Synonyms	conservative, traditionalist, right-wing
Antonyms	progressive, liberal, radical
Etymology	Reactionary is derived from the word "reaction," referring to a response against change.
Realm (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/reɪlm/
Meaning	A kingdom, territory, or domain ruled by a monarch, sovereign, or governing authority; an area of interest, knowledge, or activity.



Examples	1. The fairy tale's characters ventured into a magical realm filled with mythical creatures. 2. The scientist made significant contributions to the realm of quantum physics. 3. The author's novels transport readers to the realm of historical fiction.
Synonyms	kingdom, domain, field
Antonyms	wilderness, chaos, void
Etymology	Realm has origins in the Middle English word "realme," borrowed from the Old French word "reialme."
Rebuff (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈbʌf/
Meaning	To reject, refuse, or dismiss someone or something in an abrupt or unkind manner; an abrupt or unkind rejection or refusal.
Examples	1. She rebuffed his offer to help, insisting on doing it herself. 2. His attempt to strike up a conversation was met with a rebuff. 3. The company received a rebuff from potential investors.
Synonyms	reject, repel, spurn
Antonyms	accept, embrace, welcome
Etymology	Rebuff comes from the Middle French word "rebuffe," meaning "a blow, hit."
Rebuke (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈbjuːk/
Meaning	To express sharp disapproval, criticism, or reprimand for someone's actions, behaviour, or words; a sharp criticism or reprimand.
Examples	1. The teacher rebuked the student for not completing the assignment. 2. Her rebuke was a clear indication of her disappointment. 3. He received a rebuke from his supervisor for his unprofessional conduct.
Synonyms	reprimand, scold, chastise
Antonyms	praise, commend, applaud
Etymology	Rebuke comes from the Middle English word "rebuk," meaning "a reprimand."
Recalcitrant (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈkæl.sɪ.trənt/
Meaning	Stubbornly resistant to authority, control, or guidance; unwilling to comply or obey rules or instructions.



Examples	1. The recalcitrant employee refused to follow company policies. 2. Despite repeated warnings, the recalcitrant teenager continued to break curfew. 3. The recalcitrant attitude of the group led to their exclusion.
Synonyms	defiant, unruly, obstinate
Antonyms	compliant, cooperative, obedient
Etymology	Recalcitrant is derived from the Latin word "recalcitrare," meaning "to kick back."
Recant (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈkænt/
Meaning	To formally withdraw or reNounce a belief, statement, opinion, or position previously held or expressed, often due to persuasion or change of conviction.
Examples	1. After facing overwhelming evidence, the defendant decided to recant his confession. 2. The scientist was pressured to recant his controversial theory. 3. The politician recanted his earlier statements and apologised for any confusion.
Synonyms	retract, reNounce, disavow
Antonyms	affirm, assert, uphold
Etymology	Recant comes from the Latin word "recantare," meaning "to sing back."
Recidivism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈsɪd.ɪ.vɪ.zəm/
Meaning	The tendency of a person to relapse into criminal or undesirable behaviour, especially after being previously convicted or rehabilitated.
Examples	1. The prison's rehabilitation program aimed to reduce recidivism rates among former inmates. 2. The high rate of recidivism was a concern for law enforcement agencies. 3. Addressing the root causes of crime is key to preventing recidivism.
Synonyms	relapse, backsliding, regression
Antonyms	rehabilitation, reformation, improvement
Etymology	Recidivism comes from the Latin word "recidivus," meaning "falling back."
Reciprocity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌres.əˈprɒs.ə.ti/
Meaning	The practice of exchanging things, favours, or gestures with others for mutual benefit or in response to each other's actions.



Examples	1. Their friendship was built on a foundation of trust and reciprocity. 2. The principle of reciprocity encourages cooperation among individuals. 3. The law of reciprocity governs many social interactions.
Synonyms	mutual exchange, give-and-take, interchange
Antonyms	imbalance, unilateral, one-sided
Etymology	Reciprocity is derived from the Latin word "reciprocus," meaning "alternating."
Recitals (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈsaɪ.təlz/
Meaning	A performance or presentation of music, dance, or other artistic work before an audience; a formal statement or announcement.
Examples	1. The ballet company's annual recital showcased the talent of young dancers. 2. The professor's recital of historical events captivated the audience. 3. The recital of the national anthem was a moment of unity for the crowd.
Synonyms	performance, presentation, rendition
Antonyms	silence, omission, suppression
Etymology	Recitals is derived from the Latin word "recitare," meaning "to read aloud."
Recoil (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈkɔɪl/
Meaning	To suddenly spring back or flinch in fear, surprise, or disgust; the act of springing back or moving away.
Examples	1. The loud noise caused him to recoil in alarm. 2. She recoiled at the sight of the spider crawling towards her. 3. The gun's powerful recoil surprised the shooter.
Synonyms	flinch, cringe, shrink
Antonyms	advance, approach, embrace
Etymology	Recoil comes from the Old French word "reculer," meaning "to retreat."
Recompense (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrek.əm.pens/
Meaning	To compensate, reward, or repay someone for their efforts, work, loss, or suffering; a compensation, reward, or payment.
Examples	1. The company decided to recompense its employees with bonuses for their hard work. 2. His dedication was recompensed with a promotion. 3. The court ordered the defendant to recompense the victim for damages.



Synonyms	compensate, reimburse, repay
Antonyms	withhold, deprive, penalise
Etymology	Recompense comes from the Latin word "recompensare," meaning "to reward."
Reconcile (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrek.ən.saɪl/
Meaning	To restore friendly relations between parties, settle conflicts, or bring opposing views or elements into harmony; to make them compatible or consistent.
Examples	1. Their mutual understanding helped them reconcile their differences. 2. The mediator's role was to reconcile the opposing parties' interests. 3. She worked hard to reconcile her personal and professional life.
Synonyms	settle, resolve, harmonise
Antonyms	conflict, estrange, separate
Etymology	Reconcile comes from the Latin word "reconciliare," meaning "to bring together again."
Recourse (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈriː.kɔːs/
Meaning	The act of seeking help, assistance, or relief in a difficult situation; a source of help or support.
Examples	1. When faced with a legal challenge, their only recourse was to hire a lawyer. 2. The company had no other recourse but to lay off employees during the crisis. 3. The student sought recourse from the teacher to understand a complex concept.
Synonyms	option, alternative, remedy
Antonyms	hindrance, obstacle, deterrent
Etymology	Recourse comes from the Old French word "recours," meaning "return, access."
Recreancy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrek.rɪ.ən.si/
Meaning	Cowardice, lack of courage, or betrayal of loyalty or duty; an act of faithlessness or failure to fulfil a commitment.
Examples	1. His recreancy on the battlefield earned him the scorn of his comrades. 2. The employee's recreancy to company values led to disciplinary action. 3. The recreancy of the politician disappointed his supporters.
Synonyms	cowardice, betrayal, faithlessness



Antonyms	courage, loyalty, commitment
Etymology	Recreancy comes from the Old French word "recreance," meaning "failure to keep a promise."
Recrudescent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌrekruːˈdes.ənt/
Meaning	Reappearing or resurging after a period of dormancy or inactivity; showing renewed signs of activity or intensity.
Examples	1. The disease experienced a recrudescent outbreak, affecting even those previously unaffected. 2. The conflict experienced a recrudescent phase after months of relative calm. 3. The recrudescent interest in traditional crafts brought about a revival in the industry.
Synonyms	resurgent, renewed, revitalised
Antonyms	dormant, inactive, quiescent
Etymology	Recrudescent is derived from the Latin word "recrudescere," meaning "to become raw or sore again."
Recuperate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈkuː.pə.reɪt/
Meaning	To recover health, strength, or well-being after illness, injury, or fatigue; to regain one's vitality or energy.
Examples	1. After undergoing surgery, she spent several weeks at home to recuperate. 2. The athlete needed time to recuperate before returning to training. 3. Taking a vacation was essential for him to recuperate from work-related stress.
Synonyms	recover, heal, rejuvenate
Antonyms	decline, deteriorate, worsen
Etymology	Recuperate comes from the Latin word "recuperare," meaning "to regain."
Redacted (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈdæk.tɪd/
Meaning	Edited or revised for publication, often with sensitive or confidential information removed; to edit or revise a document by removing certain parts.
Examples	1. The classified report was heavily redacted before being released to the public. 2. The author redacted certain details from the manuscript to protect privacy. 3. The company's legal team redacted confidential information from the contract.



Synonyms	edit, censor, revise
Antonyms	reveal, disclose, publish
Etymology	Redacted comes from the Latin word "redactus," meaning "brought back."
Redeem (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈdi:m/
Meaning	To make amends, compensate, or fulfil a promise or obligation; to exchange or convert something for its monetary value or equivalent.
Examples	1. He promised to redeem his mistake by working harder in the future. 2. She decided to redeem her reward points for a gift card. 3. The company's efforts to redeem its reputation were well-received by the public.
Synonyms	compensate, repay, fulfil
Antonyms	betray, forfeit, neglect
Etymology	Redeem comes from the Latin word "redimere," meaning "to buy back."
Redemptive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈdemp.tɪv/
Meaning	Capable of bringing about redemption, salvation, or improvement; offering deliverance or relief from negative circumstances.
Examples	1. The character's selfless act had a redemptive impact on the storyline. 2. The organisation's redemptive programs aimed to uplift marginalised communities. 3. His journey of personal growth was depicted as a redemptive transformation.
Synonyms	saving, liberating, rescuing
Antonyms	harmful, damaging, detrimental
Etymology	Redemptive is derived from the Latin word "redemptio," meaning "a buying back."
Redoubtable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈdaʊ.tə.bl/
Meaning	Worthy of respect, awe, or fear due to impressive qualities or achievements; formidable or intimidating.
Examples	1. The redoubtable general led his troops with unwavering courage. 2. Her redoubtable skills as a negotiator earned her the admiration of her colleagues. 3. The athlete's redoubtable records remain unmatched in the sport.
Synonyms	formidable, impressive, awe-inspiring



Antonyms	insignificant, unimpressive, ordinary
Etymology	Redoubtable comes from the Old French word "redotable," meaning "fearsome."
Redress (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈdres/
Meaning	Compensation, remedy, or correction for a wrong, injury, or injustice; to rectify, repair, or make amends for something.
Examples	1. The victim sought redress for the harm caused by the company's negligence. 2. The court ordered the defendant to redress the financial damages to the plaintiff. 3. The new policy aimed to redress the gender pay gap within the organisation.
Synonyms	compensation, restitution, rectification
Antonyms	injustice, injury, neglect
Etymology	Redress comes from the Old French word "redrecier," meaning "to straighten."
Refine (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈfaɪn/
Meaning	To purify, improve, or make more polished through a process of removing impurities or imperfections; to make subtle distinctions or improvements.
Examples	1. The jeweller used various techniques to refine the raw gemstone into a dazzling necklace. 2. The artist worked tirelessly to refine his technique and achieve greater precision. 3. The company's ongoing efforts to refine its products resulted in higher customer satisfaction.
Synonyms	purify, perfect, improve
Antonyms	degrade, worsen, tarnish
Etymology	Refine comes from the Latin word "refinare," meaning "to make pure."
Refractory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈfræk.tər.i/
Meaning	Resistant to control, authority, or treatment; unmanageable or stubborn in behaviour or response.
Examples	1. The refractory student challenged the teacher's instructions at every opportunity. 2. The refractory nature of the disease made it difficult to find an effective treatment. 3. The team struggled to deal with the refractory machinery during the repair process.



Synonyms	unruly, obstinate, defiant
Antonyms	obedient, compliant, tractable
Etymology	Refractory comes from the Latin word "refractarius," meaning "stubborn."
Refulgent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈfʌl.dʒənt/
Meaning	Shining brightly or radiantly; giving off intense light or radiance.
Examples	1. The sun rose over the mountains, casting a refulgent glow across the landscape. 2. Her refulgent smile lit up the entire room. 3. The refulgent moon illuminated the night sky.
Synonyms	radiant, dazzling, luminous
Antonyms	dim, dull, lacklustre
Etymology	Refulgent comes from the Latin word "refulgens," meaning "shining brightly."
Refurbish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈfɜː.bɪʃ/
Meaning	To renovate, restore, or update something to improve its appearance or functionality; to make something look new again.
Examples	1. The company decided to refurbish its office space to create a more modern environment. 2. The antique furniture was refurbished to preserve its historical value. 3. The hotel refurbished its rooms to attract more guests.
Synonyms	renovate, revamp, renew
Antonyms	deteriorate, damage, neglect
Etymology	Refurbish comes from the Old French word "refurbiss," meaning "to make new."
Regale (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈgeɪl/
Meaning	To entertain or delight with stories, anecdotes, or treats; to provide enjoyable experiences or hospitality.
Examples	1. The host regaled the guests with tales of his travels. 2. The chef regaled diners with a special tasting menu. 3. The children were regaled with candies and toys at the party.
Synonyms	entertain, amuse, delight
Antonyms	bore, disappoint, sadden
Etymology	Regale comes from the Latin word "regalare," meaning "to entertain."
Regicide (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈredʒ.ɪ.sɑɪd/
Meaning	The act of killing a king or monarch; one who commits the act of killing a king.
Examples	1. The assassination was an act of regicide that shocked the entire kingdom. 2. The conspirators were arrested and executed for their involvement in the regicide plot. 3. The historical drama depicted the consequences of the regicide in vivid detail.
Synonyms	king-killing, monarch slaying
Antonyms	monarchy, loyalty to the king
Etymology	Regicide comes from the Latin word "rex" (king) and "caedere" (to kill).
Reiterate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/riːˈɪt.ə.reɪt/
Meaning	To repeat or emphasise something for clarity, emphasis, or confirmation; to say or do something again.
Examples	1. The speaker reiterated the importance of teamwork in achieving success. 2. The teacher reiterated the instructions to ensure everyone understood the assignment. 3. The CEO reiterated the company's commitment to customer satisfaction.
Synonyms	repeat, emphasise, restate
Antonyms	omit, neglect, overlook
Etymology	Reiterate comes from the Latin word "reiterare," meaning "to repeat."
Rejig (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈriː.dʒɪg/
Meaning	To rearrange, reorganise, or adjust something; to modify or alter in order to improve or adapt.
Examples	1. The team had to rejig the project timeline due to unexpected delays. 2. The manager decided to rejig the department's structure for greater efficiency. 3. The company's marketing strategy needed to be rejigged to appeal to a younger audience.
Synonyms	rearrange, reorganise, modify
Antonyms	maintain, preserve, keep unchanged
Etymology	Rejig is an informal term that combines "re-" (again) and "jig" (a lively dance).
Rejuvenation (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/rɪˈdʒuːvəˈneɪʃən/
Meaning	The process of restoring or renewing youthfulness, vitality, or freshness; a revival or revitalization.
Examples	1. The spa offered a range of treatments for relaxation and rejuvenation. 2. The city's downtown area underwent a successful rejuvenation project. 3. The company's culture underwent a rejuvenation after a change in leadership.
Synonyms	revival, revitalization, restoration
Antonyms	decline, deterioration, stagnation
Etymology	Rejuvenation comes from the Latin word "rejuvenare," meaning "to make young again."
Relapse (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈlæps/
Meaning	A return to a previous or undesirable state, especially after improvement or recovery; to deteriorate or revert back to a previous condition.
Examples	1. The patient's relapse surprised the doctors after a period of steady improvement. 2. After quitting smoking, he experienced a relapse and started smoking again. 3. The company's profits relapsed to previous lows despite efforts to boost them.
Synonyms	regression, deterioration, backslide
Antonyms	improvement, recovery, progress
Etymology	Relapse comes from the Latin word "relabi," meaning "to slip back."
Relegate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛl.ə.ɡeɪt/
Meaning	To demote, assign to a lower or less significant position, role, or category; to transfer to a less important or inferior position.
Examples	1. After the merger, several employees were relegated to lower-level positions. 2. The athlete was relegated to the bench due to his recent injury. 3. The once-famous actor felt he had been relegated to minor roles in recent years.
Synonyms	demote, downgrade, transfer
Antonyms	promote, elevate, advance
Etymology	Relegate comes from the Latin word "relegare," meaning "to send away, consign."
Relinquish (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/rɪˈlɪŋ.kwɪʃ/
Meaning	To voluntarily give up, surrender, or let go of something, often a possession, responsibility, or claim.
Examples	1. The entrepreneur decided to relinquish control of the company and retire. 2. The tenant had to relinquish the apartment after the lease expired. 3. He reluctantly relinquished his position as team captain to the younger player.
Synonyms	surrender, give up, abandon
Antonyms	retain, keep, hold onto
Etymology	Relinquish comes from the Latin word "relinquere," meaning "to leave behind."
Reluctant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈlʌk.tənt/
Meaning	Unwilling, hesitant, or resistant to do something; displaying hesitation or aversion due to uncertainty or unwillingness.
Examples	1. She was reluctant to share her personal experiences with the group. 2. The employee was reluctant to take on additional responsibilities. 3. The politician seemed reluctant to address certain controversial topics.
Synonyms	hesitant, unwilling, resistant
Antonyms	eager, willing, enthusiastic
Etymology	Reluctant comes from the Latin word "reluctari," meaning "to struggle against."
Remiss (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈmɪs/
Meaning	Neglectful, careless, or lax in performing one's duties or responsibilities; showing a lack of attention or diligence.
Examples	1. The employee was remiss in submitting the report on time. 2. She felt remiss for forgetting her friend's birthday. 3. The teacher reminded the students not to be remiss in their assignments.
Synonyms	negligent, careless, heedless
Antonyms	diligent, attentive, responsible
Etymology	Remiss comes from the Latin word "remissus," meaning "relaxed."
Remit (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈmɪt/



Meaning	To send money, a payment, or something to someone; to cancel or refrain from imposing a penalty or punishment; to pardon or forgive.
Examples	1. He promised to remit the payment by the end of the week. 2. The company decided to remit the late fee due to the customer's valid reason. 3. The judge chose to remit the sentence for the first-time offender.
Synonyms	send, transmit, forgive
Antonyms	impose, charge, penalise
Etymology	Remit comes from the Latin word "remittere," meaning "to send back, relax, pardon."
Remonstrate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛmənstreɪt/
Meaning	To protest, object, or complain about something, typically in a formal or earnest manner.
Examples	1. The employees decided to remonstrate against the unfair treatment. 2. She remonstrated with the management over the abrupt changes in the work schedule. 3. The citizens gathered to remonstrate against the new policy.
Synonyms	protest, object, complain
Antonyms	agree, accept, endorse
Etymology	Remonstrate comes from the Latin word "remonstrare," meaning "to point out, show."
Render (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛn.dər/
Meaning	To provide, deliver, or give something; to present or depict; to translate or convert into another form or language.
Examples	1. The artist worked hard to render every detail of the landscape. 2. The company will render their services at the event. 3. He decided to render the text from English to Spanish.
Synonyms	provide, deliver, depict
Antonyms	withhold, keep, retain
Etymology	Render comes from the Old English word "rendrian," meaning "to give back, return."
Renege (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈniːɡ/
Meaning	To go back on a promise, commitment, or agreement; to fail to fulfil an obligation or keep a pledge.



Examples	1. He promised to help but later reneged on his offer. 2. The company reneged on their agreement to provide additional benefits. 3. She felt disappointed when her friend reneged on their plans to travel together.
Synonyms	backtrack, break, retract
Antonyms	honour, fulfil, keep
Etymology	Reneged comes from the Medieval Latin word "renegare," meaning "to deny, reNounce."
Renovate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛnəˌveɪt/
Meaning	To restore, repair, or refurbish something to its original or improved condition; to update or modernise.
Examples	1. They decided to renovate the old house and turn it into a modern residence. 2. The company plans to renovate their office space to create a more collaborative environment. 3. The museum underwent a major renovation to preserve its historical value.
Synonyms	restore, refurbish, remodel
Antonyms	deteriorate, neglect, damage
Etymology	Renovate comes from the Latin word "renovare," meaning "to make new again."
Renowned (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈnaʊnd/
Meaning	Famous, well-known, or widely recognized for excellence, achievements, or qualities.
Examples	1. The scientist is renowned for her groundbreaking research in the field. 2. The city is renowned for its historic landmarks and cultural heritage. 3. The author's renowned novel has been translated into multiple languages.
Synonyms	famous, celebrated, acclaimed
Antonyms	unknown, obscure, unnoticed
Etymology	Renowned comes from the Middle English word "reNowned," meaning "celebrated, famous."
Rent (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɛnt/
Meaning	As a Noun: payment made for the use or occupation of property or land. As a Verb: to lease or allow temporary use of property or land in exchange for payment.



Examples	1. The rent for the apartment includes utilities. 2. They decided to rent a vacation home for the summer. 3. The company plans to rent office space in the city centre.
Synonyms	(Noun) lease, tenancy, (Verb) lease, hire
Antonyms	(Noun) ownership, (Verb) own
Etymology	Rent comes from the Old English word "rentan," meaning "to rend, tear."
Repast (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpæst/
Meaning	A meal or feast; food served and eaten during a meal.
Examples	1. The holiday repast consisted of a variety of traditional dishes. 2. After the ceremony, they enjoyed a delicious repast with family and friends. 3. The event organisers prepared a sumptuous repast for the attendees.
Synonyms	meal, feast, banquet
Antonyms	fast, starvation
Etymology	Repast comes from the Old French word "repaistre," meaning "to feed."
Repel (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpɛl/
Meaning	To drive away, push back, or keep something or someone away; to resist or ward off an attack or threat.
Examples	1. The strong scent of the repellent helped repel mosquitoes. 2. The soldiers were able to repel the enemy's advance. 3. The scarecrow was designed to repel birds from the garden.
Synonyms	drive away, push back, deter
Antonyms	attract, welcome, invite
Etymology	Repel comes from the Latin word "repellere," meaning "to drive back, repulse."
Repent (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpɛnt/
Meaning	To feel remorse, regret, or sorrow for one's actions, typically leading to a change in behaviour or attitude.
Examples	1. He deeply repented his harsh words and apologised. 2. She repented for her mistakes and promised to make amends. 3. The thief repented his actions after being caught and facing the consequences.
Synonyms	regret, apologise, atone
Antonyms	rejoice, persist, indulge



Etymology	Repent comes from the Old French word "repentir," meaning "to feel regret."
Repine (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpaɪn/
Meaning	To express discontent, dissatisfaction, or unhappiness; to complain or fret about something.
Examples	1. She tended to repine about her workload, even though she enjoyed her job. 2. He would often repine about the weather during the winter months. 3. Instead of repining, try to focus on the positive aspects of your situation.
Synonyms	complain, grumble, fret
Antonyms	rejoice, enjoy, content
Etymology	Repine comes from the Middle English word "repinen," meaning "to be aggrieved, complain."
Replenish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈplɛnɪʃ/
Meaning	To refill, restock, or restore to a full or complete state; to provide with what is needed or lacking.
Examples	1. The staff worked diligently to replenish the shelves before the store opened. 2. We need to replenish our supplies before the next project begins. 3. The waiter offered to replenish our water glasses.
Synonyms	refill, restock, resupply
Antonyms	deplete, exhaust, empty
Etymology	Replenish comes from the Middle English word "replenissen," meaning "to fill up."
Replete (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpli:t/
Meaning	Filled or well-supplied with something; abundantly supplied or complete.
Examples	1. The table was replete with a variety of delicious dishes. 2. Her mind was replete with creative ideas for the upcoming project. 3. The garden was replete with vibrant flowers and lush greenery.
Synonyms	full, abundant, overflowing
Antonyms	empty, lacking, deficient
Etymology	Replete comes from the Latin word "repletus," meaning "filled, full."
Reprehensible (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˌrɛprɪˈhɛnsəbəl/
Meaning	Deserving of criticism, blame, or disapproval; morally wrong or objectionable.
Examples	1. His behaviour at the meeting was reprehensible and unprofessional. 2. The company's unethical practices were deemed reprehensible by the public. 3. She found the use of offensive language in the book to be reprehensible.
Synonyms	blameworthy, censurable, objectionable
Antonyms	commendable, praiseworthy, admirable
Etymology	Reprehensible comes from the Latin word "reprehendere," meaning "to hold back, blame."
Repress (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈprɛs/
Meaning	To restrain, suppress, or hold back; to keep under control or prevent from expressing freely.
Examples	1. He tried to repress his anger and remain calm. 2. The government attempted to repress the freedom of speech. 3. She had to repress her laughter during the serious meeting.
Synonyms	suppress, control, restrain
Antonyms	express, release, allow
Etymology	Repress comes from the Latin word "reprimere," meaning "to press back."
Reprimand (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌrɛprɪˈmænd/
Meaning	As a Noun: a formal expression of disapproval or criticism; a rebuke. As a Verb: to scold, criticise, or rebuke someone formally.
Examples	1. She received a reprimand from her supervisor for arriving late to work. 2. The teacher reprimanded the student for disrupting the class. 3. His reprimand left her feeling embarrassed and remorseful.
Synonyms	(Noun) rebuke, scolding, (Verb) scold, rebuke
Antonyms	(Noun) praise, compliment, (Verb) praise
Etymology	Reprimand comes from the Middle French word "reprimer," meaning "to reprove."
Reproach (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpraʊtʃ/
Meaning	As a Verb: to express disapproval, disappointment, or criticism toward someone; to scold or rebuke. As a Noun: an expression of disapproval or blame.



Examples	1. She couldn't help but reproach him for breaking his promise. 2. He reproached himself for not studying harder for the exam. 3. Her reproach was evident in her stern expression.
Synonyms	(Verb) scold, rebuke, criticise, (Noun) criticism, censure
Antonyms	(Verb) praise, commend, (Noun) praise
Etymology	Reproach comes from the Old French word "reprochier," meaning "to blame."
Reprobate (Noun/Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛprəˌbeɪt/
Meaning	As a Noun: a morally unprincipled person; a scoundrel. As a Verb: to condemn or deNounce as wicked or unprincipled. As an Adjective: morally corrupt or unprincipled.
Examples	1. The man's actions earned him a reputation as a reprobate. 2. She was shocked to discover that he was a reprobate with a criminal history. 3. His reprobate behaviour led to his downfall.
Synonyms	(Noun) scoundrel, rogue, (Verb) condemn, deNounce, (Adjective) depraved, corrupt
Antonyms	(Noun) saint, (Verb) praise, (Adjective) virtuous
Etymology	Reprobate comes from the Latin word "reprobatus," meaning "disapproved, rejected."
Repudiate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpjʊːdiˌeɪt/
Meaning	To reject, disown, or refuse to accept something; to deny the validity or truth of something.
Examples	1. The company decided to repudiate the false accusations made against them. 2. He chose to repudiate his former political affiliation. 3. She repudiated the contract due to its unfavourable terms.
Synonyms	reject, reNounce, deny
Antonyms	accept, embrace, acknowledge
Etymology	Repudiate comes from the Latin word "repudiare," meaning "to reject, disown."
Repugnant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpʌɡnənt/
Meaning	Extremely distasteful, offensive, or repulsive; arousing strong dislike or aversion.
Examples	1. The smell from the garbage was absolutely repugnant. 2. His behaviour was considered repugnant and unacceptable by the community. 3. The violence in the movie was too repugnant for some viewers to watch.



Synonyms	offensive, disgusting, revolting
Antonyms	appealing, attractive, pleasant
Etymology	Repugnant comes from the Latin word "repugnans," meaning "resisting, conflicting."
Repulsive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpʌlsɪv/
Meaning	Arousing strong dislike, disgust, or aversion; causing feelings of repulsion.
Examples	1. The gruesome scene in the horror movie was so repulsive that many viewers had to look away. 2. His attitude towards others was often repulsive due to his constant criticism. 3. The foul smell was so repulsive that people covered their noses.
Synonyms	disgusting, revolting, offensive
Antonyms	attractive, appealing, pleasing
Etymology	Repulsive comes from the Latin word "repulsivus," meaning "repelling."
Reputed (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈpjuːtɪd/
Meaning	Generally believed to be true, known, or regarded in a particular way, especially by reputation.
Examples	1. The restaurant is reputed for its exquisite cuisine and excellent service. 2. He is a reputed expert in the field of neuroscience. 3. The company's reputed commitment to sustainability is widely recognized.
Synonyms	renowned, known, famous
Antonyms	unknown, obscure, anonymous
Etymology	Reputed comes from the Latin word "reputatus," meaning "esteemed, thought."
Requisite (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛkwɪzɪt/
Meaning	As an Adjective: necessary or essential for a particular purpose; required. As a Noun: a necessary thing or requirement.
Examples	1. A valid passport is requisite for international travel. 2. The requisite skills for the job include strong communication and problem-solving abilities. 3. Fulfilling the requisites of the assignment is crucial for a good grade.
Synonyms	necessary, essential, required
Antonyms	unnecessary, optional, extraneous



Etymology	Requisite comes from the Latin word "requisitus," meaning "asked for, necessary."
Requite (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈkwaɪt/
Meaning	To make a return or compensation for something; to repay in kind or give something in return for a favour, kindness, or injury.
Examples	1. He vowed to requite their kindness with his own acts of generosity. 2. Her determination to requite her parents' sacrifices motivated her to succeed. 3. The hero's final act was to requite the villain's cruelty with mercy.
Synonyms	repay, return, compensate
Antonyms	owe, neglect, ignore
Etymology	Requite comes from the Old English word "recwitan," meaning "to make return for."
Rescind (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈsɪnd/
Meaning	To revoke, cancel, or annul, especially by official or legal means; to take back or withdraw.
Examples	1. The company decided to rescind the unpopular policy due to public outcry. 2. The board of directors voted to rescind the decision made in the previous meeting. 3. The contract was rescinded after both parties agreed to renegotiate its terms.
Synonyms	revoke, annul, cancel
Antonyms	enact, enforce, uphold
Etymology	Rescind comes from the Latin word "rescindere," meaning "to cut off, tear off."
Resigned (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈzaɪnd/
Meaning	Accepting or submitting to a situation, often unpleasant, without resistance or protest; showing a sense of patient acceptance.
Examples	1. She appeared resigned to the fact that her proposal had been rejected. 2. Despite the setbacks, he maintained a resigned attitude and continued to work diligently. 3. His resigned expression suggested that he had come to terms with the inevitable outcome.
Synonyms	submissive, acquiescent, accepting
Antonyms	defiant, resistant, assertive



Etymology	Resigned comes from the Latin word "resignare," meaning "to unseal, cancel."
Resilience (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈzɪljəns/
Meaning	The ability to recover quickly from difficulties, setbacks, or challenges; the capacity to withstand and bounce back from adversity.
Examples	1. Her resilience in the face of adversity inspired everyone around her. 2. The community's resilience in rebuilding after the disaster was remarkable. 3. Developing resilience is important for maintaining mental well-being.
Synonyms	flexibility, adaptability, toughness
Antonyms	fragility, vulnerability, weakness
Etymology	Resilience comes from the Latin word "resilire," meaning "to jump back, recoil."
Resolve (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈzɒlv/
Meaning	As a Noun: determination, purpose, or intention; a firm decision to do something. As a Verb: to decide firmly on a course of action or to solve a problem.
Examples	1. Her resolve to overcome obstacles led her to success. 2. We must resolve this issue before moving forward. 3. He resolved to improve his time-management skills.
Synonyms	(Noun) determination, willpower, (Verb) decide, solve
Antonyms	(Noun) indecision, hesitation, (Verb) hesitate, defer
Etymology	Resolve comes from the Latin word "resolvere," meaning "to loosen, release."
Resonance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛzənəns/
Meaning	The quality of a sound or voice producing a full, deep, and reVerberating effect; a prolonged or continuing effect or influence.
Examples	1. The resonance of the cathedral's organ filled the entire space with majestic music. 2. His words had a profound resonance with the audience. 3. The resonance of her message was felt across the community.
Synonyms	reVerberation, echo, impact
Antonyms	silence, inaudibility, insignificance
Etymology	Resonance comes from the Latin word "resonantia," meaning "echo."
Resort to (Verb phrase)	



Pronunciation	/rɪˈzɔːrt tuː/
Meaning	To turn to or use something as a last option or solution, especially when all else has failed.
Examples	1. When negotiations failed, they had no choice but to resort to legal action. 2. She decided to resort to seeking advice from a professional. 3. They reluctantly resorted to borrowing money to cover their expenses.
Synonyms	turn to, have recourse to, rely on
Antonyms	avoid, eschew, shun
Etymology	Resort comes from the Latin word "resortare," meaning "to go back and forth."
Respite (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛspɪt/
Meaning	As a Noun: a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant; a temporary delay or suspension. As a Verb: to give temporary relief or postponement.
Examples	1. After a long day, he found respite in a quiet corner of the park. 2. The weekend provided a much-needed respite from the demands of work. 3. The rain provided a brief respite from the heat.
Synonyms	(Noun) break, pause, (Verb) delay, suspend
Antonyms	(Noun) continuation, hardship, (Verb) continue, persist
Etymology	Respite comes from the Latin word "respectus," meaning "a looking back, consideration."
Restive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛstrɪv/
Meaning	Restlessly impatient, uneasy, or unwilling to be controlled, especially under restraint or authority.
Examples	1. The restive crowd grew increasingly agitated as they waited for news. 2. The restive horse resisted the rider's commands. 3. The employees became restive due to the uncertainty surrounding their job security.
Synonyms	restless, unruly, fidgety
Antonyms	calm, composed, obedient
Etymology	Restive comes from the Latin word "restare," meaning "to stand still."
Restrictive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈstrɪktɪv/
Meaning	Imposing limitations, constraints, or regulations; limiting or confining in nature.



Examples	1. The restrictive policies hindered the growth of the economy. 2. The restrictive diet allowed only a few food choices. 3. The company had to comply with restrictive industry regulations.
Synonyms	limiting, confining, constrictive
Antonyms	lenient, permissive, liberal
Etymology	Restrictive comes from the Latin word "restrictus," meaning "confined."
Resurrect (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌrɛzəˈrɛkt/
Meaning	To bring back to life; to revive or bring into existence again after a period of inactivity or decline.
Examples	1. The ancient artefact was carefully restored to resurrect its original appearance. 2. His innovative approach helped resurrect the company's reputation. 3. The new technology aims to resurrect interest in traditional art forms.
Synonyms	revive, restore, rejuvenate
Antonyms	extinguish, quash, annihilate
Etymology	Resurrect comes from the Latin word "resurgere," meaning "to rise again."
Resuscitation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˌsʌsɪˈteɪʃən/
Meaning	The act of reviving or restoring someone or something to life or consciousness, typically in a medical context; the process of revitalization.
Examples	1. The timely resuscitation efforts of the paramedics saved the accident victim's life. 2. The hospital is well-equipped for emergency resuscitation procedures. 3. The economic resuscitation plan aimed to revive the struggling industry.
Synonyms	revival, rejuvenation, reanimation
Antonyms	decline, deterioration, weakening
Etymology	Resuscitation comes from the Latin word "resuscitare," meaning "to raise up."
Retard (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈtɑːrd/
Meaning	To delay or slow down the progress, development, or growth of something; to hinder or impede.



Examples	1. The traffic accident caused a major congestion that retarded everyone's travel plans. 2. The lack of resources retarded the completion of the project. 3. He struggled to focus and often felt his distractions retarded his productivity.
Synonyms	delay, hinder, obstruct
Antonyms	expedite, accelerate, advance
Etymology	Retard comes from the Latin word "retardare," meaning "to make slow."
Reticent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛtɪsənt/
Meaning	Inclined to be silent, reserved, or uncommunicative; not willing to reveal thoughts or feelings readily.
Examples	1. She was reticent about discussing her personal life with colleagues. 2. Despite his outgoing personality, he remained reticent about his true aspirations. 3. The interviewee was reticent when asked about past experiences.
Synonyms	reserved, quiet, withdrawn
Antonyms	talkative, communicative, forthcoming
Etymology	Reticent comes from the Latin word "reticentia," meaning "silence."
Retinue (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛtɪnjuː/
Meaning	A group of attendants or followers accompanying an important person; a group of supporters, assistants, or servants.
Examples	1. The king's retinue included knights, advisors, and musicians. 2. The celebrity's retinue of assistants ensured that everything ran smoothly. 3. The politician's retinue of loyal supporters followed him everywhere.
Synonyms	entourage, suite, followers
Antonyms	individual, lone, solitary
Etymology	Retinue comes from the Old French word "retinue," meaning "retinue, suite."
Retrospect (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛtrəˌspɛkt/
Meaning	A review or contemplation of past events, situations, or experiences; a look back in time.



Examples	1. In retrospect, I realise that my decisions were not well-thought-out. 2. The company's success was clear when viewed in retrospect. 3. In retrospect, I should have taken more time to consider my options.
Synonyms	review, reflection, hindsight
Antonyms	foresight, anticipation, expectation
Etymology	Retrospect comes from the Latin word "retrospectus," meaning "a looking back."
Revere (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈvɪər/
Meaning	To regard with deep respect, admiration, or awe; to honour or venerate.
Examples	1. Many people revere historical figures for their contributions to society. 2. The community revered the wise elder for his guidance. 3. The artist's work was revered for its innovation and creativity.
Synonyms	respect, admire, venerate
Antonyms	disrespect, disregard, scorn
Etymology	Revere is named after Paul Revere, a patriot and silversmith known for his role in the American Revolutionary War.
Reverent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛvərənt/
Meaning	Showing deep respect, admiration, or awe; marked by a feeling of reverence or veneration.
Examples	1. The students listened with reverent attention to the professor's lecture. 2. The ceremony was conducted in a reverent manner to honour the fallen soldiers. 3. The artist's work conveyed a reverent appreciation for nature.
Synonyms	respectful, adoring, deferential
Antonyms	disrespectful, irreverent, scornful
Etymology	Reverent comes from the Latin word "reverentia," meaning "awe, respect."
Revert (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈvɜːrt/
Meaning	To return to a previous state, condition, or topic; to go back to a former or previous state of being.
Examples	1. After the upgrade, the software will revert to its default settings. 2. The patient's health started to improve, but it later reverted to its previous condition. 3. The conversation reverted to discussing the main topic.



Synonyms	return, go back, retreat
Antonyms	progress, advance, evolve
Etymology	Revert comes from the Latin word "revertere," meaning "to turn back."
Reviled (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɪˈvaɪld/
Meaning	To criticise or abuse in a harsh or angry manner; to express strong disapproval of someone or something.
Examples	1. The critics reviled the author's latest book for its controversial themes. 2. The speaker was reviled by the audience for making offensive comments. 3. Online trolls often revile individuals for their differing opinions.
Synonyms	berate, condemn, vilify
Antonyms	praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Reviled comes from the Middle English word "revilen," meaning "to abuse."
Rhetoric (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɛtərɪk/
Meaning	The art of effective and persuasive speaking or writing; language that is elaborate, exaggerated, or insincere but designed to have an impact on an audience.
Examples	1. The politician's use of rhetoric helped sway the opinions of the voters. 2. The persuasive rhetoric of the advertisement convinced many to buy the product. 3. The speech was full of grandiose rhetoric that failed to address the real issues.
Synonyms	oratory, eloquence, discourse
Antonyms	conciseness, straightforwardness, silence
Etymology	Rhetoric comes from the Greek word "rhetorike," meaning "art of an orator."
Ribald (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɪbəl/
Meaning	Using vulgar, coarse, or irreverent language; characterised by humorously inappropriate content, especially regarding sexual matters.
Examples	1. The comedian's ribald jokes had the audience roaring with laughter. 2. The play included a ribald scene that shocked some of the more conservative viewers.



	3. His ribald comments were often met with both amusement and embarrassment.
Synonyms	obscene, bawdy, risqué
Antonyms	decorous, proper, modest
Etymology	Ribald comes from the Old French word "ribauld," meaning "rude, lewd."
Rift (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/rɪft/
Meaning	A crack, split, or break in something, typically a rock or relationship; a serious disagreement or estrangement between individuals or groups.
Examples	1. The earthquake caused a deep rift in the ground. 2. There was a growing rift between the two business partners over financial matters. 3. The family experienced a rift after a heated argument during the reunion.
Synonyms	split, breach, division
Antonyms	harmony, unity, agreement
Etymology	Rift comes from the Old Norse word "ripta," meaning "a rift, fissure."
Risible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɪzəbəl/
Meaning	Capable of causing laughter; amusing, laughable, or ridiculous.
Examples	1. The comedian's risible antics had the entire audience in stitches. 2. The situation was so risible that even the serious people in the room couldn't help but chuckle. 3. His attempt at a magic trick was so risible that nobody could take it seriously.
Synonyms	funny, comical, absurd
Antonyms	serious, solemn, grave
Etymology	Risible comes from the Latin word "risibilis," meaning "capable of laughter."
Risqué (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rɪsˈkeɪ/
Meaning	Suggestive of sexual content or impropriety; slightly indecent or daring in nature.
Examples	1. The movie's risqué scenes earned it an adult rating. 2. Her risqué humour often caught people off guard. 3. The actor's risqué jokes had the audience blushing and laughing simultaneously.



Synonyms	suggestive, improper, naughty
Antonyms	modest, decent, proper
Etymology	Risqué comes from the French word "risqué," meaning "risky" or "daring."
Rivet (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɪvɪt/
Meaning	To fasten or fix firmly in place with nails, bolts, or other means; to hold someone's attention completely or intensively.
Examples	1. The blacksmith worked to rivet the pieces of metal together. 2. The suspenseful story riveted the readers until the very end. 3. The captivating performance riveted the audience's attention.
Synonyms	fasten, secure, captivate
Antonyms	loosen, unfasten, distract
Etymology	Rivet comes from the Old French word "rivet," meaning "nail."
Roll Call (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/roul kɔ:l/
Meaning	The act of calling out a list of names to determine who is present or absent; a process of checking attendance, especially in a formal or official setting.
Examples	1. The teacher took roll call to see which students were present for the day. 2. During the military exercise, soldiers lined up for roll call. 3. The roll call revealed that a few members of the team were absent.
Synonyms	attendance check, calling names, roster check
Antonyms	absence, nonattendance, skipping
Etymology	Roll call refers to the practice of calling out names from a roll or list.
Romp (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/rɒmp/
Meaning	(Noun) A lively, playful, and energetic activity or game; a period of carefree enjoyment or fun. (Verb) To play or frolic in a lively and boisterous manner; to engage in playful and uninhibited behaviour.
Examples	1. The children had a delightful romp in the park. 2. The party turned into a wild romp as everyone danced and laughed. 3. The puppies love to romp around in the backyard.
Synonyms	(Noun) frolic, play, game; (Verb) play, frolic, cavort
Antonyms	(Noun) solemnity, seriousness; (Verb) sit, stay, idle
Etymology	The origin of "romp" is uncertain, but it likely comes from a blend of various sources.



Rope (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/roup/
Meaning	A thick cord or strong twine made of fibres twisted or braided together; a strong, flexible line used for various purposes, such as tying, pulling, or climbing.
Examples	1. The sailors used a sturdy rope to secure the ship to the dock. 2. The mountain climber relied on a strong rope to ascend the steep slope. 3. The children played a game of tug-of-war using a long rope.
Synonyms	cord, line, cable
Antonyms	thread, string, wire
Etymology	Rope comes from the Old English word "rap," meaning "cord."
Roster (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrɒstər/
Meaning	A list or schedule that includes the names of individuals, often with their assigned tasks, duties, or roles; a roll or register of personnel, especially in a workplace, organisation, or team.
Examples	1. The office manager posted the daily roster on the bulletin board. 2. The coach assigned positions to each player on the team's roster. 3. The hospital maintains a roster of doctors and nurses on call.
Synonyms	list, schedule, register
Antonyms	chaos, disorganisation, random
Etymology	Roster comes from the Dutch word "rooster," meaning "grid, list."
Rotund (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rouˈtʌnd/
Meaning	Round and plump in shape; having a full and rounded figure or body; also used to describe a person's speech or writing as formal or pompous.
Examples	1. The Santa Claus costume required a rotund belly. 2. His rotund speech at the ceremony impressed the audience with its eloquence. 3. The novel's protagonist was depicted as a jolly and rotund character.
Synonyms	plump, round, corpulent
Antonyms	slender, thin, lean
Etymology	Rotund comes from the Latin word "rotundus," meaning "round."
Rotund (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/rouˈtʌnd/



Meaning	Round and plump in shape; having a full and rounded figure or body; also used to describe a person's speech or writing as formal or pompous.
Examples	1. The Santa Claus costume required a rotund belly. 2. His rotund speech at the ceremony impressed the audience with its eloquence. 3. The novel's protagonist was depicted as a jolly and rotund character.
Synonyms	plump, round, corpulent
Antonyms	slender, thin, lean
Etymology	Rotund comes from the Latin word "rotundus," meaning "round."
Rubric (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈruːbrɪk/
Meaning	A set of instructions, rules, or guidelines that provide a framework for a particular task, assessment, or evaluation; also used to refer to a heading or title that guides the interpretation of content.
Examples	1. The teacher provided a rubric to explain the criteria for grading the essays. 2. The cookbook's rubric categorised recipes by type and difficulty. 3. The project was assessed based on a specific rubric provided by the supervisor.
Synonyms	guideline, framework, criteria
Antonyms	deviation, inconsistency, ambiguity
Etymology	Rubric comes from the Latin word "rubrica," meaning "red ochre," which was used for colouring headings in manuscripts.
Rue (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ruː/
Meaning	To feel regret, sorrow, or remorse for something; to wish that an action had not been taken or that something had been different.
Examples	1. She rues the decision to drop out of school and wishes she had stayed. 2. He rues the missed opportunity to invest in the stock market. 3. They rue not paying more attention to their health earlier in life.
Synonyms	regret, lament, mourn
Antonyms	rejoice, celebrate, delight
Etymology	Rue comes from the Old English word "hrēowan," meaning "to cause to feel sorrow."
Ruffian (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈrʌfɪən/
Meaning	A tough, violent, or lawless person; a thug or criminal; someone who behaves in a rough and aggressive manner.



Examples	1. The bar fight was started by a group of ruffians causing trouble. 2. The ruffian attempted to steal the woman's purse on the street. 3. The gang of ruffians terrorised the neighbourhood with their criminal activities.
Synonyms	thug, hooligan, bully
Antonyms	pacifist, peacekeeper, law-abiding citizen
Etymology	Ruffian comes from the Middle English word "ruffian," which means "proud, fierce."
Ruminate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈruːmiˌneɪt/
Meaning	To think deeply, reflect, or ponder about something; to consider or contemplate thoughtfully and at length.
Examples	1. After the breakup, she spent hours ruminating on what went wrong. 2. The philosopher liked to ruminate on the nature of existence. 3. Don't spend too much time ruminating on past mistakes; focus on moving forward.
Synonyms	contemplate, meditate, ponder
Antonyms	ignore, disregard, neglect
Etymology	Ruminate comes from the Latin word "ruminatus," which is the past participle of "ruminari," meaning "to chew over again."



Practice Questions for alphabet "R"

1. Meaning of "Ravenous":
 - a) Hungry
 - b) Energetic
 - c) Thirsty
 - d) Tired
2. Synonym for "Reticent":
 - a) Talkative
 - b) Reserved
 - c) Energetic
 - d) Careless
3. Opposite of "Raucous":
 - a) Quiet
 - b) Loud
 - c) Rude
 - d) Shy
4. Meaning of "Reverberate" in the sentence:
 - a) To ring loudly
 - b) To echo or resound
 - c) To stop suddenly
 - d) To shine brightly
5. Sentence Completion:
"His resilience in the face of challenges inspired others to _____. "
 - a) Retreat
 - b) Surrender
 - c) Persevere
 - d) Complain
6. Word Usage - "Reprimand" in a sentence:
 - a) She reprimanded her friend for being late.
 - b) The party was lively and filled with reprimand.
 - c) The teacher praised the students without any reprimand.
 - d) Reprimand is usually done in a friendly manner.
7. Closest in meaning to "Reticent":
 - a) Talkative
 - b) Reserved
 - c) Energetic
 - d) Careless
8. Contextual Meaning - "Resourcefulness" in a job interview context:



- a) The ability to manage time effectively.
 - b) The ability to use available resources efficiently to solve problems.
 - c) The ability to socialise and build a large network.
 - d) The ability to complete tasks quickly.
9. Noun form of the word "Ravenous":
- a) Raven
 - b) Ravenousness
 - c) Ravenosity
 - d) Ravish
10. Idiomatic Expression - "Read between the lines" means:
- a) To take things at face value.
 - b) To understand a deeper or hidden meaning.
 - c) To avoid reading altogether.
 - d) To read without understanding.
11. Connotation of the word "Robust":
- a) Positive, as it implies strength and health.
 - b) Negative, as it implies weakness and illness.
 - c) Neutral, as it doesn't convey any specific connotation.
 - d) Positive, as it implies fragility.
12. Origin of the word "Reverberate":
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) Spanish
13. Antonym of "Reprehensible":
- a) Praiseworthy
 - b) Repetitive
 - c) Repugnant
 - d) Resentful
14. Usage in Short Passage - "Resilience" led to personal growth:
- a) Despite facing numerous challenges, her resilience led to personal growth.
 - b) His resilience in the face of adversity resulted in a lack of personal growth.
 - c) Resilience can hinder personal growth.
 - d) Personal growth is only possible when there is no resilience.
15. Word Association - "Rain":
- a) Thunder
 - b) Clouds
 - c) Wet
 - d) Umbrella
16. Verb form of "Romanticism" is "Romanticize":



- a) The party was too romanticised.
- b) Some people tend to romanticise historical events.
- c) Romanticize is a romantic word.
- d) The romanticised movie was a hit.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning of "Ravenous": a) Hungry
2. Synonym for "Reticent": b) Reserved
3. Opposite of "Raucous": a) Quiet
4. Meaning of "Reverberate" in the sentence: b) To echo or resound
5. Sentence Completion: "His resilience in the face of challenges inspired others to _____. " c) Persevere
6. Word Usage - "Reprimand" in a sentence: a) She reprimanded her friend for being late.
7. Closest in meaning to "Reticent": b) Reserved
8. Contextual Meaning - "Resourcefulness" in a job interview context: b) The ability to use available resources efficiently to solve problems.
9. Noun form of the word "Ravenous": b) Ravenousness
10. Idiomatic Expression - "Read between the lines" means: b) To understand a deeper or hidden meaning.
11. Connotation of the word "Robust": a) Positive, as it implies strength and health.
12. Origin of the word "Reverberate": b) Latin
13. Antonym of "Reprehensible": a) Praiseworthy
14. Usage in Short Passage - "Resilience" led to personal growth: a) Despite facing numerous challenges, her resilience led to personal growth.
15. Word Association - "Rain": c) Wet
16. Verb form of "Romanticism" is "Romanticize": b) Some people tend to romanticise historical events.

S

Sagacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sə'geɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having or showing keen perception, sound judgement, and wisdom; able to make wise decisions and provide valuable insights.
Examples	1. The sagacious advice of the experienced professor guided me through difficult decisions. 2. Her sagacious leadership led the company to new heights of success. 3. The sagacious detective quickly deduced the identity of the culprit.
Synonyms	wise, shrewd, astute
Antonyms	foolish, naive, ignorant
Etymology	Sagacious comes from the Latin word "sagax," meaning "sharp-witted."
Sage (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/seɪdʒ/
Meaning	(Noun) A profoundly wise person, often used to describe someone who imparts wisdom and knowledge. (Adjective) Having wisdom and experience; wise and prudent.
Examples	1. The elderly man was regarded as a sage in his community, sought after for his advice. 2. Her sage guidance helped us navigate the complexities of the project. 3. The sage words of the philosopher resonated with the audience.
Synonyms	(Noun) philosopher, guru, mentor; (Adjective) wise, knowledgeable, sagacious
Antonyms	(Noun) novice, beginner; (Adjective) foolish, ignorant, uninformed
Etymology	Sage comes from the Latin word "sapius," meaning "wise."
Saki (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'sɑ:ki/
Meaning	A type of alcoholic beverage made from rice and typically consumed in Japanese cuisine; also referred to as "sake."
Examples	1. We enjoyed a bottle of saki with our sushi dinner. 2. The restaurant's menu included a variety of saki options. 3. The tradition of serving saki during celebrations has a long history in Japanese culture.
Synonyms	sake, rice wine
Antonyms	non-alcoholic beverage



Etymology	Saki is the Japanese term for the beverage.
Salacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/səˈleɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having or conveying a strong interest in sexual matters; lustful, lewd, or obscene.
Examples	1. The novel's salacious content raised eyebrows and led to controversies. 2. The comedian's salacious jokes made the audience uncomfortable. 3. The tabloid newspaper is known for its salacious headlines.
Synonyms	lewd, lascivious, indecent
Antonyms	chaste, modest, virtuous
Etymology	Salacious comes from the Latin word "salax," meaning "lustful."
Salient (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈseɪliənt/
Meaning	Prominent, noticeable, or striking in appearance or effect; standing out from the surrounding context.
Examples	1. The salient features of the design made it instantly recognizable. 2. The speaker highlighted the salient points of the presentation. 3. The salient issue in the debate was the impact of climate change.
Synonyms	prominent, conspicuous, notable
Antonyms	inconspicuous, unremarkable, hidden
Etymology	Salient comes from the Latin word "salire," meaning "to leap."
Sally (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæli/ (Noun), /ˈsæli/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) A sudden, energetic, and usually brief action, often referring to a witty remark or a military sortie. (Verb) To make a sudden, energetic, and often spirited movement or action; to venture forth from a place.
Examples	1. Her sally of wit during the conversation brought laughter to the room. 2. The soldiers launched a daring sally against the enemy lines. 3. He decided to sally forth from his comfort zone and explore new opportunities.
Synonyms	(Noun) sortie, quip, retort; (Verb) venture, depart, set forth
Antonyms	(Noun) restraint, silence; (Verb) stay, remain
Etymology	Sally comes from the French word "saillie," meaning "a leap or bound."
Salubrious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/səˈluːbrɪəs/



Meaning	Promoting health and well-being; beneficial to one's health.
Examples	1. The salubrious climate of the coastal region attracted many retirees. 2. The spa offers a range of treatments for a salubrious experience. 3. The salubrious effects of regular exercise are well-documented.
Synonyms	healthful, wholesome, invigorating
Antonyms	unhealthy, detrimental, harmful
Etymology	Salubrious comes from the Latin word "salubris," meaning "promoting health."
Salutary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæljʊtəri/
Meaning	Producing a beneficial or positive effect; promoting improvement or well-being.
Examples	1. The salutary lesson taught me to avoid repeating my mistakes. 2. The company's salutary policies improved employee morale. 3. The salutary impact of a balanced diet is evident in one's overall health.
Synonyms	beneficial, advantageous, wholesome
Antonyms	harmful, detrimental, unfavourable
Etymology	Salutary comes from the Latin word "salutaris," meaning "healthful."
Sanctimony (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæŋktɪməʊni/
Meaning	Hypocritical or self-righteous behaviour, often involving a false display of piety or moral superiority.
Examples	1. His constant sanctimony in public masked his true intentions. 2. The politician's sanctimony was met with scepticism by the public. 3. Her sanctimony made it difficult for others to engage in meaningful conversations.
Synonyms	self-righteousness, pretentiousness, hypocrisy
Antonyms	sincerity, authenticity, modesty
Etymology	Sanctimony comes from the Latin word "sanctimonia," meaning "sanctity."
Sanction (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæŋkʃən/ (Noun), /ˈsæŋkjən/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) A formal approval, permission, or authorization, often from an authoritative source. (Verb) To approve, authorise, or permit, often with formal consent.



Examples	1. The board's sanction was required before the project could proceed. 2. The government issued economic sanctions against the country. 3. The principal decided to sanction the school event.
Synonyms	(Noun) approval, endorsement, authorization; (Verb) permit, allow, approve
Antonyms	(Noun) prohibition, disapproval; (Verb) forbid, prohibit
Etymology	Sanction comes from the Latin word "sanctio," meaning "act of decreeing."
Sanctuary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæŋktʃueri/
Meaning	A place of refuge, safety, or protection, often associated with religious or spiritual significance.
Examples	1. The ancient temple served as a sanctuary for those seeking solace. 2. The wildlife reserve provides a sanctuary for endangered species. 3. The library was a sanctuary where she could escape from the outside world.
Synonyms	refuge, haven, retreat
Antonyms	danger, threat, peril
Etymology	Sanctuary comes from the Latin word "sanctuarium," meaning "a place of refuge."
Sanguine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsæŋɡwɪn/
Meaning	(1) Cheerfully optimistic, confident, and hopeful, especially in a challenging situation. (2) Reddish-brown in colour.
Examples	1. Despite the setbacks, he remained sanguine about the company's future. 2. Her sanguine attitude motivated the team to overcome obstacles. 3. The autumn leaves displayed shades of sanguine and gold.
Synonyms	optimistic, positive, hopeful
Antonyms	pessimistic, gloomy, despondent
Etymology	Sanguine comes from the Latin word "sanguis," meaning "blood."
Sanity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsænəti/
Meaning	The state of having a healthy and sound mind; the ability to think and behave rationally and logically.



Examples	1. Maintaining one's sanity in times of stress can be a challenge. 2. The therapy sessions helped him regain his sanity after a difficult experience. 3. Her sanity allowed her to navigate complex situations with clarity.
Synonyms	mental health, rationality, soundness of mind
Antonyms	insanity, madness, irrationality
Etymology	Sanity comes from the Latin word "sanitas," meaning "health."
Sap (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sæp/ (Noun), /sæp/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) The fluid that circulates in the vascular system of a plant, providing nutrients and water. (Verb) To drain energy, vitality, or strength from someone or something.
Examples	1. The maple tree's sap was collected to make syrup. 2. The draining work sapped his motivation to continue. 3. The long journey sapped her energy.
Synonyms	(Noun) plant fluid, juice; (Verb) exhaust, deplete, drain
Antonyms	(Noun) dryness; (Verb) invigorate, energise
Etymology	Sap (Noun) comes from the Old English word "sæp." "Sap" (Verb) comes from the Middle English word "sappen."
Sardonic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sɑːrˈdɒnɪk/
Meaning	Grimly mocking, cynical, or scornful, often in a bitter or derisive manner.
Examples	1. His sardonic sense of humour often caught people off guard. 2. She responded with a sardonic comment in response to his complaints. 3. The comedian's sardonic delivery made the audience laugh while contemplating deeper meanings.
Synonyms	mocking, sarcastic, ironic
Antonyms	sincere, earnest, genuine
Etymology	Sardonic comes from the Greek word "sardonios," which refers to a plant believed to cause convulsive laughter.
Sate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/seɪt/
Meaning	To satisfy fully or to the point of excess, often in relation to hunger, desire, or an appetite.
Examples	1. The hearty meal was enough to sate their hunger for hours. 2. The abundance of options allowed us to sate our curiosity. 3. The novel's twists and turns sated the reader's appetite for suspense.



Synonyms	satisfy, satiate, quench
Antonyms	deprive, starve, frustrate
Etymology	Sate comes from the Old English word "sadian," meaning "to satisfy."
Satiate (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈseɪʃɪət/ (Verb), /ˈseɪʃɪət/ (Adjective)
Meaning	(Verb) To satisfy fully, especially an appetite or desire, often to the point of excess. (Adjective) Satisfied or fully gratified.
Examples	1. The indulgent feast satiated their cravings for rich foods. 2. After a long hike, they were satiated and content. 3. The artist's satiate expression reflected the completion of a masterpiece.
Synonyms	(Verb) satisfy, fill, glut; (Adjective) satisfied, content
Antonyms	(Verb) deprive, starve; (Adjective) unsatisfied, hungry
Etymology	Satiate comes from the Latin word "satiatus," meaning "filled."
Saturnine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsætərnaɪn/
Meaning	(1) Having a gloomy, morose, or sullen disposition. (2) Of a dark or dusky complexion.
Examples	1. His saturnine demeanour often cast a shadow over the room. 2. The saturnine skies mirrored his sombre mood. 3. Her saturnine expression revealed her deep thoughts.
Synonyms	gloomy, melancholic, sombre
Antonyms	cheerful, optimistic, lively
Etymology	Saturnine comes from the astrological association of the planet Saturn with gloomy qualities.
Satyr (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsætər/
Meaning	(1) In Greek mythology, a woodland deity is often depicted as having the upper body of a man and the lower body of a goat. (2) A man who is licentious or lecherous.
Examples	1. The artwork featured a playful depiction of a satyr dancing in the forest. 2. In literature, the satyr often symbolises hedonism and unrestrained desires.
Synonyms	mythical creature, lecher, libertine
Antonyms	virtuous, chaste, modest
Etymology	Satyr comes from the Greek word "satyros."
Savant (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsævənt/



Meaning	A person who has extensive knowledge and expertise in a particular field, often intellectual or artistic, due to dedicated study or natural aptitude.
Examples	1. The musical prodigy was considered a savant in his ability to master multiple instruments. 2. The savant delivered a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
Synonyms	expert, specialist, scholar
Antonyms	novice, beginner, amateur
Etymology	Savant comes from the French word "savant," which means "learned."
Savour (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈseɪvər/ (Noun), /ˈseɪvər/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) The taste or smell of something, often with an enjoyable or distinctive quality. (Verb) To taste or smell with pleasure, often in relation to food or drink.
Examples	1. The savour of freshly baked bread filled the kitchen. 2. She took a moment to savour the aroma of the coffee before taking a sip. 3. The chef encouraged diners to savour each bite of the exquisite dish.
Synonyms	(Noun) flavour, taste, aroma; (Verb) enjoy, relish, appreciate
Antonyms	(Noun) odour, stench; (Verb) dislike, disdain
Etymology	Savour comes from the Old English word "safur."
Sawdust (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɔːdʌst/
Meaning	Small particles or shavings of wood that are produced by sawing or sanding wood.
Examples	1. The carpenter swept up the sawdust from the workshop floor. 2. The smell of freshly cut wood and sawdust filled the air.
Synonyms	wood particles, wood shavings, wood dust
Antonyms	solid wood, logs
Etymology	Sawdust is a compound word derived from "saw" and "dust."
Scabbard (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskæbərd/
Meaning	A protective sheath for a sword, dagger, or other bladed weapon, typically made of leather or metal.
Examples	1. The knight's sword was safely stored in its ornate scabbard. 2. The warrior drew his blade from its scabbard with a swift motion.
Synonyms	sheath, case, cover
Antonyms	unsheathed, bare



Etymology	Scabbard comes from the Middle English word "scheath."
Scent (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sɛnt/ (Noun), /sɛnt/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) A distinctive smell or odour, often carrying associations or memories. (Verb) To detect or perceive a smell using the sense of smell.
Examples	1. The scent of blooming flowers filled the garden. 2. She could detect the scent of freshly baked cookies from the kitchen. 3. The dog's keen sense of smell allowed it to scent its owner from a distance.
Synonyms	(Noun) aroma, fragrance, odour; (Verb) smell, perceive, detect
Antonyms	(Noun) stench, reek; (Verb) disregard, ignore
Etymology	Scent comes from the Latin word "sentire," meaning "to feel."
Schism (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/skɪzəm/
Meaning	A division or split within a group, organisation, or ideology, often resulting from differences in opinion, beliefs, or practices.
Examples	1. The religious community experienced a schism over differing interpretations of scripture. 2. The political party's schism led to the formation of two rival factions.
Synonyms	division, rift, split
Antonyms	unity, harmony, agreement
Etymology	Schism comes from the Greek word "skhisma," meaning "a cleft" or "division."
Scintilla (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɪntɪlə/
Meaning	A tiny trace or amount of something; a minute spark or particle.
Examples	1. There wasn't a scintilla of evidence to support the claim. 2. Her eyes sparkled with a scintilla of excitement.
Synonyms	trace, iota, particle
Antonyms	abundance, bulk, entirety
Etymology	Scintilla comes from the Latin word "scintilla," meaning "a spark."
Scion (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsəɪən/
Meaning	(1) A descendant or heir of a noble or influential family. (2) A young shoot or twig of a plant that can be grafted onto another plant.
Examples	1. The young scion of the royal family was groomed for leadership. 2. The horticulturist grafted the apple scion onto the rootstock.



Synonyms	descendant, heir, shoot
Antonyms	ancestor, predecessor, rootstock
Etymology	Scion comes from the Old French word "cion," meaning "shoot" or "twig."
Scoff (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/skɒf/ (Verb), /skɒf/ (Noun)
Meaning	(Verb) To speak or express contempt, ridicule, or derision. (Noun) An act or instance of scoffing; derisive or scornful speech.
Examples	1. He would often scoff at others' attempts to solve the problem. 2. Her scoff was met with raised eyebrows from the audience. 3. The group's scoffs at his idea didn't deter him from pursuing it.
Synonyms	(Verb) mock, ridicule, sneer; (Noun) derision, mockery, taunt
Antonyms	(Verb) praise, applaud; (Noun) compliment, approval
Etymology	Scoff likely comes from the Old Norse word "skopa."
Scofflaw (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskɒfloʊ/
Meaning	A person who habitually ignores or flouts the law, often in a contemptuous or defiant manner.
Examples	1. The city cracked down on scofflaws who parked illegally. 2. The scofflaw showed no remorse for repeatedly ignoring traffic rules.
Synonyms	lawbreaker, delinquent, outlaw
Antonyms	law-abiding citizen
Etymology	Scofflaw is a blend of "scoff" and "law."
Scrawny (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskrɔːni/
Meaning	Unattractively thin or lean, often in a way that suggests malnutrition or lack of physical development.
Examples	1. The scrawny dog was in need of nourishment and care. 2. He used to be scrawny, but he's been working out and gaining muscle.
Synonyms	skinny, gaunt, emaciated
Antonyms	plump, robust, well-built
Etymology	Scrawny likely comes from the Old Norse word "skrautr."
Scribble (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskɹɪbəl/ (Verb), /ˈskɹɪbəl/ (Noun)
Meaning	(Verb) To write or draw hastily, carelessly, or in a messy and illegible manner. (Noun) A piece of writing or drawing that is done quickly and without much thought or care.



Examples	1. He would scribble notes in the margins of his textbooks. 2. The teacher encouraged the students to scribble their ideas freely before drafting their essays.
Synonyms	(Verb) scrawl, doodle, scratch; (Noun) doodle, jotting, sketch
Antonyms	(Verb) write, compose; (Noun) manuscript, composition
Etymology	Scribble is a variant of "scrabble," which means "to scrawl."
Scrimmage (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskrɪmɪdʒ/ (Noun), /ˈskrɪmɪdʒ/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) A practice or training session in sports where teams compete against each other in a simulated game. (Verb) To engage in a scrimmage or practice game.
Examples	1. The football team held a scrimmage to prepare for the upcoming match. 2. During the scrimmage, the players focused on refining their teamwork and strategy.
Synonyms	(Noun) practice game, mock match; (Verb) practice, rehearse
Antonyms	(Noun) official game, competition; (Verb) rest, relax
Etymology	Scrimmage is of uncertain origin, possibly derived from the Middle English word "skrymshen."
Scrutinise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskruːtɪnaɪz/
Meaning	To examine, inspect, or study closely and critically, often with meticulous attention to details.
Examples	1. The investigator needed to scrutinise the evidence for any clues. 2. She scrutinised the contract before signing it to ensure there were no hidden clauses.
Synonyms	examine, inspect, analyse
Antonyms	glance, skim, ignore
Etymology	Scrutinise comes from the Latin word "scrutari," meaning "to examine" or "to search thoroughly."
Scurrilous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskʌrɪləs/
Meaning	Making or spreading scandalous claims or false statements in order to damage someone's reputation, often through offensive and abusive language.
Examples	1. The tabloid published a scurrilous article filled with baseless accusations. 2. The comedian's scurrilous jokes offended many members of the audience.
Synonyms	defamatory, abusive, slanderous
Antonyms	respectful, complimentary, laudatory



Etymology	Scurrilous comes from the Latin word "scurrilus," meaning "buffoonish."
Scurvy (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskɜːrvi/ (Adjective), /ˈskɜːrvi/ (Noun)
Meaning	(Adjective) Contemptible or despicable in character; morally low or dishonest. (Noun) A disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin C, characterised by weakness, swollen gums, and fatigue.
Examples	1. The pirate's actions were truly scurvy, earning him the crew's disdain. 2. Sailors in the past would often suffer from scurvy during long sea voyages due to lack of fresh fruits.
Synonyms	(Adjective) contemptible, despicable, vile; (Noun) vitamin C deficiency
Antonyms	(Adjective) admirable, honorable, commendable; (Noun) health
Etymology	Scurvy is of unknown origin, but its association with the disease dates back to the 16th century.
Seal (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/si:l/ (Noun), /si:l/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Noun) A device or material used to close or fasten something securely. (Verb) To close or fasten something securely using a seal.
Examples	1. The envelope had a wax seal with the sender's initials. 2. He used a stamp to seal the envelope before sending it.
Synonyms	(Noun) stamp, mark, emblem; (Verb) close, secure, fasten
Antonyms	(Noun) opening, gap, breach; (Verb) open, unseal
Etymology	Seal comes from the Old English word "seolh."
Secular (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsekjələr/
Meaning	Relating to worldly matters or things that are not religious, spiritual, or sacred; non-religious or temporal.
Examples	1. The university offers both religious and secular courses of study. 2. The concert celebrated both secular and religious music traditions.
Synonyms	worldly, temporal, non-religious
Antonyms	spiritual, religious, sacred
Etymology	Secular comes from the Latin word "saecularis," meaning "of an age."
Sedate (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sɪˈdeɪt/ (Adjective), /sɪˈdeɪt/ (Verb)
Meaning	(Adjective) Calm, composed, and unruffled; not easily excited or agitated. (Verb) To calm or tranquillise.



Examples	1. His sedate demeanour made him well-suited for leadership roles. 2. The doctor prescribed medication to help sedate the patient's anxiety.
Synonyms	(Adjective) calm, composed, serene; (Verb) calm, tranquillise, pacify
Antonyms	(Adjective) agitated, excited, restless; (Verb) agitate, excite
Etymology	Sedate comes from the Latin word "sedatus," meaning "calm."
Sedentary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɛdəntəri/
Meaning	Involving or requiring little or no physical movement; characterised by sitting or remaining seated for extended periods.
Examples	1. A sedentary lifestyle can lead to health issues such as obesity and back pain. 2. His sedentary job required him to spend most of the day at a desk.
Synonyms	inactive, stationary, seated
Antonyms	active, mobile, moving
Etymology	Sedentary comes from the Latin word "sedentarius," meaning "sitting."
Sedulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɛdjələs/
Meaning	Showing dedication, diligence, and careful attention to detail in one's work or tasks.
Examples	1. Her sedulous approach to studying led to high academic achievements. 2. The sedulous efforts of the team resulted in the successful completion of the project.
Synonyms	diligent, assiduous, conscientious
Antonyms	lazy, negligent, careless
Etymology	Sedulous comes from the Latin word "sedulus," meaning "diligent."
Seethe (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/siːð/
Meaning	To be filled with intense anger, resentment, or agitation; to boil or churn as if in a state of extreme emotion.
Examples	1. She was seething with anger after the argument. 2. The crowd seethed with excitement as the announcement was made.
Synonyms	fume, rage, simmer
Antonyms	calm, soothe, placate



Etymology	Seethe comes from the Old English word "sēothan," meaning "to boil."
Seminal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɛmɪn(ə)l/
Meaning	Highly original, influential, and capable of shaping future developments; pertaining to the beginning or seed of something significant.
Examples	1. The scientist's research had a seminal impact on the field of genetics. 2. His seminal book laid the foundation for a new literary movement.
Synonyms	influential, groundbreaking, innovative
Antonyms	derivative, unoriginal, insignificant
Etymology	Seminal comes from the Latin word "semen," meaning "seed."
Senile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsiːnəl/
Meaning	Showing signs of old age, especially mental decline or impairment; characteristic of or related to old age.
Examples	1. His senile behaviour included forgetting names and misplacing belongings. 2. The nursing home cared for senile residents with specialised services.
Synonyms	elderly, aged, infirm
Antonyms	youthful, vibrant, spry
Etymology	Senile comes from the Latin word "senilis," meaning "old."
Sententious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sɛnˈtɛnʃəs/
Meaning	Given to using moral maxims, aphorisms, or pompous expressions in a preachy or moralising manner; expressing opinions or judgments in a concise and assertive way.
Examples	1. Her sententious speeches often left the audience reflecting on life's deeper meaning. 2. The book is filled with sententious statements about the nature of virtue.
Synonyms	moralising, didactic, pithy
Antonyms	casual, informal, Verbose
Etymology	Sententious comes from the Latin word "sententiosus," meaning "full of meaning."
Sequence (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsiːkwəns/ (Noun), /sɪˈkwəns/ (Verb)



Meaning	(Noun) A specific order or arrangement of events, objects, or ideas; a series of related things that follow each other in a particular order. (Verb) To arrange or organise things in a sequence.
Examples	1. The sequence of events in the story is crucial to understanding the plot. 2. She sequenced the steps of the experiment to ensure accuracy.
Synonyms	(Noun) order, arrangement, progression; (Verb) organise, arrange, structure
Antonyms	disorder, chaos, disarray
Etymology	Sequence comes from the Latin word "sequi," meaning "to follow."
Serenity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/sə'reɪnti/
Meaning	The state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled; a quality or atmosphere of tranquillity.
Examples	1. The view of the ocean brought a sense of serenity to her mind. 2. Yoga and meditation help her find moments of serenity amidst a busy life.
Synonyms	calmness, tranquillity, peace
Antonyms	agitation, turmoil, unrest
Etymology	Serenity comes from the Latin word "serenitas," meaning "clearness, calm."
Serrated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sə'reɪtɪd/
Meaning	Having a notched or saw-like edge; marked with a series of fine, sharp teeth or notches along the edge.
Examples	1. The serrated knife easily cut through the tough crust of the bread. 2. The leaves of the plant had a serrated appearance along the edges.
Synonyms	notched, toothed, saw-like
Antonyms	smooth, straight, even
Etymology	Serrated comes from the Latin word "serratus," meaning "saw-like."
Serration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/sɛ'reɪʃən/
Meaning	The act or process of forming a series of notches, teeth, or grooves along the edge of something; the state of being serrated.
Examples	1. The serrations on the blade provided better cutting ability. 2. The serrations on the leaf's edge helped identify the plant species.



Synonyms	notching, grooving, indentation
Antonyms	smoothness, straightness, evenness
Etymology	Serration comes from the Latin word "serratio," meaning "sawing."
Servile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɜːvaɪl/
Meaning	Showing excessive willingness to serve or please others; submissive, obsequious, or slavish in attitude or behaviour.
Examples	1. His servile behaviour made him an easy target for exploitation. 2. She disliked his servile manner and preferred people with more confidence.
Synonyms	submissive, obsequious, sycophantic
Antonyms	assertive, independent, self-reliant
Etymology	Servile comes from the Latin word "servilis," meaning "of a slave."
Setaceous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sɪˈteɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having bristles, setae, or bristle-like structures; resembling or covered with fine, stiff hairs or bristles.
Examples	1. The caterpillar had a setaceous appearance with tiny bristles. 2. The plant's leaves were setaceous, making them rough to the touch.
Synonyms	bristly, bristle-covered, hairy
Antonyms	smooth, sleek, hairless
Etymology	Setaceous comes from the Latin word "seta," meaning "bristle."
Sever (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsevə/
Meaning	To cut off or separate with force; to break or divide something into parts by cutting or tearing.
Examples	1. She had to sever the rope to free herself. 2. The conflict severed their long-standing friendship.
Synonyms	cut, cleave, divide
Antonyms	unite, connect, join
Etymology	Sever comes from the Old French word "sevrer," meaning "to separate."
Severance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsevərəns/
Meaning	The act or process of separating or disconnecting something; a formal or official ending of a relationship, partnership, or employment.



Examples	1. She received a severance package after leaving her job. 2. The company announced the severance of their business partnership.
Synonyms	separation, division, breakup
Antonyms	connection, union, integration
Etymology	Severance comes from the Latin word "severantia," meaning "separation."
Shaft (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ʃɑ:ft/
Meaning	(Noun) A long, slender rod or pole; the long handle of a tool or instrument; a vertical passage that provides access to a mine or tunnel.
Examples	1. The arrow was fitted to the shaft of the bow. 2. He gripped the shaft of the hammer and began to work.
Synonyms	rod, pole, handle
Antonyms	head, top, tip
Etymology	Shaft comes from the Old English word "sceaft," meaning "staff or pole."
Shallow (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈʃæləʊ/
Meaning	Lacking depth; having a small distance from the top or surface to the bottom; not deep.
Examples	1. The pond was too shallow for swimming. 2. The shallow waters near the shore were ideal for beginners.
Synonyms	superficial, shallow-depth, shoal
Antonyms	deep, profound, deep-seated
Etymology	Shallow comes from the Old English word "sceald," meaning "shoal or shallow."
Shard (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ʃɑ:rd/
Meaning	A broken piece or fragment of a brittle substance, usually pottery, glass, or metal.
Examples	1. The archaeologist discovered a shard of ancient pottery in the excavation site. 2. The shards of glass were scattered across the floor after the accident.
Synonyms	fragment, piece, splinter
Antonyms	whole, intact, complete
Etymology	Shard comes from the Old English word "sceard," meaning "a cutting, division, fragment."



Sheath (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ʃi:θ/
Meaning	A protective covering or case that encloses or holds something, often a blade, weapon, or tool.
Examples	1. The knife was safely stored in its leather sheath. 2. The sword's sheath was decorated with intricate designs.
Synonyms	covering, case, holder
Antonyms	expose, uncover, unveil
Etymology	Sheath comes from the Old English word "sceath," meaning "a sheath, scabbard."
Shoddy (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'ʃɑ:di/
Meaning	Of poor quality; inferior or substandard in material, workmanship, or construction.
Examples	1. The shoddy craftsmanship of the furniture led to its quick deterioration. 2. The company was criticised for selling shoddy products.
Synonyms	inferior, cheap, low-quality
Antonyms	high-quality, superior, well-made
Etymology	Shoddy originates from "shoddy," a type of low-quality woollen cloth.
Shove (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ʃʌv/
Meaning	To push with force or pressure, typically in a rough or careless manner.
Examples	1. He shoved the heavy door open with his shoulder. 2. She shoved her way through the crowd to get a better view.
Synonyms	push, thrust, jostle
Antonyms	pull, drag, retreat
Etymology	Shove comes from the Middle English word "shoven," meaning "to push."
Shrewd (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʃru:d/
Meaning	Having sharp intelligence, keen perception, and good judgement in practical matters; clever and astute.
Examples	1. Her shrewd business decisions led to substantial profits. 2. He had a shrewd understanding of people's motivations.
Synonyms	astute, clever, sharp
Antonyms	naive, foolish, gullible



Etymology	Shrewd comes from the Middle English word "schrewed," meaning "wicked, evil."
Shrill (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʃrɪl/
Meaning	High-pitched and piercing in sound; producing a loud and sharp tone that can be strident or unpleasant.
Examples	1. The shrill whistle alerted everyone to the danger. 2. Her shrill laughter echoed across the room.
Synonyms	piercing, high-pitched, sharp
Antonyms	mellow, soft, soothing
Etymology	Shrill comes from the Middle English word "shrillen," meaning "to sound loudly."
Shun (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ʃʌn/
Meaning	To deliberately avoid, reject, or keep away from someone or something; to refuse to associate with or acknowledge.
Examples	1. He chose to shun negative influences and focus on his goals. 2. The community shunned those who didn't conform to their norms.
Synonyms	avoid, reject, evade
Antonyms	embrace, accept, welcome
Etymology	Shun comes from the Old English word "sceonian," meaning "to avoid, shun."
Shunt (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ʃʌnt/
Meaning	To move or divert (something) to a different path or direction; to shift or redirect the course of something.
Examples	1. The railway workers shunted the train onto a different track. 2. The surgeon needed to shunt blood away from the damaged area.
Synonyms	divert, redirect, switch
Antonyms	proceed, continue, stay
Etymology	Shunt comes from the Latin word "excutere," meaning "to thrust out."
Sidestep (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsaɪdstep/
Meaning	To avoid or bypass (something) by taking a lateral or evasive step; to dodge or elude.
Examples	1. He managed to sidestep the difficult question and change the topic.



	2. She tried to sidestep the obstacle in her path.
Synonyms	evade, dodge, bypass
Antonyms	confront, face, address
Etymology	Sidestep combines "side" and "step" to indicate a lateral movement to avoid something.
Silhouette (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsɪluˈet/
Meaning	The dark outline or shape of a person, object, or scene that appears against a lighter background, often a shadow profile.
Examples	1. The silhouette of the tree stood out against the colourful sunset. 2. The artist captured her silhouette in a striking pose.
Synonyms	outline, profile, shadow
Antonyms	detail, clarity, fullness
Etymology	Silhouette originates from the name of Étienne de Silhouette, a French finance minister known for his economical policies.
Sinecure (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsaɪnɪkjʊːr/
Meaning	A position, job, or office that requires little or no work but provides financial or other benefits; an easy or cushy job.
Examples	1. His role as a consultant was more of a sinecure than a demanding job. 2. She enjoyed the perks of her sinecure position.
Synonyms	cushy job, easy task, gravy train
Antonyms	demanding job, laborious task, challenging role
Etymology	Sinecure comes from the Latin words "sine" (without) and "cura" (care), indicating a job without care or effort.
Singular (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɪŋɡjʊlər/
Meaning	Unique, exceptional, or extraordinary; being the only one of its kind or occurring rarely.
Examples	1. Her singular talent for painting made her stand out among her peers. 2. The discovery of the singular fossil species was a breakthrough in palaeontology.
Synonyms	unique, exceptional, remarkable
Antonyms	common, ordinary, typical
Etymology	Singular comes from the Latin word "singularis," meaning "single, unique."
Sinuuous (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˈsɪnju.əs/
Meaning	Having curves, bends, or turns in a smooth and graceful manner; characterised by flowing or winding lines.
Examples	1. The river flowed in a sinuous path through the forest. 2. Her dance moves were sinuous and captivating.
Synonyms	winding, curving, serpentine
Antonyms	straight, direct, linear
Etymology	Sinuous comes from the Latin word "sinuosus," meaning "full of turns, winding."
Site (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/saɪt/
Meaning	A specific location or place where something is situated or occurs; a position or area occupied by a building, structure, or event.
Examples	1. The construction crew prepared the site for the new building. 2. The ancient ruins are an important archaeological site.
Synonyms	location, place, position
Antonyms	absence, nonexistence, vacancy
Etymology	Site comes from the Latin word "situs," meaning "position, location."
Skiff (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/skɪf/
Meaning	A small, shallow boat with a flat bottom, typically used for rowing or sailing in calm waters.
Examples	1. They rowed the skiff across the tranquil lake. 2. He built a simple skiff for fishing in the river.
Synonyms	boat, dinghy, canoe
Antonyms	ship, yacht, vessel
Etymology	Skiff comes from the Old English word "scip," which referred to a ship or boat.
Skirmish (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskɜːrmɪʃ/
Meaning	A minor or brief fight, clash, or confrontation between small groups; a brief and irregular engagement in battle.
Examples	1. The soldiers engaged in a brief skirmish before retreating. 2. The political debate turned into a heated skirmish of words.
Synonyms	brawl, altercation, clash
Antonyms	truce, peace, harmony
Etymology	Skirmish comes from the Old French word "eskermir," meaning "to fence, fight with swords."



Skit (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/skɪt/
Meaning	A short and humorous performance, play, or sketch that often parodies a specific subject, situation, or person.
Examples	1. The comedy club featured a hilarious skit about office life. 2. The school talent show included a creative skit making fun of famous movie scenes.
Synonyms	sketch, parody, act
Antonyms	drama, tragedy, epic
Etymology	Skit comes from the Scottish word "skit," meaning "a taunting or derisive remark."
Slack (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/slæk/
Meaning	Lacking tension, tightness, or firmness; loose, relaxed, or not stretched or strained. Also, lacking in activity, vigour, or enthusiasm; slow or sluggish.
Examples	1. The slack rope posed a challenge for the tightrope walker. 2. He was criticised for his slack work ethic.
Synonyms	loose, lax, sluggish
Antonyms	tight, tense, active
Etymology	Slack comes from the Old English word "sleac," meaning "not tight, loose."
Slake (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sleɪk/
Meaning	To satisfy, quench, or alleviate (a thirst, desire, or need); to satisfy or bring relief by fulfilling or providing what is lacking.
Examples	1. The cold drink helped slake his thirst after the long hike. 2. The rain finally slaked the dry ground's thirst.
Synonyms	quench, satisfy, appease
Antonyms	intensify, increase, aggravate
Etymology	Slake comes from the Middle English word "sleken," meaning "to quench, allay."
Slate (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/sleɪt/
Meaning	A type of fine-grained rock that can be split into thin layers; often used as roofing material. Also, a flat piece of slate often used for writing or displaying information.
Examples	1. The old building had a slate roof. 2. She wrote her to-do list on the small slate.
Synonyms	rock, shale, tablet



Antonyms	liquid, gas, fluid
Etymology	Slate comes from the Old French word "esclate," meaning "thin piece of stone."
Sluggard (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈslʌg.əd/
Meaning	A lazy or inactive person who avoids work or exertion; someone who is slow-moving and lacks energy.
Examples	1. The sluggard spent most of his time sleeping or lounging. 2. The team's sluggard approach to the project led to delays.
Synonyms	lazybones, idler, sloth
Antonyms	industrious, diligent, hardworking
Etymology	Sluggard comes from the Middle English word "sluggere," meaning "lazy person."
Snooze (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/snuːz/
Meaning	(Verb) To sleep lightly or take a short nap; (Noun) a short, light sleep or nap.
Examples	1. She decided to snooze for a few minutes before continuing her work. 2. He woke up from a brief snooze feeling refreshed.
Synonyms	(Verb) nap, doze; (Noun) nap, catnap
Antonyms	(Verb) wake, stay awake; (Noun) wakefulness
Etymology	The origin of "snooze" is uncertain, possibly imitating the sound of a light sleep.
Soar (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sɔːr/
Meaning	To fly or glide high in the air; to rise or ascend rapidly and gracefully; to reach great heights or levels of success.
Examples	1. The eagle spread its wings and began to soar above the mountains. 2. The company's profits began to soar after the successful product launch.
Synonyms	glide, ascend, rise
Antonyms	descend, plummet, decline
Etymology	Soar comes from the Old English word "sēarian," meaning "to soar, fly."
Sober (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsəʊ.bər/



Meaning	(Adjective) Not drunk or intoxicated; serious, calm, and rational in behaviour or appearance; (Verb) to become sober or to cause someone to become sober.
Examples	1. After a night of celebration, he woke up feeling sober and clear-headed. 2. She tried to sober him up by giving him coffee.
Synonyms	(Adjective) clear-headed, serious; (Verb) clear, calm down
Antonyms	(Adjective) intoxicated, drunk; (Verb) intoxicate
Etymology	Sober comes from the Latin word "sobrius," meaning "not intoxicated."

Sobriety (Noun)

Pronunciation	/sə'braɪ.ə.ti/
Meaning	The state of being sober, moderate, or restrained in behaviour, particularly with regard to alcohol or substances; the quality of being serious, calm, and rational.
Examples	1. His commitment to sobriety allowed him to overcome his addiction. 2. The sobriety of her speech impressed the audience.
Synonyms	moderation, temperance, seriousness
Antonyms	drunkenness, intoxication, excess
Etymology	Sobriety comes from the Latin word "sobrietas," meaning "sobriety."

Sodden (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/'sɒd.ən/
Meaning	Soaked, saturated, or thoroughly wet, often to the point of becoming heavy and waterlogged. Also used metaphorically to describe something dull or lacking vitality.
Examples	1. The rain left the ground sodden and muddy. 2. The sodden cake didn't turn out well due to the excess moisture.
Synonyms	soaked, drenched, saturated
Antonyms	dry, parched, arid
Etymology	Sodden comes from the Middle English word "sodain," meaning "cooked in water."

Soggy (Adjective)

Pronunciation	/'sɒɡ.i/
Meaning	Wet, damp, or soaked to the point of being heavy and unappetizing; often used to describe food that has absorbed too much moisture.
Examples	1. The rain made the ground and grass soggy. 2. The bread became soggy after being left out in the rain.
Synonyms	wet, damp, soaked



Antonyms	dry, crisp, arid
Etymology	The origin of "soggy" is uncertain.
Sojourn (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsoʊdʒɜːn/
Meaning	(Noun) A temporary stay or visit, often for a specific purpose; (Verb) to stay temporarily or reside temporarily in a place.
Examples	1. Their sojourn in the mountains was a refreshing break from city life. 2. He decided to sojourn in Paris for a month to experience the culture.
Synonyms	(Noun) stay, visit; (Verb) stay, reside
Antonyms	(Noun) departure, journey; (Verb) leave, depart
Etymology	Sojourn comes from the Old French word "sojorner," meaning "to stay for a time."
Solace (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɒl.ɪs/
Meaning	(Noun) Comfort, consolation, or relief in times of sorrow, distress, or trouble; something that provides comfort or relief; (Verb) to comfort, console, or provide solace.
Examples	1. Music has always been a source of solace for her during difficult times. 2. She found solace in the words of her friends after the loss.
Synonyms	(Noun) comfort, consolation, relief; (Verb) comfort, console
Antonyms	(Noun) distress, sorrow; (Verb) distress, trouble
Etymology	Solace comes from the Latin word "solatium," meaning "comfort, consolation."
Solicit (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səˈlɪs.ɪt/
Meaning	To ask for or seek something, usually in a formal or persistent manner; to approach someone with a request, offer, or invitation; to entice, urge, or attempt to persuade.
Examples	1. The charity organisation will solicit donations to support their cause. 2. The salesperson solicited potential customers at the mall.
Synonyms	request, ask for, appeal, entreat
Antonyms	decline, discourage, reject
Etymology	Solicit comes from the Latin word "solicitus," meaning "anxious, concerned, earnest."
Solvent (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɒl.vənt/



Meaning	1. (Noun) A substance that has the ability to dissolve other substances; a liquid in which solids can be dissolved. 2. (Adjective) Having enough money to pay debts; financially sound.
Examples	1. Acetone is a common solvent used in nail polish removers. 2. The company remained solvent despite facing financial challenges.
Synonyms	(Noun) dissolvent, (Adjective) financially sound
Antonyms	(Noun) solute, (Adjective) insolvent
Etymology	Solvent originates from the Latin word "solvēns," which is the present participle of "solvere," meaning "to loosen, dissolve."
Somatic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsəʊ.mæt.ɪk/
Meaning	Relating to the body; pertaining to the physical rather than the spiritual or intellectual aspects.
Examples	1. Somatic exercises can help improve physical fitness. 2. The doctor conducted a somatic examination to assess the patient's health.
Synonyms	bodily, physical, corporeal
Antonyms	mental, intellectual, spiritual
Etymology	Somatic comes from the Greek word "sōmatikos," meaning "bodily."
Somniferous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sɒmˈnɪf.ər.əs/
Meaning	Inducing sleep; causing drowsiness or sleepiness.
Examples	1. The gentle lullaby had a somniferous effect on the baby. 2. The somniferous rhythm of the rain helped me fall asleep.
Synonyms	sleep-inducing, soporific, hypnotic
Antonyms	stimulating, wakeful, invigorating
Etymology	Somniferous is derived from the Latin words "somnus" (sleep) and "ferre" (to bear).
Somnolent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɒm.nə.lənt/
Meaning	Drowsy; inclined to sleep; causing or inducing sleepiness.
Examples	1. The warm afternoon made me feel somnolent. 2. The somnolent hum of the air conditioner put me to sleep.
Synonyms	drowsy, sleepy, sluggish
Antonyms	awake, alert, active
Etymology	Somnolent comes from the Latin word "somnolentus," which is derived from "somnus" (sleep).



Sonorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɒn.ər.əs/
Meaning	Producing or having a full, deep, and rich sound; resonant and impressive in sound.
Examples	1. The opera singer's voice was remarkably sonorous. 2. The sonorous bells echoed through the cathedral.
Synonyms	resonant, deep, full-toned
Antonyms	dull, muted, flat
Etymology	Sonorous comes from the Latin word "sonorus," meaning "resounding."
Soot (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sʊt/
Meaning	1. (Noun) Fine black particles composed of carbon produced by incomplete combustion of coal, oil, wood, or other fuels. 2. (Verb) To cover or coat with soot.
Examples	1. The chimney sweep removed the soot from the fireplace. 2. The walls were covered in soot after the fire.
Synonyms	(Noun) carbon, blackening, (Verb) blacken, smudge
Antonyms	(Noun) cleanliness, (Verb) clean
Etymology	Soot has Old English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "sōt," which means "soot."
Sophisticated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/səˈfɪs.tɪ.keɪ.tɪd/
Meaning	1. Developed to a high degree of complexity; advanced, refined. 2. Cultured, knowledgeable, and experienced in social matters.
Examples	1. The sophisticated technology allowed for precise measurements. 2. She has a sophisticated taste in art and literature.
Synonyms	advanced, intricate, cultured
Antonyms	simple, unsophisticated, naive
Etymology	Sophisticated comes from the Latin word "sophisticatus," meaning "adulterated, mixed up."
Sophistry (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɒf.ɪ.stri/
Meaning	The use of clever but false arguments, reasoning, or deceptive language to deceive or manipulate others.
Examples	1. His argument was filled with sophistry and lacked genuine evidence. 2. The politician's sophistry was designed to mislead the public.
Synonyms	deception, fallacy, casuistry



Antonyms	honesty, truthfulness, sincerity
Etymology	Sophistry comes from the Greek word "sophistēs," which refers to a professional educator or clever person.
Sophomoric (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsɒf.əˈmɒr.ɪk/
Meaning	Immature, juvenile, or lacking in experience, often with a pretentious or overly confident attitude.
Examples	1. His sophomoric jokes were not well received by the audience. 2. She displayed a sophomoric attitude despite her lack of expertise.
Synonyms	immature, naive, inexperienced
Antonyms	mature, experienced, wise
Etymology	Sophomoric is a blend of "sophomore" (second-year student) and "moros" (foolish) in Greek.
Soporific (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsɒp.əˈrɪf.ɪk/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A substance or drug that induces sleep; something that causes drowsiness. 2. (Adjective) Inducing or causing sleepiness; tending to induce sleep.
Examples	1. The herbal tea had a soporific effect and helped me sleep. 2. The soporific lecture put many students to sleep.
Synonyms	(Noun) sleep-inducer, (Adjective) sleep-inducing, somnolent
Antonyms	(Noun) stimulant, (Adjective) stimulating
Etymology	Soporific comes from the Latin words "sopor" (sleep) and "facere" (to make).
Sordid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɔː.dɪd/
Meaning	Morally ignoble or base; dirty, filthy, or foul; involving or characterised by immoral actions or motives.
Examples	1. The characters in the novel were involved in a sordid affair. 2. The sordid conditions of the slums were heartbreaking.
Synonyms	vile, dirty, immoral
Antonyms	pure, honourable, noble
Etymology	Sordid has Latin origins and comes from the word "sordidus," meaning "dirty, filthy."
Sparse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/spaːs/
Meaning	Thinly scattered or distributed; not dense or crowded; occurring in small numbers or amounts.



Examples	1. The desert is characterised by sparse vegetation. 2. Her sparse notes were difficult to decipher.
Synonyms	scant, limited, few
Antonyms	abundant, plentiful, dense
Etymology	Sparse originates from the Latin word "sparsus," which is the past participle of "spargere," meaning "to scatter."
Spite (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/speɪt/
Meaning	A sudden, unusually large number or amount of something; a sudden outpouring or occurrence.
Examples	1. There was a spate of robberies reported in the area. 2. The river experienced a spate of flooding after heavy rainfall.
Synonyms	surge, rush, deluge
Antonyms	scarcity, dearth, shortage
Etymology	Spate has uncertain origins, but it is related to the Scottish word "spait," meaning "flood."
Spear (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/spiə/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A weapon with a pointed metal tip used for thrusting or throwing. 2. (Verb) To pierce or stab with a pointed object, such as a spear.
Examples	1. The ancient warriors used spears as their primary weapons. 2. He managed to spear the fish with his fishing rod.
Synonyms	(Noun) lance, javelin, (Verb) pierce, stab
Antonyms	(Noun) shield, defence, (Verb) protect
Etymology	Spear has Old English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "sper," meaning "spear."
Specious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈspiː.ʃəs/
Meaning	Seemingly plausible or true, but actually false or misleading; deceptive in appearance.
Examples	1. The salesperson's specious claims were meant to attract customers. 2. The argument was based on specious reasoning.
Synonyms	misleading, deceptive, false
Antonyms	genuine, valid, honest
Etymology	Specious comes from the Latin word "speciosus," meaning "fair, beautiful."
Spewed (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/spjuːd/



Meaning	Past tense and past participle of "spew," which means to expel forcibly or vomit out.
Examples	1. The volcano spewed lava and ash into the air. 2. He felt nauseated and spewed his dinner.
Synonyms	expelled, emitted, ejected
Antonyms	swallowed, ingested, retained
Etymology	Spew has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "spīwan," meaning "to spit, vomit."
Splenetic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/splɪˈnet.ɪk/
Meaning	Marked by irritability, peevishness, or spitefulness; characterised by anger or ill humour.
Examples	1. His splenetic response to criticism surprised everyone. 2. She was in a splenetic mood after a long day at work.
Synonyms	irritable, cranky, testy
Antonyms	cheerful, pleasant, amiable
Etymology	Splenetic comes from the Latin word "spleneticus," related to the Greek word "splēn," meaning "spleen."
Splice (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/splaɪs/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A joining or connecting of two or more things, usually by intertwining or interweaving. 2. (Verb) To join or unite two or more things by intertwining or interweaving.
Examples	1. The sailor used a splice to repair the broken rope. 2. She decided to splice two songs together for her performance.
Synonyms	(Noun) joint, connection, (Verb) unite, join
Antonyms	(Noun) separation, division, (Verb) disconnect
Etymology	Splice has uncertain origins but is related to the Old English word "splīsan," meaning "to split."
Sponge (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/spʌndʒ/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A porous, absorbent mass used for cleaning or wiping. 2. (Verb) To clean or wipe with a sponge; to soak up or absorb using a sponge.
Examples	1. He used a sponge to wipe the spills off the table. 2. The kitchen towel sponged up the spilled milk.
Synonyms	(Noun) absorbent, pad, (Verb) wipe, clean
Antonyms	(Noun) cloth, (Verb) dry, rinse
Etymology	Sponge comes from the Latin word "spongia," which is derived from the Greek word "spongos."



Spontaneous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/spɒn'teɪ.ni.əs/
Meaning	Happening naturally or without planning; arising from a sudden impulse or inclination; not forced or planned in advance.
Examples	1. Their spontaneous laughter filled the room. 2. The spontaneous decision to go for a walk was refreshing.
Synonyms	impromptu, unplanned, instinctive
Antonyms	deliberate, planned, calculated
Etymology	Spontaneous originates from the Latin word "spontaneus," meaning "willing, of one's free will."
Sporadic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/spə'ræd.ɪk/
Meaning	Occurring at irregular intervals; scattered, isolated, or infrequent in occurrence.
Examples	1. The company's success was hindered by sporadic sales. 2. The rain was sporadic throughout the day.
Synonyms	infrequent, occasional, scattered
Antonyms	frequent, regular, continuous
Etymology	Sporadic comes from the Greek word "sporadikos," meaning "scattered, isolated."
Spume (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/spju:m/
Meaning	1. (Noun) Foam or froth formed on liquids, especially on the sea. 2. (Verb) To foam or froth.
Examples	1. The waves crashed against the rocks, creating white spume. 2. The ocean was spuming as the storm approached.
Synonyms	(Noun) foam, froth, (Verb) foam, froth
Antonyms	(Noun) stillness, calm, (Verb) settle, calm
Etymology	Spume has Latin origins and is related to the Latin word "spūma," meaning "foam."
Spurious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈspjʊə.ri.əs/
Meaning	Not genuine, authentic, or true; false or fake; lacking validity or legitimacy.
Examples	1. The document's spurious claims were quickly debunked. 2. His spurious excuses for being late were unconvincing.
Synonyms	false, counterfeit, fake
Antonyms	genuine, authentic, valid



Etymology	Spurious comes from the Latin word "spurius," meaning "illegitimate, false."
Spurn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/spɜːn/
Meaning	To reject or refuse with disdain, contempt, or scorn; to disdainfully turn away or decline.
Examples	1. She spurned his advances and walked away. 2. The offer was spurned due to its unfavourable terms.
Synonyms	reject, refuse, decline
Antonyms	accept, embrace, welcome
Etymology	Spurn has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "spurnan," meaning "to kick."
Squalid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskwɒl.ɪd/
Meaning	Extremely dirty, foul, or neglected; characterised by squalor or wretchedness.
Examples	1. The squalid living conditions of the slums were heartbreaking. 2. The abandoned building had a squalid appearance.
Synonyms	dirty, filthy, grimy
Antonyms	clean, tidy, pristine
Etymology	Squalid comes from the Latin word "squalidus," meaning "rough, dirty."
Squander (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈskwɒn.dər/
Meaning	To waste or spend recklessly or extravagantly; to use up or expend wastefully.
Examples	1. He managed to squander his entire inheritance in a short time. 2. Don't squander your opportunities; make the most of them.
Synonyms	waste, dissipate, fritter away
Antonyms	save, conserve, hoard
Etymology	Squander comes from the Middle English word "squandren," meaning "to scatter, disperse."
Stanch (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/staːntʃ/
Meaning	1. (Verb) To stop the flow of a liquid, especially blood. 2. (Adjective) Firmly established or strong; watertight or airtight.
Examples	1. The nurse applied pressure to stanch the bleeding. 2. The ship's hull was stanch and reliable.
Synonyms	(Verb) stem, stop, halt, (Adjective) strong, firm



Antonyms	(Verb) flow, bleed, (Adjective) weak
Etymology	Stanch has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "stæncan," meaning "to stanch, to check the flow of liquid."
Status Quo (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsteɪ.təs ˈkwəʊ/
Meaning	The existing state of affairs or conditions; the current situation or circumstances.
Examples	1. The committee decided to maintain the status quo until further notice. 2. The manager emphasised the need to challenge the status quo for innovation.
Synonyms	current state, existing conditions, prevailing situation
Antonyms	change, disruption, transformation
Etymology	Status quo is a Latin term meaning "the state in which."
Stealth (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sti:lθ/
Meaning	1. (Noun) Cautious and secret movement to avoid detection; avoiding being seen or heard. 2. (Adjective) Characterised by secrecy or caution.
Examples	1. The spy moved with stealth to avoid detection. 2. The stealth approach allowed them to surprise the enemy.
Synonyms	(Noun) secrecy, sneakiness, (Adjective) secretive, sneaky
Antonyms	(Noun) visibility, openness, (Adjective) open, overt
Etymology	Stealth has Old English origins and is related to the Old English word "stelan," meaning "to steal."
Steeped (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sti:pt/
Meaning	Immersed or saturated in a particular quality, influence, or atmosphere; deeply imbued or soaked.
Examples	1. The town was steeped in history and tradition. 2. Her writing was steeped in vivid imagery.
Synonyms	immersed, soaked, infused
Antonyms	unaffected, dry
Etymology	Steeped is the past participle of the Verb "steep," which comes from the Old English word "stēpan," meaning "to soak."
Steeply (Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsti:pli/
Meaning	In a steep manner; at a sharp, high angle or slope.



Examples	1. The road ascended steeply up the mountain. 2. The price of the product dropped steeply during the sale.
Synonyms	sharply, abruptly, steep
Antonyms	gently, gradually, level
Etymology	Steeply is formed by adding the Adverbial suffix "-ly" to the Adjective "steep."
Stench (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/stentʃ/
Meaning	A strong, foul, and unpleasant odour or smell.
Examples	1. The stench of rotten eggs filled the room. 2. The garbage dump emitted a nauseating stench.
Synonyms	odour, smell, reek
Antonyms	fragrance, aroma, perfume
Etymology	Stench has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "stenc," meaning "odour, scent."
Stentorian (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sten'tɔːr.i.ən/
Meaning	Extremely loud and powerful in sound; resonating with a deep and booming quality.
Examples	1. The actor's stentorian voice filled the theatre. 2. The stentorian call of the announcer could be heard across the stadium.
Synonyms	booming, thundering, resonant
Antonyms	quiet, soft, muted
Etymology	Stentorian comes from Stentor, a character in Greek mythology known for his loud voice.
Stereotype (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɛr.i.ə.taɪp/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A widely held but oversimplified and generalised belief or idea about a particular type of person, thing, or group. 2. (Verb) To assign a stereotype to someone or something.
Examples	1. The stereotype that all teenagers are rebellious is not accurate. 2. It's important not to stereotype people based on their appearance.
Synonyms	(Noun) cliché, generalisation, (Verb) label, categorise
Antonyms	(Noun) individuality, uniqueness, (Verb) personalise, differentiate
Etymology	Stereotype comes from the Greek words "stereos," meaning "solid," and "typos," meaning "impression."
Stickler (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈstɪk.lər/
Meaning	A person who insists on a particular quality, rule, or detail; someone who is strict or inflexible about standards.
Examples	1. He's a stickler for grammar and correct punctuation. 2. The manager was a stickler for punctuality.
Synonyms	perfectionist, purist, nitpicker
Antonyms	lenient, flexible, easygoing
Etymology	Stickler is believed to originate from the obsolete word "stickle," meaning "to argue or contend."
Stigma (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɪɡ.mə/
Meaning	1. A mark of disgrace or shame associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person. 2. A negative perception or judgement from society.
Examples	1. The stigma attached to mental illness prevents many from seeking help. 2. There's a stigma around being a single parent in some cultures.
Synonyms	disgrace, shame, blemish
Antonyms	honour, praise, approval
Etymology	Stigma comes from the Greek word "stigma," meaning "a mark, brand, or puncture."
Stigmatize (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɪɡ.mə.taɪz/
Meaning	To unfairly and negatively label or brand someone or something, often resulting in social or personal consequences.
Examples	1. It's important not to stigmatise people based on their appearances. 2. The media can unintentionally stigmatise certain groups through biased reporting.
Synonyms	label, brand, vilify
Antonyms	praise, commend, respect
Etymology	Stigmatize is formed by adding the suffix "-ize" to the Noun "stigma."
Sting (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/stɪŋ/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A small but sharp sensation caused by a pointy object, often resulting in pain. 2. (Verb) To cause a sharp sensation or discomfort, often due to a prick or puncture.
Examples	1. The sting of a bee can be quite painful. 2. The cold wind stung his face.
Synonyms	(Noun) prick, bite, (Verb) hurt, bite, burn



Antonyms	(Noun) relief, soothing, (Verb) soothe, alleviate
Etymology	Sting has Old English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "stinga," meaning "to prick."
Stingy (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɪŋ.dʒi/
Meaning	Unwilling to give or spend money or resources; overly frugal or miserly.
Examples	1. He's so stingy that he never tips at restaurants. 2. Her stingy behaviour left her friends disappointed.
Synonyms	miserly, tightfisted, mean
Antonyms	generous, liberal, openhanded
Etymology	Stingy is related to the Old Norse word "stinga," meaning "to sting."
Stint (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/stɪnt/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A period of time during which a certain activity or task is performed. 2. (Verb) To limit or restrict in amount, duration, or extent.
Examples	1. The actor's five-year stint on the television show brought him fame. 2. The company decided to stint its employees' vacation days to two weeks a year.
Synonyms	(Noun) period, spell, (Verb) restrict, limit
Antonyms	(Noun) duration, perpetuity, (Verb) expand, extend
Etymology	Stint has Middle English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "stintr," meaning "small amount."
Stipulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɪp.jə.leɪt/
Meaning	To specify or demand a particular requirement, condition, or arrangement as a part of an agreement or contract.
Examples	1. The contract stipulates that the project must be completed within six months. 2. The terms of the lease stipulate no pets are allowed.
Synonyms	specify, demand, require
Antonyms	waive, omit, neglect
Etymology	Stipulate comes from the Latin word "stipulatus," which means "agreed upon."
Stolid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstɒl.ɪd/
Meaning	Showing little or no emotion or interest; not easily excited or moved.



Examples	1. His stolid expression didn't reveal what he was thinking. 2. The stolid response to the news surprised everyone.
Synonyms	unemotional, impassive, indifferent
Antonyms	emotional, passionate, expressive
Etymology	Stolid comes from the Latin word "stolidus," meaning "dull" or "unfeeling."
Strands (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/strændz/
Meaning	1. (Noun) Threads or fibres that are twisted or woven together to form a string, rope, or similar material. 2. (Verb) To leave someone in a difficult situation or to be left in a difficult situation.
Examples	1. The necklace was made of gold strands interwoven with pearls. 2. The travellers were stranded at the airport due to a cancelled flight.
Synonyms	(Noun) threads, fibres, (Verb) abandon, maroon
Antonyms	(Noun) whole, entirety, (Verb) rescue, assist
Etymology	Strands has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "strand," meaning "shore" or "beach."
Stray (Verb/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/streɪ/
Meaning	1. (Verb) To wander away from a designated place or path. 2. (Adjective) Lost, missing, or not in its usual place.
Examples	1. The cat strayed into the neighbour's yard. 2. The stray dog was taken to the animal shelter.
Synonyms	(Verb) wander, roam, (Adjective) lost, wandering
Antonyms	(Verb) stay, remain, (Adjective) found, domestic
Etymology	Stray has Middle English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "streja," meaning "to wander."
Streak (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/stri:k/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A long, thin mark or line of a different colour or texture from its surroundings. 2. (Verb) To mark or cover with streaks.
Examples	1. The lightning left a bright streak across the sky. 2. The painter streaked the canvas with vibrant colours.
Synonyms	(Noun) line, stripe, (Verb) mark, stain
Antonyms	(Noun) block, area, (Verb) cleanse, clear
Etymology	Streak comes from the Old English word "strica," meaning "line" or "mark."
Striated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'straɪərtɪd/



Meaning	Marked with lines, stripes, or grooves; showing a pattern of parallel lines.
Examples	1. The artist created a painting with striated patterns that added depth. 2. The striated muscles in his arms were well-defined.
Synonyms	lined, grooved, striped
Antonyms	smooth, unmarked, featureless
Etymology	Striated is formed by adding the suffix "-ated" to "stria," meaning "groove" or "line."
Stride (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/straɪd/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A long step or pace while walking or running. 2. (Verb) To walk or move with long steps.
Examples	1. He took a confident stride as he entered the room. 2. She strides purposefully when she's in a hurry.
Synonyms	(Noun) step, pace, (Verb) march, stroll
Antonyms	(Noun) shuffle, short step, (Verb) tiptoe, hesitate
Etymology	Stride has Old English origins and is related to the Old Norse word "stríða," meaning "stride."
Strut (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/strʌt/
Meaning	1. (Verb) To walk with a proud and confident bearing; to show off. 2. (Noun) A structural support often used in architecture or engineering.
Examples	1. He struts around the office like he owns the place. 2. The strut in the building provides stability.
Synonyms	(Verb) swagger, parade, (Noun) support, brace
Antonyms	(Verb) slouch, cower, (Noun) weakness, collapse
Etymology	Strut has Middle English origins and is related to the Old English word "strūtian," meaning "to stand out."
Stygian (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'stɪdʒ.i.ən/
Meaning	Extremely dark, gloomy, or hellish in nature; characteristic of the river Styx in Greek mythology.
Examples	1. The cave was so deep that it seemed to lead to a stygian abyss. 2. The stygian atmosphere of the haunted house made it even scarier.
Synonyms	dark, gloomy, infernal
Antonyms	bright, sunny, heavenly



Etymology	Stygian refers to the river Styx in Greek mythology, which was associated with the underworld.
Stymie (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈstaɪ.mi/
Meaning	To hinder or prevent the progress of something or someone; to create obstacles or difficulties.
Examples	1. The lack of funding stymied the development of the project. 2. His injuries stymied his chances of winning the race.
Synonyms	hinder, obstruct, impede
Antonyms	assist, facilitate, promote
Etymology	Stymie has origins in golf, where a stymie is a situation where one golfer's ball is in the line of another's putt.
Subdue (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səbˈduː/
Meaning	To bring under control or conquer through force; to suppress or overpower.
Examples	1. The soldiers worked together to subdue the rebellion. 2. He managed to subdue his fear and speak in public.
Synonyms	conquer, suppress, defeat
Antonyms	empower, encourage, liberate
Etymology	Subdue comes from the Old French word "souduire," which means "to submit."
Sublime (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səˈblaɪm/
Meaning	1. (Adjective) Of such excellence, beauty, or grandeur as to inspire awe or admiration. 2. (Verb) To elevate or uplift to a higher level.
Examples	1. The view from the mountaintop was truly sublime and breathtaking. 2. His music has the power to sublime the listener's emotions.
Synonyms	(Adjective) majestic, exalted, (Verb) elevate, transcend
Antonyms	(Adjective) ordinary, mundane, (Verb) lower, degrade
Etymology	Sublime comes from the Latin word "sublimis," meaning "lofty" or "elevated."
Submerge (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səbˈmɜːrdʒ/
Meaning	To put or sink below the surface of a liquid; to immerse or cover completely.
Examples	1. The submarine was designed to submerge underwater for long periods.



	2. She decided to submerge herself in her work to avoid thinking about her problems.
Synonyms	immerse, sink, engulf
Antonyms	emerge, surface, reveal
Etymology	Submerge comes from the Latin words "sub," meaning "under," and "mergere," meaning "to dip" or "immerse."
Suborn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sə'bo:rn/
Meaning	To induce or bribe someone to commit an unlawful or dishonest act, especially giving false testimony or evidence.
Examples	1. The witness was accused of being suborned to lie on the stand. 2. The criminal attempted to suborn the jury by offering them money.
Synonyms	bribe, induce, corrupt
Antonyms	discourage, prevent, dissuade
Etymology	Suborn comes from the Latin words "sub," meaning "under," and "oriri," meaning "to rise."
Subpoena (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sə'pi:nə/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A legal document that commands an individual to appear in court as a witness or produce evidence. 2. (Verb) To summon someone to court through a subpoena.
Examples	1. The lawyer issued a subpoena to compel the witness's testimony. 2. He was subpoenaed to testify in the trial.
Synonyms	(Noun) summons, order, (Verb) summon, command
Antonyms	(Noun) release, freedom, (Verb) free, dismiss
Etymology	Subpoena is a Latin word meaning "under penalty," indicating the legal consequences of noncompliance.
Substantiate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səb'stænʃiət/
Meaning	To provide evidence or proof to support the truth or validity of a claim, statement, or theory.
Examples	1. The data will substantiate our hypothesis about climate change. 2. He was able to substantiate his alibi with multiple witnesses.
Synonyms	confirm, validate, verify
Antonyms	refute, disprove, contradict
Etymology	Substantiate comes from the Latin words "sub," meaning "under," and "stantia," meaning "substance."



Subsume (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/səb'su:m/
Meaning	To include or incorporate something within a larger category or concept; to consider as part of a broader whole.
Examples	1. The concept of "justice" can be subsumed under the umbrella of moral values. 2. The new theory sought to subsume previous explanations for the phenomenon.
Synonyms	include, encompass, embrace
Antonyms	exclude, separate, divide
Etymology	Subsume comes from the Latin words "sub," meaning "under," and "sumere," meaning "to take."
Succinct (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sək'sɪŋkt/
Meaning	Expressed in a clear and concise manner without unnecessary words; brief and to the point.
Examples	1. Her presentation was remarkably succinct, covering all key points succinctly. 2. The succinct summary captured the essence of the complex issue.
Synonyms	concise, brief, terse
Antonyms	Verbose, wordy, lengthy
Etymology	Succinct comes from the Latin word "succinctus," meaning "girded" or "prepared."
Succour (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'sʌkər/
Meaning	1. (Noun) Assistance, relief, or support provided in times of difficulty or distress. 2. (Verb) To help or support in times of need.
Examples	1. The Red Cross provided succour to the victims of the disaster. 2. She offered succour to her friend during a difficult time.
Synonyms	(Noun) aid, help, (Verb) assist, support
Antonyms	(Noun) hindrance, harm, (Verb) neglect, abandon
Etymology	Succour has Latin origins and is related to the Latin word "succurrere," meaning "to run to help."
Succumb (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sə'kʌm/
Meaning	To yield or give in to pressure, temptation, or a powerful force; to surrender or submit.
Examples	1. Despite his efforts, he eventually succumbed to exhaustion. 2. Many people succumb to the allure of fast food.



Synonyms	yield, surrender, submit
Antonyms	resist, withstand, overcome
Etymology	Succumb comes from the Latin word "succumbere," meaning "to yield" or "to lie under."
Suffice (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sə'faɪs/
Meaning	To be enough, adequate, or satisfactory for a particular purpose; to meet the requirements or needs.
Examples	1. A simple explanation will suffice to answer the question. 2. His apology didn't suffice to repair the damage done.
Synonyms	be enough, satisfy, meet
Antonyms	fall short, fail, disappoint
Etymology	Suffice comes from the Latin words "sub," meaning "under," and "facere," meaning "to make" or "to do."
Sullen (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌlən/
Meaning	Showing irritation or ill humour by being silent, morose, or withdrawn; gloomy or sulky in disposition.
Examples	1. He wore a sullen expression after the argument. 2. The sullen weather matched his mood.
Synonyms	sulky, moody, morose
Antonyms	cheerful, amiable, jovial
Etymology	Sullen comes from the Old English word "sol," meaning "dismal" or "gloomy."
Sullied (Adjective/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌlɪd/
Meaning	1. (Adjective) Stained, tarnished, or soiled, especially in a moral or reputational sense. 2. (Verb) To stain or tarnish the purity or quality of something.
Examples	1. His once-pristine reputation was now sullied by scandal. 2. The incident sullied the organisation's image.
Synonyms	(Adjective) stained, tarnished, (Verb) tarnish, stain
Antonyms	(Adjective) pure, untarnished, (Verb) purify, clean
Etymology	Sullied comes from the Middle English word "sullen," meaning "dirty" or "muddy."
Sultry (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌltri/
Meaning	1. Hot and humid, often with oppressive heat. 2. Attractive in a passionate or sensual way.



Examples	1. The sultry weather made it difficult to focus. 2. She had a sultry beauty that captivated everyone around her.
Synonyms	(weather) hot, humid, (attractive) sensual, alluring
Antonyms	(weather) cool, pleasant, (attractive) unattractive, unalluring
Etymology	Sultry comes from the Middle English word "soultre," meaning "oppressive" or "torrid."
Sumptuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌmp.tʃu.əs/
Meaning	Luxurious, extravagant, and splendid, often relating to appearance, comfort, or quality.
Examples	1. The banquet hall was adorned with sumptuous decorations and fine cuisine. 2. She lived a sumptuous lifestyle filled with opulent possessions.
Synonyms	lavish, opulent, extravagant
Antonyms	simple, plain, modest
Etymology	Sumptuous has Latin origins and is related to the Latin word "sumptuosus," meaning "costly."
Superfluous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/suːˈpɜːflu.əs/
Meaning	Exceeding what is necessary or required; extra, unnecessary, or redundant.
Examples	1. His explanation included many superfluous details that weren't relevant to the topic. 2. The addition of another layer of frosting seemed superfluous on the already delicious cake.
Synonyms	unnecessary, redundant, excessive
Antonyms	essential, necessary, vital
Etymology	Superfluous comes from the Latin words "super," meaning "above," and "fluere," meaning "to flow."
Superimpose (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsuː.pər.ɪmˈpəʊz/
Meaning	To place or lay something on top of another, especially when one is transparent or overlapping the other.
Examples	1. He used photo editing software to superimpose one image onto another. 2. The artist decided to superimpose vibrant colours onto the existing canvas.
Synonyms	overlay, place over, cover
Antonyms	remove, separate, uncover
Etymology	Superimpose combines the prefix "super," meaning "above," and the word "impose," meaning "to put or place."



Supernumerary (Adjective/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsuː.pəˈnjuː.mər.ər.i/
Meaning	1. (Adjective) Exceeding the required or regular number; extra or surplus. 2. (Noun) A person or thing that is extra or beyond what is necessary or usual.
Examples	1. The company hired a few supernumerary staff members for the busy season. 2. The play had a few supernumerary characters that added depth to the story.
Synonyms	(Adjective) extra, surplus, additional
Antonyms	(Adjective) essential, necessary, required
Etymology	Supernumerary comes from the Latin words "super," meaning "above," and "numerarius," meaning "numbered."
Supersede (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsuː.pəˈsiːd/
Meaning	To replace, take the place of, or succeed something or someone in a superior or more effective way.
Examples	1. The new software will supersede the outdated version. 2. The invention of cars superseded the use of horse-drawn carriages.
Synonyms	replace, succeed, displace
Antonyms	retain, preserve, continue
Etymology	Supersede comes from the Latin words "super," meaning "over" or "above," and "sedere," meaning "to sit."
Supine (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/suːˈpaɪn/
Meaning	1. Lying on the back or with the face upward. 2. Marked by a passive or inactive attitude, often suggesting vulnerability or submission.
Examples	1. She lay supine on the beach, enjoying the warmth of the sun. 2. The company's supine response to customer complaints led to further dissatisfaction.
Synonyms	flat, horizontal, passive
Antonyms	upright, active, aggressive
Etymology	Supine comes from the Latin word "supinus," meaning "bent backward" or "thrown backward."
Supple (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌp.əl/
Meaning	1. Bending and moving easily and gracefully; flexible. 2. Able to adapt or change according to different circumstances.



Examples	1. The dancer's body was remarkably supple, allowing her to perform intricate moves. 2. His supple mind allowed him to excel in various fields.
Synonyms	flexible, pliable, adaptable
Antonyms	rigid, stiff, inflexible
Etymology	Supple comes from the Latin word "supplex," meaning "bending, kneeling."
Suppliant (Noun/Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌp.li.ənt/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A person who makes a humble plea or earnest request. 2. (Adjective) Expressing a plea or request humbly and earnestly.
Examples	1. The suppliant knelt before the king, begging for mercy. 2. She made a suppliant appeal for help from anyone who would listen.
Synonyms	(Noun) petitioner, beggar, (Adjective) imploring, entreating
Antonyms	(Noun) grantor, bestower, (Adjective) commanding, authoritative
Etymology	Suppliant comes from the Latin word "suppliants," meaning "imploring" or "entreating."
Supplicate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsʌp.li.keɪt/
Meaning	To earnestly and humbly pray or make a request, often to a higher power or authority.
Examples	1. The devotees gathered to supplicate for blessings at the temple. 2. She supplicated for strength and guidance during difficult times.
Synonyms	pray, beg, entreat
Antonyms	demand, command, refuse
Etymology	Supplicate comes from the Latin word "supplicatus," meaning "implored" or "entreated."
Supplication (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsʌp.liˈkeɪ.ʃən/
Meaning	A humble and earnest plea or request, often directed toward a higher power or authority.
Examples	1. Her supplication for help was heard and answered. 2. The monks engaged in hours of silent supplication in the monastery.
Synonyms	prayer, entreaty, plea
Antonyms	demand, command, refusal
Etymology	Supplication comes from the Latin word "supplicatio," meaning "prayer" or "entreaty."
Suppress (Verb)	



Pronunciation	/sə'pres/
Meaning	To forcibly stop, restrain, or prevent the development, action, or expression of something, often information or emotions.
Examples	1. The government tried to suppress the publication of sensitive documents. 2. He had to suppress his laughter during the serious meeting.
Synonyms	restrain, inhibit, stifle
Antonyms	promote, encourage, allow
Etymology	Suppress comes from the Latin words "supprimere," meaning "press down" or "repress."
Surcharge (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɜː.tʃɑːdʒ/
Meaning	1. (Noun) An additional charge or fee added to the regular price of something. 2. (Verb) To impose an extra charge or fee on something.
Examples	1. The hotel had a surcharge for using the spa facilities. 2. The airline surcharged passengers for overweight baggage.
Synonyms	(Noun) extra charge, additional fee, (Verb) impose a fee, bill
Antonyms	(Noun) discount, deduction, (Verb) waive, discount
Etymology	Surcharge combines the prefix "sur," meaning "over" or "above," and the word "charge."
Surfeit (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɜː.fɪt/
Meaning	1. (Noun) An excessive amount or overindulgence in something, often related to food or drink. 2. (Verb) To consume an excessive amount of something, leading to discomfort.
Examples	1. After the large meal, a surfeit of desserts was served. 2. He surfeited himself with chocolate until he felt sick.
Synonyms	(Noun) excess, abundance, (Verb) overindulge, gorge
Antonyms	(Noun) scarcity, lack, (Verb) abstain, moderate
Etymology	Surfeit comes from the Latin word "sufficere," meaning "to oversupply."
Surly (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɜː.li/
Meaning	Bad-tempered, unfriendly, or rude in an irritable and uncooperative manner.
Examples	1. His surly response to the question shocked everyone in the room. 2. The surly waiter made dining at the restaurant an unpleasant experience.
Synonyms	grumpy, moody, sullen



Antonyms	friendly, cheerful, amiable
Etymology	The origin of "surly" is uncertain, but it is possibly related to the Old English word "sūr," meaning "sour."
Surmise (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sər'maɪz/
Meaning	1. (Noun) A guess or conjecture based on incomplete evidence or intuition. 2. (Verb) To guess or infer without sufficient evidence.
Examples	1. Her surmise about his intentions turned out to be accurate. 2. They could only surmise what had happened from the scattered clues.
Synonyms	(Noun) guess, speculation, (Verb) speculate, assume
Antonyms	(Noun) fact, certainty, (Verb) confirm, verify
Etymology	Surmise comes from the Middle English word "surmisen," meaning "to assume or guess."
Susceptibility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/səˌseptə'bɪləti/
Meaning	The state of being easily influenced, affected, or vulnerable to a particular action, influence, or emotion.
Examples	1. Her susceptibility to allergies made springtime a challenging season. 2. The susceptibility of young minds to new ideas is well known.
Synonyms	vulnerability, sensitivity, openness
Antonyms	resistance, immunity, insusceptibility
Etymology	Susceptibility comes from the Latin word "susceptibilis," meaning "receptive."
Susceptible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/sə'septəbəl/
Meaning	Easily influenced, affected, or vulnerable to being influenced or affected by something.
Examples	1. The patient's weakened immune system made them susceptible to infections. 2. Young minds are often more susceptible to peer pressure.
Synonyms	vulnerable, sensitive, receptive
Antonyms	resistant, immune, insusceptible
Etymology	Susceptible comes from the Latin word "susceptibilis," meaning "receptive."
Sustain (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/sə'steɪn/
Meaning	1. To support, uphold, or keep something in existence or operation. 2. To endure or withstand hardship or adversity.



Examples	1. The local community rallied to sustain the struggling library. 2. His determination helped him sustain through the challenges of the marathon.
Synonyms	support, maintain, endure
Antonyms	disrupt, stop, cease
Etymology	Sustain comes from the Latin word "sustinere," meaning "to uphold" or "to endure."
Svelte (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/svelt/
Meaning	Slim, graceful, and elegant in figure or physique.
Examples	1. The actress had a svelte appearance that suited her role as a fashion model. 2. His svelte figure was the result of regular exercise and a healthy diet.
Synonyms	slim, slender, graceful
Antonyms	bulky, heavy, overweight
Etymology	Svelte comes from the Italian word "svelto," meaning "slim" or "graceful."
Swindle (Verb/Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'swɪn.dəl/
Meaning	1. (Verb) To deceive or cheat someone, often out of money or valuables. 2. (Noun) A fraudulent or deceitful scheme or act.
Examples	1. He was arrested for attempting to swindle people with a fake investment scheme. 2. The con artist's elaborate swindle led to the loss of many people's savings.
Synonyms	(Verb) deceive, defraud, cheat, (Noun) fraud, scam, deception
Antonyms	(Verb) honestly transact, give, (Noun) honesty, fairness
Etymology	Swindle is of uncertain origin but may be related to the word "swindge," meaning "to shake."
Sycophant (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'sɪk.ə.fənt/
Meaning	A person who acts obsequiously or flatters others excessively to gain favour or advancement, often at the expense of their own principles.
Examples	1. The office sycophant always agreed with the boss's opinions, no matter how unreasonable. 2. He was known as a sycophant who would do anything to climb the corporate ladder.
Synonyms	flatterer, toady, yes-man
Antonyms	critic, cynic, sceptic



Etymology	Sycophant has a Greek origin, coming from "sykophantes," meaning "informer" or "accuser."
Symptomatic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌsɪmptəˈmætɪk/
Meaning	Serving as a sign or indication of something, often a disease or condition; related to symptoms.
Examples	1. Fever and fatigue are symptomatic of the flu. 2. The decline in sales was symptomatic of larger economic issues.
Synonyms	indicative, characteristic, suggestive
Antonyms	unrelated, atypical, asymptomatic
Etymology	Symptomatic comes from the Greek word "symptōmatikos," meaning "relating to symptoms."
Synopsis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈsɪnəpsɪs/
Meaning	A brief summary or overview of the main points or events of a story, book, movie, or other work.
Examples	1. The movie synopsis provided a concise overview of the plot. 2. The back cover of the novel included a synopsis to capture the reader's interest.
Synonyms	summary, abstract, recap
Antonyms	full text, complete version
Etymology	Synopsis comes from the Greek word "synopsis," meaning "general view" or "summary."



Practice Questions for alphabet "S"

1. Meaning Question:
What is the meaning of the word "Surreptitious"?
 - a) Trustworthy
 - b) Sneaky
 - c) Transparent
 - d) Genuine
2. Synonyms Question:
Which word is a synonym for "Serendipity"?
 - a) Luck
 - b) Misfortune
 - c) Destiny
 - d) Fate
3. Antonyms Question:
What is the opposite of "Sincere"?
 - a) Deceitful
 - b) Genuine
 - c) Authentic
 - d) Honest
4. Reading Comprehension Question:
In the given sentence, what does the word "Sardonic" mean?
 - a) Sarcastic
 - b) Genuine
 - c) Sincere
 - d) Honest
5. Word Usage Question:
Use the word "Sycophant" in a sentence to describe a person who flatters others excessively to gain favour.
 - a) He was such a sycophant, always flattering his boss to get ahead.
 - b) She always spoke her mind without trying to please others.
 - c) He preferred honest feedback rather than flattery.
 - d) She had a habit of keeping her opinions to herself.
6. Multiple Choice Question:
Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Sage"?
 - a) Foolish
 - b) Wise
 - c) Timid
 - d) Lazy
7. Fill in the Blanks Question:



The _____ storm caused widespread damage in the city.

- a) Violent
- b) Subtle
- c) Tranquil
- d) Mild

8. Contextual Meaning Question:

In a business context, explain what it means for a company to have "Sustainable practices."

- a) Practices that focus on short-term gains.
- b) Practices that prioritise long-term environmental and social impact.
- c) Practices that aim to cut costs at any expense.
- d) Practices that don't consider the impact on the environment.

9. Word Form Question:

What is the adjective form of the word "Sustain"?

- a) Sustainable
- b) Sustained
- c) Sustaining
- d) Sustains

10. Idiomatic Expression Question:

What does "Save face" mean?

- a) To maintain composure in a difficult situation.
- b) To preserve one's dignity or reputation.
- c) To physically protect one's face from harm.
- d) To avoid a confrontation.

11. Connotation Question:

Does the word "Sinister" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

- a) Positive, as it implies uniqueness and mystery.
- b) Negative, as it suggests evil or ominous intentions.

12. Roots and Origins Question:

What is the origin of the word "Sarcasm"?

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) Sanskrit
- d) French

13. Opposite Meanings Question:

What is the antonym of "Serenity"?

- a) Turmoil
- b) Peace
- c) Tranquillity
- d) Calmness

14. Usage in Short Passage:



In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Steadfast" dedication led to a significant achievement.

- a) Despite facing numerous challenges, John's steadfast dedication to his goals propelled him to success.
- b) John was easily swayed by distractions, which hindered his progress towards his goals.
- c) John was known for his inconsistent approach to achieving his objectives.
- d) John's lack of determination made it difficult for him to accomplish anything substantial.

15. Word Association Question:

What word comes to mind when you think of "Strength"?

- a) Power
- b) Weakness
- c) Determination
- d) Fragility

16. Word Transformation Question:

Adverb form of "Swift":

- a) Swiftly
- b) Swifted
- c) Swiften
- d) Swifting

ANSWERS

- 1. Meaning Question: b) Sneaky
- 2. Synonyms Question: a) Luck
- 3. Antonyms Question: a) Deceitful
- 4. Reading Comprehension Question: a) Sarcastic
- 5. Word Usage Question: a) He was such a sycophant, always flattering his boss to get ahead.
- 6. Multiple Choice Question: b) Wise
- 7. Fill in the Blanks Question: a) Violent
- 8. Contextual Meaning Question: b) Practices that prioritise long-term environmental and social impact.
- 9. Word Form Question: a) Sustainable
- 10. Idiomatic Expression Question: b) To preserve one's dignity or reputation.
- 11. Connotation Question: b) Negative, as it suggests evil or ominous intentions.
- 12. Roots and Origins Question: a) Greek
- 13. Opposite Meanings Question: a) Turmoil
- 14. Usage in Short Passage Question: a) Despite facing numerous challenges, John's steadfast dedication to his goals propelled him to success.
- 15. Word Association Question: a) Power
- 16. Word Transformation Question: a) Swiftly

T

Taboo (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/tə'bu:/
Meaning	Something that is considered inappropriate or forbidden due to social, cultural, or religious beliefs.
Examples	1. The topic of politics was considered a taboo during family gatherings. 2. Mentioning his name became a taboo in the village after the incident. 3. Wearing certain colours was seen as a taboo in their traditional ceremonies.
Synonyms	Prohibited, forbidden, restricted
Antonyms	Permissible, acceptable, allowed
Etymology	The word "taboo" comes from the Tongan term "tabu," meaning sacred or forbidden. It was introduced to the English language by Captain James Cook during his voyages in the Pacific in the late 18th century.
Tacit (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tæstɪ/
Meaning	Understood or implied without being explicitly stated; unspoken but understood.
Examples	1. There was a tacit agreement among the team members to share the workload equally. 2. His silence served as a tacit admission of guilt. 3. The two friends had a tacit understanding that they would always support each other.
Synonyms	Implicit, inferred, understood
Antonyms	Explicit, spoken, stated
Etymology	The word "tacit" comes from the Latin word "tacitus," which means "silent" or "unspoken." It entered English in the mid-17th century, derived from the past participle of "tacēre," meaning "to be silent."
Taciturn (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tæstɪtərən/
Meaning	Reserved or uncommunicative in speech; habitually silent or quiet.
Examples	1. The old man's taciturn nature made it difficult to know his thoughts. 2. Her colleagues found her to be taciturn, rarely engaging in office conversations. 3. Despite his taciturn demeanour, he was a great listener and observer.



Synonyms	Reticent, quiet, reserved
Antonyms	Talkative, communicative, expressive
Etymology	Taciturn is derived from the Latin word "taciturnus," which is a combination of "tacitus" (silent) and "tacēre" (to be silent). It entered English in the 18th century.
Taint (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/teɪnt/
Meaning	Verb: To contaminate or pollute something, often making it undesirable. Noun: A trace of something harmful, corrupting, or contaminating.
Examples	Verb: 1. The scandal taints the reputation of the company. 2. The news of the cheating incident taints the credibility of the competition. Noun: 1. A slight taint of suspicion surrounded his actions. 2. The product had a hidden taint that affected its quality.
Synonyms	Verb: Contaminate, pollute, infect. Noun: Stain, contamination, blemish.
Antonyms	Verb: Purify, cleanse, sanitize. Noun: Purity, cleanliness, integrity.
Etymology	The word "taint" comes from the Old French "teindre," meaning "to dye" or "to colour." Over time, it gained the sense of "contaminating" or "corrupting."
Talon (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtælən/
Meaning	A sharp, hooked claw, especially on a bird of prey.
Examples	1. The eagle's talons gripped its prey firmly. 2. She marvelled at the strength of the owl's talons. 3. The falcon extended its talons as it descended to catch its target.
Synonyms	Claw, nail, hook
Antonyms	Palm, pad, hoof
Etymology	The word "talon" comes from the Old French word "talon," meaning "heel" or "hind claw." It was originally used in the sense of a heel or spur on a horse. The bird-claw sense emerged in the 16th century.
Tamp (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/tæmp/
Meaning	To pack down tightly by tapping repeatedly; to compress or consolidate.
Examples	1. He used a mallet to tamp the soil around the newly planted tree. 2. The workers had to carefully tamp the gunpowder in the cannon for proper ignition. 3. Tamping the coffee grounds ensures a strong and flavorful cup of coffee.



Synonyms	Pack, compress, press
Antonyms	Loosen, scatter, disperse
Etymology	The origin of "tamp" is uncertain, but it's related to terms like "tamp down" or "tamp out," which suggest the action of compacting or extinguishing by pressure.
Tamper (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'tæmpər/
Meaning	To interfere with something improperly or without permission; to meddle or manipulate.
Examples	1. It's crucial not to tamper with the evidence in a crime scene. 2. She warned him not to tamper with the settings of the machine. 3. The chef refused to let anyone tamper with his secret recipe.
Synonyms	Meddle, interfere, manipulate
Antonyms	Respect, comply, leave alone
Etymology	Tamper likely originates from the Middle French "temprer," meaning "to temper." The sense of meddling or interfering emerged in the 16th century.
Tangential (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/tan'dʒɛnʃəl/
Meaning	Diverging from the main topic; not directly connected or relevant.
Examples	1. His comments were interesting but tangential to the main discussion. 2. The professor often goes off on tangential explanations during lectures. 3. The book included tangential anecdotes that added depth to the story.
Synonyms	Digressive, off-topic, irrelevant
Antonyms	Central, pertinent, relevant
Etymology	Tangential comes from the Latin word "tangens," the present participle of "tangere," meaning "to touch." In English, it started being used in geometry to describe lines that touch but don't intersect.
Tangible (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tændʒəbl/
Meaning	Perceptible by touch; capable of being touched or felt; real and concrete.
Examples	1. The results of his hard work were tangible in the form of improved grades. 2. The artist transformed intangible emotions into tangible works of art. 3. The company saw a tangible increase in profits after implementing the new strategy.



Synonyms	Perceptible, palpable, touchable
Antonyms	Intangible, abstract, immaterial
Etymology	Tangible comes from the Latin word "tangibilis," which is derived from "tangere," meaning "to touch." It entered English in the late 16th century.
Tantalise (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtæntəˌlaɪz/
Meaning	To tease or torment by presenting something desirable but keeping it out of reach.
Examples	1. The aroma of freshly baked cookies tantalised her senses. 2. The restaurant's menu was designed to tantalise customers with its exotic dishes. 3. The promise of a surprise was meant to tantalise the curious children.
Synonyms	Tease, tempt, entice
Antonyms	Satisfy, content, appease
Etymology	Tantalise is derived from the Greek myth of Tantalus, who was forever punished in the afterlife by being surrounded by water he couldn't drink and fruit he couldn't eat.
Tantamount (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtæntəˌmaʊnt/
Meaning	Equivalent in value, significance, or effect.
Examples	1. His silence was tantamount to admitting his guilt. 2. In her culture, sharing food was tantamount to showing respect. 3. The CEO's resignation was tantamount to a major organisational change.
Synonyms	Equal, equivalent, identical
Antonyms	Different, dissimilar, unequal
Etymology	Tantamount comes from the Anglo-French phrase "tant amunter," which translates to "so much amount." It entered English in the 17th century.
Tarnished (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɑːrniʃt/
Meaning	Dull or discoloured due to damage or lack of maintenance.
Examples	1. The once-shiny trophy now appeared tarnished with age. 2. Her reputation was tarnished by the false rumours that spread. 3. The old mirror's surface had become tarnished, reflecting only fragments of images.
Synonyms	Stained, blemished, corroded
Antonyms	Shiny, polished, pristine



Etymology	Tarnished likely originates from the Old High German "zarnjan," meaning "to make dirty." Over time, it developed the sense of losing shine or lustre.
Taunt (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/to:nt/
Meaning	Verb: To provoke or mock someone with insulting remarks or gestures. Noun: A provocative or mocking remark or action.
Examples	Verb: 1. The bullies would taunt him for being different from the others. 2. She chose to ignore their attempts to taunt her into a reaction. Noun: 1. His response was a taunt aimed at rattling his opponent. 2. The exchange of taunts escalated into a heated argument.
Synonyms	Verb: Mock, ridicule, jeer. Noun: Insult, jeer, provocation.
Antonyms	Verb: Praise, compliment, encourage. Noun: Compliment, praise, encouragement.
Etymology	The origin of "taunt" is uncertain, but it's related to terms in Old French and Middle English meaning "to pull" or "to incite."
Taut (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/to:t/
Meaning	Stretched or pulled tight; not slack; emotionally or mentally tense.
Examples	1. The sail was taut in the strong wind. 2. Her taut expression revealed her nervousness before the performance. 3. The suspension bridge's cables were kept taut to ensure stability.
Synonyms	Tight, tense, rigid
Antonyms	Slack, loose, relaxed
Etymology	Taut comes from the Middle English "tought," which is related to the Old English "tēoht," meaning "tight." It shares a common root with the word "tight."
Tautology (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/to: 'tɒlədʒi/
Meaning	The use of unnecessary repetition in expressing an idea; redundancy.
Examples	1. Saying "free gift" is a tautology because a gift is already free. 2. His argument was weakened by the tautology of repeating the same point in different words. 3. The phrase "end result" is an example of linguistic tautology.
Synonyms	Redundancy, repetition, duplicity
Antonyms	Conciseness, brevity, clarity



Etymology	Tautology comes from the Greek "tauto," meaning "the same," combined with "logia," meaning "speaking." It entered English in the 16th century.
Tawdry (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɔːdri/
Meaning	Showy but cheap and of poor quality; gaudy or tasteless.
Examples	1. The costume jewellery looked tawdry compared to the real gems. 2. The party decorations were tawdry and didn't match the elegant theme. 3. Her attempt at imitating luxury resulted in a tawdry appearance.
Synonyms	Gaudy, flashy, garish
Antonyms	Elegant, tasteful, refined
Etymology	Tawdry originated from the Old English "tāw brēad," meaning "silk thread," which was associated with a type of gaudy necktie sold at the annual St. Audrey's Fair.
Tease (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/tiːz/
Meaning	Verb: To playfully provoke or mock someone; to make fun of or entice. Noun: A person who playfully provokes or ridicules others.
Examples	Verb: 1. He liked to tease his younger siblings by hiding their toys. 2. The comedian would often tease the audience with witty remarks. Noun: 1. She was known as the class tease due to her playful behaviour. 2. He had a reputation as a good-natured tease who lightened the mood.
Synonyms	Verb: Mock, ridicule, provoke. Noun: Joker, jester, provocateur.
Antonyms	Verb: Compliment, praise, encourage. Noun: Peacemaker, supporter, advocate.
Etymology	The origin of "tease" is uncertain, but it might be related to the Old English "tæsan," meaning "to pull to pieces." The sense of playful provocation emerged in the 16th century.
Tedious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtiːdiəs/
Meaning	Boring and repetitive, causing tedium or monotony.
Examples	1. The long lecture became more and more tedious as it went on. 2. The repetitive tasks made the job feel tedious and uninteresting. 3. The book's slow pacing made it a tedious read for many readers.
Synonyms	Boring, monotonous, dull
Antonyms	Engaging, interesting, captivating



Etymology	Tedious comes from the Latin "taediosus," meaning "irksome" or "wearisome." It entered English in the 15th century.
Teetotal (Adjective and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtiːˈtəʊtəl/
Meaning	Adjective: Abstaining completely from alcohol. Verb: To abstain completely from alcohol.
Examples	Adjective: 1. He's a teetotal advocate and doesn't drink any alcoholic beverages. 2. Their teetotal lifestyle allowed them to maintain good health. Verb: 1. After the accident, he decided to teetotal and avoid alcohol altogether. 2. She made a commitment to teetotal for the sake of her well-being.
Synonyms	Adjective: Abstinent, sober, temperate. Verb: Abstain, refrain, avoid.
Antonyms	Adjective: Drunken, intoxicated, imbibing. Verb: Consume, drink, indulge.
Etymology	Teetotal is derived from a deliberate alteration of "total," with "tee" possibly suggesting the initial letter of "total."
Temerity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/təˈmerəti/
Meaning	Excessive confidence or boldness that is often seen as reckless or foolish.
Examples	1. His temerity in challenging the experienced lawyer surprised everyone in the courtroom. 2. The explorer's temerity led him to venture into dangerous and uncharted territory. 3. Her temerity in speaking out against the powerful corporation earned her both admirers and detractors.
Synonyms	Audacity, recklessness, impudence
Antonyms	Caution, prudence, timidity
Etymology	Temerity comes from the Latin word "temeritas," meaning "rashness" or "recklessness." It entered English in the 15th century.
Temperance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɛmpərəns/
Meaning	Moderation or self-restraint, especially in relation to consuming food or drink; abstinence from excessive indulgence.
Examples	1. His commitment to temperance meant he rarely indulged in unhealthy habits. 2. The health coach emphasised the importance of temperance in maintaining a balanced lifestyle. 3. The movement promoted temperance to combat the negative effects of alcohol consumption.



Synonyms	Moderation, self-control, restraint
Antonyms	Excess, indulgence, intemperance
Etymology	Temperance is derived from the Latin word "temperantia," meaning "moderation" or "self-control." It entered English in the 14th century.
Temperate (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɛmpərət/
Meaning	Mild, moderate, or restrained, especially in terms of climate, behaviour, or expression.
Examples	1. The temperate climate of the region made it a comfortable place to live. 2. His temperate response to criticism showed his level-headedness. 3. The author's temperate use of language made the book suitable for a wide audience.
Synonyms	Moderate, mild, restrained
Antonyms	Extreme, harsh, excessive
Etymology	Temperate comes from the Latin "temperatus," the past participle of "temperare," meaning "to mix" or "to regulate."
Tenable	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɛnəbəl/
Meaning	Capable of being defended, maintained, or supported, especially in an argument or debate.
Examples	1. Her position on the issue was tenable due to the strong evidence she presented. 2. The theory's weak foundation made it difficult to establish a tenable argument. 3. The lawyer worked to make a tenable case for his client's innocence.
Synonyms	Defensible, justifiable, viable
Antonyms	Unjustifiable, indefensible, unsustainable
Etymology	Tenable comes from the Latin "tenere," meaning "to hold," combined with the suffix "-able," indicating capability or suitability.
Tenacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/təˈneɪʃəs/
Meaning	Holding firmly; persistent and determined, especially in the pursuit of goals.
Examples	1. The tenacious grip of the rock climber ensured he wouldn't fall. 2. She showed tenacious dedication to her studies, even during challenging times. 3. The team's tenacious spirit allowed them to overcome obstacles and achieve victory.



Synonyms	Persistent, determined, resolute
Antonyms	Weak-willed, yielding, fickle
Etymology	Tenacious comes from the Latin "tenax," meaning "holding fast." It's related to the Verb "tenere," which means "to hold."
Tenacity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/tə' næsəti/
Meaning	The quality of being persistent, determined, and unyielding in the face of challenges or difficulties.
Examples	1. Her tenacity in pursuing her dreams inspired those around her. 2. The athlete's tenacity allowed him to overcome injuries and return to the game. 3. The project's success was largely due to the team's collective tenacity in meeting deadlines.
Synonyms	Persistence, determination, perseverance
Antonyms	Weakness, apathy, resignation
Etymology	Tenacity is derived from the Latin word "tenacitas," which comes from "tenax," meaning "holding fast" or "persistent."
Tenuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tɛnjʊəs/
Meaning	Thin, weak, or insubstantial; lacking strength or significance; flimsy or delicate.
Examples	1. The connection between the two ideas was tenuous at best. 2. The tenuous thread held the fragile ornament precariously in place. 3. Her tenuous grasp of the topic was evident during the presentation.
Synonyms	Weak, fragile, thin
Antonyms	Strong, substantial, significant
Etymology	Tenuous comes from the Latin "tenuis," meaning "thin" or "slender."
Termagant (Noun and Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tɜ:məgənt/
Meaning	Noun: A harsh-tempered, overbearing woman; a shrew. Adjective: Characterised by being quarrelsome or scolding.
Examples	Noun: 1. The story depicted her as a termagant who ruled her household with an iron fist. 2. The play's protagonist had to deal with a formidable termagant as his mother-in-law. Adjective: 1. The termagant neighbour often shouted at everyone who dared to step onto her lawn. 2. Their termagant arguments were known to disturb the entire neighbourhood.



Synonyms	Noun: Shrew, harridan, nag. Adjective: Quarrelsome, scolding, shrewish.
Antonyms	Noun: Peaceful, calm, amiable. Adjective: Agreeable, amiable, gentle.
Etymology	Termagant originally referred to an imaginary deity associated with the Muslim world in mediaeval European literature. It later evolved to describe a quarrelsome woman.
Terminate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrmɪneɪt/
Meaning	To bring to an end; to conclude or finish.
Examples	1. The contract will terminate at the end of the year. 2. They decided to terminate the project due to budget constraints. 3. Her decision to terminate the conversation was met with disappointment from her colleagues.
Synonyms	Conclude, end, finish
Antonyms	Initiate, begin, start
Etymology	Terminate comes from the Latin "terminatus," the past participle of "terminare," meaning "to limit" or "to end."
Terse (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/tɜːrs/
Meaning	Brief and to the point; using few words to convey much meaning.
Examples	1. Her terse response indicated that she was not in the mood to talk. 2. The professor's lectures were always clear and terse, making them easy to understand. 3. The writer's prose was admired for its elegant yet terse style.
Synonyms	Concise, succinct, pithy
Antonyms	Wordy, Verbose, long-winded
Etymology	Terse comes from the Latin "tersus," the past participle of "tergere," meaning "to wipe" or "to polish."
Therapy (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈθerəpi/
Meaning	Treatment intended to relieve or heal a physical or psychological condition.
Examples	1. She underwent physical therapy to rehabilitate her injured knee. 2. Art therapy can help individuals express their emotions and reduce stress. 3. Cognitive behavioural therapy is commonly used to treat anxiety disorders.
Synonyms	Treatment, healing, intervention
Antonyms	Neglect, nonintervention



Etymology	Therapy comes from the Greek "therapeia," meaning "healing" or "service."
Thrift (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/θrɪft/
Meaning	Careful and economical use of resources; frugality.
Examples	1. His thrift in managing finances allowed him to save for the future. 2. The thrift of reusing materials not only saved money but also reduced waste. 3. The community valued thrift and encouraged recycling efforts.
Synonyms	Frugality, economy, thriftiness
Antonyms	Extravagance, wastefulness, prodigality
Etymology	Thrift comes from the Old Norse "þríftr," meaning "prosperity" or "success."
Throng (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/θrɒŋ/
Meaning	Noun: A large crowd of people gathered closely together. Verb: To gather or move in a crowd.
Examples	Noun: 1. A throng of excited fans gathered outside the concert venue. 2. The market was filled with a throng of shoppers during the holiday season. Verb: 1. The tourists thronged around the famous landmark to take photos. 2. Shoppers thronged the streets on Black Friday to take advantage of the sales.
Synonyms	Noun: Crowd, multitude, horde. Verb: Gather, crowd, swarm.
Antonyms	Noun: Few, handful, scattering. Verb: Disperse, scatter, disband.
Etymology	Throng comes from the Old English "geþrang," meaning "crowd" or "press of people."
Timid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɪmɪd/
Meaning	Shy, lacking self-confidence, and easily frightened or intimidated.
Examples	1. The timid child hesitated to speak in front of the class. 2. His timid demeanour prevented him from taking risks and trying new things. 3. Despite being talented, her timid nature held her back from pursuing opportunities.
Synonyms	Shy, bashful, hesitant
Antonyms	Bold, confident, assertive
Etymology	Timid comes from the Latin "timidus," meaning "fearful" or "shy."



Timorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɪməərəs/
Meaning	Showing a lack of confidence or fearfulness; timid or apprehensive.
Examples	1. Her timorous glance revealed her unease in the unfamiliar environment. 2. The timorous puppy cowered at the sound of thunder. 3. His timorous approach to public speaking was evident in his shaky voice and nervous demeanour.
Synonyms	Fearful, apprehensive, shy
Antonyms	Confident, fearless, bold
Etymology	Timorous is derived from the Latin "timor," meaning "fear."
Tinge (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/tɪndʒ/
Meaning	Noun: A slight shade or colour; a trace of something. Verb: To colour slightly; to give a trace of a particular quality to something.
Examples	Noun: 1. There was a tinge of pink on the horizon as the sun set. 2. His humour had a dark tinge that made his jokes unique. Verb: 1. The artist used a bit of red to tinge the edges of the painting. 2. The memories were tinged with nostalgia and a touch of sadness.
Synonyms	Noun: Hint, trace, shade. Verb: Colour, stain, affect.
Antonyms	Noun: Brightness, vividness. Verb: Remove, bleach, purify.
Etymology	Tinge comes from the Latin "tingere," meaning "to dye" or "to colour."
Tolerable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɒləəbl/
Meaning	Capable of being endured, accepted, or tolerated; moderately satisfactory.
Examples	1. The heat was tolerable with the help of fans and air conditioning. 2. The movie was entertaining, but the predictable plot made it only tolerable. 3. The discomfort of the long flight was made tolerable by the friendly flight attendants.
Synonyms	Acceptable, bearable, satisfactory
Antonyms	Intolerable, unbearable, unacceptable
Etymology	Tolerable comes from the Latin "tolerabilis," from "tolerare," meaning "to bear" or "to endure."
Tonic (Noun and Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɒnɪk/



Meaning	Noun: A medicinal substance that invigorates or restores health; a refreshing or invigorating drink. Adjective: Giving a feeling of vigour or well-being.
Examples	Noun: 1. The herbal tonic was believed to boost energy and improve digestion. 2. She enjoyed a glass of tonic water with a slice of lemon. Adjective: 1. The music had a tonic effect on her mood, lifting her spirits. 2. The peaceful scenery provided a tonic escape from the stresses of city life.
Synonyms	Noun: Restorative, elixir, refreshment. Adjective: Invigorating, refreshing, revitalising.
Antonyms	Noun: Harm, toxin. Adjective: Depleting, draining, weakening.
Etymology	Tonic comes from the Latin "tonicus," meaning "of or pertaining to tension" or "tonic." It has roots in the Greek "tonikos."
Tonsure (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɒnjər/
Meaning	Noun: The act of shaving the head, especially as a religious rite or symbol of humility. Verb: To shave the head, especially for religious or ceremonial reasons.
Examples	Noun: 1. The monk's tonsure was a visible sign of his commitment to his faith. 2. In some cultures, the tonsure is performed as part of a coming-of-age ceremony. Verb: 1. The young monk was tonsured as he officially entered the monastery. 2. The ritual involved the priest tonsuring the devotee's head.
Synonyms	Noun: Shaving, shearing, cropping. Verb: Shave, shear, crop.
Antonyms	Noun: Hair growth, mane. Verb: Grow, cultivate.
Etymology	Tonsure comes from the Latin "tonsurus," meaning "a shearing" or "a clipping."
Topple (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɒpəl/
Meaning	To fall forward or over; to overthrow or cause to fall.
Examples	1. The strong winds threatened to topple the fragile structure. 2. The dictator's regime was eventually toppled by a popular uprising. 3. The pile of books started to topple as he removed one from the stack.
Synonyms	Fall, collapse, overthrow
Antonyms	Stand, stabilise, support
Etymology	Topple is possibly derived from the Old Norse "tupplask," meaning "to stumble."



Torment (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɔːrmənt/
Meaning	Noun: Severe physical or mental suffering; agony. Verb: To cause severe suffering or mental anguish.
Examples	Noun: 1. His past was haunted by memories of torment he had endured. 2. The artist's paintings often depicted faces contorted in torment. Verb: 1. The guilt would torment her conscience for years to come. 2. The relentless thoughts would torment him, causing sleepless nights.
Synonyms	Noun: Agony, suffering, torture. Verb: Torture, afflict, plague.
Antonyms	Noun: Comfort, relief, solace. Verb: Soothe, comfort, alleviate.
Etymology	Torment comes from the Latin "tormentum," meaning "torture" or "suffering."
Torpid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɔːrpid/
Meaning	Lacking energy or enthusiasm; sluggish, inactive, or dull.
Examples	1. The torpid atmosphere of the room made it difficult to focus. 2. After a heavy meal, she felt torpid and didn't want to move. 3. The torpid pace of the meeting bored everyone in attendance.
Synonyms	Sluggish, lethargic, inert
Antonyms	Energetic, active, lively
Etymology	Torpid comes from the Latin "torpidus," meaning "benumbed" or "stiff."
Torrid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɒrɪd/
Meaning	Extremely hot, scorching, or passionate; marked by intense emotions or feelings.
Examples	1. The desert had a torrid climate with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit. 2. Their torrid romance was filled with passion and excitement. 3. The torrid argument between the siblings left them both emotionally drained.
Synonyms	Scorching, intense, passionate
Antonyms	Mild, cool, indifferent
Etymology	Torrid comes from the Latin "torridus," from "torrere," meaning "to scorch" or "to burn."
Tortuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɔːrtʃuəs/
Meaning	Full of twists, turns, or bends; complicated or intricate; not direct or straightforward.



Examples	1. The tortuous path through the forest was challenging to navigate. 2. His tortuous explanation only added to the confusion of the topic. 3. The negotiation process became tortuous due to the conflicting demands of both parties.
Synonyms	Twisting, winding, convoluted
Antonyms	Straight, direct, simple
Etymology	Tortuous comes from the Latin "tortuosus," from "torquere," meaning "to twist."
Toupee (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/tu:ˈpeɪ/
Meaning	A small wig or hairpiece that covers part of the scalp, typically used by men to cover baldness.
Examples	1. He wore a toupee to hide his receding hairline. 2. The actor's toupee was carefully styled to match his natural hair. 3. The comedian made jokes about his own toupee during his stand-up routine.
Synonyms	Wig, hairpiece, hair replacement
Antonyms	Natural hair, bald head
Etymology	Toupee is a French word derived from "toupée," meaning "a tuft of hair" or "wig."
Tout (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/taʊt/
Meaning	Verb: To promote or praise something or someone in an excessive or boastful manner. Noun: A person who promotes or solicits customers, often aggressively.
Examples	Verb: 1. The company hired influencers to tout their new product on social media. 2. The author's work was widely touted as a masterpiece. Noun: 1. The market was filled with touts trying to sell their goods to tourists. 2. The street was lined with touts offering tickets to the sold-out concert.
Synonyms	Verb: Promote, advertise, endorse. Noun: Promoter, hustler, hawker.
Antonyms	Verb: Downplay, criticise, discourage. Noun: Customer, patron.
Etymology	The origin of "tout" is uncertain, but it might come from the Middle English "tuten," meaning "to look out."
Toy (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/tɔɪ/



Meaning	Noun: An object for play, especially one designed for children; something that is treated without seriousness or regarded as insignificant. Verb: To play with or manipulate an object, often in a light and casual manner.
Examples	Noun: 1. The child's favourite toy was a stuffed teddy bear. 2. The old book was considered a valuable collector's toy among enthusiasts. Verb: 1. He liked to toy with his pen while thinking. 2. She would often toy with her hair when lost in thought.
Synonyms	Noun: Plaything, game, trinket. Verb: Play, fiddle, dabble.
Antonyms	Noun: Tool, essential, necessity. Verb: Abandon, neglect, disregard.
Etymology	The origin of "toy" is uncertain but may be related to the Old English "tæppe," meaning "tool."
Tractable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtræktəbl/
Meaning	Easily managed, controlled, or influenced; responsive to guidance or instruction.
Examples	1. The students in the class were quite tractable and followed instructions well. 2. The horse proved to be tractable and responded to the trainer's commands. 3. Her tractable nature made her an ideal team player.
Synonyms	Obedient, manageable, docile
Antonyms	Stubborn, unruly, unmanageable
Etymology	Tractable comes from the Latin "tractabilis," from "tractare," meaning "to handle" or "to manage."
Tranche (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/traːnʃ/
Meaning	A portion or division of a whole, often used in financial contexts to refer to a part of an investment or loan that is divided into different segments.
Examples	1. The loan was paid off in several tranches over a period of five years. 2. The funding was allocated in multiple tranches to support different stages of the project. 3. Investors can choose to invest in one or more tranches of the bond.
Synonyms	Portion, section, segment
Antonyms	Whole, entirety, lump sum
Etymology	Tranche comes from the French "trancher," meaning "to cut."
Tranquil (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtræŋkwɪl/



Meaning	Peaceful, calm, and free from disturbance or agitation.
Examples	1. The tranquil lake reflected the surrounding mountains. 2. After a long day, she found solace in the tranquil ambiance of her garden. 3. The park provided a tranquil space for people to relax and unwind.
Synonyms	Peaceful, serene, placid
Antonyms	Chaotic, tumultuous, agitated
Etymology	Tranquil comes from the Latin "tranquillus," meaning "calm" or "still."
Transgress (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/trænz' gres/
Meaning	To violate, break, or go beyond a law, rule, or moral principle; to commit an offence or wrongdoing.
Examples	1. The company was fined for transgressing environmental regulations. 2. He chose to transgress the boundaries of acceptable behavior. 3. The artist's work often aimed to transgress societal norms and challenge conventions.
Synonyms	Violate, infringe, breach
Antonyms	Observe, abide by, follow
Etymology	Transgress comes from the Latin "transgredi," from "trans-" meaning "across" and "gradi" meaning "to step."
Transient (Adjective and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'trænzɪənt/
Meaning	Adjective: Lasting only for a short time; temporary, fleeting, or passing. Noun: A person who is staying or working in a place for only a short time.
Examples	Adjective: 1. The beauty of the transient rainbow was breathtaking. 2. Her feelings of happiness were transient and soon gave way to sadness. Noun: 1. The city's population included both locals and transients. 2. The hotel provided accommodations for both tourists and transients.
Synonyms	Adjective: Temporary, short-lived, evanescent. Noun: Nomad, traveller, visitor.
Antonyms	Adjective: Permanent, lasting, enduring. Noun: Resident, inhabitant.
Etymology	Transient comes from the Latin "transiens," from "transire," meaning "to go across" or "to pass away."
Transitory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'trænzɪtəri/



Meaning	Existing or lasting only for a short time; temporary, passing, or impermanent.
Examples	1. The transitory nature of fame can be both exhilarating and challenging. 2. The beauty of cherry blossoms is transitory, as they bloom for just a few weeks. 3. His transitory mood swings made it difficult for others to predict his reactions.
Synonyms	Temporary, fleeting, ephemeral
Antonyms	Permanent, lasting, enduring
Etymology	Transitory comes from the Latin "transitorius," from "transire," meaning "to go across" or "to pass away."
Travail (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtræveɪl/
Meaning	Noun: Painful or laborious effort; hard work, especially involving physical or mental exertion. Verb: To engage in difficult or strenuous work or effort.
Examples	Noun: 1. The artist's masterpiece was the result of years of creative travail. 2. The construction of the building involved long hours of physical travail. Verb: 1. She travailed tirelessly to bring her business idea to fruition. 2. The team travailed to meet the tight deadline.
Synonyms	Noun: Labor, toil, effort. Verb: Toil, labour, work hard.
Antonyms	Noun: Ease, leisure, relaxation. Verb: Rest, relax, take it easy.
Etymology	Travail comes from the Old French "travaillier," meaning "to work strenuously."
Travesty (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtrævesti/
Meaning	Noun: A distorted or grotesque imitation, especially one that mocks or ridicules a serious subject; a farcical representation. Verb: To make a mockery or imitation of something serious or respected.
Examples	Noun: 1. The play was a travesty of Shakespeare's original work, full of slapstick humour. 2. The trial was regarded as a travesty of justice due to its biased proceedings. Verb: 1. The comedian would often travesty famous political figures in his skits. 2. The satirical cartoonist loved to travesty current events in his illustrations.
Synonyms	Noun: Parody, mockery, farce. Verb: Parody, mock, mimic.
Antonyms	Noun: Tribute, homage, serious portrayal. Verb: Respect, honour, uphold.



Etymology	Travesty comes from the French "travestir," meaning "to disguise" or "to dress improperly."
Tremulous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtrɛmjʊləs/
Meaning	Shaking or quivering, often due to fear, nervousness, or weakness; characterised by a slight trembling motion.
Examples	1. Her voice was tremulous as she delivered the emotional speech. 2. The young deer stood still, its ears and nose twitching in a tremulous manner. 3. His tremulous hands betrayed his anxiety during the interview.
Synonyms	Shaky, quivering, unsteady
Antonyms	Steady, stable, firm
Etymology	Tremulous comes from the Latin "tremulus," from "tremere," meaning "to tremble."
Trenchant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtrɛntʃənt/
Meaning	Vigorous, incisive, and sharply effective in expression or style; keen and forceful in addressing criticism or analysis.
Examples	1. The journalist's trenchant commentary on social issues made her a respected voice in the industry. 2. The speaker's trenchant remarks left the audience both impressed and reflective. 3. His trenchant wit was often both admired and feared by his peers.
Synonyms	Sharp, incisive, pointed
Antonyms	Mild, vague, equivocal
Etymology	Trenchant comes from the Middle English "trenchant," from the Old French "trenchant," meaning "cutting."
Trend (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/trɛnd/
Meaning	Noun: A general direction or pattern of change; a prevailing tendency or inclination. Verb: To move in a specific direction or to develop in a certain manner.
Examples	Noun: 1. The current trend in fashion favours bright colours and bold patterns. 2. There is a growing trend of remote work in the modern job market. Verb: 1. The company's profits have been trending upwards for the past year. 2. The data indicates that consumer preferences are trending towards eco-friendly products.
Synonyms	Noun: Pattern, direction, tendency. Verb: Move, progress, develop.



Antonyms	Noun: Anomaly, deviation, exception. Verb: Stagnate, remain unchanged.
Etymology	Trend comes from the Middle English "tenden," meaning "to turn" or "to revolve."
Trepidation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtrepɪˈdeɪʃən/
Meaning	A feeling of fear, apprehension, or anxiety about something that may happen.
Examples	1. She felt a sense of trepidation before her first public speaking event. 2. The trepidation he felt about the upcoming exam kept him awake at night. 3. The news of the approaching storm filled the residents with trepidation.
Synonyms	Fear, anxiety, nervousness
Antonyms	Confidence, calmness, assurance
Etymology	Trepidation comes from the Latin "trepidatio," from "trepidare," meaning "to hurry" or "to tremble."
Trifling (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtraɪflɪŋ/
Meaning	Of little importance, significance, or value; trivial or unimportant.
Examples	1. She dismissed his comments as trifling and not worth her attention. 2. The argument was about a trifling matter that had no real impact on their relationship. 3. Despite his trifling appearance, he possessed great wisdom.
Synonyms	Insignificant, minor, trivial
Antonyms	Significant, important, substantial
Etymology	Trifling comes from the Middle English "trifelen," from the Old English "trifelian," meaning "to play."
Trite (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/traɪt/
Meaning	Overused to the point of being unoriginal, stale, or lacking freshness; lacking originality or depth.
Examples	1. The writer's reliance on clichés made the story feel trite and predictable. 2. The speaker's trite jokes failed to elicit laughter from the audience. 3. His trite excuses for being late were met with scepticism.
Synonyms	Clichéd, banal, predictable
Antonyms	Fresh, original, innovative



Etymology	Trite comes from the Latin "tritus," meaning "worn out" or "frayed."
Trivial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtrɪviəl/
Meaning	Of little significance, value, or importance; lacking in seriousness or depth.
Examples	1. The issue was so trivial that it didn't warrant any attention. 2. His concerns seemed trivial compared to the major problems the company was facing. 3. The argument escalated over a trivial misunderstanding.
Synonyms	Insignificant, minor, unimportant
Antonyms	Significant, important, crucial
Etymology	Trivial comes from the Latin "trivialis," from "trivium," meaning "crossroads."
Truculence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtruːkjʊləns/
Meaning	A disposition or attitude of aggression, hostility, or defiance; a tendency to be confrontational or belligerent.
Examples	1. His truculence often led to conflicts with his colleagues. 2. The boxer's truculence inside and outside the ring earned him a reputation for being fierce. 3. The truculence displayed by some protesters escalated the tension during the demonstration.
Synonyms	Aggressiveness, belligerence, combativeness
Antonyms	Gentleness, friendliness, peacefulness
Etymology	Truculence comes from the Latin "truculentia," from "trux," meaning "fierce" or "savage."
Truculent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtruːkjʊlənt/
Meaning	Displaying aggressiveness, hostility, or defiance; eager to argue or fight; characterised by a belligerent and confrontational attitude.
Examples	1. His truculent behaviour made it difficult for others to work with him. 2. The team had to manage a truculent client who was dissatisfied with the product. 3. The truculent protesters clashed with law enforcement during the demonstration.
Synonyms	Belligerent, combative, aggressive
Antonyms	Gentle, friendly, cooperative
Etymology	Truculent comes from the Latin "truculentus," from "trux," meaning "fierce" or "savage."
Trudge (Verb and Noun)	



Pronunciation	/trʌdʒ/
Meaning	Verb: To walk slowly and with heavy steps, especially due to exhaustion, difficulty, or weariness. Noun: A slow and laborious walk.
Examples	Verb: 1. After a long day of hiking, they had to trudge back to the campsite. 2. He trudged through the snowstorm to reach the bus stop. Noun: 1. The trudge up the hill was tiring, but the view was worth it. 2. She went on a trudge through the forest to clear her mind.
Synonyms	Verb: Plod, slog, tramp. Noun: Trek, plod, march.
Antonyms	Verb: Skip, hop, sprint. Noun: Stroll, saunter, skip.
Etymology	The origin of "trudge" is uncertain, but it may be related to the Middle English "truggen," meaning "to walk or tramp."
Truncate (Verb and Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/trʌŋ'keɪt/
Meaning	Verb: To shorten by cutting off a part; to make something shorter or curtail. Adjective: Having a part cut off or removed, especially at the end; shortened or abbreviated.
Examples	Verb: 1. The editor suggested truncating the lengthy paragraph to improve readability. 2. He had to truncate his speech due to time constraints. Adjective: 1. The manuscript was a truncated version of the original novel. 2. The teacher provided a truncated explanation of the complex concept.
Synonyms	Verb: Shorten, abbreviate, curtail. Adjective: Shortened, abbreviated, cut off.
Antonyms	Verb: Extend, lengthen, expand. Adjective: Full-length, unabbreviated, complete.
Etymology	Truncate comes from the Latin "truncatus," from "truncus," meaning "cut off" or "mutilated."
Turbid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'tɜːrɪd/
Meaning	Cloudy, opaque, or thick with suspended matter; not clear or transparent, often used to describe liquids or fluids.
Examples	1. The river appeared turbid after heavy rainfall washed soil into the water. 2. The turbid liquid in the flask needed to settle before it could be used in the experiment. 3. The turbid pool was not suitable for swimming.
Synonyms	Cloudy, murky, muddy
Antonyms	Clear, transparent, limpid



Etymology	Turbid comes from the Latin "turbidus," from "turbare," meaning "to disturb."
Turbulence (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrbjʊləns/
Meaning	Irregular and chaotic motion or flow, especially of air or water; a state of disorderly or unstable behaviour.
Examples	1. The aeroplane experienced turbulence as it flew through a patch of rough air. 2. The turbulence in the financial market made investors nervous. 3. The turbulent waves of the ocean made sailing challenging.
Synonyms	Disorder, commotion, unrest
Antonyms	Calm, tranquillity, stability
Etymology	Turbulence comes from the Latin "turbulentia," from "turbulentus," meaning "full of confusion."
Turbulent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrbjʊlənt/
Meaning	Characterised by strong agitation, disorder, or turmoil; marked by irregular and unpredictable movement.
Examples	1. The turbulent waters of the river made navigation treacherous. 2. The company underwent a period of turbulent change due to restructuring. 3. The turbulent weather disrupted travel plans for many passengers.
Synonyms	Chaotic, tumultuous, stormy
Antonyms	Calm, tranquil, stable
Etymology	Turbulent comes from the Latin "turbulentus," from "turba," meaning "crowd" or "disturbance."
Turgid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrdʒɪd/
Meaning	Swollen, bloated, or excessively inflated, often used to describe language that is overly complex or pompous.
Examples	1. The turgid prose in the academic paper made it difficult to understand. 2. The politician's speech was filled with turgid rhetoric that failed to resonate with the audience. 3. The river had become turgid after heavy rainfall.
Synonyms	Inflated, bombastic, pompous
Antonyms	Concise, simple, straightforward
Etymology	Turgid comes from the Latin "turgidus," from "turgere," meaning "to swell."
Turmoil (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrmɔɪl/
Meaning	A state of great disturbance, confusion, or agitation; a situation marked by chaos, disorder, or upheaval.
Examples	1. The political turmoil in the country led to widespread protests. 2. The family faced emotional turmoil following the sudden loss of a loved one. 3. The financial market was in turmoil as investors reacted to unexpected news.
Synonyms	Disorder, chaos, upheaval
Antonyms	Peace, calm, stability
Etymology	Turmoil comes from the Middle English "turmoil," from the Middle French "tourmoi," meaning "confusion."
Turpitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtɜːrptɪtjuːd/
Meaning	A shameful, vile, or morally corrupt quality or behaviour; wickedness or depravity.
Examples	1. The actions of the criminal demonstrated a level of moral turpitude that shocked the community. 2. The politician's history of dishonesty was seen as evidence of his moral turpitude. 3. The novel explored the depths of human turpitude through its complex characters.
Synonyms	Depravity, wickedness, immorality
Antonyms	Virtue, righteousness, integrity
Etymology	Turpitude comes from the Latin "turpitude," from "turpis," meaning "base" or "ugly."
Tussle (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtʌsəl/
Meaning	Noun: A vigorous struggle or fight, often involving physical or metaphorical conflict. Verb: To engage in a vigorous struggle or fight.
Examples	Noun: 1. The tussle between the two teams was intense and filled with rivalry. 2. She had a tussle with her conscience before making a difficult decision. Verb: 1. The children would tussle over the last piece of candy. 2. The candidates would tussle during the debate, each trying to assert their point of view.
Synonyms	Noun: Struggle, conflict, scuffle. Verb: Struggle, wrestle, fight.
Antonyms	Noun: Agreement, harmony, cooperation. Verb: Agree, cooperate, collaborate.
Etymology	The origin of "tussle" is uncertain, but it is related to the Middle English "tuselen," meaning "to touse" or "to struggle."



Tyro (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈtaɪrɒs/
Meaning	A beginner or novice in a particular field; someone who is new to or inexperienced in a skill, activity, or profession.
Examples	1. The tyro in the kitchen struggled to follow the complicated recipe. 2. As a tyro in the art of photography, he was still learning the basics. 3. The workshop was designed to help tyros develop their writing skills.
Synonyms	Novice, beginner, neophyte
Antonyms	Expert, veteran, master
Etymology	Tyro comes from the Latin "tiro," meaning "young soldier" or "recruit."



Practice Questions for alphabet "T"

Practice Questions for alphabet T

1. Meaning Question:
What is the meaning of the word "Trepidation"?
 - a) Confidence
 - b) Anxiety
 - c) Excitement
 - d) Calmness
2. Synonyms Question:
Which word is a synonym for "Tenuous"?
 - a) Strong
 - b) Fragile
 - c) Abundant
 - d) Mysterious
3. Antonyms Question:
What is the opposite of "Tenacious"?
 - a) Persistent
 - b) Firm
 - c) Resilient
 - d) Weak
4. Reading Comprehension Question:
In the given sentence, what does the word "Transitory" mean? "The beauty of the sunset was enhanced by its transitory nature, fading away within minutes."
 - a) Long-lasting
 - b) Permanent
 - c) Fleeting
 - d) Colourful
5. Word Usage Question:
Use the word "Taciturn" in a sentence to describe someone who is habitually reserved in conversation.
 - a) He was so chatty and never taciturn.
 - b) Her taciturn nature made it challenging to engage in conversations.
 - c) He greeted everyone with a taciturn smile.
 - d) She was always eager to speak, never taciturn.
6. Multiple Choice Question:
Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Transcendent"?
 - a) Ordinary
 - b) Extraordinary
 - c) Familiar
 - d) Complacent

7. Fill in the Blanks Question:
The ----- of the lakeside setting provided a peaceful escape from the bustle of city life.
8. Contextual Meaning Question:
In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Teamwork skills."
a) The ability to work independently
b) The ability to collaborate effectively with others
c) The ability to complete tasks quickly
d) The ability to manage projects
9. Word Form Question:
What is the adverb form of the word "Tenacious"?
a) Tenaciousness
b) Tenaciously
c) Tenacity
d) Tenaciousity
10. Idiomatic Expression Question:
What does "Take with a grain of salt" mean?
a) To add extra salt to a dish
b) To approach something sceptical or with caution
c) To ignore someone's advice
d) To share something with others
11. Connotation Question:
Does the word "Tempestuous" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
a) Positive, as it implies excitement and energy
b) Negative, as it implies turbulence and upheaval
c) Neutral, as it describes a natural phenomenon
d) Positive, as it suggests calmness and serenity
12. Roots and Origins Question:
What is the origin of the word "Transitory"?
a) Greek
b) Latin
c) French
d) German
13. Opposite Meanings Question:
What is the antonym of "Timorous"?
a) Fearless
b) Anxious
c) Cautious
d) Hesitant



14. Usage in Short Passage:

In a short passage, describe a situation where someone's "Tenacity" led to achieving a difficult goal.

15. Word Association Question:

What word comes to mind when you think of "Thunder"?

- a) Rain
- b) Lightning
- c) Storm
- d) Noise

16. Word Transformation Question:

Noun form of "Taciturn": Taciturnity. Sentence: His taciturnity often made it difficult to gauge his thoughts.

- a) His taciturnity often made it difficult to gauge his thoughts.
- b) He spoke with a taciturnity that puzzled everyone.
- c) Taciturnity was his defining characteristic.
- d) She expressed her ideas with great taciturnity.

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question:

Answer: b) Anxiety

2. Synonyms Question:

Answer: b) Fragile

3. Antonyms Question:

Answer: d) Weak

4. Reading Comprehension Question:

Answer: c) Fleeting

5. Word Usage Question:

Answer: b) Her taciturn nature made it challenging to engage in conversations.

6. Multiple Choice Question:

Answer: b) Extraordinary

7. Contextual Meaning Question:

Answer: b) The ability to collaborate effectively with others

8. Word Form Question:

Answer: b) Tenaciously

9. Idiomatic Expression Question:
Answer: b) To approach something sceptical or with caution
10. Connotation Question:
Answer: b) Negative, as it implies turbulence and upheaval
11. Roots and Origins Question:
Answer: b) Latin
12. Opposite Meanings Question:
Answer: a) Fearless
13. Word Association Question:
Answer: d) Noise
14. Word Transformation Question:
Answer: b) He spoke with a taciturnity that puzzled everyone.



U

Ubiquitous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ju:'bɪkwɪtəs/
Meaning	Present, appearing, or found everywhere at the same time; being or seeming to be omnipresent.
Examples	1. Smartphones have become ubiquitous in modern society. 2. The company's logo seemed to be ubiquitous, appearing on billboards, advertisements, and products. 3. Social media platforms have made connectivity nearly ubiquitous.
Synonyms	Omnipresent, pervasive, universal
Antonyms	Rare, scarce, limited
Etymology	Ubiquitous comes from the Latin "ubiquitas," from "ubique," meaning "everywhere."
Ulterior (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌl' tɪəriər/
Meaning	Existing beyond what is obvious or revealed; situated on the farther side, undisclosed, or hidden.
Examples	1. She had an ulterior motive for offering her help, which made him suspicious. 2. The speaker's seemingly innocent question had an ulterior meaning that only a few understood. 3. His ulterior plans were finally revealed during the investigation.
Synonyms	Hidden, concealed, undisclosed
Antonyms	Obvious, apparent, straightforward
Etymology	Ulterior comes from the Latin "ulterior," meaning "further" or "beyond."
Umbrage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ʻ ʌmbɪdʒ/
Meaning	A feeling of offence, annoyance, or resentment, usually due to a perceived insult or slight; taking offence.
Examples	1. He took umbrage at her comments, as they were critical of his work. 2. The politician's opponents often expressed umbrage at his statements. 3. She gave him umbrage by ignoring his opinions during the discussion.
Synonyms	Offence, resentment, irritation
Antonyms	Acceptance, tolerance, indifference



Etymology	Umbrage comes from the Middle English "umbrig," meaning "shadow."
Unconscionable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌnˈkɒnʃənəbl/
Meaning	Beyond what is reasonable or morally acceptable; not guided by conscience, fairness, or principles.
Examples	1. The prices charged by the company were considered unconscionable by consumers. 2. His behaviour towards his employees was seen as unconscionable and exploitative. 3. The judge deemed the defendant's actions to be unconscionable and deserving of severe punishment.
Synonyms	Unreasonable, excessive, unfair
Antonyms	Reasonable, just, ethical
Etymology	Unconscionable comes from the Old French "inconcionable," meaning "unreasonable."
Uncouth (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌnˈkuːθ/
Meaning	Lacking good manners, refinement, or grace; awkward, clumsy, or ungraceful in behaviour or appearance.
Examples	1. His uncouth behaviour at the formal event embarrassed his friends. 2. The uncouth language used by the comedian offended some members of the audience. 3. The young boy's uncouth attempt at dancing made everyone smile.
Synonyms	Rude, crude, awkward
Antonyms	Polite, refined, graceful
Etymology	Uncouth comes from the Middle English "uncouthe," meaning "unknown" or "strange."
Unctuous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈʌŋk.tʃu.əs/
Meaning	Excessively flattering or ingratiating in speech or manner; behaving in a way that seems insincere or overly polite.
Examples	1. His unctuous compliments were intended to win her favour. 2. The politician's unctuous promises seemed rehearsed and lacking sincerity. 3. The salesman's unctuous demeanour made the customers uncomfortable.
Synonyms	Insincere, ingratiating, obsequious
Antonyms	Genuine, sincere, straightforward



Etymology	Unctuous comes from the Latin "unctuosus," from "unctus," meaning "anointed."
Underbid (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌʌndərˈbɪd/
Meaning	To make a lower offer or bid than someone else, often in a competitive situation, such as an auction or business negotiation.
Examples	1. He managed to win the contract by underbidding his competitors. 2. The company successfully underbid its rivals for the construction project. 3. The artist was disappointed when her painting underbid at the auction.
Synonyms	Outbid, undercut, offer less
Antonyms	Outbid, overbid, offer more
Etymology	Underbid comes from the Old English "underbyddan," meaning "to offer less."
Undermine (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌʌndərˈmaɪn/
Meaning	To weaken or erode the foundation, strength, or support of something, often gradually and subtly.
Examples	1. The constant criticism from his colleagues began to undermine his confidence. 2. The economic crisis threatened to undermine the stability of the country's financial system. 3. Gossip and rumours can undermine relationships and trust.
Synonyms	Weaken, sabotage, subvert
Antonyms	Strengthen, support, reinforce
Etymology	Undermine comes from the Old English "undermȳnan," meaning "to dig beneath."
Underwrite (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˌʌndərˈraɪt/
Meaning	Verb (1): To assume financial responsibility for a venture, event, or activity by providing financial backing or insurance. Verb (2): To sign one's name on the back of a document, such as a check, to transfer ownership or guarantee payment.
Examples	Verb (1): 1. The insurance company agreed to underwrite the concert in case of cancellation due to bad weather. 2. The bank was hesitant to underwrite the risky investment. Verb (2): 1. He needed the recipient to underwrite the check before he could deposit it. 2. The artist underwrote the certificate of authenticity for the limited edition print.
Synonyms	Verb (1): Insure, back, finance. Verb (2): Endorse, cosign, back.



Antonyms	Verb (1): Refuse, decline, disown. Verb (2): Refuse, decline, withhold.
Etymology	Verb (1): "Underwrite" in the sense of financial backing comes from the Old English "underwritan," meaning "to sign at the bottom" (of a document). Verb (2): "Underwrite" in the sense of signing the back of a document comes from "under" + "write."
Undulate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈʌndjʊleɪt/
Meaning	To move in a wavelike or sinuous manner; to have a smooth rising-and-falling or back-and-forth motion.
Examples	1. The fields of wheat undulated in the breeze, creating a mesmerising sight. 2. The dancer's body undulated gracefully to the rhythm of the music. 3. The water's surface undulated as the boat sailed through the waves.
Synonyms	Ripple, wave, oscillate
Antonyms	Straighten, stabilise, steady
Etymology	Undulate comes from the Latin "undulatus," from "unda," meaning "wave."
Unencumbered (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌʌnɪnˈkʌmbərd/
Meaning	Not burdened, impeded, or hindered by obstacles, responsibilities, or problems; free from encumbrances or difficulties.
Examples	1. She enjoyed the feeling of being unencumbered by commitments during her vacation. 2. The unencumbered path allowed the hiker to move swiftly through the forest. 3. The entrepreneur appreciated the benefits of starting a business unencumbered by debt.
Synonyms	Unburdened, unobstructed, free
Antonyms	Burdened, encumbered, hindered
Etymology	Unencumbered comes from "un-" + "encumbered," where "encumbered" comes from the Old French "encombrer," meaning "to obstruct."
Unfeigned (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌnˈfeɪnd/
Meaning	Genuine, sincere, and not pretended; not fake or false; displaying true feelings or attitudes.
Examples	1. His unfeigned joy at her success was evident in his smile. 2. The speaker's unfeigned enthusiasm captured the audience's attention. 3. She expressed unfeigned sympathy upon hearing about his



	loss.
Synonyms	Genuine, sincere, authentic
Antonyms	Feigned, insincere, artificial
Etymology	Unfeigned comes from "un-" + "feigned," where "feigned" comes from the Old French "feindre," meaning "to pretend."
Unguent (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈʌŋgwənt/
Meaning	A soft, often medicinal substance used to soothe, heal, or lubricate the skin; an ointment or salve.
Examples	1. The herbalist recommended applying an unguent to the irritated skin. 2. The athlete used a cooling unguent to soothe his sore muscles after the race. 3. The ancient Egyptians used various unguents for cosmetic and medicinal purposes.
Synonyms	Ointment, salve, balm
Antonyms	Abrasive, irritant, emollient
Etymology	Unguent comes from the Latin "unguentum," meaning "ointment."
Universal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːrsəl/
Meaning	Present, occurring, or accepted everywhere or by all; applicable to all members of a group or category; common to all instances.
Examples	1. The pursuit of happiness is a universal human aspiration. 2. The belief in basic human rights is a universal principle. 3. The law of gravity is a universal phenomenon that affects all objects with mass.
Synonyms	Widespread, general, all-encompassing
Antonyms	Limited, specific, exclusive
Etymology	Universal comes from the Latin "universalis," from "universus," meaning "whole" or "all together."
Unkempt (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌnˈkempt/
Meaning	Messy, untidy, and not well-groomed, especially in appearance or condition; lacking order or neatness.
Examples	1. He arrived at the meeting looking tired and unkempt after a sleepless night. 2. The abandoned house had an unkempt garden and broken windows. 3. The dog's unkempt fur indicated that it hadn't been groomed in a



	while.
Synonyms	Dishevelled, messy, untidy
Antonyms	Neat, tidy, well-groomed
Etymology	Unkempt comes from "un-" + "kempt," where "kempt" comes from the Middle English "kemben," meaning "to comb."
Unmitigated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌn'mɪtɪɡeɪtɪd/
Meaning	Absolute, complete, and not lessened or moderated in any way; not softened or lessened in intensity or severity.
Examples	1. His unmitigated enthusiasm for the project was both inspiring and exhausting. 2. The company's unmitigated success led to rapid expansion and growth. 3. The hurricane's unmitigated force caused widespread destruction.
Synonyms	Absolute, complete, utter
Antonyms	Partial, moderated, mitigated
Etymology	Unmitigated comes from "un-" + "mitigated," where "mitigated" comes from the Latin "mitigatus," meaning "softened" or "alleviated."
Unsavory (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌn'seɪvəri/
Meaning	Unpleasant, offensive, or morally unacceptable; not pleasing to the senses or taste; distasteful or disreputable.
Examples	1. The newspaper published an article about the unsavory practices of the company. 2. His unsavory remarks during the meeting offended many attendees. 3. The movie depicted the character's unsavory past in a gritty and realistic way.
Synonyms	Distasteful, offensive, objectionable
Antonyms	Pleasant, agreeable, reputable
Etymology	Unsavory comes from "un-" + "savory," where "savory" comes from the Old French "savoré," meaning "pleasing to the taste."
Unscathed (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌn'skeɪɪd/
Meaning	Unharmful, undamaged, or not injured, often used to describe someone or something that has survived a dangerous or difficult situation.



Examples	1. Despite the car accident, everyone emerged from the wreckage unscathed. 2. The building remained unscathed after the storm due to its sturdy construction. 3. She managed to navigate through the political turmoil and come out unscathed.
Synonyms	Unharmed, intact, untouched
Antonyms	Injured, harmed, damaged
Etymology	Unscathed comes from "un-" + "scathe," where "scathe" comes from the Old Norse "skaða," meaning "to injure."
Untoward (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌntəˈwɔːrd/
Meaning	Unexpected, inconvenient, or unfavourable; not in accordance with expectations or normal behaviour.
Examples	1. Her untoward comments during the meeting disrupted the atmosphere. 2. The untoward weather conditions led to the cancellation of the outdoor event. 3. Despite the untoward circumstances, he remained optimistic about the outcome.
Synonyms	Unforeseen, unexpected, adverse
Antonyms	Expected, favourable, advantageous
Etymology	Untoward comes from "un-" + "toward," where "toward" originally meant "fit" or "proper."
Unwieldy (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ʌnˈwiːldi/
Meaning	Bulky, awkward, or difficult to manage or control due to size, weight, or complexity; not easily handled or manipulated.
Examples	1. The unwieldy package was difficult to carry up the stairs. 2. The company struggled to navigate the unwieldy bureaucracy of government regulations. 3. The project became unwieldy as it grew in scope and complexity.
Synonyms	Bulky, cumbersome, unmanageable
Antonyms	Compact, manageable, portable
Etymology	Unwieldy comes from "un-" + "wieldy," where "wieldy" comes from "wield," meaning "to handle" or "to control."
Upbraid (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ʌpˈbreɪd/
Meaning	To scold, criticise, or reproach severely or angrily; to express strong disapproval or disappointment.



Examples	1. She upbraided her son for his irresponsible behaviour. 2. The manager upbraided the employees for their lack of punctuality. 3. He was upbraided by his peers for his insensitive remarks.
Synonyms	Scold, berate, reprimand
Antonyms	Praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Upbraid comes from the Middle English "upbreiden," meaning "to rebuke."
Urbane (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ɜːrˈbeɪn/
Meaning	Suave, sophisticated, and refined in manner or style; having the polish and elegance associated with city life.
Examples	1. His urbane demeanour made him a popular host at social gatherings. 2. The diplomat's urbane conversations put everyone at ease during the international summit. 3. The magazine featured articles on urbane living in the modern metropolis.
Synonyms	Suave, sophisticated, polished
Antonyms	Unsophisticated, rustic, crude
Etymology	Urbane comes from the Latin "urbanus," meaning "of the city."
Usury (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈjuːʒəri/
Meaning	The practice of lending money at an excessively high rate of interest, often considered unethical or exploitative; the charging of exorbitant or illegal interest rates.
Examples	1. The law prohibits usury and sets limits on the interest rates that lenders can charge. 2. The loan shark engaged in usury by charging borrowers interest rates that were far beyond legal limits. 3. The company was accused of engaging in usury and preying on vulnerable customers.
Synonyms	Exploitation, profiteering, loan sharking
Antonyms	Fair lending, ethical practices, reasonable interest rates
Etymology	Usury comes from the Latin "usura," meaning "interest."



Practice Questions for alphabet "U"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Ubiquitous"?
 - a) Rare
 - b) Widespread
 - c) Hidden
 - d) Limited
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ubiquity"?
 - a) Rarity
 - b) Omnipresence
 - c) Scarce
 - d) Isolated
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Ubiquitous"?
 - a) Scarce
 - b) Uncommon
 - c) Hidden
 - d) Limited
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Utopia" mean?
 - a) A perfect and ideal society
 - b) A chaotic and disorderly place
 - c) A remote and isolated island
 - d) A dangerous and unpredictable environment
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Ubiquity" in a sentence to describe the widespread presence of technology in our lives.
 - a) The ubiquity of smartphones has revolutionised communication.
 - b) The scarcity of smartphones has impacted communication.
 - c) The isolation of smartphones has limited communication.
 - d) The rarity of smartphones has hindered communication.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Unanimous"?
 - a) Divided
 - b) Unwilling
 - c) Undecided
 - d) In Agreement
7. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ design of the building made it a landmark in the city.
 - a) Mundane
 - b) Ubiquitous
 - c) Elaborate

- d) Isolated
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Utilisation skills."
- a) Skills related to conserving resources
 - b) Skills in managing time efficiently
 - c) Skills in effectively using available resources
 - d) Skills in communication and teamwork
9. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Ubiquitous"?
- a) Ubiquitously
 - b) Ubiquity
 - c) Ubique
 - d) Uniqueness
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Up in arms" mean?
- a) Confused and disoriented
 - b) Excited and energetic
 - c) Angry and ready to protest or fight
 - d) Peaceful and calm
11. Connotation Question: Does the word "Unassuming" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it suggests humility and modesty.
 - b) Negative; it indicates arrogance and pride.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Negative; it implies shyness and insecurity.
12. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Utopia"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Sanskrit
 - d) French
13. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Ubiquity"?
- a) Rarity
 - b) Abundance
 - c) Widespread
 - d) Commonality
14. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Unwavering" determination led to success.
- a) He wavered in his determination, causing failure.
 - b) Her determination fluctuated, leading to uncertain results.
 - c) Despite numerous challenges, his unwavering determination propelled him to success.
 - d) She hesitated in her determination, which hindered her progress.



15. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Unity"?
- a) Division
 - b) Harmony
 - c) Disruption
 - d) Conflict
16. Word Transformation Question: Verb form of "Unassuming":
- a) Unassumed
 - b) Unassume
 - c) Assumption
 - d) Unassumingly

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Ubiquitous"?
Answer: b) Widespread
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Ubiquity"?
Answer: b) Omnipresence
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Ubiquitous"?
Answer: a) Scarce
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Utopia" mean?
Answer: a) A perfect and ideal society
5. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Ubiquity" in a sentence to describe the widespread presence of technology in our lives.
Answer: a) The ubiquity of smartphones has revolutionised communication.
6. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Unanimous"?
Answer: d) In Agreement
7. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ design of the building made it a landmark in the city.
Answer: c) Elaborate
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Utilisation skills."
Answer: c) Skills in effectively using available resources
9. Word Form Question: What is the adverb form of the word "Ubiquitous"?
Answer: a) Ubiquitously

10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Up in arms" mean?
Answer: c) Angry and ready to protest or fight
11. Connotation Question: Does the word "Unassuming" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
Answer: a) Positive; it suggests humility and modesty.
12. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Utopia"?
Answer: b) Latin
13. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Ubiquity"?
Answer: a) Rarity
14. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Unwavering" determination led to success.
Answer: c) Despite numerous challenges, his unwavering determination propelled him to success.
15. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Unity"?
Answer: b) Harmony
16. Word Transformation Question: Verb form of "Unassuming":
Answer: d) Unassumingly



V

Vacillate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvæsɪleɪt/
Meaning	To waver or be indecisive in making a choice, decision, or commitment; to sway or fluctuate between different opinions or actions.
Examples	1. She vacillated between studying economics and pursuing a career in music. 2. The manager's inability to make up his mind led to team members becoming frustrated. 3. His vacillation in choosing a restaurant resulted in everyone else making the decision.
Synonyms	Hesitate, waver, fluctuate
Antonyms	Decide, commit, resolve
Etymology	Vacillate comes from the Latin "vacillare," meaning "to sway."
Vacillation (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌvæsɪˈleɪʃən/
Meaning	The act of wavering or being indecisive in making a choice or decision; uncertainty or hesitation in making up one's mind.
Examples	1. Her vacillation between two job offers delayed her final decision. 2. The company's vacillation on implementing new policies led to confusion among employees. 3. The politician's vacillation on key issues eroded trust among voters.
Synonyms	Hesitation, indecision, uncertainty
Antonyms	Firmness, decisiveness, certainty
Etymology	Vacillation comes from the Latin "vacillatio," from "vacillare," meaning "to sway."
Vagary (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈveɪɡəri/
Meaning	An unpredictable, erratic, or capricious action, behaviour, or idea; a whim or sudden change that is difficult to explain or understand.
Examples	1. The vagaries of the weather made planning outdoor events a challenge. 2. His decision to quit his job and travel the world was a result of a sudden vagary. 3. The stock market's vagaries can be difficult for investors to predict.
Synonyms	Whim, caprice, unpredictability

Antonyms	Consistency, predictability, stability
Etymology	Vagary comes from the Latin "vagari," meaning "to wander."
Vain (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/veɪn/
Meaning	Excessively proud of one's own appearance, achievements, or abilities; having an excessive and unrealistic sense of self-importance; futile or without result.
Examples	1. His vain attempts to impress others with his possessions only made him seem shallow. 2. She was so vain that she spent hours admiring herself in the mirror. 3. Despite their vain efforts to repair the machine, it remained non-functional.
Synonyms	Conceited, egotistical, futile
Antonyms	Humble, modest, successful
Etymology	Vain comes from the Old French "vain," meaning "empty" or "worthless."
Vainglory (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈveɪn,ɡlɔːri/
Meaning	Excessive pride or boastfulness about one's own achievements, abilities, or qualities; an unwarranted sense of superiority.
Examples	1. His constant vainglory alienated his friends and colleagues. 2. The politician's vainglory led him to make grandiose claims about his accomplishments. 3. True humility is often overshadowed by the loud vainglory of others.
Synonyms	Conceit, arrogance, self-importance
Antonyms	Modesty, humility, self-effacement
Etymology	Vainglory comes from the Middle English "vain glorie," meaning "empty glory."
Valiant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvæliənt/
Meaning	Brave, courageous, and possessing great determination in the face of danger, adversity, or challenge; showing valour or heroism.
Examples	1. The valiant firefighter risked his life to save others from the burning building. 2. The soldiers displayed valiant efforts on the battlefield, earning the respect of their comrades. 3. Her valiant struggle against illness inspired everyone around her.
Synonyms	Brave, courageous, heroic
Antonyms	Cowardly, timid, fearful



Etymology	Valiant comes from the Latin "valere," meaning "to be strong."
Valorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvælərəs/
Meaning	Brave, courageous, and full of valour; showing acts of bravery and heroism, often in the face of danger or adversity.
Examples	1. The valorous efforts of the rescuers saved many lives during the natural disaster. 2. The soldier received a medal for his valorous actions on the battlefield. 3. She showed valorous determination in her pursuit of justice.
Synonyms	Brave, courageous, heroic
Antonyms	Cowardly, timid, fearful
Etymology	Valorous comes from "valor," meaning "courage" or "bravery."
Vanquish (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvæŋkwɪʃ/
Meaning	To defeat thoroughly, conquer, or overcome in a competition, battle, or conflict; to subdue or overpower completely.
Examples	1. The hero's sword was able to vanquish the evil dragon and save the kingdom. 2. The general strategized to vanquish the enemy forces through surprise attacks. 3. Over time, love and compassion can vanquish hatred and hostility.
Synonyms	Conquer, defeat, overcome
Antonyms	Yield, surrender, succumb
Etymology	Vanquish comes from the Old French "vanquier," meaning "to conquer."
Vapid (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvæpɪd/
Meaning	Lacking liveliness, interest, or flavour; dull, boring, or devoid of spirit; lacking depth or originality.
Examples	1. The vapid conversation at the party left her feeling unenthusiastic. 2. The movie's vapid plot failed to engage the audience's attention. 3. His vapid excuses for being late were met with scepticism by his colleagues.
Synonyms	Dull, boring, insipid
Antonyms	Lively, engaging, stimulating
Etymology	Vapid comes from the Latin "vapidus," meaning "flat" or "insipid."
Vapour (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈveɪpər/



Meaning	A substance in the gaseous state, especially one that is normally a liquid or solid at room temperature; a mist or cloud of fine particles suspended in the air.
Examples	1. The cold air caused his breath to turn into visible vapour. 2. The lake's surface was covered in a layer of misty vapour during the early morning hours. 3. The scientist studied the behaviour of water vapour in the atmosphere.
Synonyms	Gas, mist, steam
Antonyms	Liquid, solid, material
Etymology	Vapour comes from the Latin "vapor," meaning "steam" or "heat."
Variegated (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈveəriˌgeɪtɪd/
Meaning	Having different colours, shades, or patterns arranged in a diverse and varied manner; marked by a mixture of colours or forms.
Examples	1. The variegated flowers in the garden added a vibrant and colourful display. 2. The artist used a variegated palette to create a visually striking painting. 3. The lizard's variegated skin provided effective camouflage in the diverse environment.
Synonyms	Multicoloured, diverse, assorted
Antonyms	Monochrome, uniform, plain
Etymology	Variegated comes from the Latin "variegatus," from "varius," meaning "different" or "varied," and "agere," meaning "to do" or "to make."
Veer (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/viər/
Meaning	To change direction or course suddenly and sharply; to shift or swerve in a new direction, often due to wind or other external factors.
Examples	1. The ship veered off course as it encountered strong currents. 2. The cyclist had to veer to avoid colliding with a pedestrian. 3. The car veered dangerously close to the edge of the cliff.
Synonyms	Swerve, shift, change direction
Antonyms	Stay on course, continue straight
Etymology	Veer comes from the Middle English "veren," meaning "to turn."
Vehement (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈviːəmənt/
Meaning	Showing strong, intense, or passionate feelings; characterised by fervour, forcefulness, or great energy in expressing emotions or opinions.



Examples	1. She made a vehement protest against the unjust decision. 2. The speaker's vehement delivery captivated the audience's attention. 3. The artist's work was met with both vehement praise and vehement criticism.
Synonyms	Intense, passionate, forceful
Antonyms	Mild, subdued, indifferent
Etymology	Vehement comes from the Latin "vehemens," meaning "violent" or "impetuous."
Vehemently (Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈviːəməntli/
Meaning	In a manner that is characterised by strong, intense, or passionate feelings; with great forcefulness, energy, or enthusiasm.
Examples	1. He vehemently argued his point during the debate, refusing to back down. 2. The crowd reacted vehemently to the controversial statement made by the politician. 3. The actor's performance was met with applause and cheers as the audience vehemently expressed their appreciation.
Synonyms	Intensely, passionately, forcefully
Antonyms	Mildly, calmly, apathetically
Etymology	Vehemently comes from "vehement" + "-ly."
Venal (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈviːnəl/
Meaning	Open to bribery, corruption, or influenced by personal gain; willing to do dishonest or unethical things in exchange for money or favours.
Examples	1. The venal official accepted bribes in exchange for granting construction permits. 2. The investigation revealed a network of venal individuals within the company. 3. The journalist exposed the venal practices of some politicians in a series of investigative articles.
Synonyms	Corrupt, dishonest, unethical
Antonyms	Honest, ethical, principled
Etymology	Venal comes from the Latin "venalis," meaning "for sale."
Veneer (Noun/Verb)	
Pronunciation	/vəˈniər/
Meaning (Noun)	A thin layer of decorative covering or finish that is applied to the surface of an object; an attractive appearance that hides the true nature of something.



Meaning (Verb)	To cover or overlay with a thin layer of decorative material; to give a superficial appearance to something, often to conceal its true nature.
Examples	Noun: 1. The antique table's veneer was chipped and scratched, revealing its true age. 2. Behind the veneer of success, he struggled with personal challenges. 3. The company's commitment to social responsibility seemed more like a PR veneer than genuine concern. Verb: 1. The carpenter veneered the cabinet with fine wood to enhance its appearance. 2. The artist's work often explored themes of authenticity and the veneer of modern life. 3. The politician's attempt to veneer his image as a strong leader couldn't hide his questionable decisions.
Synonyms (Noun)	Overlay, coating, facade
Synonyms (Verb)	Cover, overlay, mask
Antonyms	Core, reality, essence
Etymology	Veneer comes from the German "Furnier," meaning "thin layer."
Venerable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvenərəbl/
Meaning	Respected and admired due to age, wisdom, character, or significant accomplishments; deserving of honour and reverence due to age or historical importance.
Examples	1. The venerable scholar was known for his contributions to the field of literature. 2. The old library was filled with venerable books and manuscripts from centuries past. 3. The church has a venerable history dating back to mediaeval times.
Synonyms	Respected, esteemed, revered
Antonyms	Ordinary, insignificant, disreputable
Etymology	Venerable comes from the Latin "venerabilis," from "venus," meaning "charm" or "reverence."
Veneration (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌvenəˈreɪʃən/
Meaning	Deep respect, admiration, or reverence shown to someone or something, often due to their perceived significance, virtue, or sacred nature.
Examples	1. The veneration of ancestors is an important cultural practice in many societies. 2. The artist's work has earned veneration for its innovative approach and emotional depth.



	3. The temple was a place of veneration for pilgrims who came to pay homage to the deity.
Synonyms	Reverence, adoration, respect
Antonyms	Disrespect, scorn, disdain
Etymology	Veneration comes from the Latin "veneratio," from "venerari," meaning "to worship" or "to venerate."
Venial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈviːniəl/
Meaning	Minor, forgivable, or not serious enough to be considered a major offence or wrongdoing; able to be excused or pardoned without serious consequence.
Examples	1. His venial mistakes were overlooked due to his overall dedication and commitment. 2. The judge decided that the defendant's actions were venial and did not warrant severe punishment. 3. While her behaviour was not ideal, it was considered venial in comparison to more serious transgressions.
Synonyms	Minor, forgivable, excusable
Antonyms	Serious, grave, inexcusable
Etymology	Venial comes from the Latin "venialis," meaning "pardonable."
Venom (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvenəm/
Meaning	A toxic substance or poison produced by animals (such as snakes, spiders, or insects) that is injected into prey or enemies; intense ill will, malice, or hostility.
Examples	1. The snake's venom can be deadly if not treated promptly. 2. Her words were filled with venom, leaving a lasting emotional impact on those who heard them. 3. The article was written with so much venom that it shocked readers with its bitterness.
Synonyms	Poison, toxin, malice
Antonyms	Kindness, benevolence, goodwill
Etymology	Venom comes from the Latin "venenum," meaning "poison."
Veracious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vəˈreɪʃəs/
Meaning	Truthful, honest, and accurate; habitually inclined to tell the truth and provide factual information.



Examples	1. The veracious account of the events was supported by multiple eyewitnesses. 2. Journalists strive to provide veracious reporting that is free from bias. 3. Her reputation for being veracious earned her the trust of her colleagues.
Synonyms	Truthful, honest, accurate
Antonyms	Dishonest, deceitful, unreliable
Etymology	Veracious comes from the Latin "verax," meaning "truthful."
Veracity (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/vəˈræsəti/
Meaning	Truthfulness, accuracy, and conformity to facts; the quality or habit of being truthful or honest in statements and actions.
Examples	1. The veracity of the witness's testimony was confirmed by additional evidence. 2. The journalist's commitment to veracity made his reporting highly respected. 3. The company's veracity in disclosing its financial situation restored investor confidence.
Synonyms	Truthfulness, honesty, accuracy
Antonyms	Falsehood, deceit, dishonesty
Etymology	Veracity comes from the Latin "veritas," meaning "truth."
Verbiage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɜːrbiɪdʒ/
Meaning	Excessive or unnecessary use of words, especially in writing or speech; a lengthy and Verbose expression that lacks conciseness.
Examples	1. The contract was filled with legal Verbiage that was difficult for most people to understand. 2. The presentation was criticised for its excessive Verbiage and lack of clarity. 3. His writing style was marked by its elegance and avoidance of unnecessary Verbiage.
Synonyms	Wordiness, Verbosity, redundancy
Antonyms	Conciseness, brevity, clarity
Etymology	Verbiage comes from the Middle French "Verbier," meaning "to chatter."
Verbose (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vərˈboʊs/
Meaning	Using more words than necessary; excessively wordy and long-winded, often resulting in redundancy or lack of clarity.



Examples	1. His Verbose writing style made it challenging to grasp the main points of his argument. 2. The speaker's Verbose presentation left the audience feeling overwhelmed by unnecessary details. 3. The document was filled with Verbose explanations that could have been summarised more effectively.
Synonyms	Wordy, long-winded, loquacious
Antonyms	Concise, succinct, to-the-point
Etymology	Verbose comes from the Latin "Verbosus," from "Verbum," meaning "word."
Verdant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɜːrdənt/
Meaning	Green with vegetation, covered in lush greenery; representing the colour and vibrancy of fresh and growing plants.
Examples	1. The verdant fields and rolling hills created a picturesque landscape. 2. The tropical rainforest is home to a wide variety of verdant plant species. 3. After the rainy season, the desert transforms into a verdant oasis of life.
Synonyms	Green, lush, fertile
Antonyms	Barren, arid, dry
Etymology	Verdant comes from the Old French "verdant," from "verdoier," meaning "to become green."
Verisimilitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌverɪsɪˈmɪlɪtjuːd/
Meaning	The appearance of being true or real; the quality of having the appearance of reality, accuracy, or authenticity.
Examples	1. The author's meticulous attention to historical details lent verisimilitude to the novel. 2. The film's special effects added to the verisimilitude of the fantasy world depicted on screen. 3. The actor's skillful portrayal of the character added a sense of verisimilitude to the performance.
Synonyms	Authenticity, realism, plausibility
Antonyms	Inaccuracy, implausibility, unreality
Etymology	Verisimilitude comes from the Latin "verisimilitudo," from "verus," meaning "true," and "similis," meaning "like."
Veritable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈverɪtəbəl/
Meaning	Truly or genuinely the thing described; used to emphasise the accuracy or authenticity of a statement or description.



Examples	1. The library contained a veritable treasure trove of rare manuscripts and ancient texts. 2. His sudden appearance at the party caused a veritable stir among the guests. 3. The festival was a veritable celebration of cultural diversity and artistic talent.
Synonyms	Genuine, true, real
Antonyms	Fake, false, imaginary
Etymology	Veritable comes from the Old French "veritable," from "verite," meaning "truth."
Vertigo (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɜːrtɪɡoʊ/
Meaning	A sensation of dizziness or spinning, often accompanied by nausea and a loss of balance; a feeling of disorientation and the perception of movement when there is none.
Examples	1. She experienced a sudden bout of vertigo while standing at the edge of the cliff. 2. The vertigo caused by the amusement park ride made her feel queasy. 3. The character in the movie suffered from vertigo after a fall.
Synonyms	Dizziness, lightheadedness, giddiness
Antonyms	Stability, balance, surefootedness
Etymology	Vertigo comes from the Latin "vertere," meaning "to turn."
Verve (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/vɜːrv/
Meaning	Enthusiasm, energy, and liveliness in the expression of ideas, emotions, or actions; a distinctive style or flair that captures attention.
Examples	1. The singer performed with such verve that the audience was captivated from the first note. 2. Her speeches were marked by a passionate verve that inspired her followers. 3. The artist's paintings are known for their vibrant colours and dynamic verve.
Synonyms	Energy, enthusiasm, vitality
Antonyms	Apathy, lethargy, dullness
Etymology	Verve comes from the French "verve," meaning "enthusiasm" or "vigour."
Vestige (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvestɪdʒ/
Meaning	A trace, sign, or remnant of something that is no longer present or in existence; a small surviving part of a larger whole.



Examples	1. The ruins are the only vestiges of the ancient civilization that once thrived there. 2. The old building still bears vestiges of its former grandeur. 3. The language contains vestiges of archaic terms that are no longer in common use.
Synonyms	Remnant, trace, relic
Antonyms	Whole, entirety, presence
Etymology	Vestige comes from the Latin "vestigium," meaning "footprint" or "trace."
Vex (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/vɛks/
Meaning	To annoy, irritate, or cause frustration to someone; to bring about feelings of discomfort, annoyance, or agitation.
Examples	1. The constant noise from the construction site began to vex the residents of the neighbourhood. 2. His tendency to interrupt others in conversation often vexed his friends. 3. The technical difficulties during the presentation were a source of vexation for the speaker.
Synonyms	Annoy, irritate, bother
Antonyms	Please, soothe, delight
Etymology	Vex comes from the Old French "vexer," meaning "to annoy" or "to harass."
Vexatious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vɛk'seɪʃəs/
Meaning	Causing annoyance, frustration, or distress; characterised by the tendency to irritate or trouble others.
Examples	1. The vexatious delays in the project's progress led to increased frustration among the team members. 2. The vexatious behaviour of the neighbour, who constantly played loud music, disrupted the peaceful atmosphere. 3. Dealing with the vexatious bureaucracy was a frustrating experience for many citizens.
Synonyms	Annoying, irritating, bothersome
Antonyms	Pleasant, enjoyable, agreeable
Etymology	Vexatious comes from the Latin "vexare," meaning "to annoy."
Viable (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvaɪəbəl/
Meaning	Capable of working successfully or producing the desired result; feasible and capable of being sustained or maintained.



Examples	1. The project's success hinges on finding a viable solution to the budget constraints. 2. The company's new business model proved to be a viable strategy for growth. 3. The scientist is exploring viable alternatives to fossil fuels.
Synonyms	Feasible, workable, sustainable
Antonyms	Unfeasible, impractical, unworkable
Etymology	Viable comes from the French "viable," from "vie," meaning "life."
Vicissitude (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/vɪˈsɪsɪ.tjuːd/
Meaning	A change or variation that occurs as a natural part of the course of events; the alternating ups and downs or changes in circumstances.
Examples	1. The vicissitudes of life taught her to appreciate both the highs and lows. 2. The company faced numerous vicissitudes in its journey from a startup to an industry leader. 3. History is marked by the vicissitudes of political, social, and economic shifts.
Synonyms	Change, fluctuation, variation
Antonyms	Stability, constancy, permanence
Etymology	Vicissitude comes from the Latin "vicissitudo," from "vicissim," meaning "turn by turn."
Vigil (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪdʒəl/
Meaning	A period of watchful attention or observation, often during the night; a period of prayer, reflection, or meditation.
Examples	1. Friends and family gathered for a candlelit vigil in memory of the deceased. 2. The security guard kept a vigil to ensure the safety of the building during the night. 3. During her sleepless vigil, she pondered the choices she had made.
Synonyms	Watch, observation, wake
Antonyms	Neglect, indifference, inattention
Etymology	Vigil comes from the Latin "vigilare," meaning "to keep awake."
Vigilance (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪdʒɪləns/
Meaning	The state of being watchful, alert, and attentive to potential dangers, problems, or threats; the quality of being diligent and cautious in one's actions.



Examples	1. The security team's vigilance prevented a potential security breach. 2. The mother's constant vigilance ensured her child's safety at the playground. 3. The company's success was attributed to the vigilance of its leaders in identifying market trends.
Synonyms	Alertness, watchfulness, attentiveness
Antonyms	Neglect, indifference, carelessness
Etymology	Vigilance comes from the Latin "vigilantia," from "vigilans," meaning "watchful."
Vigilant (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪdʒələnt/
Meaning	Watchful, attentive, and alert to detect and respond to potential dangers, risks, or threats; being mindful and cautious in one's actions.
Examples	1. The security guard remained vigilant throughout the night, ensuring the safety of the premises. 2. The vigilant student noticed the error in the test question and alerted the teacher. 3. The company's success was a result of its vigilant approach to quality control.
Synonyms	Alert, watchful, attentive
Antonyms	Careless, inattentive, negligent
Etymology	Vigilant comes from the Latin "vigilans," from "vigilare," meaning "to keep awake."
Vigorous (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪɡərəs/
Meaning	Strong, energetic, and full of physical or mental strength; characterised by robust health, vitality, or forceful action.
Examples	1. The coach led the team through a series of vigorous exercises to improve their stamina. 2. Despite his age, he maintained a vigorous workout routine that kept him fit and active. 3. The debate was marked by vigorous arguments from both sides.
Synonyms	Energetic, robust, dynamic
Antonyms	Weak, feeble, lethargic
Etymology	Vigorous comes from the Latin "vigor," from "vigeo," meaning "to be lively."
Vilify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪlɪfaɪ/



Meaning	To defame, slander, or speak ill of someone with the intention of damaging their reputation; to spread negative and false information about someone.
Examples	1. The tabloid newspaper attempted to vilify the actor by publishing false rumours about his personal life. 2. The politician resorted to vilifying his opponent in an attempt to gain an advantage in the election. 3. The online campaign was criticised for its efforts to vilify individuals with differing viewpoints.
Synonyms	Defame, slander, malign
Antonyms	Praise, compliment, extol
Etymology	Vilify comes from the Latin "vilis," meaning "cheap" or "worthless."
Vindicate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪndɪˌkeɪt/
Meaning	To clear someone's name from suspicion, blame, or accusation; to prove the correctness or validity of a claim, decision, or belief.
Examples	1. The evidence presented in court helped vindicate the defendant and secure his release. 2. The success of the project vindicated the team's innovative approach. 3. His hard work and dedication were finally vindicated when he received the promotion he deserved.
Synonyms	Justify, exonerate, clear
Antonyms	Condemn, accuse, incriminate
Etymology	Vindicate comes from the Latin "vindicatus," from "vindicare," meaning "to claim" or "to avenge."
Vindictive (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vɪnˈdɪktɪv/
Meaning	Having or showing a strong desire for revenge or retaliation; inclined to seek vengeance against someone perceived as having wronged or harmed oneself.
Examples	1. Her vindictive actions were driven by a need to get back at those who had crossed her. 2. The vindictive comments were intended to hurt and humiliate the target. 3. The bitter rivalry between the two teams led to vindictive behaviour on and off the field.
Synonyms	Revengeful, vengeful, spiteful
Antonyms	Forgiving, merciful, magnanimous
Etymology	Vindictive comes from the Latin "vindicativus," from "vindicatus," meaning "vindicated."
Virago (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/vɪˈrɑːɡʊs/
Meaning	A woman who is strong-willed, aggressive, assertive, and often domineering in her behaviour or demeanour; a woman who exhibits qualities traditionally associated with masculinity.
Examples	1. She was often described as a virago due to her forceful personality and refusal to conform to traditional gender roles. 2. The historical figure was known for her reputation as a fearless virago who led her people into battle. 3. The character in the novel was portrayed as a virago who challenged societal expectations.
Synonyms	Strong woman, warrior woman, amazon
Antonyms	Submissive woman, wallflower
Etymology	Virago comes from the Latin "vir," meaning "man."
Virulent (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪrələnt/
Meaning	Extremely harmful, deadly, or infectious; marked by intense hostility or antagonism; having a strong and negative impact.
Examples	1. The virus spread with virulent speed, leading to a widespread health crisis. 2. His virulent criticism of the government's policies attracted both support and opposition. 3. The novel portrayed a society that had succumbed to the virulent forces of corruption and greed.
Synonyms	Deadly, poisonous, hostile
Antonyms	Harmless, benign, friendly
Etymology	Virulent comes from the Latin "virulentus," from "virus," meaning "poison."
Visage (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪzɪdʒ/
Meaning	A person's face or facial expression; the appearance, features, and expression of the human face.
Examples	1. Her visage revealed a mix of emotions, reflecting her inner thoughts and feelings. 2. The artist captured the old man's weary visage with remarkable detail. 3. The actor's ability to convey different emotions through his visage impressed the audience.
Synonyms	Face, countenance, appearance
Antonyms	Back, rear, profile
Etymology	Visage comes from the Middle English "visage," from the Old French "vis," meaning "face."
Visceral (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/ˈvɪsərəl/
Meaning	Relating to deep, intense feelings or instincts rather than intellect; relating to the internal organs of the body; characterised by a gut-level reaction.
Examples	1. The movie's intense visuals created a visceral experience that left a lasting impression on the audience. 2. His visceral response to the news was a mix of anger, fear, and sadness. 3. The visceral pain she felt in her stomach indicated a need for medical attention.
Synonyms	Instinctive, emotional, gut-level
Antonyms	Rational, intellectual, detached
Etymology	Visceral comes from the Latin "viscera," meaning "internal organs."
Vitiate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪʃ,et/
Meaning	To impair the quality, value, or effectiveness of something; to corrupt, spoil, or weaken the moral or legal integrity of something.
Examples	1. The presence of biased information can vitiate the credibility of a research study. 2. The unexpected error in the software code could vitiate the entire system. 3. His unethical actions vitiated the trust that others had placed in him.
Synonyms	Invalidate, spoil, taint
Antonyms	Enhance, improve, strengthen
Etymology	Vitiate comes from the Latin "vitiare," meaning "to impair" or "to spoil."
Vituperate (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/vɪˈtuːpəreɪt/
Meaning	To criticise or berate harshly and abusively; to use harsh language or invective to express strong disapproval or condemnation.
Examples	1. The talk show host used his platform to vituperate against the government's policies. 2. Her decision to vituperate her colleagues in public led to strained relationships within the team. 3. Online discussions often devolve into vituperative exchanges when differing opinions clash.
Synonyms	Berate, scold, condemn
Antonyms	Praise, commend, laud
Etymology	Vituperate comes from the Latin "vituperare," meaning "to blame" or "to censure."
Vituperation (Noun)	



Pronunciation	/vɪˌtuːpəˈreɪʃən/
Meaning	Harsh and abusive language used to criticise, berate, or condemn someone or something; the act of expressing strong disapproval or condemnation.
Examples	1. The politician faced vituperation from opponents who disagreed with his policies. 2. The online forum became a platform for vituperation as users engaged in heated arguments. 3. The author's article was met with vituperation due to its controversial content.
Synonyms	Abuse, censure, condemnation
Antonyms	Praise, commendation, approval
Etymology	Vituperation comes from the Latin "vituperatio," from "vituperare," meaning "to blame" or "to censure."
Vivacious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vɪˈveɪʃəs/
Meaning	Lively, animated, and full of energy; characterised by an enthusiastic and exuberant manner or demeanour.
Examples	1. Her vivacious personality lit up the room and brought smiles to everyone's faces. 2. The children's vivacious laughter and playfulness echoed through the playground. 3. The actress's vivacious performance charmed both critics and audiences.
Synonyms	Lively, animated, spirited
Antonyms	Dull, lethargic, lifeless
Etymology	Vivacious comes from the Latin "vivax," meaning "lively."
Vivify (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɪvɪfaɪ/
Meaning	To make something more lively, vibrant, or animated; to bring life, energy, or enthusiasm to something.
Examples	1. The artist's use of vibrant colours and dynamic shapes served to vivify the painting. 2. The music festival was designed to vivify the city's cultural scene and attract tourists. 3. The motivational speaker's words had the power to vivify the audience's aspirations.
Synonyms	Enliven, animate, invigorate
Antonyms	Dull, bore, stifle
Etymology	Vivify comes from the Latin "vivificare," from "vivus," meaning "alive."
Vociferous (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/vou'sɪfərəs/
Meaning	Loud, outspoken, and vehement in expressing opinions, demands, or complaints; marked by a strong and persistent outcry.
Examples	1. The protesters were vociferous in demanding justice and equality. 2. The vociferous debate between the candidates captivated the audience's attention. 3. His vociferous objections to the proposed changes highlighted his strong opposition.
Synonyms	Loud, noisy, clamorous
Antonyms	Quiet, subdued, reserved
Etymology	Vociferous comes from the Latin "vociferari," from "vox," meaning "voice," and "ferre," meaning "to bear" or "to carry."
Vogue (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/voug/
Meaning	The prevailing fashion or style at a particular time; the widespread acceptance or popularity of something in a particular period.
Examples	1. Bell-bottom pants were in vogue during the 1970s. 2. The trend of sustainable living is gaining vogue among environmentally conscious individuals. 3. The author's latest novel quickly became a literary vogue, with readers eager to get their hands on it.
Synonyms	Trend, fashion, style
Antonyms	Out of fashion, outdated, passé
Etymology	Vogue comes from the French "vogue," meaning "wave" or "course."
Volatile (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'volətɪl/
Meaning	Easily evaporating or vaporisation at normal temperatures; tending to change quickly and unpredictably; liable to sudden, explosive bursts of violence or emotion.
Examples	1. The volatile chemicals needed to be stored in a controlled environment due to their potential for rapid evaporation. 2. The stock market is known for its volatile nature, with prices fluctuating frequently. 3. The volatile argument escalated into a heated shouting match.
Synonyms	Unstable, unpredictable, explosive
Antonyms	Stable, steady, constant
Etymology	Volatile comes from the Latin "volatilis," from "volare," meaning "to fly."
Volition (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/və'ɪʃən/



Meaning	The power or ability to make conscious decisions or choices; the act of exercising one's will or making a deliberate choice.
Examples	1. She acted of her own volition, choosing to pursue her passion despite societal expectations. 2. The decision to join the organisation was made entirely of his own volition. 3. The employees participated in the community service project of their own volition.
Synonyms	Willpower, choice, determination
Antonyms	Coercion, compulsion, constraint
Etymology	Volition comes from the Latin "volitio," from "velle," meaning "to will" or "to wish."
Volubility (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌvɒːljəˈbɪləti/
Meaning	The quality of talking or writing fluently, easily, and at great length; the tendency to speak or write in a rapid and continuous manner.
Examples	1. The professor's volubility made his lectures both informative and engaging. 2. Her volubility often led her to share detailed anecdotes and stories. 3. The politician's volubility was a key factor in his ability to connect with audiences during speeches.
Synonyms	Loquacity, Verbosity, fluency
Antonyms	Conciseness, brevity, terseness
Etymology	Volubility comes from the Latin "volubilitas," from "volubilis," meaning "turning around" or "revolving."
Voluble (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈvɒːljəbl/
Meaning	Talking or expressing oneself fluently and readily, often with a continuous and rapid flow of words; characterised by excessive talkativeness.
Examples	1. She was known for her voluble nature, often engaging in animated conversations with anyone she met. 2. The voluble salesman was able to provide extensive information about the product. 3. His voluble storytelling captivated the audience and held their attention.
Synonyms	Talkative, chatty, loquacious
Antonyms	Reserved, quiet, reticent
Etymology	Voluble comes from the Latin "volubilis," meaning "turning around" or "revolving."
Voluminous (Adjective)	



Pronunciation	/vəˈluːmɪnəs/
Meaning	Having great size, fullness, or extent; occupying a large space; containing a large number of pages, words, or items.
Examples	1. The actress wore a voluminous gown that flowed elegantly as she walked down the red carpet. 2. The voluminous textbook covered an extensive range of topics in the field of biology. 3. The poet published a collection of voluminous works that explored various themes.
Synonyms	Large, extensive, spacious
Antonyms	Small, compact, concise
Etymology	Voluminous comes from the Latin "voluminosus," from "volumen," meaning "roll" or "scroll."
Voracious (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/vəˈreɪʃəs/
Meaning	Having an insatiable appetite for something; extremely eager or enthusiastic in pursuing or consuming something, often referring to food or knowledge.
Examples	1. The voracious reader devoured several books in a single week. 2. The documentary highlighted the voracious appetite of certain animals in the wild. 3. The company's voracious expansion led to its presence in multiple countries within a short span of time.
Synonyms	Insatiable, ravenous, eager
Antonyms	Indifferent, uninterested, satiated
Etymology	Voracious comes from the Latin "vorax," from "vorare," meaning "to devour."



Practice Questions for alphabet "V"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Voracious"?
 - a) Shy and reserved
 - b) Extremely hungry or eager
 - c) Uninterested and disengaged
 - d) Slow and deliberate
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Venerate"?
 - a) Disregard
 - b) Respect
 - c) Criticise
 - d) Challenge
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Vivid"?
 - a) Dull
 - b) Colourful
 - c) Lively
 - d) Vivacious
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Vex" mean? "His constant complaints would often vex his coworkers, causing tension in the office."
 - a) Delight
 - b) Annoy
 - c) Amuse
 - d) Encourage
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The vague instructions left us confused about what to do next."
 - a) Clear
 - b) Detailed
 - c) Precise
 - d) Ambiguous
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Volatile" in a sentence to describe a situation that is unpredictable and liable to change rapidly.
 - a) The stock market can be highly volatile, with prices fluctuating dramatically.
 - b) The stock market is always stable and predictable.
 - c) The stock market is known for its slow and steady growth.
 - d) The stock market rarely changes.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Venerate"?
 - a) Disregard
 - b) Respect



- c) Criticise
 - d) Challenge
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Versatility."
- a) Being inflexible and rigid in their skills
 - b) Adapting to various situations and tasks
 - c) Focusing solely on one specific skill
 - d) Having limited experience in different fields
9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Voracious"?
- a) Voracity
 - b) Voraciously
 - c) Voraciousness
 - d) Voracious
10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Variety is the spice of life" mean?
- a) Life is always boring and predictable.
 - b) Different experiences and challenges make life interesting.
 - c) Routine and monotony are essential for a happy life.
 - d) Spices are the most important aspect of life.
11. Connotation Question: Does the word "Vindictive" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it suggests forgiveness and empathy.
 - b) Negative; it implies a desire for revenge and maliciousness.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it indicates kindness and generosity.
12. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Vex"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) French
 - d) German
13. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Voracious"?
- a) Starving
 - b) Eager
 - c) Indifferent
 - d) Satisfied
14. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Valiant" actions made a difference.
- a) His valiant actions brought chaos and confusion.
 - b) Her valiant actions had no impact on the situation.
 - c) Despite danger and adversity, his valiant actions saved lives.
 - d) Her valiant actions caused harm and destruction.



15. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Victory"?
- a) Defeat
 - b) Success
 - c) Struggle
 - d) Surrender
16. Word Transformation Question: Adjective form of "Volatile":
- a) Volatileness
 - b) Volatilize
 - c) Volatilization
 - d) Volatile

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Voracious"?
Answer: b) Extremely hungry or eager
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Venerate"?
Answer: b) Respect
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Vivid"?
Answer: a) Dull
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Vex" mean? "His constant complaints would often vex his coworkers, causing tension in the office."
Answer: b) Annoy
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The vague instructions left us confused about what to do next."
Answer: d) Ambiguous
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Volatile" in a sentence to describe a situation that is unpredictable and liable to change rapidly.
Answer: a) The stock market can be highly volatile, with prices fluctuating dramatically.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Venerate"?
Answer: b) Respect
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Versatility."



Answer: b) Adapting to various situations and tasks

9. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Voracious"?

Answer: c) Voraciousness

10. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "Variety is the spice of life" mean?

Answer: b) Different experiences and challenges make life interesting.

11. Connotation Question: Does the word "Vindictive" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

Answer: b) Negative; it implies a desire for revenge and maliciousness.

12. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Vex"?

Answer: b) Latin

13. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Voracious"?

Answer: d) Satisfied

14. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Valiant" actions made a difference.

Answer: c) Despite danger and adversity, his valiant actions saved lives.

15. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Victory"?

Answer: b) Success

16. Word Transformation Question: Adjective form of "Volatile":

Answer: d) Volatile



W

Waft (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wæft/
Meaning	To pass or cause to pass gently through the air, especially with a light, pleasant scent or sound; to float or be carried by the wind.
Examples	1. The scent of blooming flowers wafted through the open window. 2. The melody of the song wafted from the street musician's guitar. 3. The sea breeze wafted across the beach, bringing a sense of freshness.
Synonyms	Drift, float, breeze
Antonyms	Stagnate, settle, fall
Etymology	Waft comes from the Middle English "wafte," meaning "to carry."
Wag (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wæg/
Meaning	To move from side to side or up and down in a rapid, playful, or teasing manner; to shake or sway. Also, a person who makes jokes or witty remarks; a joker.
Examples	1. The dog's tail would wag enthusiastically whenever its owner returned home. 2. The comedian was known for being a wag, always keeping the audience laughing. 3. He wagged his finger in a playful scolding gesture.
Synonyms	Swing, shake, jest
Antonyms	Still, straighten, be serious
Etymology	Wag comes from the Middle English "waggen," meaning "to shake."
Wage (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/weɪdʒ/
Meaning	Noun: A fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, especially to employees for their work. Verb: To carry on or engage in a particular activity, often implying a struggle or effort.
Examples	1. She received a fair wage for her work as a nurse. 2. The workers decided to wage a protest against unfair labour practices. 3. The company plans to wage a marketing campaign to increase its brand visibility.
Synonyms	(Noun) Salary, pay, earnings; (Verb) pursue, carry on, conduct
Antonyms	(Noun) Loss, debt, expenditure; (Verb)
Etymology	(Noun) Wage comes from the Old English "wæge," meaning "a



	payment."; (Verb) Abandon, give up, discontinue
Wan (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/wɑ:n/
Meaning	Pale or sickly in appearance; having a weak or exhausted expression; lacking in colour or vitality.
Examples	1. After days of illness, her face appeared wan and drawn. 2. The patient's wan complexion concerned the doctor. 3. The tired traveller's wan smile reflected his exhaustion.
Synonyms	Pale, pallid, colourless
Antonyms	Rosy, healthy, vibrant
Etymology	Wan comes from the Old English "wann," meaning "dark" or "pale."
Warmonger (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'wɔ:rmʌŋgər/
Meaning	A person or leader who promotes or encourages war or aggression, often for personal or political gain; someone who advocates or incites conflict.
Examples	1. The dictator was often labelled a warmonger due to his aggressive foreign policy. 2. The politician's rhetoric was seen as that of a warmonger, raising concerns among the public. 3. The historian examined the motives of warmongers throughout history.
Synonyms	Agitator, hawk, instigator
Antonyms	Pacifist, peacemaker, mediator
Etymology	Warmonger is a compound of "war" and "monger," where "monger" means "seller" or "dealer."
Warp (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/wɔ:rp/
Meaning	Verb: To become twisted, bent, or distorted, often due to heat, pressure, or tension; to deviate from the intended course or direction. Noun: A twist, bend, or distortion, often resulting from uneven pressure or tension.
Examples	(Verb) 1. The wooden door had warped over time, making it difficult to close. 2. The intense heat caused the plastic to warp and lose its original shape. 3. The painter attempted to fix the canvas that had warped during the drying process. (Noun) 1. The cloth developed a warp after being stretched unevenly. 2. The carpenter corrected the warp in the wooden plank to ensure it was level.



	3. The potter noticed a slight warp in the clay vase, causing it to be off-centre.
Synonyms	(Verb) Distort, bend, twist; (Noun) bend, distortion, twist
Antonyms	(Verb) Straighten, align, conform; (Noun) straightness, alignment, balance
Etymology	Warp comes from the Old English "weorpan," meaning "to throw" or "to twist."
Warrant (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈwɒrənt/
Meaning	(Noun) An official document issued by an authority, such as a court, allowing or authorising a particular action, often the search or arrest of a person. (Verb) To justify or deserve; to give valid reasons for; to provide adequate grounds for a particular belief, action, or conclusion.
Examples	(Noun) 1. The police obtained a search warrant to enter the premises and gather evidence. 2. The judge issued a warrant for the arrest of the suspect. 3. The company provides a warranty for the electronic devices it sells. (Verb) 1. His actions did not warrant such a harsh punishment. 2. The evidence collected warrants further investigation into the matter. 3. The success of the project warrants the investment of additional resources.
Synonyms	(Noun) Authorization, permit, licence; (Verb) justify, validate, merit
Antonyms	(Noun) Prohibition, ban, restriction; (Verb) invalidate, disprove, refute
Etymology	Warrant comes from the Old North French "warant," meaning "a warrant" or "a guarantee."
Wary (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈweəri/
Meaning	Cautious and watchful about potential dangers, risks, or pitfalls; showing a lack of trust or suspicion about something or someone.
Examples	1. The traveller was wary of sharing personal information with strangers. 2. After previous disappointments, she became wary of promises that seemed too good to be true. 3. The company's decision to invest required careful consideration and a wary approach.
Synonyms	Cautious, vigilant, suspicious
Antonyms	Trusting, careless, naive
Etymology	Wary comes from the Old English "wær," meaning "cautious."



Watchdog (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈwɒtʃdɒɡ/
Meaning	A person or group that monitors and supervises the actions of others, especially organisations, to ensure they are acting legally, ethically, and appropriately.
Examples	1. The media serves as a watchdog to hold the government accountable for its actions. 2. The organisation appointed a watchdog committee to oversee its financial transactions. 3. The consumer watchdog group advocates for fair treatment of customers by businesses.
Synonyms	Guardian, overseer, monitor
Antonyms	Wrongdoer, violator, participant
Etymology	Watchdog comes from the idea of a dog that "watches over" and guards.
Wean (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wi:n/
Meaning	To gradually withdraw or detach someone or something from a dependence or attachment, especially from a mother's milk, breast, or nurturing care.
Examples	1. The mother decided to wean her baby from breastfeeding and introduce solid foods. 2. The organisation sought to wean its operations from fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy sources. 3. The young bird was weaned by its parents as it learned to find its own food.
Synonyms	Detach, withdraw, break
Antonyms	Attach, nurture, depend
Etymology	Wean comes from the Old English "wenian," meaning "to accustom" or "to bring up."
Weave (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/wi:v/
Meaning	Verb: To form or create fabric or a pattern by intertwining threads, strands, or other materials; to create something by combining various elements or ideas. Noun: A pattern, design, or structure created by weaving.
Examples	(Verb) 1. She learned to weave intricate patterns using a traditional loom. 2. The artist's storytelling skill allowed her to weave captivating tales. 3. The spider began to weave a delicate web in the corner of the room. (Noun) 1. The fabric had an intricate weave of different colours. 2. The rug displayed a beautiful weave that complemented the



	room's decor. 3. The tapestry depicted a scene with a complex weave of characters and details.
Synonyms	(Verb) Interlace, knit, construct; (Noun) pattern, texture, design
Antonyms	(Verb) Unravel, dismantle, disassemble; (Noun) uniformity, smoothness, simplicity
Etymology	Weave comes from the Old English "wefan," meaning "to weave."
Weigh (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wei/
Meaning	To determine the weight of something by using scales or a balance; to assess or consider the importance, value, or implications of something.
Examples	1. She weighed the ingredients carefully to ensure accurate measurements for the recipe. 2. The decision to invest requires weighing the potential risks and rewards. 3. He spent days weighing the pros and cons before making his final choice.
Synonyms	Evaluate, consider, assess
Antonyms	Disregard, neglect, ignore
Etymology	Weigh comes from the Old English "wegan," meaning "to carry, move, or bear."
Welter (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/'wɛltər/
Meaning	Noun: A state of confusion, turmoil, or disorder; a jumble or mixture of things. Verb: To roll, toss, or heave, especially in a disordered or tumultuous manner; to be in a state of chaos or disorder.
Examples	(Noun) 1. The aftermath of the storm left a welter of debris scattered across the streets. 2. The political situation was in a welter of uncertainty and conflicting opinions. 3. The artist's studio was a welter of colours, brushes, and canvases. (Verb) 1. The waves weltered against the shore, creating a rhythmic sound. 2. The thoughts weltered in his mind as he tried to make sense of the situation. 3. The city was weltering under the effects of a major economic downturn.
Synonyms	(Noun) Chaos, confusion, disorder; (Verb) tumble, roll, toss
Antonyms	(Noun) Order, arrangement, clarity; (Verb) stabilise, settle, calm



Etymology	Welter comes from the Middle English "welteren," meaning "to roll or toss."
Wend (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wɛnd/
Meaning	To travel or proceed in a specific direction, especially on a journey; to go on a course or pathway.
Examples	1. The hikers wended their way through the forest, following a narrow trail. 2. She wended her way through the bustling city streets to reach the museum. 3. The river wends its way through the picturesque countryside.
Synonyms	Travel, journey, proceed
Antonyms	Stay, remain, stop
Etymology	Wend comes from the Old English "wendan," meaning "to turn."
Whet (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wet/
Meaning	To sharpen or stimulate, often referring to a person's appetite, curiosity, or interest; to make something more keen or acute.
Examples	1. The aroma of freshly baked bread whetted the appetite of everyone in the room. 2. The intriguing opening scene of the movie served to whet the audience's curiosity. 3. The coach's motivational speech was designed to whet the team's determination for the upcoming game.
Synonyms	Stimulate, arouse, sharpen
Antonyms	Dull, decrease, suppress
Etymology	Whet comes from the Old English "hwettan," meaning "to sharpen."
Whimsical (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'wɪmzɪkəl/
Meaning	Playfully quaint or fanciful, often in an appealing and imaginative way; unpredictable or capricious, showing sudden changes in mood or behaviour.
Examples	1. The artist's whimsical paintings were known for their vibrant colours and imaginative scenes. 2. The child's whimsical laughter filled the room as she played with her toys. 3. The weather's whimsical changes caught everyone off guard.
Synonyms	Playful, fanciful, quirky
Antonyms	Serious, practical, predictable
Etymology	Whimsical comes from the Middle English "whim," meaning "sudden fancy" or "capricious notion."



Whistleblower (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈwɪsɪbəl.ə/
Meaning	A person who exposes or reveals information about illegal, unethical, or harmful activities within an organisation or government, often in the public interest.
Examples	1. The whistleblower revealed evidence of financial fraud within the company. 2. The journalist's investigation was based on information provided by a confidential whistleblower. 3. Whistleblowers play a crucial role in maintaining transparency and accountability in society.
Synonyms	Informant, revealer, informant
Antonyms	Conspirator, accomplice, participant
Etymology	Whistleblower refers to the idea of blowing a whistle to alert others to wrongdoing.
Wilted (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/wɪltɪd/
Meaning	Drooping, withered, or limp, often due to lack of water, heat, or disease; showing a loss of energy, enthusiasm, or vitality.
Examples	1. The flowers in the vase had become wilted from the hot sun. 2. Her wilted expression indicated her exhaustion after a long day. 3. The heatwave caused the leaves of the plants to appear wilted and parched.
Synonyms	Drooping, withered, tired
Antonyms	Fresh, lively, energetic
Etymology	Wilted comes from the Middle English "wiltēn," meaning "to become limp."
Wily (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈwaɪli/
Meaning	Clever, crafty, and deceitful, often with the intention of achieving a hidden or ulterior motive; skilled at manipulation or trickery.
Examples	1. The wily fox managed to outsmart the hunters and escape. 2. The con artist used his wily tactics to swindle unsuspecting victims. 3. The detective admired the criminal's wily strategy but was determined to catch him.
Synonyms	Cunning, sly, devious
Antonyms	Honest, straightforward, naive
Etymology	Wily comes from the Old English "wili," meaning "craftiness" or "trickery."
Wince (Verb and Noun)	



Pronunciation	/wins/
Meaning	Verb: To visibly flinch or involuntarily draw back slightly due to pain, discomfort, or a strong emotional reaction. Noun: A slight grimace or expression of pain or discomfort.
Examples	(Verb) 1. She winced as the needle pricked her skin. 2. The actor winced during the intense scene, showcasing the character's agony. 3. He winced at the memory of his embarrassing mistake. (Noun) 1. A wince crossed his face as he touched the tender bruise. 2. She couldn't hide the wince when she tasted the overly spicy dish. 3. He gave a small wince of pain as he adjusted his posture.
Synonyms	(Verb) Flinch, cringe, recoil; (Noun) grimace, flinch, pained expression
Antonyms	(Verb) Embrace, confront, endure; (Noun) smile, grin, expression of pleasure
Etymology	Wince comes from the Middle English "wincen," meaning "to shrink" or "to twist."
Wistful (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/'wɪstfəl/
Meaning	Longing or yearning for something, often accompanied by a sense of nostalgia or melancholy; pensive or reflective in a slightly sad manner.
Examples	1. She gazed out of the window with a wistful expression, remembering her childhood home. 2. The old photograph made him feel wistful about his carefree days. 3. The wistful melody of the song evoked memories of a bygone era.
Synonyms	Nostalgic, longing, melancholic
Antonyms	Content, satisfied, joyful
Etymology	Wistful comes from the Middle English "wist," meaning "intending or longing for" combined with the suffix "-ful."
Woo (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/wu:/
Meaning	To seek to win the affection, favour, or attention of someone, often with romantic or persuasive intentions; to court or pursue someone's interest.
Examples	1. He tried to woo her with flowers and romantic gestures. 2. The company launched an advertising campaign to woo potential customers. 3. The politician's speeches were aimed at wooing undecided voters.



Synonyms	Court, charm, entice
Antonyms	Repel, discourage, dissuade
Etymology	Woo comes from the Old English "wogian," meaning "to woo" or "to seek the affection of."
Wrath (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ræθ/
Meaning	Extreme anger or fury, often accompanied by a desire for vengeance or punishment; intense rage or indignation.
Examples	1. His actions had incurred the wrath of his supervisor, leading to severe consequences. 2. The villagers feared the wrath of the powerful ruler. 3. She faced the wrath of her parents after breaking the vase.
Synonyms	Anger, fury, rage
Antonyms	Calmness, forgiveness, patience
Etymology	Wrath comes from the Old English "wræððu," meaning "anger" or "vengeance."



Practice Questions for alphabet "W"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Whimsical"?
 - a) Serious and stern
 - b) Playful and unpredictable
 - c) Logical and rational
 - d) Mysterious and elusive
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Wary"?
 - a) Cautious
 - b) Careless
 - c) Adventurous
 - d) Indifferent
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Wane"?
 - a) Grow
 - b) Dwindle
 - c) Decrease
 - d) Diminish
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Wistful" mean? "As she looked at the old photographs, a wistful expression crossed her face, revealing a mix of nostalgia and longing."
 - a) Content
 - b) Hopeful
 - c) Reflective
 - d) Sad and longing
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His _____ sense of humour often caught people off guard."
 - a) Predictable
 - b) Whimsical
 - c) Serious
 - d) Cautious
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Wholesome" in a sentence to describe a meal that is nutritious and nourishing.
 - a) The fast food restaurant served wholesome meals that were low in calories.
 - b) The meal we had at the local farm was delicious and wholesome.
 - c) The greasy burger was anything but wholesome.
 - d) The sugary dessert was wholesome for our health.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Wanderlust"?
 - a) Contentment
 - b) Adventure



- c) Relaxation
 - d) Routine
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ travellers finally reached their destination after a long and tiring journey.
- a) Weary
 - b) Energetic
 - c) Disoriented
 - d) Reluctant
9. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Work ethic."
- a) A lack of commitment to the job
 - b) A strong and diligent approach to work tasks
 - c) The ability to work remotely
 - d) A preference for flexible work hours
10. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Whimsical"?
- a) Whimsically
 - b) Whim
 - c) Whims
 - d) Whimsy
11. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "When pigs fly" mean?
- a) When something is easy to achieve
 - b) When something is impossible or highly unlikely to happen
 - c) When someone is flying on an aeroplane
 - d) When someone is very wealthy
12. Connotation Question: Does the word "Wicked" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it indicates cleverness and resourcefulness.
 - b) Negative; it suggests evil or morally wrong behaviour.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it implies kindness and generosity.
13. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Wistful"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Old English
 - d) French
14. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Wary"?
- a) Cautious
 - b) Careful
 - c) Trusting
 - d) Suspicious



15. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scene where someone experiences "Wonder" while observing a natural phenomenon.
- a) He watched the stars in wonder, feeling amazed by their beauty.
 - b) She looked at the boring landscape without any sense of wonder.
 - c) The thunderstorm outside the window filled him with wonder and awe.
 - d) The mundane surroundings offered no sense of wonder.
16. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Warmth"?
- a) Cold
 - b) Kindness
 - c) Cool
 - d) Distance
17. Word Transformation Question: Adverb form of "Wholesome":
- a) Wholesomely
 - b) Wholesomeness
 - c) Wholesomely
 - d) Wholesomation

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Whimsical"?
- Answer: b) Playful and unpredictable
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Wary"?
- Answer: a) Cautious
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Wane"?
- Answer: a) Grow
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Wistful" mean? "As she looked at the old photographs, a wistful expression crossed her face, revealing a mix of nostalgia and longing."
- Answer: d) Sad and longing
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "His _____ sense of humour often caught people off guard."
- Answer: b) Whimsical
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Wholesome" in a sentence to describe a meal that is nutritious and nourishing.
- Answer: b) The meal we had at the local farm was delicious and wholesome.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Wanderlust"?

Answer: b) Adventure

8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ travellers finally reached their destination after a long and tiring journey.

Answer: a) Weary

9. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Work ethic."

Answer: b) A strong and diligent approach to work tasks

10. Word Form Question: What is the noun form of the word "Whimsical"?

Answer: d) Whimsy

11. Idiomatic Expression Question: What does "When pigs fly" mean?

Answer: b) When something is impossible or highly unlikely to happen

12. Connotation Question: Does the word "Wicked" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.

Answer: b) Negative; it suggests evil or morally wrong behaviour.

13. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Wistful"?

Answer: c) Old English

14. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Wary"?

Answer: c) Trusting

15. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scene where someone experiences "Wonder" while observing a natural phenomenon.

Answer: a) He watched the stars in wonder, feeling amazed by their beauty.

16. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Warmth"?

Answer: b) Kindness

17. Word Transformation Question: Adverb form of "Wholesome":

Answer: a) Wholesomely



X

Xenophobia (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌzɛnəˈfoʊbiə/
Meaning	A strong fear, dislike, or hatred of people from other countries or cultures; an irrational or intense aversion to foreigners or strangers.
Examples	1. Xenophobia can lead to discrimination and social tension. 2. The community's xenophobia made it difficult for newcomers to integrate. 3. The government implemented programs to address xenophobia and promote diversity.
Synonyms	Racism, prejudice, bigotry
Antonyms	Open-mindedness, tolerance, acceptance
Etymology	Xenophobia comes from the Greek words "xenos," meaning "foreigner," and "phobos," meaning "fear."
Xerophyte (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɪrəfaɪt/
Meaning	A plant that is adapted to survive in arid or dry conditions; a plant that has developed special characteristics to conserve water and thrive in low-water environments.
Examples	1. Cacti are well-known examples of xerophytes. 2. Xerophytes often have small leaves and thick stems to reduce water loss. 3. The xerophyte's ability to store water helps it endure harsh desert climates.
Synonyms	Desert plant, drought-resistant plant
Antonyms	Hygrophite (plant adapted to wet conditions)
Etymology	Xerophyte comes from the Greek words "xēros," meaning "dry," and "phyton," meaning "plant."
Xylophone (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɑɪləfoʊn/
Meaning	A musical instrument consisting of a set of wooden bars or slats of varying lengths that are struck with mallets to produce musical tones; a percussion instrument.
Examples	1. The xylophone's bright and resonant tones are popular in children's music. 2. The musician skillfully played a melody on the xylophone. 3. The orchestra included a section of xylophones for the percussion ensemble.
Synonyms	Marimba, vibraphone, glockenspiel

Antonyms	String instrument, wind instrument
Etymology	Xylophone comes from the Greek words "xylon," meaning "wood," and "phone," meaning "sound" or "voice."
Xenogenesis (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˌzɛnəʊˈdʒɛnəsis/
Meaning	The process of reproduction or generation involving individuals of different species; the concept of offspring different from their parents in significant ways.
Examples	1. Some science fiction explores the idea of xenogenesis, where alien species reproduce differently from humans. 2. Xenogenesis challenges our understanding of genetics and evolution. 3. The scientist studied the phenomenon of xenogenesis in various organisms.
Synonyms	Hybridization, crossbreeding, interspecific reproduction
Antonyms	Homogenesis, asexual reproduction
Etymology	Xenogenesis comes from the Greek words "xenos," meaning "foreigner," and "genesis," meaning "creation" or "birth."
Xerox (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɪərɒks/
Meaning	Verb: To make a photocopy of a document or image using a xerographic copying machine. Noun: A photocopy made using a xerographic copying machine.
Examples	(Verb) 1. Could you please xerox these pages for me? 2. She xeroxed the important documents before sending them. 3. The office has a xeroxing machine for copying documents. (Noun) 1. Can you provide me with a xerox of that report? 2. I need to make several xeroxes of this document for distribution. 3. The file contains both the original document and the xerox.
Synonyms	(Verb) Copy, duplicate, replicate; (Noun) photocopy, duplicate, replica
Antonyms	(Verb) Original, create, compose; (Noun) original, master, source
Etymology	Xerox comes from the name of the Xerox Corporation, the company that developed the xerographic copying process.
Xeric (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɪrɪk/
Meaning	Adapted to or characterised by a dry or arid environment; thriving in conditions with limited water availability.
Examples	1. Cacti and succulents are well-suited to xeric environments. 2. Xeric plants have evolved mechanisms to conserve water and survive in deserts. 3. The xeric nature of the region influenced the types of vegetation that could grow there.



Synonyms	Arid, drought-tolerant, dry-adapted
Antonyms	Hydric (adapted to wet environments)
Etymology	Xeric comes from the Greek word "xēros," meaning "dry."
Xanthic (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzænθɪk/
Meaning	Yellow or yellowish in colour; relating to or resembling the colour of xanthophylls, the pigments that give plants their yellow colour.
Examples	1. The xanthic petals of the flower caught the sunlight beautifully. 2. The artist used xanthic hues to create a warm and vibrant atmosphere in the painting. 3. Xanthic colours dominate the autumn landscape as leaves change.
Synonyms	Yellow, golden, amber
Antonyms	Blue, green, purple
Etymology	Xanthic comes from the Greek word "xanthos," meaning "yellow."
Xenodochial (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˌzɛnəˈdɒkiəl/
Meaning	Friendly or hospitable to strangers or foreigners; having an open and welcoming attitude toward newcomers.
Examples	1. The locals were known for their xenodochial nature, always ready to help travellers. 2. The inn's xenodochial staff made the guests feel at home. 3. The xenodochial atmosphere of the city made it a popular destination for international visitors.
Synonyms	Hospitable, welcoming, friendly
Antonyms	Unfriendly, inhospitable, unwelcoming
Etymology	Xenodochial comes from the Greek words "xenos," meaning "foreigner," and "docheō," meaning "receive."
Xenophile (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɛnəfaɪl/
Meaning	A person who is attracted to, interested in, or has a love for foreign cultures, places, or people; someone who enjoys learning about other countries and their customs.
Examples	1. She was a true xenophile, always eager to explore new cultures. 2. His career as a travel writer reflected his identity as a xenophile. 3. The xenophile's collection included books, artefacts, and souvenirs from around the world.
Synonyms	Internationalist, cosmopolitan, enthusiast
Antonyms	Xenophobe (someone with a fear or dislike of foreigners)



Etymology	Xenophile comes from the Greek words "xenos," meaning "foreigner," and "philos," meaning "loving" or "fond of."
Xeric (Adjective)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɪrɪk/
Meaning	Adapted to or characterised by a dry or arid environment; thriving in conditions with limited water availability.
Examples	1. Cacti and succulents are well-suited to xeric environments. 2. Xeric plants have evolved mechanisms to conserve water and survive in deserts. 3. The xeric nature of the region influenced the types of vegetation that could grow there.
Synonyms	Arid, drought-tolerant, dry-adapted
Antonyms	Hydric (adapted to wet environments)
Etymology	Xeric comes from the Greek word "xēros," meaning "dry."



Practice Questions for alphabet "X"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Xenophobia"?
 - a) A type of flower
 - b) Fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners
 - c) A musical instrument
 - d) A scientific process
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Xerophyte"?
 - a) Fear
 - b) Dryland plant
 - c) Musical instrument
 - d) Scientific research
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Xylophone"?
 - a) Friendly
 - b) Wetland plant
 - c) Wind instrument
 - d) Fear of strangers
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Xenogenesis" mean? "The scientific study focused on xenogenesis, a process where offspring are completely different from their parents."
 - a) A musical composition
 - b) The fear of foreigners
 - c) The production of offspring unlike their parents
 - d) A dryland plant species
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "She needed to _____ these important documents."
 - a) Xylophone
 - b) Xanthic
 - c) Xerophyte
 - d) Xerox
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Xeric" in a sentence to describe a region with very little rainfall.
 - a) The lush forest was xeric, with hardly any rainfall throughout the year.
 - b) The coastal area had plenty of rainfall, making it far from xeric.
 - c) Xeric conditions in the desert made it difficult for plants to thrive.
 - d) Xeric crops require a lot of water to grow.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Xenophile"?
 - a) A person who fears strangers
 - b) A person who loves or is attracted to foreigners or foreign things



- c) A type of dryland plant
 - d) A musical instrument
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ process allowed for quick duplication of important documents.
- a) Xenophobia
 - b) Xerophyte
 - c) Xenogenesis
 - d) Xerox
9. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Xanthic" qualities.
- a) A candidate's ability to play the xylophone well.
 - b) A candidate's tendency to fear strangers.
 - c) A candidate's vibrant and cheerful personality.
 - d) A candidate's expertise in scientific research.
10. Word Form Question: What is the verb form of the word "Xerox"?
- a) Xeroxicate
 - b) Xeroform
 - c) Xeroxify
 - d) Xerox

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Xenophobia"?
Answer: b) Fear or hatred of strangers or foreigners
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Xerophyte"?
Answer: b) Dryland plant
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Xylophone"?
Answer: c) Wind instrument
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Xenogenesis" mean? "The scientific study focused on xenogenesis, a process where offspring are completely different from their parents."
Answer: c) The production of offspring unlike their parents
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "She needed to _____ these important documents."
Answer: d) Xerox

6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Xeric" in a sentence to describe a region with very little rainfall.

Answer: c) Xeric conditions in the desert made it difficult for plants to thrive.

7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Xenophile"?

Answer: b) A person who loves or is attracted to foreigners or foreign things

8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The _____ process allowed for quick duplication of important documents.

Answer: d) Xerox

9. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Xanthic" qualities.

Answer: c) A candidate's vibrant and cheerful personality.

10. Word Form Question: What is the verb form of the word "Xerox"?

Answer: d) Xerox



Y

Yawn (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/jɔːn/
Meaning	Verb: To open one's mouth wide involuntarily due to tiredness or boredom; to show a lack of interest or enthusiasm. Noun: An act or instance of yawning; an opening of the mouth accompanied by a deep inhalation and exhalation, often due to tiredness or boredom.
Examples	(Verb) 1. He yawned loudly during the boring lecture. 2. The sleepy child couldn't help but yawn as bedtime approached. 3. The repetitive task made her yawn with boredom. (Noun) 1. A yawn spread across the room as the lecture continued. 2. The early morning meeting was met with a chorus of yawns. 3. The movie's slow pacing led to frequent yawns among the audience.
Synonyms	(Verb) Gape, sigh, drowse; (Noun) gape, sigh, drowsiness
Antonyms	(Verb) Engage, excite, energise; (Noun) alertness, interest, engagement
Etymology	Yawn comes from the Middle English "yanen," meaning "to yawn."
Yearn (Verb)	
Pronunciation	/jɜːrn/
Meaning	To have a strong and persistent longing or desire for something, often accompanied by deep emotions or a sense of emptiness.
Examples	1. She yearned to visit the country she had read about in books. 2. His heart yearned for the companionship of his family. 3. The artist's work was infused with the emotion he yearned to express.
Synonyms	Long, crave, desire
Antonyms	Disregard, contentment, satisfaction
Etymology	Yearn comes from the Old English "gierwan," meaning "to desire earnestly."
Yen (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/jen/
Meaning	A strong desire or craving for something; a longing or yearning for something that is often intangible.
Examples	1. She had a yen for adventure and exploration. 2. His yen for knowledge led him to pursue multiple fields of study. 3. The artist's yen to create something unique was evident in every brushstroke.



Synonyms	Desire, craving, longing
Antonyms	Aversion, indifference, satisfaction
Etymology	Yen comes from the Japanese "yen," originally referring to a unit of currency.
Yield (Verb and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ji:ld/
Meaning	Verb: To produce or provide something, often as a result of effort or cultivation; to give way or surrender to pressure or demand. Noun: The amount of a product obtained from a process or effort; the income or return generated from an investment.
Examples	(Verb) 1. The field yielded a bountiful harvest of crops. 2. The negotiations required both parties to yield on certain points. 3. Her determination yielded positive results in her academic performance. (Noun) 1. The yield from the orchard was impressive this year. 2. The investment's yield was higher than anticipated. 3. The recipe provided a yield of six servings.
Synonyms	(Verb) Produce, provide, surrender; (Noun) output, return, profit
Antonyms	(Verb) Withhold, resist, retain; (Noun) loss, deficit, expenditure
Etymology	Yield comes from the Old English "gielðan," meaning "to pay" or "to give."
Yoke (Noun and Verb)	
Pronunciation	/joʊk/
Meaning (Noun)	Noun: A wooden beam or frame used to harness animals together for pulling heavy loads; also, a symbol of oppression or bondage.
Examples (Noun)	1. The oxen were harnessed together with a yoke to plough the field. 2. The workers felt the yoke of unjust working conditions. 3. The country's struggle for independence was a fight against the colonial yoke.
Synonyms (Noun)	Harness, bond, restraint
Antonyms (Noun)	Liberation, freedom, release
Etymology (Noun)	Yoke comes from the Old English "geoc," meaning "a yoke" or "a joining together."
Meaning (Verb)	Verb: To connect or harness animals together with a yoke; to unite or bind in a way that restricts movement or freedom.
Examples (Verb)	1. The farmers yoked the horses together to plough the field. 2. The treaty yoked the two nations in a strategic alliance. 3. She didn't want to be yoked to a job that stifled her creativity.
Synonyms (Verb)	Harness, unite, link
Antonyms (Verb)	Separate, disconnect, free
Etymology (Verb)	Yoke as a Verb derives from the Noun form.



Yonder (Adjective and Adverb)	
Pronunciation	/ˈjɑːndər/
Meaning	Adjective: Distant, but within sight; situated at some distance away; that place or thing over there. Adverb: In or to a distant place; over there.
Examples	(Adjective) 1. The sun will set beyond yonder hills. 2. In the yonder village, life is peaceful and serene. 3. Do you see that yonder star in the sky? (Adverb) 1. The path leads yonder, through the woods and beyond. 2. The river flows yonder, into the heart of the forest. 3. The castle stands proudly on the hill yonder.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Distant, remote, far-off; (Adverb) there, over there, afar
Antonyms	(Adjective) Nearby, close, adjacent; (Adverb) here, nearby, close
Etymology	Yonder comes from the Middle English "yon," meaning "that" combined with the suffix "-der."
Yore (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/jɔːr/
Meaning	A long time ago; former times or days gone by, often with a sense of nostalgia or historical reference.
Examples	1. In days of yore, people relied on traditional methods of communication. 2. The ancient legends told stories of heroes from yore. 3. The museum's artefacts provided glimpses into the customs of yore.
Synonyms	Past, bygone, ancient times
Antonyms	Present, modern times, now
Etymology	Yore comes from the Middle English "ȝore," meaning "long ago" or "in former times."



Practice Questions for alphabet “Y”

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Yield"?
 - a) To demand forcefully
 - b) To produce or give way
 - c) To resist change
 - d) To criticise harshly
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Yearn"?
 - a) Avoid
 - b) Reject
 - c) Long
 - d) Desire intensely
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Yield"?
 - a) Produce
 - b) Surrender
 - c) Resist
 - d) Withhold
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Yore" mean? "Her grandmother often shared stories from the days of yore, describing a simpler time."
 - a) Present
 - b) Future
 - c) Long ago
 - d) Recent past
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The farmer's hard work and dedication resulted in a bountiful _____."
 - a) Yield
 - b) Yearn
 - c) Yore
 - d) Yearning
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Yield" in a sentence to describe a farmer's harvest.
 - a) The farmer's yield this year was exceptional, with a plentiful harvest of fruits and vegetables.
 - b) The farmer refused to yield his crops to market demand.
 - c) The farmer yearned for a good yield but faced challenges due to drought.
 - d) The farmer's yore was filled with abundant crops.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Yearning"?
 - a) Yield
 - b) Yearn
 - c) Yore
 - d) Yearning



- a) Avoidance
 - b) Disinterest
 - c) Longing
 - d) Rejection
8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Yield management skills."
- a) The ability to resist change in a dynamic market
 - b) The ability to produce high-quality goods
 - c) The ability to optimise revenue and resources effectively
 - d) The ability to demand forcefully from clients
9. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Yearn"?
- a) Yearningly
 - b) Yearnful
 - c) Yearned
 - d) Yearnless
10. Connotation Question: Does the word "Yield" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
- a) Positive; it indicates productivity and cooperation.
 - b) Negative; it suggests giving in or surrendering.
 - c) Neutral; it has no specific connotation.
 - d) Positive; it represents a strong desire for success.
11. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Yore"?
- a) Greek
 - b) Latin
 - c) Old English
 - d) French
12. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Yearning"?
- a) Avoidance
 - b) Disinterest
 - c) Satisfaction
 - d) Longing
13. Usage in Short Passage: In a short passage, describe a scenario where someone's "Yield management skills" helped optimise a company's revenue.
- a) Her yield management skills allowed the company to price products competitively, resulting in increased sales and profits.
 - b) The lack of yield management skills led to revenue loss as the company struggled to adapt to market changes.
 - c) The company's yearning for higher revenue prompted them to invest in yield management skills.
 - d) The farmer's yield management skills ensured a consistent supply of crops to the market.



14. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Youth"?
- a) Age
 - b) Experience
 - c) Freshness
 - d) Retirement
15. Word Transformation Question: Adverb form of "Yield":
- a) Yieldingly
 - b) Yieldful
 - c) Yieldment
 - d) Yieldish

ANSWERS

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Yield"?
Answer: b) To produce or give way
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Yearn"?
Answer: d) Desire intensely
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Yield"?
Answer: c) Resist
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Yore" mean? "Her grandmother often shared stories from the days of yore, describing a simpler time."
Answer: c) Long ago
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The farmer's hard work and dedication resulted in a bountiful _____. "
Answer: a) Yield
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Yield" in a sentence to describe a farmer's harvest.
Answer: a) The farmer's yield this year was exceptional, with a plentiful harvest of fruits and vegetables.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Yearning"?
Answer: c) Longing

8. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Yield management skills."
Answer: c) The ability to optimise revenue and resources effectively
9. Word Form Question: What is the adjective form of the word "Yearn"?
Answer: b) Yearnful
10. Connotation Question: Does the word "Yield" have a positive or negative connotation? Explain.
Answer: a) Positive; it indicates productivity and cooperation.
11. Roots and Origins Question: What is the origin of the word "Yore"?
Answer: c) Old English
12. Opposite Meanings Question: What is the antonym of "Yearning"?
Answer: d) Longing
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Answer: a) Her yield management skills allowed the company to price products competitively, resulting in increased sales and profits.
14. Word Association Question: What word comes to mind when you think of "Youth"?
Answer: c) Freshness
15. Word Transformation Question: Adverb form of "Yield":
Answer: a) Yieldingly



Z

Zeal (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/zi:l/
Meaning	Enthusiastic and diligent devotion to a cause, goal, or activity; fervent passion or dedication.
Examples	1. Her zeal for environmental conservation inspired others to take action. 2. The team worked with unwavering zeal to complete the project ahead of schedule. 3. His artistic creations were infused with a deep and creative zeal.
Synonyms	Enthusiasm, fervour, ardour
Antonyms	Apathy, indifference, lethargy
Etymology	Zeal comes from the Middle English "zele," borrowed from the Old French "zèle," which comes from the Late Latin "zēlus," meaning "ardor" or "zeal."
Zenith (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɛnɪθ/
Meaning	The highest point or peak of something; the culminating point or pinnacle of success, achievement, or influence.
Examples	1. The company reached its zenith with record-breaking sales. 2. The sun was at its zenith in the sky during the hottest part of the day. 3. The artist's career reached its zenith when their work was displayed in prestigious galleries.
Synonyms	Peak, apex, culmination
Antonyms	Nadir (lowest point), bottom, depths
Etymology	Zenith comes from the Old French "cenith," borrowed from Arabic "samt," meaning "path" or "way," which referred to the highest point in the sky.
Zephyr (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɛfər/
Meaning	A gentle, mild breeze; a soft and refreshing wind that often brings a sense of tranquillity and pleasantness.
Examples	1. The zephyr rustled the leaves of the trees, creating a soothing sound. 2. As the sun set, a cooling zephyr swept through the open windows. 3. The beach was the perfect spot to enjoy the zephyr and the calming sound of the waves.
Synonyms	Breeze, air, wind
Antonyms	Gale, storm, tempest

Etymology	Zephyr comes from the Latin "Zephyrus," referring to the god of the west wind in Greek mythology.
Zest (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/zɛst/
Meaning	Enthusiastic and lively enjoyment; keen interest and excitement in doing something; the flavour or aroma obtained by scraping the outer peel of citrus fruits.
Examples	1. He tackled each task with zest and determination. 2. The chef added a dash of lemon zest to enhance the dish's flavor. 3. The zest for adventure led them to explore remote locations around the world.
Synonyms	Enthusiasm, energy, gusto
Antonyms	Apathy, indifference, lethargy
Etymology	Zest comes from the Old French "zeste," meaning "orange or lemon peel used for flavour."
Zealot (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'zɛlət/
Meaning	A person who is fanatically committed to a cause, belief, or ideology; someone who shows extreme zeal or passion for a particular movement or idea.
Examples	1. The political zealot campaigned tirelessly for social justice. 2. The religious zealot was known for his uncompromising devotion to his faith. 3. The organisation was led by a group of dedicated zealots who were determined to effect change.
Synonyms	Fanatic, extremist, enthusiast
Antonyms	Moderate, sceptic, nonchalant
Etymology	Zealot comes from the Greek word "zelotes," meaning "a zealot" or "a partisan."
Zephyr (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/'zɛfər/
Meaning	A gentle, mild breeze; a soft and refreshing wind that often brings a sense of tranquillity and pleasantness.
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Synonyms	Breeze, air, wind
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Synonyms	Fanatic, extremist, enthusiast
Antonyms	Moderate, sceptic, nonchalant
Etymology	Zealot comes from the Greek word "zelotes," meaning "a zealot" or "a partisan."
Zany (Adjective and Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzeɪni/
Meaning	Adjective: Comical in an unconventional or eccentric way; clownish or foolishly amusing. Noun: A person who behaves in a comical or eccentric manner; a clown or buffoon.
Examples	(Adjective) 1. The zany antics of the comedian had the audience in stitches. 2. The play featured a cast of zany characters who brought laughter to the stage. 3. His zany sense of humour often caught people off guard. (Noun) 1. The circus had a troupe of zanies who delighted the audience with their slapstick humour. 2. The party was a gathering of creative minds and artistic zanies. 3. He played the role of the zany, bringing laughter to the group.
Synonyms	(Adjective) Wacky, eccentric, offbeat; (Noun) Clown, jester, comedian
Antonyms	(Adjective) Serious, conventional, normal; (Noun) Serious person, professional
Etymology	Zany comes from the Italian "zanni," referring to a stock character in the Italian commedia dell'arte, known for comic buffoonery.
Zest (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/zɛst/
Meaning	Enthusiastic and lively enjoyment; keen interest and excitement in doing something; the flavour or aroma obtained by scraping the outer peel of citrus fruits.



Examples	1. He tackled each task with zest and determination. 2. The chef added a dash of lemon zest to enhance the dish's flavor. 3. The zest for adventure led them to explore remote locations around the world.
Synonyms	Enthusiasm, energy, gusto
Antonyms	Apathy, indifference, lethargy
Etymology	Zest comes from the Old French "zeste," meaning "orange or lemon peel used for flavour."
Zephyr (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɛfər/
Meaning	A gentle, mild breeze; a soft and refreshing wind that often brings a sense of tranquillity and pleasantness.
Examples	1. The zephyr rustled the leaves of the trees, creating a soothing sound. 2. As the sun set, a cooling zephyr swept through the open windows. 3. The beach was the perfect spot to enjoy the zephyr and the calming sound of the waves.
Synonyms	Breeze, air, wind
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Etymology	Zephyr comes from the Latin "Zephyrus," referring to the god of the west wind in Greek mythology.
Zenith (Noun)	
Pronunciation	/ˈzɛnɪθ/
Meaning	The highest point or peak of something; the culminating point or pinnacle of success, achievement, or influence.
Examples	1. The company reached its zenith with record-breaking sales. 2. The sun was at its zenith in the sky during the hottest part of the day. 3. The artist's career reached its zenith when their work was displayed in prestigious galleries.
Synonyms	Peak, apex, culmination
Antonyms	Nadir (lowest point), bottom, depths
Etymology	Zenith comes from the Old French "cenith," borrowed from Arabic "samt," meaning "path" or "way," which referred to the highest point in the sky.



Practice Questions for alphabet "Z"

1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Zeal"?
 - a) Energy
 - b) Enthusiastic devotion
 - c) Zephyr
 - d) Zeppelin
2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Zephyr"?
 - a) Gentle
 - b) Breeze
 - c) Majestic
 - d) Zany
3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Zenith"?
 - a) Bottom
 - b) Summit
 - c) Pinnacle
 - d) Height
4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Zest" mean? "Her cooking was full of flavour and zest, making every dish a delightful experience."
 - a) Sweetness
 - b) Dullness
 - c) Liveliness
 - d) Sadness
5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The artist's zenith of creativity led to a series of masterpieces."
 - a) Peak
 - b) Beginning
 - c) Decline
 - d) Bottom
6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Zealous" in a sentence to describe someone who is passionately dedicated to their work.
 - a) He was a zealous reader, finishing multiple books each week.
 - b) The zephyr breeze was refreshing on a hot summer day.
 - c) Her zenith of achievement was reached after years of hard work.
 - d) The zesty salsa added a burst of flavour to the dish.
7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Zany"?
 - a) Serious
 - b) Creative

- c) Exciting
 - d) Eccentric
8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The gentle zephyr rustled the leaves of the trees, creating a soothing melody.
- a) Breeze
 - b) Storm
 - c) Fire
 - d) Snow
9. Word Relationship Question: If "Cat" is to "Feline," then "Horse" is to what?
- a) Stallion
 - b) Equine
 - c) Equestrian
 - d) Ranch
10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Zeal for learning."
- a) Eagerness to teach others
 - b) Enthusiasm for work experience
 - c) Passionate desire to acquire new knowledge and skills
 - d) Willingness to work overtime

ANSWERS

- 1. Meaning Question: What is the meaning of the word "Zeal"?
 - b) Enthusiastic devotion
- 2. Synonyms Question: Which word is a synonym for "Zephyr"?
 - b) Breeze
- 3. Antonyms Question: What is the opposite of "Zenith"?
 - a) Bottom
- 4. Reading Comprehension Question: In the given sentence, what does the word "Zest" mean? "Her cooking was full of flavour and zest, making every dish a delightful experience."
 - c) Liveliness
- 5. Sentence Completion Question: Choose the correct word to complete the sentence: "The artist's zenith of creativity led to a series of masterpieces."
 - a) Peak
- 6. Word Usage Question: Use the word "Zealous" in a sentence to describe someone who is passionately dedicated to their work.
 - a) He was a zealous reader, finishing multiple books each week.
- 7. Multiple Choice Question: Which of the following words is closest in meaning to "Zany"?
 - d) Eccentric
- 8. Fill in the Blanks Question: The gentle zephyr rustled the leaves of the trees, creating a soothing melody.

- a) Breeze
- 9. Word Relationship Question: If "Cat" is to "Feline," then "Horse" is to what?
 - b) Equine
- 10. Contextual Meaning Question: In a job interview context, explain what it means for a candidate to have "Zeal for learning."
 - c) Passionate desire to acquire new knowledge and skills

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