

PART IV
General English
(Practical Grammar OR Applied Grammar)

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OR

Word-formation

1. Idioms and Phrases

A

1. **To make an ass of oneself**—To act foolishly or stupidly.
At the meeting, he made an ass of himself by delivering a foolish speech.
2. **Apple of discord**— a cause of envy or contention
Property has become an apple of discord among brothers.
3. **Apple-pie order**— In perfect order.
The new officer hated confusion and disorder, therefore, soon everything was in apple-pie order in the office.
4. **To have an axe to grind**— To have a personal interest in the matter; to have private motive or end. Everybody wants to have an axe to grind owing to selfishness except exceptional cases.
5. **The apple of one's eye**—something which is very dear to a man.
Being an only son, He is the apple of his parent's eye.
6. **At a pinch**—In an emergency ; when hard pressed.
We can utilise the library as our meeting place at a pinch.
7. **To be in the air**—to be found everywhere ; to be widely or generally rumoured.
These questions are in the air; these are likely to be set.
8. **To be taken a back**—to be surprised.
He was taken aback to hear the sad and sudden demise of his friend.
9. **Above board**—honest and straightforward.
The secret of his popularity was that he was above in all his dealings.
10. **To give a good account of** —to acquit oneself well; to succeed.
In the annual debate, He gave a good account of himself.
11. **The school master is abroad**—Education is becoming popular.

- It is fact that the school master is abroad In these days.
12. **A.B.C. of subject**—elementary knowledge
He pretends to be a great singer. As a matter of fact, he does not know even A.B.C. of music.
 13. **Above All**— above everithing else
It was, above all, his honesty which made him so popular.
 14. **To give oneself airs**—To behave in a haughty or arrogant;
Being a son of a chief minister, he gave himself airs.
 15. **Castles in the air**—imaginary projects.
He was an idealist and, like all idealists, fond of building in the air.
 16. **Aladdin's lamp**—Anything which helps a person in realising desire in a very short time.
It will take time. I have no Aladdin's lamp to do it over night.
 17. **All in all** — all powerful.
He is all in all in this department.
 18. **To be all one** — to be immaterial.
It is all one to Ram whether he is accepted or rejected the Board of Directors.
 19. **All and sundry**—everyone.
All and sundry condemned this injurious person.
 20. **Alpha and Omega**—The beginning and the end.
This was the Alpha and Omega of his mad adventure.
 21. **Animal Spirits**—Natural buoyancy.
The villagers seemed to be inspired by sheer animal spirits at the fair.
 22. **Keep up appearances**—to put up outward show.
He lived beyond his means simply to keep up appearances.
 23. **To keep an arm's length**—to avoid.
He is a snake in the grass. Please, keep him at arm's legs.

24. **To cleanse the Augean stables**—to perform a great work purification.
To abolish these evil customs is like cleansing of proverbial Augean stables.
25. **The Old Adam**—the baser nature of man.
The idea of embezzling the money appealed to the old Adam in him.
26. **To come of age**—to become a major.
When he came of age he ascended the throne.
27. **On the alert**—to be wide awake.
The watchman was always on the alert and, therefore, no thief could elude him.
28. **To take a thing amiss**—to be offended by a thing.
He took his remarks amiss and dismissed him at once.
29. **To lend to the altar**—to marry.
In the end, the faithful lover led his beloved to the altar.
30. **To entertain an angel unawares**—to entertain a guest when good qualities are unknown to one.
When she knew that he was a great painter, she felt astonished, it seemed so far she had been entertaining an angel unawares.
31. **At that**—moreover; in addition
It is only a consolation and a poor consolation at that.
32. **With open arms**—warmly.
He is a lovable chap. Any family will be prepared to receive him with open arms.

B

33. **Back sheep**—a disreputable member of society.
There are many black sheep in our society.
34. **Once in a blue moon**—rarely.
He takes wine once in a blue moon.
35. **A blue stocking**—a woman who affects literary taste ;
No one considers her to be a scholar. She is merely a blue stocking.

36. **Blue blood**—aristocratic origin.
He boasts of having blue blood in his veins.
37. **To hang (or tremble) in the balance**—to remain undecided.
In the present war the destiny of India is hanging in the balance.
38. **To lie in the bed one has made**—to suffer the consequences one's acts, specially misdeeds.
He is responsible for this riot. He must lie in the bed you have made.
39. **To mean business**—to be serious.
If you want to get good marks in the examination you must be mean business in your studies.
40. **To blow one's trumpet**—to indulge in self-praise.
No one likes him, as he is always blowing his own trump.
41. **To be in one's good books**—to be favoured.
He is in the good books of his officer.
42. **To be in the same boat**—to be in an equally embarrassing station.
Ram and Shyam were sailing in the same boat as both of them had defied the order and were going to be arrested.
43. **To burn one's fingers**—to get into trouble.
You will never burn your fingers if you mind your business.
44. **Between Sylla and Charybdis**—to be between two equally dangerous situations.
He is between Sylla and Charybdis. Whether he lives here and there.
45. **A blockhead**— a stupid person.
Don't argue with him, he is a blockhead.
46. **A chip of the old or same block**—person who have similar tastes.
Ram and Shyam are chips of the same block.

47. **To get at the bottom of**— to find out the truth about a thing.
The policeman wanted to get at the bottom of the secret.
48. **A bear with a sore head**—a very ill-tempered person.
The new teacher comes down upon every day. In fact, he behaves like a bear with a sore head.
49. **As busy as a bee**— extremely busy.
He is always as busy as a bee.
50. **To have a bee in one's bonnet**—to be slightly out of wits; to be mentally unbalanced.
My friend does not know what he is talking; in fact, he has a bee in his bonnet.
51. **A bird's eye view**—a general view.
He has a bird of eye view of the subject.
52. **To kill two birds with one stone**—to succeed in two things by making one effort.
If you read the Satyarath Prakash you would not only learn something about Arya Samaj but will also improve your Hindi; thus you will kill two birds with one stone.
53. **A bird of passage**—a person who shifts from place to place.
Being essentially a bird of passage, He had no permanent address.
54. **A little bird whispered to me**—I have come to know from a source which I do not want to disclose;
A little bird whispered to me that his marriage takes place next week.
55. **Birds of a feather flock together**—persons of similar taste seek one another's company.
Being himself a liar, Ram enjoys the company of liars. Some one has rightly said, "Birds of a feather flock together."
56. **The early bird catches the worm**—the person who rises early is rewarded for his effort.
I knocked at his door early in the morning and found in his bed. "Well", said I, "it is the early, bird that catches the worm."

57. **Below the belt**—unfairly.
Only a coward like him can hit below the belt in a quarrel like this.
58. **To beat about the bush**—to digress; not to come to the point.
Do not beat about the bush, come to the point.
59. **To bell the cat**—to run the risk of facing one's enemy.
Everyone disliked the new superintendent but no one had the courage to tell him so, because the problem was "who should bell the cat."
60. **Budding genius**—young genius.
Everyone says that he is a budding genius.
61. **To nip in the bud**—to put a stop to a thing in the beginning.
Drinking is a vicious habit. Don't let it overpower you; nip it in the bud.
62. **To the backbone**—thoroughly.
He is nationalist to the backbone.
63. **To backout**—to break a promise or engagement.
He promised to vote for me but at the eleventh hour is backed out.
64. **Blood is thicker than water** —"kinship is stronger than friendship."
His father would never disown him even though all his friends had. Blood is thicker than water.
65. **In cold blood**—deliberately; without any provocation.
He murdered the merchant in cold blood.
66. **To bid fair to**—to seem likely to.
He bids fair to be a great Actor.
67. **To strain every nerve**—to try one's best.
He strained every nerve to beat me in the one mile race.
68. **Bad blood**—enmity; anger.
There is no bad blood between the two brothers.

69. **A bone of contention**—a cause of quarrel, an apple of discord

This property is a bone of connection between the two brothers.

70. **To bury the hatchet**—to forget old enmity; to cease fighting to make peace.

It is high time Hindus and Muslims should bury the hatchet and strive for the liberation of their country.

71. **To know on which side one's bread is buttered**—to be aware of one's own interests.

Don't think I am fool. I know on which side my bread is buttered.

72. **To look as if butter would not melt in his mouth**—impressed to be innocent or harmless.

This chap is very mischievous although he looks as butter would not melt in his mouth.

73. **A bolt from the blue**—any calamity that overtakes some one suddenly.

The news of Prime Minister sudden death came to us like a bolt from the blue.

C

74. **To chew the cud**—to ponder over ; to ruminate. (To contemplate)

She lay in the sofa, chewing the cud of sweet sensations.

75. **To cap it all**—above all.

He is liar, a thief and to cap it all he is a gambler.

76. **To carry one's point**—to be successful in anything that is being discussed or debated.

In the debate between the husband and wife the former carried his point.

77. **To cast pearls before swine**—to offer things to a person which he cannot understand or appreciate.
He does not know English so to speak in English is like cast pearls before swine for him.
78. **To burn the candle at both ends**—to spend money or energy extra urgently.
He soon became a bankrupt by burning the candle at ends.
79. **To be not fit to hold a candle to**—to be very inferior to.
This speaker is not fit to hold a candle to the speaker who stood first.
80. **To call a spade a spade**— to be plain and outspoken.
He is so rude that he insists upon calling a spade a spade.
81. **To Check by jowl**—to lie very closely with something.
Poverty and starvation lie check by jowl.
82. **To let the cat out of the bag**—to reveal a secret.
It was the Berlin radio that let the cat out of the bag by blasting that the German army was in full retreat.
(going back)
83. **A cat-and-dog life**—to be always quarrelling.
The husband and wife are leading a cat-and-dog life.
84. **Chicken-hearted**—cowardly.
Being rather a chicken-hearted fellow, he does not a quarrel with anybody.
85. **Closed in love** — disappointed in love.
He has been leading a lonely existence since he was closed in love.
86. **To cross one's mind**—to occur to a person.
Suddenly it crossed his mind that his servant might have stolen the watch.
87. **To carry matters with a high hand**—to take strong secures.
The superintendent of police carried matters with a high hand and arrested all the members of the family of the accused.

D

88. **Till doomsday**— a long time.
If you want to marry her, you will have to wait till doomsday.
89. **A dog-in-the-manager**—a person who neither enjoy himself not allows other to do so.
He is a regular dog-in-the-manager. He will not marry this girl not allow any one else to marry her.
90. **The under-dog**—a down-trodden person; a person at a disadvantage.
He was a champion of the under-dog.
91. **To help a lame dog over the stile**—to help a person in trouble.
I am really in great distress. If you advance mean money it would be really like helping a lame dog over the stile.
92. **To let sleeping dogs lie**—not to disturb persons who cause trouble.
He was by nature a cautious person. It was his principle to let sleeping dogs lie.
93. **In the dark**—to be ignorant about a thing.
I myself am in the dark about the real situation.
94. **To be the order of the day**—something which is general common.
Wearing costly clothes seems to be the order of the day.
95. **A dead letter**—(a) a letter which bears no address, (b) something no longer in force; and (c) some promise which is not fulfilled.
All dead letters are sent to the dead letter office.
His promise to help me remained a dead letter.
This law is already a dead letter.
96. **To dance attendance on**—follow about; to pay assiduous (Diligent) court to.
Unless you dance attendance upon the Manager, I won't get promotion.

97. **To look or speak daggers**—to look at a person angrily or speak bitterly against a person.
At the meeting he spoke daggers against me.
98. **To damn with faint praise**—to praise so frigidly as to sum condemnation or disapproval.
This critic has obviously tried to damn me with fair praise.
99. **To daggers drawn**—to be on inimical or bad terms.
The two families have been at daggers drawn since this elopement.
100. **The sword of Damocles**—an ever impending danger.
The fear of dismissal was hanging like the sword of damocles over the head of the dishonest officer.
101. **To demand**—to be eagerly wanted.
Good singers are always in great demand.
102. **To have had one's day**—to be old and out of fashion.
Studying of religious books have had their day.
103. **To go to the dogs**—to be ruined.
If you do not act upon my advice you will be surely go to the dogs.
104. **To pay the debt of Nature**—to die.
Everybody will pay the debt of Nature one day.
105. **To depend upon it**—be certain
He will be arrested one of these days. Depend upon it.
106. **To carry the day**—to be victorious.
In this battle neither of the army carried the day.
107. **To throw dust in the eyes of** — to deceive.
The culprit tried to throw dust in the eyes of the policeman giving him the wrong address.
108. **Drop in**—to pay an informal visit.
I dropped in to have a chat with him.
109. **To draw it mild**—to state without exaggeration.
To draw it mild, one million soldiers were killed in the battle.

110. **To do justice to**—to do a thing thoroughly.
You have not done justice to Shakespeare's as genius in this article.
111. **A dog in the manger**—one who neither avails himself of a using nor allows others to do so.
He neither marries that girl himself not allows anybody be to marry her. He is bahaving like a dog in the manger.
112. **Between the devil and the deep sea**—to be between equally dangerous or unpleasant situations.
He could neither advance nor retreat for he was sandwiched between the two armies. He was, so to say, between devil and the deep sea.
113. **Give the devil his due**—we must give credit even to a devil man for his good qualities.
He was wicked, dishonest and cruel but to give the devil his due, he had a sense of honour.
114. **The die is cast**—the decision has been made.
The die is cast. He is going to divorce his wife.
115. **To draw a person out**—to induce a person to talk about himself.
At first the boy was shy and would not participate in the conversation, but by and by we drew him out.
116. **To lay at one's door**—to hold one responsible for.
You cannot lay the blame at my door.

E

117. **Eye-wash**—trickery; deceit; deception.
All his sympathy and concern for me was merely eye-wash.
118. **Eye for eye**—revenge.
A robber does not believe in justice; he believes an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.
119. **At the eleventh hour**—at the last moment.
He promised to help me but he backed out at the eleventh hour.

120. **To eat humble pie**—to yield in a very humiliating manner to have to apologize.
In the long run, the haughty and boastful secretary of the Club had to eat humble pie.
121. **To eat one's words**—to withdraw what one has said under compulsion.
When the audience protested against his remarks, the man had to eat his words.
122. **To give ear to**—to pay attention to
You should not give ear to his complaint against me; He is a liar.
123. **To keep an eye on**—to watch over.
Please keep an eye on my books; I have to go out for a minute.
124. **To make eyes at**—to look lovingly at some one.
Sheela caught her brother making eyes at Leela.
125. **To see eye to eye with**—to agree.
I am sorry I cannot see eye to eye with you in this matter.
126. **In the twinkling of an eye**—immediately.
The ship was torpedoed (destroyed) in the twinkling of an eye.
127. **To make both ends meet**—to live within one's income.
His income is so small that he cannot make both ends meet.
128. **To be at one's wit's end**—to be utterly at a loss.
I am at my wit's end. Try as I might, I cannot solve mystery.
129. **To take exception to**—to object.
He strongly took exception to the remarks made by the president.
130. **To be at the end of one's tether**—to be able to do no more.
The besieged soldiers were at the end of their tether when expedition arrived.
131. **At all events**—At all costs.
He will recover his money at all events.

132. **To eat one's words**—to withdraw what one has said.
He could not afford to offend his employer, ultimately the had to eat his words.
133. **A bad egg**—a worthless fellow.
He does not do my work he is really a bad egg.
134. **Equal to the occasion**—not perplexed.
This smart boy will be found equal to the occassion.
135. **Ex-officio**—by virtue of one's office.
The principal is ex-officio a member of this committee.

F

136. **A feather in one's cap**—a distinction or honour to be proud.
By winning the mile race in addition to the cycle race, He added another feather to his cap.
137. **A fish out of water** — a person who feels out of place.
As the boy had never lived apart from his parents so he felt like a fish out of water in the hostel.
138. **To put a bold face on it**— to make the best of an unplease situation.
Though he failed twice in business, yet he put a face on it and went on speculating.
139. **To have one foot in the grave**—to be approaching death.
He was appointed a minister when he had one foot in the grave.
140. **To have a thing at one's finger tips**—to know a thing thoroughly.
He has all formulas of mathematics at his finger tips.
141. **To flog a dead horse** —to revive a controversy or subject that is out-of-date.
To condemn the theory of evolution on religious grounds is like flogging a dead horse.
142. **To have too many irons in the fire**—to be engaged intersted in too many enterprises.
He cannot attend to any enterprise as he has too many irons in the fire.

143. **To do a thing by fits and starts**—to do a thing irregularly.
He never succeeds in anything because he does everyone by fits and starts.
144. **To fall out of use**—to cease to be used.
This expression has now fallen out of use.
145. **To fish in trouble waters**—to interfere in some quarrel with subject of securing personal gain.
When two communities quarrel with each other the third generally tries to fish in troubled waters.
146. **To feather one's own nest**—to reap an advantage in an their manner.
Each one of the directors of the company wanted to his own nest.
147. **Few and far between**—few and rare.
He seldom calls upon me now. Indeed, his visits few and far between.
148. **To fall foul of**—to quarrel with.
At the meeting he began to fall foul of every member.
149. **To pull a long face**—to look serious or dismal.
My mother pulled a long face when I informed her that I did not marry the girl of her choice.
150. **To live in a fool's paradise**—to have faith in unreal things.
You are living in a fool's paradise if you think that she will marry you.
151. **Fair weather friend**—a selfish or deceitful friend who deserts in adversity.
I found that he was only a fair weather friend because deserted me as soon as I grew penniless.
152. **A far cry**—a long way.
It is a far cry from Dryden to Wordsworth.
153. **To make the flesh creep**—to frighten one.
This murder story will make your flesh creep.

G

154. **The green-eyed monster or God**—jealousy.
He now realized that his wife was a victim of the green-eyed monster.
155. **To let the grass grow under the feet**—not to make the best use of one's opportunities; to idle away time.
He is a clever-fellow and acts promptly. He never let the grass grow under his feet.
156. **To go to the wall**—to be hard pressed.
When nations fight, it is the weakest that goes to the wall.
157. **To go a long way**—to be greatly helpful or sufficient.
Your help may go a long way in saving him from starvation.
158. **To give one a piece of one's mind**—to take a person to task; to scold; to rebuke.
As the police inspector was getting impertinent, (rude) so I gave him a piece of my mind and told him to speak politely.
159. **Getting into a scrape**—to be in an awkward or unpleasant situation.
Some boys like to get into a scrape by deliberately defying regulations of the college hostel.
160. **To give one the sack**—to dismiss a person.
His employer lost his temper and threatened to give him the sack.
161. **It is Greek to me**—I cannot understand it.
As they were talking in English which I did not understand therefore, their conversation was all Greek to me.
162. **To have the gift of the gab**—to possess the gift of speaking.
He is not a great politician but he certainly has gift of the gab.
163. **To be on good terms with a person**—to be friendly.
He is no longer on good terms with me.
164. **The game is not worth the candle**—One is not sufficiently rewarded for one's pains.
I can earn a few rupees by writing this book, but I feel the game is not worth the candle.

165. **To get on one's nerves**—to irritate one.
He is such a great bore that he gets on my nerves.
166. **To give up the ghost**—to die.
I am really waiting when the old man will give up the ghost.
167. **To give a piece of one's mind**—to scold or reproach.
As the policeman was growing rather impertinent, I set him right by giving him a piece of my mind.
168. **With a grain of salt**—to believe only part of.
He is a great liar, you should take his story with a grain of salt.
169. **To be dashed to the ground**—to fail; to end in smoke.
All his hopes were ultimately dashed to the ground.

H

170. **A hornet is nest**— to create an unpleasant situation for oneself.
By criticizing Jawahar Lal Nehru, the speaker brought the nest about his ears.
171. **A hard nut to crack**—a problem which cannot be easily solved.
To solve the problem of population is a hard nut to crack.
172. **Hair on end**—to feel frightened; to shudder.
When he reads this murder story his hair stood on end.
173. **At hand**—near.
He is working vary hard as his examination is at hand.
174. **To lend a hand**—to help
As I cannot do this work single-handed, I shall feel if you lend a hand.
175. **To hit the nail on the head**—to speak to the point.
The president's speech really hit the nail on the head.
176. **To take into one's head**—to entertain a sudden idea
He took into his head to file a civil suit against his best friend.
177. **To take to heart**—to lament or grieve.
Now don't take this disappointment to heart.

178. **To take heart**— to feel encouraged.
Now take heart and try your luck once again.
179. **To break one's heart**—to disappoint some one.
Your refusal to help me has broken my heart.
180. **After one's own heart**—just as one likes a thing.
This picture is after my own heart.
181. **To have one's heart in one's mouth**— to be extremely.
When the bomb scored a direct hit, all the sail to the deck with their hearts in their mouths.
182. **To set one's heart on**— to with intensely to possess.
My friend has set his heart on this coat.
183. **To have one's heart in the right place**—to be kindly sympathetic.
I have no doubt that my father has his heart to right place.
184. **To bring down the house**— to elicit loud applause.
Whenever he sang, he brought down the house.
185. **Swelled head**— pride; vanity, conceit.
Since his appointment as the president of the society. he has been suffering from a swelled head.
186. **To hope against hope**—to hope even when the case almost hopeless.
He had no done his papers well; yet he hoped against hope that he would succeed.
187. **To hold water**— to be sound or accurate.
This theory does not hold water today.
188. **By hook or crook**— by fair means or foul.
He has made up his mind to get through the examination by hook or crook.
189. **Hand and glove**— to be intimate.
Ram and Usha are hand and glove together.
190. **Thick headed fellow**— stupid.
He is rather a thick-headed fellow.

191. **Off his head**— mad.
Don't pay any heed to him; he is off his head.
192. **To lose your head**— to lose presence of mind.
Please don't lose your head in the examination. Keep your wits about you.
193. **Head over heels**— in a somersault.
He fell from the horse head over heels.
194. **To make neither head nor tail of anything** — not to understand.
Your speech was so confused that I could make neither head nor tail of it.
195. **To keep one's head above water**—to maintain one's position.
He worked as an odd job man and was able to keep his head above water.
196. **To put one's heart and soul into a thing**— to put all one's energy into a thing; to apply oneself seriously to a thing.
If you put your heart and soul into your efforts, you are sure to succeed.
197. **To good at heart**—kind.
The peasant was very coarse but good at heart.
198. **To be at or upon the heels of**— to follow closely.
The news of his appointment came at the heels of the news of his marriage.
199. **To kick or turn up one's heels**— to die.
The robber was shot through the heart and immediately turned up his heels.
200. **To take to one's heels**— to run away.
As soon as he saw the wolf, he took to his heels.
201. **To show a clean pair of heels**— to escape.
We ran after the thief but he showed us a clean pair of heels.
202. **From hand to mouth**— in a miserable condition.
Being a pauper he lived from hand to mouth.

203. **Off hand**— in a careless or thoughtless manner.
I cannot tell you off hand which books to read.
204. **To gain the upper hand**— to secure advantage.
Both the teachers are trying to gain the upper hand in a school.
205. **To have one's hands full**— to be very busy.
I have my hands full now-a-days. I have no time to spend him.
206. **On the horns of dilemma**— to be in a fix.
I am on the horn of dilemma and do not know what to do.
207. **To harp on the same string**— to dwell upon the same repeatedly.
He is a regular bore and is always harping on the string.
208. **At an unearthly hour**— at a very inconvenient time.
He knocked at my door at an unearthly hour and insisted upon being admitted.

I

209. **To all intents and purposes**— practically.
To all intents and purposes, the vice principal is the principal of this college.
210. **At issue**— in dispute.
His case in respect of his property is at issue.
211. **Every inch**— entirely, completely.
He is every inch a gentleman.
212. **The ins and outs**— full details.
He knows the ins and outs of this trade.
213. **In a jiffy**— in a moment.
Please wait for me. I will bring the book in a jiffy.
214. **In a fix**— in a state of perplexity.
He is really in a fix; he has no money, he wonders how to buy the medicine for his mother.
215. **To break the ice**— to overcome shyness or reserve.
The two travelers sat silently for about an hour last the first broke the ice by asking the second where he was going.

216. **The irony of fate**— a stroke of misfortune.
By a strange irony of fate he fell seriously ill on the eve of examination.
217. **To strike when the iron is hot**— to act at the opportunity moment.
Don't lose this opportunity, Act at once. Strike when the iron is hot.
218. **In for it**—in a dangerous or a critical situation.
I have quarreled with my boss, and I fear I am in for it.
219. **To kick against the pricks**— to struggle against overcoming force.
The young man who is always kicking against the pricks life can never succeed.
220. **To keep body and soul together**— to maintain existence.
He is very poor and it is with great difficulty that he keeps body and soul together.
221. **To keep an eye on**— to watch.
I shall feel obliged if you keep an eye on my luggage.
222. **To keep abreast of**— to keep in touch with.
To keep abreast of the latest literary trends, you should read this journal.
223. **Keep up appearances**— to behave as if everything is right.
He was cut to the quick but he continued smiling just to keep up appearances.
224. **Kick the bucket**— die.
I wonder if the old man is ever going to kick the bucket.
225. **To keeping with**— suited to.
The grand procession was in keeping with the occasion.
226. **Kick up a row**— cause a quarrel.
The laborers kicked up a row and got their demands.
227. **Kith with kin**— relatives.
All my kith and kin are educated.

228. **Knock the bottom out of**— to render an argument invalid.
By his powerful speech he tried to knock the bottom out of arguments.

L

229. **The lion's share**— the largest portion.
His elder brother got the lion's share form the property of his father.
230. **In the long run**— as the final result of a series of circumstance.
In the long run an honest man always achieves his aim.
231. **The long and the short of**— the sum and substance a thing.
The long and the short of the story is that Ram and Shyam.
232. **To laugh in one's sleeve**— to laugh secretly at a person.
When he began to sing, all of us began to laugh in our sleeve.
233. **Level headed person**— a person who has a balance judgement.
This politician has the reputation of being a level headed and statesman.
234. **To come into line with** — to agree.
I tried my best but he did not come into line with the rest of the party.
235. **To read between the lines**— to perceive or infer who not clearly expressed in words.
If you read between the lines this book; you will learn a lot.
236. **To lend countenance**— to support.
No sensible man lends countenance to this foolish theory.
237. **To lose ground**— to grow less popular or acceptable.
The belief in the existence of ghosts is fast losing ground.

238. **Loaves and fishes**— worldly or material advantage benefits.

Two brothers quarrel with each for the sake of leaves and fishes.

239. **There is no love lost between them**— they are not on good terms.

Since the death of their father no love is lost between the two brothers.

240. **To leave no stone unturned**— to employ or use all possible means.

He left no stone unturned in pleasing his immediate officer.

241. **To lead by the nose**— to dominate a person in such a way as to fully control him.

He is a hen pecked husband and is always led by the nose of his wife.

242. **To pay lip service to**— to pretend to be faithful.

None was sincere to the new king ; everyone paid lip-service to him.

243. **The last straw**— the final trial of endurance.

He had called me a liar and a rogue but when he called thief, it proved to be the last straw.

244. **To leave one in the lurch**— to deserve or leave a person in difficult situation.

A selfish friend always will leave you in the lurch.

M

245. **To mare's nest**— an unfounded suspicion.

In the end of the police realized that the clue which they were following was nothing short of a mare's nest.

246. **To word of mouth**— orally.

I received his message by word of mouth.

247. **In the spur of the moment**— without deliberation; At once.

He delivered the speech on the spur of the moment.

248. **To move heaven and earth**— to use every means.
He moved heaven and earth to get his friend released.
249. **To make amends for**— to compensate.
I am sorry I offended you; I have come to make amends for my misconduct.
250. **Maiden speech**— the first speech made by a person.
Though it was his maiden speech yet he acquitted himself well.
251. **A man of straw**— a person of no importance.
He is a man of straw in this office.
252. **To make a clean breast of a thing**— to confessed ones guilty or sinfully.
In the court the accused made a clean breast of his guilt and was acquitted by the judge.
253. **To make short work of** — to bring to a sudden end.
The robbers made a short work of the merchant.
254. **To make a mountain of a mole hill**— to over-exaggerate a thing.
He is in the habit of making a mountain of a mole hill.
255. **To make a virtue of necessity**— to pretend to do willingly that which cannot be avoided.
As he could not afford a taxi so he pretended that the preferred walking to going in a car; in fact he was making of necessity.
256. **To make hay while the sun shines**— to make the best use of favorable opportunity.
Do not miss the chance, make hay while the Sun Shine.
257. **To make both ends meet**— to be able to live within income.
He was so poor that he was hardly able to make both ends meet.
258. **To take the words out of the mouth of** — to anticipate a person when he is going to say something.
I was going to move the same resolution. Mohan to take the words out of my mouth by proposing it.

259. **To make the mouth water** — to cause to desire ardently.
The sight of sweetmeats made his mouth water.
260. **To make ducks and drakes of** — to sounder.
The young Maharaja soon made ducks and drakes of his parental estate.

N

261. **To poke your nose into some one's business**— to interfere with the affairs of other people.
A gentleman minds his own business; he never pokes his nose into the affairs of other people.
262. **To neck or nothing**— to take every risk.
We were determined to catch the thief at all costs. "Neck or nothing" said Ram as he led the way.
263. **To lead by the nose**— to have complete control over a person.
Do not suppose that you can lead that clever rogue by the nose.
264. **In a nutshell**— briefly.
This is the story of my life in a nutshell.
265. **In the nick of time**— exactly at the right moment.
The condemned person was helped in the nick of time.
266. **A nine day's wonder**— something the charm of which wearies out every soon.
His popularity proved to be a nine days wonder only.
267. **Nip in the bud**— to check or uproot an evil in the beginning.
This is a wicked habit. Try to nip it in the bud.
268. **To set at naught**— to disregard.
The Congress leaders set at naught the order of the magistrate.

O

269. **The olive branch**— offer of peace.
In spite of being out-numbered the enemy was not willing to hold out the olive branch.

270. **To over head and ears**— thoroughly.
He is over head and ears in debt.
271. **To out Herod** — to surpass or out do Herod in out to exceed especially in anything bad.
Nadir Shah out-heroded Herod when he ordered massacre of people in Delhi.
272. **Out of the frying pan into the fire**— from a bad position into worse.
After escaping from the jail, the negro fell into the fire of a slave-owner. He now realised that he had jumped out of frying pan into the fire.
273. **With open arms**— to receive some one warmly.
He is such an able man that wherever he goes he will be received with open arms.
274. **Off hand** — without study or preparation.
I cannot tell you off hand which books to study on this topic.
275. **Off and on**— occasionally.
He writes to me off and on from America.
276. **Off one's head** — crazy; mad.
I wonder if the fellow was off his head, when he suggest this plan to you.
277. **Odds and ends**—miscellaneous articles.
He wanted to purchase odds and ends before leaving for his city.
278. **Out of the question**— Impossible or impracticable.
It is out of the question to manufacture this article in India.
279. **Over and above**— In addition to.
He received a special bonus over and above his yearly increment.
280. **An open secret**— a secret known to everybody.
It is an open secret that he murdered his cousin.
281. **With open arms**— warmly.
Being an artist he was received with open arms by the members of the club.

282. **To pour oil on troubled waters**— to bring about a compromise.

The father tried to pour oil on troubled waters by asking fighting parties to let bygones be bygones.

283. **To rest on one's oars**— to cease to do active work.

Our cricket team has been resting on its ears for the last year.

P

284. **To the point**— apt, relevant, proper.

Your answer should be brief and to the point.

285. **To make a point**— to convince others in argument.

Everyone conceded that Ram had made a point in his class.

286. **Not to put too fine a point on it**— to speak plainly or bluntly.

I have no faith in my partner. Not to put too fine a point on it, he is very dishonest and undependable.

287. **Out of pocket**— penniless.

As I am out of pocket, I cannot lend you anything.

288. **To put down in black and white**— to write down on a paper.

Let us put down this contract in black and white.

289. **To pocket an insult**— to hear an insult quietly.

The poor man had to pocket the insult.

290. **To be a piece with**— to be similar.

This poem is Shelley is of a piece with the rest of his poetry.

291. **To pay off old scores**— to have revenge upon a person.

When Ram insulted the secretary, he was only off old scores.

292. **To play fast and loose**— to behave in an undependable leader; to say one thing and to do another.

No one can be loyal to a leader who plays fast and loose.

293. **To mind one's P's and Q's**— To be careful of propriety. (Fitness)

Don't poke your nose into my affairs. Mind your P's and Q's.

294. **To turn a penny** — to make money by doing some odd job.
He is a hard working fellow capable of turning a penny.
295. **To play truant**— to absent oneself from school without leave.
This boy often played truant ; no wonder he has failed.
296. **Child's play** — easy work.
It is a child's play to qualify I.A.S. competition.
297. **To take one down a peg**— to humiliate a person.
He was growing arrogant and I thought of taking down a peg by telling him that he lacked good breeding.
298. **To keep up one's pecker** — to be cheerful.
Don't be disheartened by this failure. Keep up your pecker.
299. **A past master**— a thorough master.
He is a past master in the art of flattering people.

R

300. **Red tape** — official routine and delay.
Florence Nightingale was a sworn enemy of red tape.
301. **Like a red rag to a bull**— a cause of irritation.
Socialism is to many capitalists like a red rag to a bull.
302. **An all-rounder** — a person who is good at many things.
Being an all-rounder, Ram was extremely popular.
303. **To lay up for the rainy day**— to save something for a time of trouble.
You should always lay up something for the rainy day.
304. **To rise to the occasion**— to be found equal to the task.
A brave patriot always rises to the occasion leads and his country to victory.
305. **Root and branch**— entirely.
He killed his foes, root and branch.
306. **To rest on one's laurels**— not to strive to achieve further glad or honour; to be contented with one's present achievement.
One should not rest on one's laurels and one should try one's best to improve the lot.

307. **In the long run**— ultimately.
An honest man is sure to succeed in the long run.
308. **A red letter day**— an important day.
Fifteenth day of August is a red letter day in the history of India because on this day India became freedom.
309. **A bed of roses**— a comfortable job or position.
Life is not a bed of roses
310. **A run amok**— to rush or act like a mad man.
He ran amok yesterday and killed all the members of the family.
311. **A royal road**— an easy way to achieve an end.
What I want is a royal road to success.
312. **A run riot**— to have unrestrained freedom.
Flowers have run riot in this garden.

S

313. **To smell a rat**— to suspect a trick or deceit.
I smelt a rat and refused to buy the car.
314. **To snake in the grass**— a deceitful person.
Beware of him. He is a snake in the grass.
315. **To sour grapes**— something that cannot be achieved.
He said he did not want to be the principal. The fact that could not get the post. It was a case of “grapes are sour”.
316. **To split hairs**— to go into minute or unimportant details.
He is a psychologist and like all psychologists very fond of splits hairs.
317. **To shoulder to shoulder**— in a united manner.
Let us march into the battlefield shoulder to shoulder.
318. **To have an old head on young shoulders** — to be wiser than one’s age.
This boy seems to have an old head on young shoulders as he knows everything.

319. **To rub shoulders with**— to come in close contact with.
You have never rubbed shoulders with the peasants.
320. **To give the cold shoulder to a person** — to treat a coldly or indifferently.
As soon as he grew rich he began to give the cold to all his friends.
321. **To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**— lucky; to be wealthy from the very birth.
Pt. Jawahar Lal was born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.
322. **A square deal**— a bargain marked by fairness and honest.
Though the employer was satisfied, none of the labour called it a square deal.
323. **At sixes and sevens**— in disorder.
When he returned to his room, he found that all his books were at sixes and sevens.
324. **To speak volumes for** — to serve as a strong proof or testimony to.
It speaks volumes for his character that though he was reduced to poverty yet he never told a lie.
325. **To stand on ceremony** — to be formal.
We are an old friends; we need not stand on ceremony.
326. **To have two strings to one's bow**— to have more than one resource to fall back upon.
He has two strings to his bow, he is a teacher as well as an insurance agent.
327. **To be up and doing**— to be active; to strive.
The energetic secretary of this club has been up and doing.
328. **The schoolmaster is abroad**— education is spreading
The increase in the percentage of literate person in Haryana clearly shows that the school master is abroad.
329. **To stand one in good stead**— to prove useful or helpful to person.
His knowledge of English stood him in good stead when he traveling in England.

330. **To step into another's shoes**— to take another's place.
When Sohan Lal retired, his brother stepped into his shoes.
331. **To sow wild oats**— to indulge in youthful frivolities.
Lord Byron sowed his wild oats while he was very young.
332. **To square meal**— a substantial or a full meal.
Most of the Indian laborers do not get even a square meal.
333. **A square peg in a round hole**— a person out of his element; a person who feels out of place.
He left the college and became a clerk in a bank; but he realized that he was a square peg in a round hole.
334. **To thank one's stars**— to be glad.
He thanked his stars that he was acquitted.
335. **His star is in the ascendant**—he is lucky.
For some time he won victory after victory, his star was in the ascendant. (Rising)
336. **To be on the right side of sixty**— to be less than sixty years old.
His father is on the right side of sixty .
337. **To be on the wrong side of sixty**—to be more than sixty years old.
His mother was on the wrong side of sixty.
338. **To set the Thames on fire**—to do the impossible.
Hitler's conquering Britain would be nothing short of set the Thames on fire.
339. **To be within a stone's throw of**—to be at a short distance.
Our school is within a stone's throw of my house.
340. **To be at sea**—to be perplexed.
As all the questions were equally difficult he felt that he is to be at sea.
341. **To spread like wild fire**—to spread quickly.
The news of her elopement spread like wild fire.
342. **In the small hours of the morning**—between mid-night and day.
The child was born in the small hours of the morning.

343. **To screw one's courage to the sticking point**—to small sufficient courage.

In order to succeed in this risky adventure you should screw your courage to the sticking point.

344. **To end in smoke**— to come to nothing; to fail.

All the efforts to pass the examination ended in smoke.

T

345. **The sting is in the tail**— the end is the most unpleasant part of the whole.

If you go through his speech, you will discover that stinging is in the tail.

346. **To turn tail**— to retreat; to flee like a coward.

In the battlefield most of the enemy's soldiers turned tail.

347. **With one's tongue in one's check**—ironically.

Don't take him at his word. He always speaks his tongue in his check.

348. **To hold one's tongue**—to be silent.

Will you please hold your tongue and let me have my say?

349. **To mark time**— to follow a policy of inaction; neither to forward nor to go backward.

He was making time and waiting for a suitable opportunity.

350. **At times**— Occasionally ; now and then.

The principal is very strict at times.

351. **Behind the times**— to be backward.

His opinions are singularly behind the times.

352. **From time to time**— now and then ; occasionally.

I have been helping my friends from time to time.

353. **In no time**— quickly.

He will set you right in no time.

354. **Times and again**— repeatedly; very often.

Time and again, I have warned you not to make a noise.

355. **In the nick of time**— just at the right moment.

I arrived at the meeting in the nick of time.

356. **To be on tenter hooks**— to be in a state of uncertainty or suspense.
Come! tell me the name of your beloved. Don't keep on tender-hooks.
357. **To talk shop** — to discuss exclusively one's business or provision.
These two clerks are always talking shop outside the door.
358. **To keep a good table**— to be very hospitable.
He is very popular with all his friends as he keeps a lable.
359. **To a T** — exactly.
This definition explains the phenomenon to a T.
360. **A turn coat**— a person who changes his opinion.
No one adhered to him as he was a confirmed turn-coat too speak to nothing.
361. **To thorn in the flesh**— a cause of eternal trouble or annoyance.
Mohan's second wife was a thorn in the flesh of his first wife.
362. **The eternal triangle**— problem arising from two women's love from a man, or one man's love for two women.
The theme of most of the Indian pictures is the eternal triangle.
363. **To take time by the forelock**— to make the best of an opportunity.
He never allows an opportunity to slip by. He takes by the forelock.
364. **Tooth and nail**— with all the power that one can command.
He will opposed this resolution tooth and nail.
365. **To take the bull by the horns**— to handle a difficulty boldly.
The Congress volunteers were not afraid of the local authorities; they were prepared to take the bull by the horns.
366. **To thank one's stars**— to consider oneself as fortunate.
He thanked his stars that he had not been noticed by tiger.

367. **Through thick and thin** — under all difficulties.
Sita stood by her husband through thick and thin.
368. **High time**— there should not be further delay now.
It is high time that you should marry.

W

369. **A wild goose chase**— a foolish and useless quest
Your ambition to succeed in the I.A.S. competition turned out to be a wild goose chase.
370. **A wolf in sheep's clothing**— to be a hypocrite.
Many so called saints are wolves in sheep's clothing.
371. **To get or be in hot water** — to be in trouble.
Don't quarrel with your boss or you will soon get in hot water.
372. **To get wind**— (i) to come to know; (ii) to become widely known.
The story of his romantic love affair soon got wind.
373. **To keep the wolf from the door**— to avoid starvation, to ward off extreme poverty.
Some of the Indian peasants are so poor that they cannot keep the wolf from the door.
374. **To wash one's hands of** — to have nothing further to do with thing or a person.
When one of the directors realized that the bank was going to fail he washed his hands of the whole affair.
375. **To wear one's heart on one's sleeve**— to express one's feel frankly.
I like him extremely. He conceals nothing. He is one of those persons who wear their heart on their sleeve.
376. **To wash dirty linen in public**— to discuss unpleasant or scandalous matters of personal nature before strangers.
It is a foolish to wash dirty linen in public. Let us discuss this affair in private.

377. **Good wine needs no bush**— a good thing needs no advertisement.
I don't want to advertise this book. I believe that good wine needs no bush.
378. **To win the laurels**— to win distinction or honor.
Sachin Tendulkar won laurels in the cricket.
379. **To be on the wane**— to be diminishing.
Tennyson's reputation as a poet is on the wane to-day.
380. **To live by one's wits**— to earn one's living through cleverness
The Italian painter lived by his wits in London.
381. **To win one's spurs**—to make a mark; to win laurels
It is in sports that he has won his spurs.
382. **To do yeoman's service**— to render substantial help.
The civic guards did yeoman's service during the air.

2. Similar Words

A

1. **Accept, Except**

Accept— to receive a thing ; to believe in a statement

Except— to exclude; to leave out

Owing to a previous engagement I could not accept invitation.

All the students, except Ram, have been fined.

2. **Abstain, Refrain**

Abstain—to keep oneself from food, wine, etc.

Refrain—to keep oneself from action.

He abstained from wine for ten years.

You should refrain from poking your nose into my affairs.

3. **Access, Excess**

Access—approach

Excess—amount by which one exceeds another

Everyone cannot have access to the Prime Minister.

His expenditure is in excess of his income.

4. **Able, Capable**

Able—having the means or power; competent.

Capable—Having the power or fitness for ; having the capacity to do a thing.

He is not yet able to attend this function.

He is capable of doing this work.

5. **Adapt, Adept, Adopt**

Adapt—fit a thing to another; modify or alter.

Adopt—choose; to receive the child of another

Adept—clever, skilful

This play has been adapted from English drama.

If you want to succeed, you should adopt this course of action.

He is an adept in the art of pleasing people.

6. **Accede, Concede**
Accede—to agree
Concede—to yield, to admit to be true
I am sorry I cannot accede to your request.
The main points of his arguments were conceded by his opponent.
7. **Admission, Admittance**
Admission—being admitted to society of person or class of things; acknowledgment of thing as true.
Admittance—entrance
Admission to the hall will be by tickets.
Some students gained admittance into the music hall by breaking the window panes.
8. **Advice, Advise**
Advice—noun
Advise—verb
You should act upon the advice of your teacher.
I will advise you to buy this book.
9. **Affect, Effect**
Affect—to have an effect on ; to produce a change in
Effect—(verb) to bring about; to accomplish.
Effect—(noun) result; consequence.
The climate of this place has affected his health.
The army effected entry into the city by bribing the gate keepers.
His words produced no effect upon me.
10. **Adverse, Averse**
Adverse—unfavourable, hostile
Averse—unwilling to do a thing ; opposed to
The superintendent passed some adverse remarks on the conduct of the clerk.
He is not averse to new ideas in education.
11. **A few, few, the few**
A few—a small number
few—hardly any
The few—a small number

He gave us a few suggestions on the art of teaching.
He has few friends in this city (hardly any friend)
I cannot offend the majority for the sake of the few.

12. **Affection, Affectation**

Affection—love ; emotion ; disease.

Affectation—pretence;

I have a great affection for my students.

It is always easy to distinguish between sincerity and affectation.

13. **Allusion, Illusion**

Allusion—indirect reference.

Illusion—deceptive appearance.

There are many allusions to the existence of this city in ancient times in the history of India.

To the Hindu ascetic the whole material world appears to be a illusion.

14. **Altar, Alter**

Altar—(noun) an elevated (raised) place of worship.

Alter—(verb) to change.

Many people sacrificed their lives at the altar of freedom.

I am sorry I cannot alter my decision now.

15. **Allow, Permit**

Allow—to abstain from refusal.

Permit—to give a decided asent.

The magistrate allowed the accused to cross-examine the witness.

He was permitted to appear at the University Examination.

16. **Alteration, Altercation, Alternation**

Alteration—(noun from alter) change

Altercation—quarrel

Alternation—the act of being by turns.

Some alterations have been made in this book in order to make it more useful.

Hot words were exchanged during an altercation between the two friends.

These two books would be taught in alternation with each other.

17. **Amiable, Amicable**

Amiable—lovable.

Amicable—friendly

Ram Chander is an extremely amiable person and therefore he is universally popular.

Very amicable relations exist between two countries.

18. **Alternate, Alternative**

Alternate—being by turns.

Alternative—Either of the two courses or things between while there is choice.

My tutor teaches me English on alternate days.

There is no alternative, we must pay the fine.

19. **Ancient, Old**

Ancient—which is not modern.

Old—which is not new

War was not so destructive in ancient times.

He likes his old hat even better than the new one.

20. **Apposite, Opposite**

Apposite—proper; judicious; well put; to the point.

Opposite—contrary; facing or back to back.

The Principal made very apposite remarks on the necessity of technical education.

My house is situated opposite the market.

21. **Antic, Antique**

Antic—queer, odd.

Antique—of old times; old-fashioned.

His gesture was so antic that everyone began to laugh at him.

I met a traveller who came from the antique land of England.

22. **Avocation, Vocation**
 Avocation—hobby, pastime.
 Vocation—profession, occupation.
 His vocation is law but gardening is his avocation.
23. **Artist, Artiste, Artisan**
 Artist—a person who is interested in or practises one of fine art (poetry, painting or sculpture).
 Artiste—a professional singer or dancer.
 Artisan—a person who practises some handicraft.
 John Keats was truly a great artist.
 A very notable artiste has consented to entertain the audience with vocal music.
 Most of the Indian artisans lead a very hard life.
24. **Aught, Ought**
 Aught—anything
 Ought—must
 He may go to the dogs for aught I care.
 You ought to be punctual.
25. **Assent, Ascent**
 Assent—agreeing
 Ascent—going up or climbing
 His father has not given his assent to this marriage.
 During the ascent his foot slipped and he fell down into stream.
26. **Artistic, Artful**
 Artistic—beautiful or ‘having aesthetic power’;
 Artful—cunning, clever
 The hall had been decorated in a very artistic manner.
 She is a very artful girl; beware her.
27. **At, in**
 At—it is used with reference to a small extent of space.
 In—it is used with reference to a wide extent of space.
 There are many places worth seeing at Delhi.
 There are hundreds of churches in America.

28. **Avenge, Revenge**
Avenge—to inflict punishment upon a person for a wrong done to ourselves or some other person.
Revenge—to wreak one’s wrongs on the offender in a malignant (harmful) spirit.
I will avenge myself on you for the wrong you have done to my community.
He revenged himself on the offender for the wrong the latter had done to him.

B

29. **Bare, Bear**
Bare —(adjective) uncovered; Bare (verb) to carry; endure
Bear— (noun) an animal ; Bear (verb) to carry ; endure.
He had no shoes and therefore had to go about bare footed.
The dog bared (revealed) its teeth.
He was killed by a bear in the forest.
I cannot bear this ill-treatment at your hands.
30. **Barbarism, Barbarity**
Barbarism—absence of culture or civilization.
Barbarity—cruelty
In many parts of africa barbarism prevails in its most naked form.
Bombing of hospitals is another example of German barbarity.
31. **Beach, Beech**
Beach—shore
Beech—the name of a tree.
He was standing on the beach and was watching the ripples.
The beech tree has glassy leaves and a smooth bark.
32. **Beneficent, Beneficial**
Beneficent—kind.
Beneficial—advantageous, useful.

We are very lucky in having such a beneficent officer.
This scheme will prove beneficial to the unemployed.

33. **Beside, Besides**

Beside—by the side of ; outside of

Besides—in addition to

He was standing beside me when the procession was passing through the street.

This argument is beside the point (outside of).

I was beside myself with rage.

I gave him a watch besides his regular salary.

34. **Berth, Birth**

Berth—a sleeping place on board a ship or in a train.

Birth—coming into life.

I have requested the station master to reserve two first class berths in the Bombay mail.

The birth of a daughter in a Hindu family is regarded as a great calamity.

35. **Battle, Fight, War**

Battle—an encounter between opposing armies.

Fight—combat between two or more persons, animals or parties.

War—a quarrel between nations conducted by force (War is more prolonged than a battle).

A very bloody battle was fought between the Sikhs and the English at Chillianwala.

A regular fight took place between the two parties over the question of a disputed piece of land.

The Indo-Pak war shows no sign of coming to an end.

36. **Between, Among**

Between—is used with two things.

Among—is used with more than two things.

No love was lost between the two brothers.

The two dacoits divided the booty among themselves.

Note—'Between' is however used to express the relation of a thing to many surrounding thing severally and individually.

37. **Blunder, Mistake, Error**

Blunder—a serious mistake.

Mistake—to take one person or thing for another.

Error—inaccuracy; a mistaken opinion; departure from what is correct.

Many politicians think that Hitler committed to blunder in invading Russia.

As he took the wrong road by mistake, he was late in arriving.

The accountant detected many errors in the accounts of the school.

38. **Brake, Break**

Brake—apparatus for checking wheel's motion ; thicket (Bush)

Break—to come to pieces.

He applied the brakes to the car and thus saved the child from being killed.

The brake was full of flowers.

Some mischievous boy may break all the window panes.

39. **Born, Borne**

Born—given birth to.

Borne—carried, sustained

Jawahar Lal Nehru was born in 1889 AD.

This widow has borne many hardships.

C

40. **Canon, Cannon**

Canon—a rule in general.

Cannon—a large gun

The canons of morality lay it down that we should love our neighbour as ourselves.

The enemy fired a cannon before launching the attack.

41. **Calendar, Calender**
Calendar—a table showing days and months of the year.
Calender—(verb) to press (cloth, etc.)
Please, consult the Calendar and find out the date on which the Diwali festival falls.
Please, calender my clothes.
42. **Canvas, Canvass**
Canvas — a kind of coarse cloth.
Canvass — to solicit votes etc.
His shirt is made of durable canvas.
Each of the two candidates canvassed the voters for votes.
43. **Cast, Caste**
Cast—(verb) to throw (noun) list of actors.
Caste—one of the four hereditary classes into which Hindu society is divided in India.
He casts a longing, lingering glance at her.
The cast of this play includes many famous actors.
He is a Khatri by caste.
44. **Ceiling, Roof**
Ceiling—the inner roof of a room.
Roof—the upper covering of a building.
The ceiling of room is very fine.
Some people were watching the procession while standing on the roofs of their houses.
45. **Censor, Censure.**
Censor—an officer who examines plays, books, films, etc.
Censure—condemn; find fault with.
This film has been banned by the censor.
Many people offend their friends by censoring their conduct constantly.
46. **Ceremonial, Ceremonious.**
Ceremonial—relating to ceremony.
Ceremonious—particular in observing forms and ceremony.

The priest should be present on all the ceremonial occasions.

You should not be ceremonious with your friends.

47. **Check, Cheque.**

Check—to put a restraint upon.

Cheque — an order for money drawn on a bank, payable demand.

You should check your child whenever he misbehaves in society.

I am herewith sending you a cheque for one hundred rupees.

48. **Child-like, Childish.**

Child-like—(it is used in a good sense) It means having give qualities of child, as innocence, frankness.

Childish—(it is used in a bad sense). It means silly, trifling. Everyone admires the child-like frankness of this elder man.

He behaved in a childish manner.

49. **Cession, Session**

Cession—noun from cede. It means 'yielding up'. (giving up of property)

Session—the time of the sitting of a court of a public body.

Germany demanded the immediate cession of Danzig.

The court will decide this case at its next session.

50. **Cire, Site, Sight.**

Cite—quote

Site—ground on which town or building stood, stands

Sight—view.

The speaker cited a few lines from Shakespeare in the course of his discourse.

What a lovely sight this hillock presents! You have not selected the good site for building your house.

51. **Chord, Cord.**

Chord—a string of a musical instrument.

Cord—a thin rope.

While playing on the violin, the boy accidentally broke chord.

Please tie this packet with a piece of cord.

52. **Cholar, Collar.**

Cholar—anger.

Chollar—neck-band, upright or turned over of a coat or dress.

The impertinent (rude) remarks of the son excited the cholera the father.

You should put on a clean collar whenever you go to address the meeting.

53. **Cellision, Collusion**

Cellision—the act of striking together.

Collusion—a secret understanding for a fraudulent (deceptive) purpose.

Twenty lives were lost in the collision between the Bombay mail and Howrah Express.

The decoits were helped by the servants as the latter were in collusion with the former.

54. **Compare with, Compare to.**

Compare with—generally things belonging to the same class compare with one another.

Compare to things belonging to different classes are compared to one another.

Compare Akbar with Aurangzeb as a ruler.

Poets often compare a beautiful face to the moon.

55. **Comparison, Contrast**

Comparison—two like things are compared.

Contract—two different things are contrasted.

This book is decidedly superior to the other, indeed is no comparison between the two.

The contrast between the two buildings is so striking for one can mistake the one for the other.

56. **Complacent, Complaisant.**

Complacent—satisfied, pleased.

Complaisant—obliging; polite; desirous to please;

The rich are so self-complacent that they never care for poor.

He possesses very complaisant manners therefore he is popular.

57. **Coma, Comma.**

Coma—unnatural heavy sleep; stupor; lethargy.

Comma—a punctuation mark.

This man has been lying in a state of coma last one month.

Put a comma at the end of this sentence.

58. **Complement, Compliment.**

Complement—that which completes the sense, a number.

Compliment—an expression of regard or admiration.

The complement of an angle of sixty degrees is above of thirty degrees.

I thank you for the compliment that you have paid me.

59. **Confident, Confidant.**

Confident—bold; trustful; having confidence.

Confidant—a friend taken into confidence ; a friend what your secret.

England is quite confident of victory in India.

He told all about his approaching marriage to a class-fellow who was his confidant.

60. **Comprehensible, Comprehensive.**

Comprehensible—capable of being understood.

Comprehensive—‘including much’; extensive; capacious.

He speaks so lucidly that every word of his speech is comprehensible.

This scheme is quite comprehensive as it deals with every aspect the problem.

61. **Contemn, Condemn.**

Contemn—despise, scorn.

Condemn—to censure; blame; give judgement against.

It is not good for the strong to contemn the weak.

The public strongly condemned the conduct of the priest.

62. **Conscious, Conscientious.**
Conscious—to be aware of.
Conscientious—obedient to conscience; scrupulous.
I am deeply conscious of the obligation under which you have placed me.
Mohan is the most conscientious of all my subordinates.
63. **Contagious, Infectious.**
Contagious—(disease) communicable by contact or touching.
Infectious—(disease) liable to be transmitted by air or water.
Plague is a contagious disease.
Cholera is an infectious disease.
64. **Considerate, Considerable.**
Considerate—“thoughtful for others”
Considerable—much, important, moderately large,
It is so considerate that he never injures the feelings of his friends.
This library has been built at the cost of a considerable sum of money.
65. **Contemptuous, contemptible.**
Contemptuous—scornful; showing contempt of.
Contemptible—deserving contempt; despicable.
He treats his servants in a contemptuous manner.
He is such a contemptible creature that no one respects him.
66. **Cool, Cold.**
Cool—slightly cold; moderately cold.
Cold—opposite of warm; absence of warmth.
A very cool breeze blows on the top of this mountain.
This child does not relish cold milk.
67. **Continual, Continuous, Contiguous.**
Continual—very frequent; often repeated.
Continuous—uninterrupted in time or sequence ; without break.

Contiguous—touching; adjacent.

There were continual shocks of earthquake at Patiala during the last year.

It has been raining continuously since five o'clock in the morning.

Punjab is contiguous to Haryana.

68. **Council, Counsel.**

Council—an assembly.

Counsel—advice.

He has been elected to the Legislative Assembly.

You should act upon the counsel of your father.

69. **Corporal, Corporeal.**

Corporal—'a non-commissioned in the army' ranking below sergeant : pertaining to the body.

Corporeal—'having a body'; material.

This teacher is in favour of inflicting corporal punishment in school.

The saints do not care for corporeal considerations.

70. **Corps, Corpse.**

Corps—body of troops; a division of an army.

Corpse—the dead body of a human being.

Another corps advanced but was routed by the enemy.

The battle-field was scattered all over with corpses of soldiers.

71. **Credible, Credulous.**

Credible—'that which can be believed'; believable.

Credulous—'a person who is apt to believe without sufficient evidence.

This story is hardly credible.

Illiterate peasants are generally very credulous.

72. **Custom, Habit.**

Custom—common practice.

Habit—Settled tendency or practice.

Note—We acquire habits, but we follow customs.

The religious customs of Hindus differ from those of Mohammedans.

He is in the habit of abusing his servants.

73. **Cymbal, Symbol.**

Cymbal—a musical instrument.

Symbol—the sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by natural things.

The boy was producing a sharp sound by striking cymbal.

The figure of the lion on the flag is a symbol of courage.

D

74. **Deny, Refuse.**

Deny—to declare a statement not to be true; to declare untrue or-non-existent.

Refuse—to decline something offered, “to say or convey by action that one will not accept or submit to or give or grant or consent.”

He denies the existence of God.

He refused to lend me his book.

75. **Decry, Descry.**

Decry—to cry down; to criticise as worthless.

Descry—to catch sight of; to succeed in discerning.

Mohan always decries his friends and therefore none of his friends likes him.

On the second day of the ship-wrecked-sailors descried a sail.

76. **Deference, Difference.**

Deference—regard; respect.

Difference—being different; dis-similarity.

I say it with due deference to the speaker that he absolutely in the wrong.

There is a world of difference between an experienced and inexperienced teacher.

77. **Decided, Decisive.**

Decided—definite.

Decisive—conclusive; final.

It is my decided opinion that a mischievous boy always comes to grief.

The Battle of Waterloo was certainly a decisive one.

78. **Defy, Deify.**
 Defy—challenge.
 Deify—worship treat as a god.
 The clerk defied the superintendent to prove the charged against him.
 Lord Krishna has been deified by the Indian masses.
79. **Dependent, Dependant.**
 Dependent—depending on.
 Dependant—a person who depends on us for support a retainer or a servant.
 I am dependent on my clerks for the successful running office.
 When the son of the rich landlord marries, all his servants and dependents receive an allowance.
80. **Deprecate, Depreciate.**
 Deprecate—to express a wish against or disapproval of a thing.
 Depreciate—to belittle ; to under-value; to lesson the value of disparage.
 Many saints have deprecated war but non has been able to abolish it.
 Everyone present there depreciated the play that had been led by the Amateur Club.
81. **Dissent, Descent.**
 Dissent — disagreement, to differ.
 Descent — downward motion; downward slope; descending.
 One judge submitted a note of dissent as he did not see to eye with the other two judges.
 During the descent many people received injuries.
82. **Device, Devise.**
 Device—(noun) a contrivance ; a sign or an emblem. (symbol)
 Devise—(verb) to plan; to contrive.
 I will tell you a device to catch this thief.
 The young engineer devised many plans for the building

of the Bungalow, but the competent authority did not approve of any.

83. **Desert, Dessert.**

Desert—a barren place.

Dessert—a service of fruit and sweetmeats at the end of the dinner.

Desert—(verb) Abandon.

The sailor deserted the ship.

Rajputana is a vast dessert situated to the south of the Punjab.

Mangoes formed the desert at the end of the meals.

84. **Destiny, Destination.**

Destiny—fate

Destination—goal.

You can make or mar your destiny yourself.

All of us feel happy when we reach our destination.

85. **Drown, Sink.**

Drown—It is used with animate objects.

Sink—it is generally used with inanimate things.

The boat capsized and two men were drowned in river.

The bomb scored a direct hit and the ship sank immediate.

86. **Discover, Invent.**

Discover—to make known something which existed but was not known to the world.

Invent—to devise or originate a new method etc.

Columbus discovered America in 1492 AD.

Marconi invented the radio in 1899 AD.

87. **Disbelief, Unbelief.**

Disbelief—fielding something not to be true.

Unbelief—want of faith; the withholding of belief of revelation.

Faith has been substituted by disbelief in the modern time.

Crime is on the increase mainly due to the unbelief of people in religion.

88. **Disease, Decease.**

Disease—illness; an unhealthy condition of mind or malady.

Decease—death.

It is not a fatal disease.

The news of the sudden decease of his father came to as a shock.

89. **Doubt, Suspect.**

Doubt—to hesitate to believe; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Suspect—to imagine to exist; to imagine to be guilty upon the evidence.

They doubt the existence of God.

Police suspects the servant to be the thief of the stolen property.

90. **Draft, Draught, Drought.**

Draft—sketch; rough copy; an order directing the payment money.

Draught—a current of air; quantity drunk at a time.

Drought—want to rain; continuous dry weather.

I am making a draft of the statement that I want to submit

The candle was extinguished by a draught.

Many animals died on account of a severe drought in Delhi.

91. **Die, Dye.**

Die—to cease to live.

Dye—to give a new colour to.

He died of cholera.

Take the dyer to dye this cloth again.

E

92. **Eligible, Illegible.**

Eligible—fit to be chosen (for office, etc.)

Illegible—which cannot be easily or clearly read.

- He is eligible for this post.
His handwriting is illegible.
93. **Effective, Efficacious.**
Effective—having power to produce effects, powerful in effect;
Efficacious—sure to produce the desired effect.
The method adopted by the principal proved to be effective.
This medicine has proved very efficacious in many cases of typhoid fever.
94. **Excite, Incite.**
Excite—to rouse ; to call into action;
Incite—to move to action ; to spur on
Note—Incite is generally used in a bad sense.
His appearance is so ludicrous (absurd) that it excites
He incited the crowd to murder him.
95. **Excuse, Forgive, Pardon.**
Excuse—apologising for a slight offence.
Forgive—begging pardon for a slightly serious offence.
Pardon—to apologize for a serious offence.
Excuse me, may I ask the name of the book you are reading.
To err is human, to forgive divine.
I beg your pardon for the hard words that I said about you in a fit of anger.
96. **Expenditure, Expense.**
Expenditure—money etc. expended or spent.
Expense—that which is spent.
His expenditure exceeds his income.
He will pay the expenses of this party.
97. **Eminent, Imminent.**
Eminent—famous; distinguished.
Imminent—near; impending.
He is one of the most eminent lawyers of Delhi.
War is imminent.

98. **Emigrant, Immigrant.**
Emigrant—a person who leaves his own country to live in another.
Immigrant—a person who comes to one country from another in order to settle there.
All the immigrant in England have left for India.
Many of the immigrants in America have been given land by government.
99. **Elemental, Elementary.**
Elemental—pertaining to elements; of the powers of nature.
Elementary—introductory; rudimentary.
Every sailor is familiar with the elemental fury of a storm.
His knowledge of English is elementary.
100. **Elusive, Illusive.**
Elusive—that which escape one's grasp.
Illusive—deceptive.
Tagore's mysticism is so elusive that sometimes it baffles (perplexes) reader.
All these expectations proved to be illusive in the long run.
101. **Exceptional, Exceptionable.**
Exceptional—rare
Exceptionable—objectionable.
Only in exceptional cases, a student who applies late, will be taken.
No speaker will be allowed to say anything exceptionable on the stage.
- F**
102. **Fain, Feign.**
Fain—glad; very willing.
Feign—to pretend
I would fain see you succeed in life.
He was not actually mad; he feigned madness.

103. **Faint, Feint.**
 Faint (verb)—to swoom.
 Feint—(adjective) indistinct.
 Feint—(verb) to make a false attack.
 Feint—(noun) mock attack in boxing.
 At the sight of the dacoit, she fainted at once.
 Can you not hear a faint noise from here.
 The first boxer made a feint of striking his rival.
 Nepoleon feinted once or twice to deceive his opponent.
104. **Famous, Notorious.**
 Famous—celebrated ; renowned. (It is used in a good sense)
 Notorious—infamous; publicly known to disadvantage is used in a bad sense)
 Srinagar is famous for its Shawls.
 He is a very notorious gambler.
105. **Farther, Further.**
 Farther—more, remote; (It is used generally in reference to space covered.)
 Further—more remote; additional.
 Note—‘Farther’ and ‘Further’ are almost synonymous; in modern usage ‘farther’ is used in refering to space and ‘further’ to mean “additional”.
 As we went farther we came across more wild animals.
 I have nothing further to say.
106. **Felicity, Facility.**
 Felicity—happiness ; a blessing ; well-chosen phrase.
 Facility—case; unimpeded opportunity; case or readiness speech; fluency.
 Keats’s style is marked by a wonderful, felicity of expression (Well-chosen phrases).
 This profession offers you numerous facilities.
107. **Fatal, Fateful, Fatalist.**
 Fatal—deadly; moral.
 Fateful—eventful; producing important results.
 Fatalist—a person who believes that all events are determined by Fate.

The disease proved to be fatal.

Most of the Indian peasants are generally fatalists.

The discovery of America was a fateful event.

108. **Fetch, Bring.**

Fetch—to go and bring (some person or thing).

Bring—make come.

He is seriously ill, please fetch a doctor.

You should bring your books tomorrow.

109. **Flee, Fly.**

Flee (fled, fled)—run away; seek safety in flight.

Fly (flew, flown)—move through air with wings.

Note—‘Fly’ and ‘flying’ are now usually substituted for and ‘fleeing’ but ‘flew’ or ‘flown’ are never used for ‘fled.’

The enemy fled from the battlefield.

Only birds can fly in the air.

He was flying from the battlefield, when he was arrested.

110. **Foul, Fowl.**

Foul—(adjective) dirty.

Fowl—(noun) a bird.

The air in the room was rendered foul by constant stink.

The sailors shot a few sea fowls and roasted them for dinner.

111. **Freedom, Liberty.**

Freedom—personal liberty; civil liberty; freedom, liberty

Liberty—being free from slavery or despotic control.

It is not worthwhile to live in a state where freedom of action is denied to individuals.

Liberty—what sins have been committed in thy name.

G

112. **Gambol, Gamble.**

Gambol—to frisk about; to jump about playfully.

Gamble—a game of chance.

The young ones of the deer were gambolling in the park.

He is addicted to gambling.

113. **Genteel, Gentle.**
Genteel—fashionable; well-dressed; elegant; graceful.
Gentle—well-born; mild.
As he is very genteel therefore he is sought after by everyone.
This child is as gentle as a lamb.
114. **Gild, Guild.**
Gild—it is very from gold.
Guild—society for mutual aid.
Silver when gilded looks like gold.
All the members of the guild decided to go on a strike.
115. **Goal, Gaol.**
Goal—journey's end or one's destination.
Gaol—jail.
Complete Independence is the goal of the Indian National Congress.
Two thieves escaped from the gaol yesterday.
116. **Gracious, Graceful.**
Gracious—merciful; kindly; benevolent; courteous.
Graceful—handsome.
It is very gracious of you to help the homeless refugees.
Everyone was impressed by his graceful personality.
117. **Godly, God-like.**
Godly—pious; devout; religious.
God-like—like God; resembling God or a god in some quality.
This saint led a godly life.
According to many Hindus Rama possessed God-like qualities.

H

118. **Habit, Custom.**
Habit—is personal;
Custom—is social or universal.
It is his habit to abuse the servants.
It is a custom among the Hindus to burn their dead.

119. **Healthy, Healthful.**
Healthy—enjoying or possessing health.
Healthful—that which promotes health.
This is healthy child.
Exercise in the open air is very healthful.
120. **Hear, Listen.**
Hear—to perceive by the ear.
Listen—to hear with attention; to make effort to hear something.
I heard him groan. (deep mournful sound)
I listened to his story very patiently.
121. **House, home.**
House—any building for human habitation.
Home—fixed residence of family or household.
Note—Home has emotional and sentimental associations,
Many houses were bombed last night.
During the Christmas holidays I intend going home.
122. **Hew, Hue.**
Hew—cut down.
Hue—colour.
The wood-cutter wanted to hew some wood in the jungle.
Flowers of various hues abounded in the garden.
123. **Hoard, Horde.**
Hoard—(verb) to stock, to store, (noun) store.
Horde—troop, gang.
Indian capitalists are found of hoarding money.
I have a hoard of old coins.
A horde of hooligans attacked the village.
124. **Honorary, Honorable.**
Honorary—serving without pay; conferred as an honor.
Honorable—respectable; worthy of honor.
He has been appointed as a honorary Secretary.
His father is an honorable man.

125. **Hope, Expect.**
Hope—look with desire for something; expect and desire.
Expect—look forward to ; regard as likely.
Note—‘Hope’ denotes eagerness or desire. We hope for thing that we like; ‘expect’ denotes merely looking forward as an event.
I hope to get through the examination.
I expect you to be punctual.
126. **Humility, Humiliation.**
Humility—modesty; meekness; humble condition.
Humiliation—disgrace.
Humility has been described as the finest of all virtues.
He had to suffer a great humiliation at the hands of his employer.
127. **Human, Humane**
Human nature is the same all the world over.
Prisoners are not treated in a humane manner in that country.
- I
128. **Ice, Snow.**
Ice—frozen water prepared artificially.
Snow—atmospheric vapour frozen into ice crystals and falling; ‘that earth in white flakes or spreading on it as in a white layer.’
You can buy ice from this shop.
The snow had blocked the whole of the street.
129. **Ill, Sick.**
Ill—Out of health.
Sick—inclined to vomit; affected with disease of any kind.
He has been ill for the last five days.
He is so sick that he cannot digest anything.
130. **Idle, Lazy.**
Idle—unoccupied.
Lazy—averse to labour; Indolent; althful.

- As he was idle so he thought of going to the pictures.
He is so lazy that he gets up at ten o'clock in the morning.
131. **Imaginary, Imaginative.**
Imaginary—existing only in fancy or imagination ; not real.
Imaginative—having or showing in a high degree the face of imagination.
Your difficulties are imaginary rather than real.
Shelley is one of the most imaginative of English poets.
132. **Imperial, Imperious.**
Imperial—majestic; august; magnificent; of an empire or emperor.
Imperious—commanding; powerful; domineering.
There is no parallel to the Imperial glory of the Moguls in the Indian history.
The commander was very imperious and always wanted to have his way.
133. **Impossible, Impassable.**
Impossible—that which is not possible.
Impassable—that which cannot be passed or crossed.
It is impossible to catch the moon.
The river is impassable at this place.
134. **Ingenious, Ingenuous.**
Ingenious—clever.
Ingenuous—frank.
He has found out an ingenious method of making money.
Of all my friends I like Ram because he is so ingenuous.
135. **Industrial, Industrious.**
Industrial—relating to industry.
Industrious—hard-working.
There is a very little provision for industrial education in India.
He is a very industrious machanic.
136. **Informant, Informer.**
Informant—a person who supplies some information.
Informer—a spy (Informer is generally used in a bad sense)

My informant is a reliable person and I must believe him.
At last the informer was arrested and sentenced to death.

137. **Indite, Indict.**

Indite—to write.

Indict—to accuse.

His friend found fault with the draft that he had indited.

He is wrongly indicting the younger generation.

138. **In, Into.**

In—It express position bounded by certain limits or motion as point enclosed by them.

Into—It express motion or direction to a point within a thing.

He was walking in the garden.

Please come into the garden.

139. **Judicial, Judicious.**

Judicial—pertaining to a judge or court of justice.

Judicious—wise, prudent.

He is only an executive officer he cannot exercise judicial power.

My advice is not only sound but also judicious.

L

140. **Lay, Lie.**

Lay (laid, laid)—to put or place; to bring forth and drop in eggs.

Lie (lay, lain)—to rest extended on the ground or on a bed couch.

He laid the book on the table.

This hen does not lay eggs.

Let us lie on the green grass here.

They lay on the grass till evening.

I have never lain on the green grass.

141. **Lessen, Lesson.**

Lessen—to make less or smaller.

Lesson—a piece of instruction.

Empty words can never lessen the misery of a poor person.

He has learnt his lesson.

142. **Lightning, Lightening.**

Lightening—electric discharge in clouds.

Lightening—making light.

Two bulls were killed by lightning.

Your help will go a long way in lightening my burden.

143. **Lose, Loose.**

Lose, (lost, lost)—it is a verb

Loose — it is an adjective and is the opposite of tight.

You will lose all your money by striking this bargain.

He was wearing a loose shirt.

144. **Loath, Loathe.**

Loath (adj.)—unwilling.

Loathe (verb)—to hate or dislike.

I am not loath to help you.

I loathe insincere friends.

145. **Luxuriant, Luxurious.**

Luxuriant— rich in growth.

Luxurious—given to luxury.

Sheela's hair is extremely luxuriant.

He led a very luxurious life.

146. **Lovable, Lovely.**

Lovable—amiable; worthy of love.

Lovely —beautiful.

He is so lovable that everyone likes him.

He has two very lovely daughters.

H

147. **Meed, Mead.**

Meed—reward.

Mead—meadow. (This word is used to poetry only).

The wrestler received his meed of praise from all the standards

In the mead there stood a peasant girl.

148. **Memorial, Memorable.**
Memorial—anything to preserve the memory of a person.
Memorable—worthy to be remembered.
This statue is the memorial of the illustrious leader who fight for the liberty of his country.
The first battle of Panipat is a memorable event in the history of India.
149. **Metal, Mettle.**
Metal—a mineral substance fusible and malleable.
Mettle—spirit; courage.
Gold is a precious metal.
Now you have an opportunity to show your mettle.
150. **Miner, Minor.**
Miner—a person who works in a mine.
Minor—a person under age; inferior in degree of importance.
Fifty miners were killed when the mine exploded suddenly.
This issue is of minor importance. As he is a minor, he has no left to this property.
151. **Momentary, Mementoes.**
Momentary – short-lived, lasting for a short time.
Mementoes—important.
The saints do not care for momentary pleasures; they aspire (aspire) for spiritual bliss.
Mementoes issues were decided at that meeting.
The speech that he delivered on that momentous occasion long be remembered.
152. **Mote, Moat.**
Mote—a particle of dust.
Moat—a ditch surrounding the castle.
He can see a mote in other's eyes but not a beam in his own.
Two soldiers tried to cross the moat but were drowned.

N

153. **Necessaries, Necessities.**

Necessaries—things without which life cannot be maintained.

Necessities—pressing needs of a human being.

He is so poor that he cannot buy the necessaries of life.

Mobile has become necessity rather than a luxury these days.

154. **Negligent, Neglectful.**

Negligent—careless.

Neglectful—one who neglects anything.

He is negligent in the discharge of his duties.

He is so neglectful that he seldom finishes his work in time.

O

155. **Oar, Ore.**

Oar—a pole with blade used to propel boat.

Ore—native mineral from which precious or useful metal may profitably extracted.

He took the oar and began to row with all his might.

A new method of extracting gold from the ore has been discovered.

156. **Observation, Observance.**

Observation—faculty of taking notice; perception.

Observance—keeping or performance of law, duty, custom etc.

He is a man of quick observation.

Many orthodox Hindus are given to the observance of ancient religious rites.

157. **Official, Officious.**

Official—(noun) officer.

Official —(adjective) pertaining to an office.

Officious—over forward in kindness; obliging.

Every official has to be strict in the performance of his official duties.

He was so officious in helping the ladies that he offended everyone of them.

158. **Ordinance, Ordnance.**

Ordinance—authoritative decree or direction; a law made by the Government.

Ordnance—mounted gun; cannon; heavy artillery.

The viceroy has promulgated another ordinance forbidding newspapers to publish discouraging news.

He is employed in the ordnance department of the Indian Feritorial Forces.

P

159. **Persecute, Prosecute.**

Persecute—to oppress or to trouble.

Prosecute—to institute legal proceedings against a person; to accuse a person of crime.

The Roman Catholics were persecuted by the Protestants in Germany.

Trespassers will be prosecuted.

160. **Pitiful, Pitiabile.**

Pitiful—tender; woeful; despicable.

Pitiabile—deserving pity;

The plight of Indian labourers is really pitiable.

His meanness is really pitiful.

161. **Prescribe, Proscribe.**

Prescribe—to lay down authoritatively for direction; to direct, as a remedy.”

Proscribe—to prohibit legally; to put beyond the protection of law.

This book has been prescribed for the Matriculation examination.

The Government has proscribed all the copies of this book.

162. **Precede, Proceed.**

Precede—to go before.

Proceed—to go on.

Both of us started together to see the principal, I was preceded by Ram by a few minutes.

You may now proceed with your story.

163. **Principal, Principle.**

Principal—chief, head of a school or college.

Principle—a law or doctrine; a fundamental truth (on which others are founded)

The principal has refused to admit this boy.

He is a man of strict principles.

164. **Popular, Populous.**

Popular—pleasing to the people.

Populous—containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Delhi is one of the most populous cities in India.

A sociable person is almost always popular.

165. **Practice, Practise.**

Practice—(noun).

Practise—(verb).

Practice makes a man perfect.

Practise what you preach.

166. **Pray, Prey.**

Pray—to offer prayer to God.

Prey—victim.

He prays to God every morning.

He fell a prey to a fatal disease.

167. **Practical, Practicable.**

Practical—opposite of theoretical.

Practicable—which can be put into practice.

I will give you a few practical hints on the art of living.

Your scheme is very ingenious but it is not practicable.

R

168. **Rebellion, Revolution, Mutiny.**

Rebellion—open opposition to lawful authority with a view is ending it; open renunciation of the authority or government.

Revolution—“a radical change in the government of a country, emplying suddenness or force.”

Mutiny—“to rise in rebellion against authority in military or civil service.” A rebellion of sailors or soldiers against authority.

He went to Agra to suppress a rebellion there.

The French Revolution stood for liberty, fraternity and equality.

Many Englishmen were killed in the Sepoy Mutiny of India in 1857.

169. **Respectful, Respectable.**

Respectful—full of respect.

Respectable—worthy of respect.

You should always be respectful to your teachers.

His father is a very respectable person.

170. **Reverend, Reverent.**

Reverend—worthy of reverence.

Reverent—showing reverence; submissive; humble.

He is a reverend old gentleman of eighty.

He is not only respectful but rather reverent in his attitude towards me.

171. **Right, Rite.**

Right—(adj.) true; just privilege.

Rite—(noun) ceremony.

You have no right to insult me.

The priest insisted upon performing all the rites on the second occasion.

172. **Rob, Steal.**

Rob—to take away by force.

Steal—to take away secretaly.

As he was coming home, he was attacked by two decoits who robbed him of his money.

Some one has stolen my purse.

173. **Rout, Route.**

Rout—defeat of an army or the confusion of troops put flight.

Route—the way which is travelled.

A few British soldiers succeeded in putting the Italian army on the rout.

The explorers did not follow this route as it led through that forests.

S

174. **Sanguine, Sanguinary.**

Sanguine—hopeful; confident.

Sanguinary—“attended with much blood-shed”.

He has worked hard and he is sanguine of success in the competition.

One of the most sanguinary battles was fought near Kiev among two enemies.

175. **Sanitary, Sanitory.**

Sanitary—pertaining to health.

Sanitory—healing, conducive to health.

The sanitary condition of this city is deplorable indeed.

This medicine can be recommended for its sanatory qualities.

176. **Seam, Seem.**

Seam—“the line on cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces.”

Seem—to appear.

Too many seams on a cloth do not look well.

It seems he is not going to help me.

177. **Seek, Search.**

Seek—to ask for; to go in search of ; to strive.

Search—to look through for the purpose of finding something.

Seek and you shall find.

I searched all the boxes but did not find the missing jewels.

178. **See, Look.**

See—observe, perceive.

Look—to direct the eye so as to see.

He saw many deer grazing in he forest.

Look! there is the new moon.

179. **Sensible, Sensitive.**
Sensible—reasonable; intelligent; possessing good sense,
Sensitive—easily and acutely affected.
Krishan is a very sensible man. He never abuses his servants.
Please don't make jokes. He is very sensitive and is apt to lose his temper over trifles.
180. **Sensuous, Sensual.**
Sensuous—pertaining to the senses; (it is used in a good sense).
Sensual—that which appeals to the baser senses. (It is used in a bad sense.)
According to Milton all great poetry is simple, sensuous and passionate.
Many Indian princes waste their time in sensual pleasures.
181. **Sick, Sickly.**
Sick—indisposed; affected with disease of any kind.
Sickly—appearing as if sick; unhealthy.
He cannot attend the college as he is sick to-day.
All his children are weak and sickly.
182. **Social, Sociable.**
Social—pertaining to society.
Sociable—inclined to society; affable; ready to come companionable.
Man is social animal by nature and necessity.
A sociable temperament is a sure passport to popularity.
183. **Specious, Spacious.**
Specious—apparently right; superficially fair or just;
Spacious—having large or ample space.
Your logic is specious rather than convincing.
The college has a spacious hall.

184. **Spiritual, Spirituous.**
Spiritual—pertaining to the soul; relating to sacred thing.
Spirituous—like spirit; containing spirit.
Mahatma Gandhi is the most spiritual person of modern times.
Almost all spirituous liquora are harmful and must be avoided.
185. **Stationary, Stationery**
Stationary—Fixed
Stationery—The articles as paper, ink etc.
The sun is stationary.
He bought some stationery from the bazaar.
186. **Stile, Style**
Stile—Set of steps for climbing over a wall.
Style—the manner of writing.
To help of the poor is just like helping a lame dog over the stile.
No one has been able to initials Shakespear as style.
187. **Statue, Statute.**
Statue—Image
Statute—An act of the legislature of a State.
The statue of Mahatma Gandhi is located at Patiala.
There is a statute in England that no one can marry two wives at a time.
188. **Straight, Strait**
Straight—That is not curved.
Strait—Narrow
He is so weak in Drawing that he cannot draw even a straight line.
It is a strait path which leads to his house .
189. **Suspense, Suspension.**
Suspense—A state of uncertainty.
Suspension—suspending or shapping
Please do not keep me in suspense.
There has been no suspension of hostilities by England and Germany since the war began.

T

190. **Tamper, Temper.**
Tamper—to interfere with; to meddle.
Temper —(verb) to mingle in due proportion; to soften by
Temper—(noun) temperament.
I fear some student has tampered with the list of marks
and has made many alterations.
You should temper your enthusiasm with wisdom. He
success such a sunny temper that he never quarrels with
anybody.
191. **Team, Teem.**
Team—two or more horses, oxen or other beasts
harnessed whether; a side of players in a game.
Teem—to abound.
He is the member of cricket team.
The tank teems with fish.
192. **Tenor, Tenure.**
Tenor—the general draft, course or direction of those
summary; general meaning.
Tenure—terms on which anything is held; condition
occupancy.
The tenor of his speech was that we should participate in
the war.
The tenure on which land is held by the tillers in the
Punjab requires some urgent reforms.
193. **Transient, Transitory.**
Transient—passing quickly; not permanent or stationery
Transitory—momentary; continuing only for short time.
Life is transient.
A saint never cares for transitory pleasures of life.
194. **Truce, Treaty.**
Truce—suspension of hostilities between two armies.
Treaty—agreement or contract between two or more
nation or sovereigns.
The truce between Germany and France has been
signed.
The treaty would follow after some time.

V

195. **Verbal, Verbose.**

Verbal—relating to words.

Verbose—full of words; abounding in words.

I received a verbal message of his death.

Never imitate a style that is pedantic or verbose.

196. **Veracity, Voracity.**

Veracity—truth; truthfulness.

Voracity—greediness.

I do not question the veracity of your statement.

Everyone marvelled at his voracity as he consumed one dish after another.

W

197. **Wages, Salary.**

Wages—payment for service paid to servants or labourers.

Salary—money paid to professional servants like (clerks) officers regular intervals.

The labourers in India are paid very low wages.

His salary is ten thousand rupees per month.

198. **Wilful, Willing.**

Wilful—obstinate; governed by the will.

Willing—ready; eager, free to do or grant; favourably

He is so wilful that he never acts upon the advice of parents.

She confessed frankly that she was willing to marry him.

199. **Wily, Willy.**

Wily—cunning

Willy—An apparatus for clearing wool.

Keep him at arm's length since he is willy.

He brought willy yesterday for use the same in his business.

200. **Wad, Wade**

Wad – A lump of some soft material he bought a new wad of rags to clean the furniture.

Wade– Walk through water The children waded the shallow pites.

3. One Word Substitutions

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. The plan or attempt that fails | Abortive |
| 2. The school for art or learning | Academy |
| 3. A person who helps one to do wrong | Accomplice |
| 4. One who performs feats by rope dancing and other such acts | Acrobat |
| 5. A list of things to be discussed at a meeting | Agenda |
| 6. A stewardess in a airliner | Air-hostess |
| 7. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen | Alien |
| 8. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation | Alimony |
| 9. One who is habitually kind to others | Altruist |
| 10. A former student of a school, college or university. | Alumnus |
| 11. Government by person | Autocracy |
| 12. One who does a work for pleasure and not as a profession | Amateur |
| 13. A Minister that represents the Government of his country in a foreign country | Ambassador |
| 14. One who is able to use the left or right hand equally well | Ambidextrous |
| 15. A vehicle for carrying sick and injured people to hospital | Ambulance |
| 16. Creatures that move both on land and water | Amphibians |
| 17. To cut off a part of a person's body which is infected | Amputate |
| 18. Lack of enough blood | Anaemia |
| 19. The absence of government in a country | Anarchy |

20.	Yearly return of a date	Anniversary
21.	That which happens once in a year	Annual
22.	That which does not bear the name of the writer	Anonymous
23.	A collection of poems/prose	Anthology
24.	Capable of preventing the growth of bacteria	Antibiotic
25.	Anything that destroys the effect of poison	Antidote
26.	Those living on the other side of the globe	Antipodes
27.	A medicine which prevents putrefaction	Antiseptic
28.	Words opposite in meaning to each other (decomposition)	Antonyms
29.	Total loss of voice	Aphonia
30.	A tank meant for water plants of fish	Aquarium
31.	Animals which live in water	Aquatic
32.	An artificial channel meant for conveying water	Aqueduct
33.	A person to settle the differences among quarrelling parties	Arbitrator
34.	One who shoots with bows and arrows	Archer
35.	A person who designs buildings and sees that they are built according to his plans.	Architect
36.	A place where Government records are kept	Archives
37.	Government by nobles	Aristocracy
38.	A building where weapons and ammunition are made or stored	Arsenal
39.	One who avoids physical pleasures and comforts.	Ascetic
40.	One who kills secretly	Assassin
41.	A person who travels through outer space in a rocket propelled capsule	Astronaut
42.	A person who studies stars, moon, sun and planets	Astronomer

43.	The study of stars	Astronomy
44.	A person who does not believe in the existence of God	Atheist
45.	A book of maps	Atlas
46.	A room just under the roof of a house	Attic
47.	One who sells articles at public sales	Auctioneer
48.	Something that can be heard	Audible
49.	An assembly of hearers	Audience
50.	To examine the accounts by reference to vouchers	Audit
51.	Life of a person written by himself	Autobiography
52.	Self moving	Automatic
53.	Who is keenly desirous of money	Avaricious
54.	A place where birds are kept	Aviary
55.	A rod upon or with which a wheel turns	Axle
56.	An unmarried person	Bachelor
57.	To speak ill of a person in his absence	Backbite
58.	A debt unlikely to be paid	Bed dabt
59.	A place where bread and cakes are made	Bakery
60.	Being unable to pay one's debt	Bankrupt
61.	An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air	Barometer
62.	A large building for soldiers to live in	Barrack
63.	A child not born of a lawful marriage	Bastard
64.	One who goes from place to place for begging alms	Beggar
65.	A sleeping place in a train, ship or aircraft	Berth
66.	To surround a place with the intention of capturing it	Besiege
67.	Person who is a lover of books	Bibliophile
68.	That which happens once in two years	Biennial
69.	The crime of having two wives or two husbands at a time	Bigamy

70. A man with narrow religious views	Bigot
71. People who speak two languages	Bilingual
72. The life-history of a person written by another	Biography
73. Animals with two feet	Biped
74. Area where by law it is forbidden to kill birds	Bird-sanctuary
75. The unaccounted money earned illegally and kept concealed from the government	Black money
76. A person who does work in iron	Blacksmith
77. Talking disrespectfully of sacred thing	Blasphemy
78. One who cannot see	Blind
79. A number of Directors of a company	Board
80. A person without manners or polish	Boorish
81. A collection of flowers	Bouquet
82. Science of the life of plants	Botany
83. The first meal of the day	Breakfast
84. A factory where beer is made	Brewery
85. Liable to be easily broken	Brittle
86. An estimate of probable future income and expenditure	Budget
87. Government by officials	Bureaucracy
88. Person who breaks into a house in order to steal	Burglar
89. A person who kills, cuts and sells animals	Butcher
90. The art of beautiful writing	Calligraphy
91. One who eats human flesh	Cannibal
92. A place where soldiers are quartered	Cantonment
93. The dead body of a beast	Carcass
94. A picture drawn to make people laugh	Caricature
95. Animals that eat flesh	Carnivorous
96. A list of books	Catalogue

97. Horse soldiers	Cavalry
98. The state of being unmarried	Celibacy
99. A place for burial of dead bodies	Cemetery
100. A person who is always prepared to find faults with others	Censorious
101. An official numbering of the population	Census
102. A period of hundred years	Century
103. Connected with the brain	Cerebral
104. One who drives a motor car	Chauffeur
105. A written order to a bank to pay money	Cheque
106. A substance used in surgery to produce unconsciousness	Chloroform
107. A group of people who sing together	Chorus
108. A building for Christian worship	Church
109. To compel a person to do something by force	Coerce
110. Persons working in the same institution	Colleagues
111. A humorous play having a happy ending	Comedy
112. A person who collects fare on a public vehicle	Conductor
113. Who sells sweets and pastries	Confectioner
114. An assembly of worshippers	Congregation
115. A person to whom goods are despatched	Consignee
116. Body of voters	Constituency
117. A disease which spreads by contact	Contagious
118. Persons living at the same time	Contemporary
119. A building where nuns live and work	Convent
120. The dead body of a human being	Corpse
121. A number of people following a funeral	Cortege
122. A messenger sent in great haste	Courier
123. A nursery where children are cared for while their parents are at work	Creche
124. A person who easily believes others	Credulous

125. Disposal of dead body by burning	Cremation
126. A sea voyage for pleasure	Cruise
127. A special style of cooking	Cuisine
128. Official in charge of a museum or art gallery	Curator
129. A language that is no longer spoken	Dead language
130. A letter kept by the post-office because the addressed and the addressee cannot be found	Dead letter
131. One who cannot hear	Deaf
132. A period of ten years	Decade
133. A person against whom a legal action is brought	Defendant
134. To give one's authority to another	Delegate
135. Government of the people, by the people and for the people	Democracy
136. The home of a lion	Den
137. Person whose business is to detect criminals	Detective
138. Chemical product for washing or cleaning	Detergent
139. Going from bad to worse	Deteriorate
140. An absolute ruler	Dictator
141. A person's inability to shun alcoholic drinks	Dipsomania
142. A book containing names and addresses	Directory
143. A follower of a religious or spiritual leader	Disciple
144. A place wherer spirituous liquors are produced	Distillery
145. A long, low, soft and backless seat	Divan
146. Legal dissolution of marriage of the husband and wife	Divorce
147. A place where ships are built or repaired	Dock

148. The place where a criminal stands in a court	Dock
149. An animal that can be tamed	Domestic
150. Place of permanent residence	Domicile
151. Extreme old age when a person behaves like a fool	Dotage
152. Money or property given to girl in her marriage	Dowry
153. One who draws plans for building	Draughtsman
154. A match in which neither party wins	Drawn
155. Want to rain	Drought
156. Hard uninteresting work	Drudgery
157. A person addicted to alcoholic liquors	Drunkard
158. One who cannot speak	Dumb
159. A machine for changing mechanical electrical energy	Dynamo
160. A man of unusual habits	Eccentric
161. A thing that is fit to be eaten	Edible
162. A person who edits a newspaper, periodical etc.	Editor
163. A person who is womanish in his habits	Effeminate
164. One who thinks only of himself	Egoist
165. A method of choosing representatives by voting	Election
166. A professor who has retired from service	Emeritus
167. One who leaves one's country to settle elsewhere	Emigrant
168. A person sent on a mission	Emissary
169. To lay stress on something	Emphasize
170. To meet face to face	Encounter
171. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge	Encyclopedia

172. The science of studying insects	Entomology
173. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyments	Epicure
174. A disease which spreads over a wide area	Epidemic
175. The words inscribe on a tomb describing a dead person	Epitaph
176. A person who goes on horse-back	Equestrian
177. A person who takes an examination	Examinee
178. To turn out a person from society	Excommunicate
179. One who is banished from his home or country	Exile
180. To make atonement or one's sins	Expiate
181. Articles sent from one country to the other	Export
182. A speech made without any previous preparation	Extempore
183. A story not based on facts give moral teaching	Fable
184. A man with narrow and prejudice religious views	Fanatic
185. A person who is hard to please	Fastidious
186. That which ends in death	Fatal
187. One who believes in fate	Fatalist
188. A man who is interested in the welfare of women	Feminist
189. A man to whom a woman is engaged to be married	Fiance
190. A woman to whom a man is engaged to be married	Fiancee
191. That which can be easily bent	Flexible
192. The plants, trees and vegetarians of a particular place or country	Flora
193. A person who sells flowers	Florist

194. A person residing in a country of which he is not a citizen	Foreigner
195. An experienced workman who is in charge of other workers	Foreman
196. A child brought up by one who is not his parent	Foster-child
197. The act of killing one's brother	Fatricide
198. A picture or photograph at the beginning of a book	Frontispiece
199. Animals that eat fruit	Frugivorous
200. A large group of stars	Galaxy
201. A place for housing motor-cars	Garage
202. An extremely talkative person	Garrulous
203. The study of earth's structure	Geology
204. A medicine that kills germs	Germicide
205. A person who mends broken window glasses	Glazier
206. An aircraft without an engine	Glider
207. A person who eats too much	Glutton
208. One who makes and sells gold articles	Goldsmith
209. Grass eating animals	Graminivorous
210. A room for storing grain	Granary
211. That which is given free of payment	Gratis
212. Money paid to an employee on retirement	Gratuity
213. Make-up room behind the stage	Green room
214. Animals which like to live in flocks	Gregarious
215. A place where athletic exercises are performed	Gymnasium
216. A place for housing aeroplanes	Hangar
217. A place where ships retire after a voyage	Harbour
218. A place for shelter or safety	Haven
219. A protective head covering worn by drivers, firemen, miners and soldiers	Helmet

220. That which is transmitted from one generation to another	Hereditary
221. Creatures having both male and female organs	Hermaphrodite
222. One who lives in seclusion with thoughts of God	Hermit
223. The inner part of a country	Hinterland
224. A gesture of respect and devotion	Homage
225. The act of killing a man	Homicide
226. A post for which no salary is paid	Honorary
227. Line at which the earth or sea and sky seem to meet	Horizon
228. The art of cultivating and managing gardens	Horticulture
229. A place where sick and injured are treated and cared for	Hospital
230. One who is very careful about one's health	Hygienist
231. A person who says one thing and does another	Hypocrite
232. Person who is against idol-worship	Iconoclast
233. A person lacking knowledge	Ignorant
234. That which is contrary to law	Illegal
235. A writing that cannot be read	Illegible
236. A person who does not know how to read and write	Illiterate
237. A deceptive appearance or statement	Illusion
238. One who cannot die	Immortal
239. One who does not show favour to anyone	Impartial
240. Articles received by one country from the other	Import
241. One who assumes a character not one's own for the purpose of deceiving others	Impostor

242. Objects having no life	Inanimate
243. A sound that cannot be heard	Inaudible
244. A person who has no regard for other's feelings	Inconsiderate
245. Having no physical body	Incorporeal
246. Incapable of being corrected	Incorrigible
247. Incapable of being divided	Indivisible
248. Not suitable to be eaten	Inedible
249. Incapable of being explained	Inexplicable
250. Incapable of being expressed in words	Inexpressible
251. Liable to catch fire easily	Inflammable
252. Which does not harm	Innocuous
253. A preparation which is used for killing insects	Insecticide
254. Incapable of being solved	Insoluble
255. One who is unable to pay debts	Insolvent
256. A person who dies without making his will	Intestate
257. That which cannot be conquered	Invincible
258. A loss which cannot be repaired	Irreparable
259. A place surrounded by water	Island
260. Language which is confused and unintelligible	Jargon
261. A person who rides horses in horse races	Jockey
262. A person who writes, edits or publishes a newspaper	Journalist
263. A person who is well versed in law	Jurist
264. A place where dogs are kept	Kenel
265. The inside of a nut	Kernel
266. To carry away a person by force or fraud	Kidnap
267. A school for very young children	Kindergarten
268. Relationship by blood	Kindred
269. In the habit of weeping	Lachrymose

270. A place where clothes are washed and ironed	Laundry
271. A year with 366 days in which February has 29 days.	Leap year
272. Property which is left by will	Legacy
273. Hospital for the treatment of lepers	Leprosium
274. A person who compiles a dictionary	Lexicographer
275. One who knows many languages	Linguist
276. Special uniform for servants or peons	Livery
277. Science of reasoning	Logic
278. A person given to excessive talking	Loquacious
279. A job which brings money	Lucrative
280. Eclipse of the moon	Lunar eclipse
281. That which has the property of attracting iron	Magnetic
282. The first speech delivered by a person	Maiden
283. Animals which suckle their young ones	Mammals
284. A book at first written by hand	Manuscript
285. One who dies for a noble cause	Martyr
286. A person who treats diseases by rubbing muscles	Masseur
287. A cinema show which is held in the afternoon	Matinee
288. The science of measuring	Mensuration
289. The chief or capital city of a country	Metropolis
290. A bird that comes and goes with the seasons	Migratory
291. A person who imitates the voice, gestures etc. of another	Mimic
292. A place where coins are made	Mint
293. One who hates mankind	Misanthropist
294. A hater of woman	Misogynist
295. A place where dead bodies are kept	Mortuary
296. A place where the Muslims worship	Mosque

297. A story of gods and fairies	Myth
298. A medicine that induces sleep	Narcotic
299. A dreadful dream	Nightmare
300. A man with an evil reputation	Notorious
301. One who is new in any business	Novice
302. A woman who has taken vows to lead a life of celibacy	Nun
303. A woman who takes care of the sick	Nurse
304. A place where young plants are reared	Nursery
305. A notice about the death of a person	Obituary
306. A word which is no longer in use	Obsolete
307. From time to time	Occasionally
308. A figure with eight sides	Octagon
309. A person who is eighty years old	Octogenarian
310. Being all powerful	Omnipotent
311. One who is present everywhere	Omnipresent
312. One who knows everything	Omniscient
313. One who eats everything	Omnivorous
314. Incapable of being seen through	Opaque
315. A person who tests eyesight and sells spectacles	Optician
316. A person who looks upon the bright side of things	Optimist
317. A place where fruit trees are grown	Orchard
318. A child whose parents are dead	Orphan
319. A place where orphans are housed	Orphanage
320. One who believes in the abolition of war	Pacifist
321. Doctor who specializes in diseases of children	Paediatrician
322. A cure for all diseases	Panacea
323. An apparatus used for jumping from an aircraft or for dropping supplies	Parachute
324. A person who lives on others	Parasite
325. A piece of land on which cattle are put to graze	Pasture

326. The murder of one's own father	Patricide
327. Property inherited from one's parents or ancestors	Patrimony
328. A person who loves his own country	Patriot
329. A person without money	Pauper
330. One who lends money and keeps goods as security	Pawnbroker
331. One who walks on foot	Pedestrian
332. A five side figure	Pentagon
333. A person who looks at the dark side of things	Pessimist
334. The study of rocks	Petrography
335. A person who flirts with women	Philanderer
336. One who loves and works for his fellowmen	Philanthropist
337. One who collects postage stamps	Philatelist
338. A person who steals from other person's pocket	Pickpocket
339. One who flies an aircraft	Pilot
340. A workman who repairs bathroom fittings and water pipes	Plumber
341. The practice of having more than one husband	Polyandry
342. One who speaks or writes many languages	Polyglot
343. A many sided figure	Polygon
344. A man who is liked by everybody	Popular
345. That which is easy to carry over a long distance	Portable
346. The medical examination of a dead body	Post-Mortem
347. Sentences added to a letter after the signature	Post-script
348. Controlled or owned by somebody	Proprietary

349. One who studies the working of human mind	Psychologist
350. A public place for drinking	Pub
351. Careful in performing duties	Punctilious
352. A doll that can be made to move by pulling strings	Puppet
353. A pile of wood on which a dead body is burnt	Pyre
354. A four-footed animal	Quadruped
355. A place where stone is got out of the ground for building road making etc.	Quarry
356. A line of people waiting for their turn	Queue
357. A person who lives by himself	Recluse
358. A person to whom disputes are referred to or who controls matches	Referee
359. The murder of the king	Regicide
360. One who gives up his religion and adopts another	Renegade
361. One who gathers news for a newspaper or a magazine	Reporter
362. A place where water is stored for present or future use	Reservoir
363. A planet moving round another planet or an artificial object put in orbit round the earth	Satellite
364. A person on whom the blame for other's sins can be fixed	Scapegoat
365. A figure made of sticks dressed in old clothes set up in a field to frighten the birds etc.	Scare Crow
366. A book containing blank pages on which pictures cut out from periodicals are pasted	Scrap Book
367. Government in which all religions are honoured	Secular
368. Habit of sitting long for work	Sedentary

369. A board balanced on a central support, the ends of which rise and fall as the riders on each end shift their weight **Seesaw**
370. An instrument for recording and measuring earthquakes **Saismograph**
371. A place where animals are killed for food **Shambles**
372. A very high multi-storeyed building **Skyscrapes**
373. A partner who does not take active part in the Management **Sleeping partner**
374. Person who gets goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country **Smuggler**
375. Eclipse of the sun **Solar eclipse**
376. Talking to oneself when one is alone **Soliloquy**
377. One who walks in sleep **Somnambulist**
378. One who talks in sleep **Somniloquist**
379. One who watches a show or sport **Spectator**
380. An instrument for measuring the speed of a vehicle **Speedometer**
381. One who spends too much **Spendthrift**
382. A person who gets secret information especially from an enemy country **Spy**
383. A building for keeping and feeding horses **Stable**
384. One who sells ink, pen, paper and other writing material **Stationer**
385. An instrument used by physicians for listening to the action of heart and lungs **Stethoscope**
386. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain **Stoic**
387. A cot on which a sick or an injured person is carried lying at full length **Stretcher**
388. A room where a photographer or painter works **Studio**

389. A place where pigs are kept	Sty
390. A ship which can operate under water	Submarine
391. Murder or the murdered or oneself	Suicide
392. A doctor who performs operations	Surgeon
393. One who flatters others for personal motives	Sycophant
394. A place where skins are made into leather	Tannery
395. Duties payable on exports or imports	Tariff
396. One who abstains from all alcoholic drinks	Teetotaller
397. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance	Telescope
398. One who tells private concerns of others	Telltale
399. Animals that live on land only	Terrestrial
400. One who believes in the existence of God	Theist
401. An instrument for measuring temperature	Thermometer
402. Instruments used by a barber	Tonsorial
403. One who is disloyal to one's country	Traitor
404. Capable of being seen through	Transparent
405. That which happens once in three years	Triennial
406. A student who is absent from the class without permission	Truant
407. One who changes one's principles or party	Turncoat
408. Born at one and the same time	Twins
409. A cruel and unjust ruler	Tyrant
410. A referee in the game of cricket	Umpire
411. All of one mind	Unanimous
412. That which is found everywhere	Universal

413. One who lends money at high rate of interest	Usurer
414. A person who worships his wife	Uxorious
415. One who eats vegetables only	Vegetarian
416. One who possesses several talents	Versatile
417. A person who has long experience of any occupation	Veteran
418. A piece of land on which grapes are grown	Vineyard
420. Something that can be seen	Visible
421. One who serves at tables in restaurant	Waiter
422. A cupboard for keeping clothes	Wardrobe
423. Which is able to keep water out	Water-proof
424. Something useful for health	Wholesome
425. A woman whose husband is dead	Widow
426. A man whose wife is dead	Widower
427. Method of sending messages without the help of wires	Wireless
428. One who has magical powers	Wizard
429. A place where birds and animals are kept	Zoo
430. The science of animals life	Zoology

4. Synonyms and Antonyms

It is a simple and pure truth that the English language is very rich in sets of words, expressing almost the same idea. Each word in any set means nearly, but not exactly, the same thing. Such words are called synonyms. It must be borne in mind that synonyms and their antonyms are words of the same grammatical class.

Words having opposite or contrary meanings are called antonyms. It goes without saying that a knowledge of synonyms and antonyms will certainly enrich your vocabulary to a great extent. Besides, it gives variety and choice to your use of words. If you want to write and speak effective, impressive and accurate English, here is a highly valuable piece of work to serve your purpose. It will certainly enable students, teachers, written, public speakers, cross-word puzzles solvers etc., to use the right word at the right place or time. There is no gainsaying the fact that a thorough study of this chapter will also immensely add to your vocabulary.

S = Synonym, A = Antonym, N = Noun, V = Verb,
Adj = Adjective

A

1. **Abandon**

S: discard, desert, discontinue, renounce, relinquish, abnegate, forsake, surrender, give up, quit

A: retain, maintain, uphold, stay, remain.

2. **Abate**

S: lessen, decrease, diminish, subside, slacken, allay, reduce, curtail.

A: increase, enlarge, heighten, intensify, raise.

3. **Abbreviate**

S: shorten, abridge, compress, curtail, condense, contract, prune, truncate, reduce.

A: enlarge, expand, lengthen, extend, elongate, prolong, protract.

4. Ability

S: competence, aptitude, capability, talent, intelligence, cleverness, capacity.

A: inability, incompetence, incapacity, incapability, inaptitude.

5. Able

S: capable, competent, intelligent, talented, efficient, skilful.

A: unable, incapable, inefficient, incompetent.

6. Abrupt

S: sudden, curt, steep, hasty, unexpected, disconnected, disjointed, brusque, rough.

A: expected, anticipated, gradual, courteous, smooth.

7. Absurd

S: illogical, irrational, inconsistent, silly, inane, unreasonable, funny, ridiculous, laughable, ludicrous, nonsensical, fatuous.

A: logical, reasonable, rational, consistent, sensible, sound, proper, sane.

8. Accurate

S: exact, precise, correct, actual, just, right, correct.

A: incorrect, inexact, improper, fallacious, inaccurate, misleading, erroneous.

9. Adequate

S: ample, abundant, enough, sufficient, plentiful, copious.

A: inadequate, insufficient, meagre, scant, scantily, skimpy.

10. Affable

S: urbane, polite, friendly, courteous, amiable, suave, good-tempered.

A: impolite, unfriendly, discourteous, haughty.

11. Akin

S: kindred, similar, allied, cognate, alike, related, analogous.

- A: dissimilar, unrelated, unallied, unconnected, different, unlike, separate.
- 12. Alert**
S: wary, vigilant, watchful, attentive, heedful, cautious, lively, fully awake.
A: unwatchful, sluggish, relaxed, quiet, restful.
- 13. Abnormal**
S: unusual irregular, anomalous, unnatural, odd, strange, erratic.
A: usual, regular, natural, normal, customary.
- 14. Active**
S: brisk, energetic, lively, nimble, agile.
A: inactive, indolent, sluggish, lazy, passive, torpid.
- 15. Actual**
S: real, genuine, authentic, true, concrete, factual, existing.
A: unreal, implied, assumed, false, imaginary, fictitious.
- 16. Ambiguous**
S: vague, uncertain, undecided, undefined, obscure, doubtful, indistinct, dubious, perplexing.
A: lucid, plain, clear, obvious, unambiguous, unmistakable, indisputable.
- 17. Apt**
S: appropriate, apposite, suitable, fitting, pertinent, germane, relevant, congruent, harmonious, contruous.
A: inapt, inappropriate, incongruous, improper, unsuitable, inapposite, irrelevant.
- 18. Ardent**
S: fervid, fevent, warm, impassioned, plowing, intense, eager, earnest, passionate, hearty, cordial, enthusiastic.
A: cool, indifferent, apathetic, nonchalant, unimpassioned.

19. Atrocious

S: nefarious, heinous, cruel, outrageous, beastly, horrible, horrendous.

A: noble, humane, honourable, laudable, adminable, moral.

20. Audacious

S: bold, daring, fearless, impudent, brash, rash, reckless, impertinent, madcap, insolent, brave, disrespectful, intrepid.

A: cowardly, timid, fearful, meek, humble, afraid, frightened, scared, different, panicky, apprehensive, shy, mousy, timorous, fidgety.

21. Authentic

S: genuine, real, trustworthy, ture, reliable, accurate, authoritative, sound, tangible, definite, actual, precise, exact, correct, factual, veritable, sterling.

A: apocryphal, unreliable, spurious, false, fictitious, fake, sham, imaginary, counterfeit, baseless, untrue.

B

22. Beautiful

S: catching, prepossessing, fatching, cute, enticing, engaging, attractive, charming, fascinating, captivating, alluring, tempting, lovely, bewitching, reductive, pretty, enchanting, winning, comely.

A: ugly, unattractive, unprepossessing, repulsive, gaunt, haggard, unpleasing, revolging, hideous.

23. Bitter

S: tart, harsh, pungent, unpalatable, acrid, spiteful, cutting, stinging, sour, unpleasant, srcastic, resentful, biting, sardonic, caustic, severe, acrimonious, poignant, distasteful.

A: tasty, toothsome, tasteful, palatable, pleasant, delicious, warm.

24. Bright

S: brilliant, shining, luminous, lustrous, radiant, sparkling, quick-witted, cheerful, clever, resplendent,

flashing, lucid, limpid, sagacious, keen, astute, shrewd, brainy, intelligent.

A: dull, ignorant, cheerless, imbecile, murky, dark, gloomy, sullen.

25. Brief

S: compendious, concise, short, terse, laconic, curt, succinct, condensed, compact, pithy.

A: long, lengthy, prolonged, protracted, elongated, lengthened, extended, detailed, prolix, verbose, wordy.

26. Brutal

S: atrocious, savage, beastly, brutish, fiendish, devilish, barbarous, cruel, ruthless, merciless, crude, ferocious, bestial, heinous.

A: humane, gentle, civilised, merciful, polished, sympathetic, tender, liberal, considerate, good-natured.

C

27. Candid

S: frank, outspoken, sincere, impartial, honest, artless, ingenuous, straightforward.

A: sly, wily, insincere, reserved, unfair, evasive.

28. Capricious

S: unpredictable, impulsive, fickle, changeable, inconstant, whimsical.

A: constant, firm, steadfast, unswerving

29. Certain

S: indisputable, reliable, sure, definite, undisputed, unmistakable, positive, absolute.

A: uncertain, disputable, doubtful, indefinite, ambiguous, dubious, questionable.

30. Cheek

S: impudence, impertinence, effrontery, gall, temerity, audacity, insolence, saucy, sass.

A: politeness, courtesy, humility, gentleness, respect.

Note : Cheek also means either side of the face below the eye.

Examples : She has healthy rosy cheeks.

They are dancing cheek to cheek.

31. Cheerful

S: genial, happy, jolly, merry, jovial, pleasant, lively, cheery, sunny, jocund, gay.

A: cheerless, joyless, dejected, unhappy, doleful, sorrowful, mournful, glum, dreary, dismal.

32. Charm (verb)

S: fascinate, attract, please, delight, influence, entice, enchant, entrance, enrapture, allure, captivate, bewitch, ravish, tempt, lure, seduce, beguile, enthrall, thrill.

A: repel, repulse, rebuff, snub, disgust, deter, disturb, irritate, annoy, alarm, frighten, terrify.

33. Comfortable

S: cosy, snug, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, satisfied.

A: uncomfortable, disagreeable, dissatisfied, disturbed, displeasing, irritating, miserable, wretched, troubled, cheerless.

34. Complete (Adjective)

S: whole, thorough, total, entire, full, perfect, exhaustive, consummate.

A: incomplete, imperfect, partial, unfinished, uncompleted, unaccomplished, deficient, skimpy, sketchy.

35. Cordial

S: sincere, friendly, earnest, warm, hearty, ardent, heartfelt, amiable, affable.

A: unfriendly, insincere, cold, distant, formal, reserved.

36. Courage

S: bravery, boldness, valour, heroism, fearlessness, intrepidity, nerve, gallantry, pluck, fortitude, daring.

A: cowardice, timidity, pusillanimity, fear, funk.

37. Curious

S: inquisitive, inquiring, prying, strange, unusual, nosey, meddling.

A: incurious, uninquiring, uninquisitive, uninterested, unconcerned, indifferent, common, usual.

38. Correct (Adjective)

S: accurate, proper, exact, precise, right, true, regular, perfect.

A: incorrect, improper, inexact, wrong, untrue, irregular, imperfect.

D

39. Daft

S: silly, crazy, irrational, foolish, unreasonable, reckless, insane, imbecile, lumpy.

A: sane, sound, sensible, deft, rational, reasonable.

40. Dainty

S: pretty, neat, delicate, refined, tasty, delicious, fastidious, elegant, toothsome, exquisite, cute, tasteful, palatable.

A: inelegant, coarse, vulgar, rough, crude, rude, nasty, dirty.

41. Deep

S: abstruse, profound, intense, learned, sagacious, extreme, devious, vivid, submerged, bottomless, unfathomable, abysmal, mysterious, knotty, astute, recondite, intricate.

A: shallow, apparent, familiar, artless, commonplace, ordinary, trite, naive, superficial, cursory, simple, banal.

42. Delight

S: Joy, pleasure, rapture, ecstasy, enjoyment, bliss, gratification, gusto, comfort.

A: displeasure, discomfort, sorrow, distress, misery, anguish, suffering, agony, woe, despair, depression.

43. Detrimental

S: harmful, injurious, hurtful, pernicious, damaging, noxious.

A: good, beneficial, valuable, useful, profitable, harmless, inoffensive, unobnoxious.

44. Difficult

S: hard, troublesome, perplexing, tough, laborious, irksome, toilsome, arduous, knotty, burdensome, uphill, herculean, enigmatic.

A: easy, uncomplicated, intelligible, lucid, plain, simple, facile, manageable, tractable, elementary, rudimentary.

45. Diligent

S: industrious, laborious, hard-working, attentive, assiduous, observant, mindful, vigilant, watchful, wakeful, careful.

A: careless, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, unobservant, unmindful.

46. Docile

S: pliant, tractable, amenable, teachable, yielding, compliant, tame, submissive, gentle, unresisting, dutiful, passive, acquiescent, unassertive, manageable, governable, obsequious.

A: obstinate, stubborn, intractable, self-willed, dogged, defiant, insolent, resistant, resisting, obdurate, disobedient, wilful, uncompromising, unyielding, refractory, recalcitrant.

47. Doubtful

S: questionable, uncertain, unsure, unlikely, improbable, disputable, debatable, dubious, controversial, fishy, moot, ambiguous.

A: certain, sure, probable, indisputable, unquestionable, positive, absolute, definite, clear, unmistakable, reliable, trustworthy, undoubted, undeniable, indubitable.

48. Droll

S: amusing, laughable, funny, comic, sarcastic, whimsical, comical, odd, queer, farcical, ludicrous, ridiculous, absurd, diverting, rompish.

A: sad, lamentable, lugubrious, tragic, painful, dolorous, hurtful, distressing, grievous, woeful, rueful, mournful, deplorable, touching.

49. Dull

S: stupid, boring, monotonous, foolish, unintelligent, cheerless, gloomy, uninteresting, spiritless, blunt, doltish, sad, stolid, dismal, dowdy, drab, unfashionable, insensible.

A: sensible, cheerful, bright, intelligent, clever, lively, animated, brilliant, sharp, talented, jolly, merry, joyful, gay, jocund, energetic, keen active, intense, brisk, lively, trenchant, rousing.

E

50. Eager

S: ardent, earnest, zealous, keen, fervent, fervid, vehement, intent, agog, avid, excited, impatient, curious, anxious, enthusiastic, wistful, hearty, cordial, desirous.

A: indifferent, distinterested, cool, loath, unconcerned, apathetic, reluctant, unwilling, disinclined.

51. Efficient

S: capable, able, competent, gifted, effective, effectual, efficacious, skilful, proficient, talented, intelligent, adept.

A: inefficient, incompetent, ineffectual, unskilled, inexpert.

52. Eligible

S: fit, suitable, desirable, worthy, qualified, acceptable, right.

A: unfit, unsuitable, unworthy, unacceptable, undesirable, unqualified.

53. Ephemeral

S: short-lived, transitory, transient, fleeting, momentary, fugitive, evanescent, fugacious, temporary.

A: eternal, perpetual, perennial, permanent, intransient, lifelong, everlasting, long-lived, prolonged, protracted.

54. Enormous

S: immense, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, gargantuan, monstrous, prodigious, stupendous, plentiful, plenteous, copious.

A: trivial, insignificant, ordinary, average, small, little, tiny, diminutive.

55. Enough

S: plenty, ample, sufficient, abundant, adequate.

A: insufficient, inadequate, meagre, scanty, deficient, scant, jejune, skimpy.

56. Enthusiasm

S: verve, ardour, zeal, fervour, fanaticism.

A: apathy, indifference, detachment, ennui, unconcern, lethargy, weariness, exhaustion, lassitude, languor.

57. Expert (Adjective)

S: adept, skilled, adroit, proficient, skilful, deft, dexterous, versed, accomplished.

A: inexpert, unskilful, unskilled, maladroit, clumsy, lungling, unqualified, raw, inexperienced, green, incompetent.

F

58. Face (Verb)

S: confront, oppose, defy, meet, encounter, resist.

A: avoid, shun, elude, avert, eschew.

59. Faithful

S: loyal, trustworthy, conscientious, true, accurate, devoted, exact, reliable, staunch, steadfast, constant, dependable, compliant.

A: disloyal, untrustworthy, inaccurate, inexact, unreliable, unfaithful, treacherous, undependable, untrue, fickle.

60. Fit (Adjective)

S: suitable, appropriate, proper, advantageous, sound, well, meet, becoming, fitting, qualified, apt, apposite, decent, decorous, congruent, congruous, concordant, harmonious, eligible.

A: unfit, unsuitable, unbecoming, disadvantageous, unwell, indecent, indecorous, improper, inappropriate, inapt, incongruent, ineligible.

61. Foolish

S: silly, stupid, unwise, ridiculous, absurd, asinine, imbecile, indiscreet, irrational, idiotic, brainless, senseless, nonsensical, witless, preposterous, inane, fatuous, imprudent, inconsistent, illogical, laughable, paradoxical, dotty.

A: wise, sane, prudent, discreet, sound, sensible, rational, sagacious, judicious, sage.

62. Friendly

S: kindly, pleasantly, amicable, cordial, hearty, war-hearted, affable, genial, well-inclined, good-tempered, amiable, favourable, pleasing, sociable, companionable, nice, neighbourly, benevolent, well-disposed.

A: hostile, unsociable, unfavourable, unfriendly, adverse, inimical, antagonistic, distant, reserved, cool, ill-inclined, resistant, opposed.

63. Fundamental

S: basic, primary, essential, cardinal, indispensable, original, rudimentary, elementary, radical, most important, prime, chief.

A: secondary, subordinate, minor, inferior, resultant, second-rate, subsidiary.

64. Funny

S: amusing, jocular, jocose, laughable, eccentric, absurd, droll, comical, comic, playful, ludicrous, farcical, humorous, ridiculous, odd, queer, diverting, strange.

A: sad, serious, solemn, sober, sedate, staid, grave, sorrowful, mournful.

G

65. Garrulous

S: talkative, chatty, verbose, loquacious, communicative, glib, voluble, prolix, wordy, long-winded, diffuse, profuse, discussive, rambling, circumlocutory, maundering, periphrastic.

A: laconic, reticent, silent, taciturn, uncommunicative, terse, reserved, short-spoken.

66. Genuine

S: authentic, sound, true, real, pure, veritable, unadulterated, unalloyed, unaffected, natural, factual, actual, legitimate, undistorted, tangible, valid, sterling.

A: sham, spurious, fictitious, artificial, adulterated, alloyed, impure, apocryphal, untrue, fallacious, unsound, invalid.

67. Gifted

S: talented, intelligent, sagacious, competent, wise, able, proficient, efficient, capable, shrewd, inventive, skilful, ingenious, experienced.

A: foolish, doltish, silly, stupid, idiotic.

68. Glorious

S: famous, beautiful, splendid, magnificent, enjoyable, pleasant, grand, exalted, lofty, majestic, sublime, noble, bright, radiant, renowned.

A: base, ignoble, low, ordinary, ridiculous.

69. Good (Noun)

S: benefit, profit, advantage, virtue, boon, weal, prosperity, blessing, gain, welfare, righteousness, merit.

A: harm, injury, corruption, wickedness, depravity, detriment, disadvantage, ill, calamity, loss, evil, curse.

70. Graceful

S: elegant, pleasing, polite, considerate, comely, beautiful, attractive, lithe, lissom, svelte, sylphlike, willowy.

A: ungainly, awkward, lumbering, uncouth, ill-mannered.

71. Grand

S: august, exalted, stately, splendid, majestic, lofty, superb, imposing, dignified, noble, princely, magnificent, big, pompous, gorgeous, sublime, impressive

A: mean, common, insignificant, secondary, inferior, unimportant, little, undignified, unimposing, petty, paltry, beggarly, lowly.

72. Grim

S: fearful, stern, fierce, ruthless, horrible, determined, strong-willed, horrid, repellent, frightful, ghastly, gristly, gloomy, severe, unrelenting, unpleasant, depressing, determined, repulsive, dingy, drab, savage, appalling, ferocious, ugly, sullen, hideous.

A: handsome, pretty, graceful, elegant, gentle, gracious, friendly, humane, benign, mild, docile, attractive.

73. Gruff

S: rough, surly, blunt, harsh, rude

A: affable, courteous, mild, smooth.

H

74. Harmful

S: detrimental, pernicious, prejudicial, deleterious, injurious, noxious, hurtful, mischievous, obnoxious, inauspicious, oppressive, baneful, baleful, menacing, malignant, unhealthful, vitiated, damaging.

- A: helpful, profitable, beneficial, advantageous, harmless, useful, favourable, good, salutary, healthful, inoffensive.
- 75. Harmonious**
- S: congruous, concordant, uniform, proportioned, consistent, tuneful, melodious, sweet-sounding, agreeable, friendly, amicable, cordial.
- A: unfriendly, hostile, unfavourable, adverse, opposing, opposed, antagonistic, contrary, discordant, conflicting.
- 76. Harsh**
- S: rough, stern, cruel, severe, blunt, coarse, gruff, discordant, raucous, hoarse, rugged, severe, shrill, strident, austere, acrimonious, ungenial, sharp, sour, ungracious, brutal, heartless.
- A: gentle, mild, smooth, soft, melodious.
- 77. Healthy**
- S: robust, strong, vigorous, lusty, hearty, sound, well, hygienic, salubrious, wholesome, salutary, bracing, invigorating, harmless, healthful, hale and hearty, inoffensive, laudable, moral.
- A: Diseased, delicate, infirm, injurious, frail, noxious, sick, ailing ill
- 78. Hearty**
- S: warm, earnest, sincere, heartfelt, cordial, sound, ardent, friendly, enthusiastic, cheerful, healthy, fervent, lervid.
- A: cool, reserved, taciturn, insincere.
- 79. Honest**
- S: frank, sincere, direct, fairly, earned, truthful, upright, virtuous, right, genuine, trustworthy
- A: dishonest, tricky, deceitful, fraudulent, insincere.
- 80. Honour (N)**
- S: privilege, probity, integrity, glory, distinction, great, respect, dignity, reverence, grandeur, high-mindedness, eminence, renown, fame

A: dishonour, disrespect, contempt, irreverence, disgrace, degradation, slight, infamy, perfidy, treachery, improbity, scorn, disdain.

81. Humorous

S: droll, amusing, ludicrous, funny, jocular, merry, comic, jocose, waggish, farcical

A: solemn, serious, sober, grave, composed, sedate, degnified

I

82. Idel

S: indolent, lazy, inactive, unemployed, useless, unoccupied, slothful, futile

A: active, busy, occupied, working, industrious, employed

83. Industrious

S: diligent, hard-working, laborious, assiduous, sedulous.

A: lethargic, inactive, apathetic, lazy, idle, indolent, slothful, torpid, sluggish, shiftless, slack, lax, supine.

84. Important

S: significant, valuable, weighty, influential, momentous, prominent, material, essential, remarkable, eventful

A: insignificant, unimportant, petty, trivial, mean, secondary, minor, unimportant, worthless, valueless, immaterial, inferior

85. Ingenious

S: adroit, clever, detersous, quick-witted, skilful, talented, smart, bright, sharp, adept, original, inventive, expert, intelligent.

A: unskilled, dull, foolish, clumsy, awkward, stupid, unskilful, inexpert, maladroit, incompetent, inexperienced, unconversant, ungainly.

86. Ingenuous

S: innocent, open, candid, frank, sincere, straight-forward, truthful, artless, honest, native, simple, trusting, unaffected, outspoken

A: insincere, reserved, sly, wily, contrived, disingenuous, mean, pretentious, sham, affected, priggish.

87. Infinite

S: boundless, endless, unlimited, limitless, immeasurable, interminable, stupendous, eternal, immense, vast, incalculable, numberless, countless, bottomless, unfathomable, inexhaustible, indefinite, perpetual.

A: finite, limited, restricted, bounded, conditioned, confined, definite, determinate, circumscribed.

88. Intelligent

S: brainy, clever, bright, brilliant, keen, sagacious, quick-witted, discerning, sharp, shrewd, astute, canny, perspicacious, perceptive, nimble, well-informed, enlightened

A: foolish, doltish, dull, stupid, unintelligent, stolid, obtuse, silly, inane

89. Integrity

S: honesty, probity, uprightness, rectitude, truthfulness, sincerity, trustworthiness, fairness, wholeness, completeness, oneness, totality, entirety, indivisibility.

A: dishonesty, duplicity, unfairness, deceit, fraud, improbity

90. Irritable

S: peevish, touchy, irascible, testy, short-tempered, fretful, splenetic, petulant, grumpy, pettish, snappish, choleric, peppery, churlish, cantankerous, fractious, crabbed.

A: calm, composed, agreeable, gracious, cheerful, genial, good-natured, blithe, jaunty, bouyant, lively, animated.

J

91. Jealous

S: envious, invidious, suspicious, resentful, covetous, jaundiced, distrustful, apprehensive, intolerant.

A: unenvious, unjealous, tolerant, liberal, genial, indifferent, unsuspecting

92. Jolly

S: genial, jovial, jubilant, lively, gay, joyful, merry, mirthful, cheerful, light-hearted, jocular, jocund, blithe

A: cheerless, joyless, sad, mournful, gloomy, morose, sullen, lugubrious, sorrowful, melancholy, dismal, unhappy

93. Just

S: fair, honest, proper, right, reasonable, well-founded, deserved, impartial, true, upright, exact, precise, proportioned, normal

A: unfair, unjust, improper, unreasonable, partial, untrue, inexact, abnormal, ill-proportioned, prejudiced, biased

K

94. Keen

S: acute, sharp, penetrating, astute, clever, cunning, quick, shrewd, wily, eager, enthusiastic, intense, deep, strong, cutting, ardent, nippy, avid, fervent

A: indifferent, blunt, dull, languid, indifferent, cool, careless, half-hearted, unconcerned, lukewarm, impervious, insouciant

95. Kind (Adjective)

S: friendly, gentle, mild, obliging, benign, lenient, helpful, sympathetic, favourable, benevolent, amiable, good-natured, cordial, courteous, gracious, warm-hearted, humane, compassionate, generous, philanthropic

A: unfriendly, unfavourable, discourteous, unkind, harsh, severe, hard, callous, cruel, inhumane.

96. Knowledge

S: understanding, learning, information, instruction, acquaintance, cognition, cognizance, awareness, comprehension, apprehension, consciousness, familiarity, ken, enlightenment, experience, attainments, scholarship, education.

A: ignorance, nescience, illiteracy, incomprehension, inexperience, unawareness.

L

97. Laborious

S: diligent, hard-working, industrious, toilsome, tedious, tiresome, irksome, arduous, assiduous, wearisome, strenuous, painstaking, uphill

A: easy, light, feasible, indiligent, lazy, indolent, simple, idle

98. Laconic

S: curt, terse, concise, pithy, short, brief, succinct, crisp, compendious, compact

A: lengthy, prolix, wordy, circumlocutory, verbose, discursive, longwinded, rambling, roundabout, copious, diffuse.

99. Lax

S: negligent, careless, remiss, sluggish, inattentive, neglectful, heedless, vague, desultory, unmethodical, loose, slack, relaxed

A: careful, meticulous, attentive, methodical, severe, strict, heedful, regardful, cautious, prudent, discreet

100. Lessen

S: shorten, abate, curtail, decrease, reduce, diminish, abridge, mitigate, contract, deduct, subtract, shrink, allenuate.

A: increase, enlarge, augment, extend, expand, grow, amplify, enhance, magnify

101. Lively

S: high-spirited, vigorous, energetic, active, animated, brisk, bright, blithe, frolicsome, merry, playful, spirited, forceful, sprightly, vivacious, joyous, joyful, gay.

A: dull, listless, insipid, vapid, inactive, uninteresting, depressed, languid, torpid, apathetic, indifferant, sluggish, dejected, joyless, cheerless, unlively, spiritless

102. Logical

S: cogent, convincing, sound, valid, effective, reasonable, natural, rational, sane, relevant.

A: illogical, invalid, ineffective, unreasonable, unnatural, irrational, insane, irrelevant, fallacious

H

103. Madden

S: infuriate, enrage, incense, derange, craze, anger, offend, displease, embitter, exasperate, rankle, affront, irritate, provoke, nettle, inflame, annoy.

A: placate, pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, mollify

104. Malicious

S: spiteful, malignant, malevolent, evil-minded, hostile, rancorous, virulent, wicked, malign, pernicious, vicious, harmful, maleficent, ill-disposed, ill-intentioned

A: benign, kind, good-natured, benevolent, cordial, unselfish, sympathetic, gracious, well-intentioned, humane, warm-hearted, affectionate

105. Masterly

S: skilful, adept, deft, dexterous, expert, skilled, consummate, perfect, masterful, dominating

A: unskilled, maladroit, clumsy, inexperienced

106. Methodical

S: orderly, logical, systematic, regular, procedural, planned, arranged, tidy

A: disorderly, illogical, irregular, unsystematic, unmethodical, untidy, desultory, unarranged, disarranged, sloppy, chaotic, anarchical

107. Modest

S: moderate, inexpensive, shy, bashful, humble, meek, reserved, unassuming, unpretentious, diffident, unobtrusive coy.

A: immodest, vain, boastful, ostentatious, pretentious, proud, arrogant, bold, conceited, haughty, disadainful, pert, imperious, domineering, priggish, smug, self-satisfied, egotistic, self-important.

108. Momentous

S: important, prominent, significant, weighty, material, pressing, influential, grave, consequential, serious, notable, solemn, memorable, remarkable

A: unimportant, immaterial, inconsequential, insignificant, mean, petty, trivial, slight, niggling, trifling

N

109. Natural

S: Innate, inherent, original, normal, spontaneous, unaffected, characteristic, typical, native, unstudied, inborn, naive, ingenuous, inbred, ingrained, usual, intrinsic

A: unnatural, abnormal, artificial, affected, forced, irregular, unusual, inconsistent, fictitious

110. Necessary

S: requisite, needful, essential, inevitable, unavoidable, indispensable.

A: unnecessary, optional, unessential, dispensable, voluntary, discretionary, casual.

111. Nice

S: pleasant, agreeable, friendly, kind, fine, subtle, respectable, scrupulous, dainty, attractive, fastidious, tasteful, delicate, choosy, refined, palatable, delectable, pleasing, pleasurable.

A: disagreeable, coarse, unscrupulous, rough, nasty, rueful, mournful, woeful, deplorable, distressing

112. Nimble

S: agile, sharp, active, brisk, lively, spry, quick

A: slow, sluggish, clumsy, inert, lazy, indolent, awkward, slothful

113. Novice

S: beginner, tyro, neophyte, apprentice, greenhorn, learner, acolyte, rookie

A: expert, adept, master, teacher, trainer, instructor

O

114. Obedient

S: observant, dutiful, complying, compliant, loyal, faithful, devoted, fractable, docile, submissive, pliable, pliant, yielding

A: disloyal, unfaithful, intractable, uncomplying, uncompliant, unruly, unsubmissive, refractory, resisting, contumacious, recalcitrant

115. Obstinate

S: stubborn, obdurate, dogged, tenacious, persistent, insistent, head-strong, pertinacious, unyielding, determined, self-willed, wilful, resolute.

A: irresolute, subservient, yielding, submissive, amenable, wavering.

116. Offensive (Adjective)

S: insulting, annoying, disgusting, repulsive, aggressive, distasteful, foul, aggressive, obnoxious, nasty

A: pleasant, defensive, inoffensive, harmless, blameless, unaggressive, innocuous

117. Own (verb)

S: possess, confess, admit, avow, acknowledge, have, hold, concede

A: deny, disclaim, disavow, renounce, disown, abjure, abandon

P

118. Peevish

S: irritable, touchy, testy, tetchy, irascible, fretful, bad-tempered, crabbed, pettish, petulant, snappish, waspish, fractious, hotheaded, crabby, churlish

A: affable, genial, good-natured, good-tempered, pleasant, cordial, hearty, jolly, soft-spoken, polite, urbane

119. Perfect (Adjective)

S: complete, excellent, ideal, exact, precise, total, absolute, thorough, faultless, indefective, inefficient, immaculate, impeccable, sound, spotless, entire, utter, consummate

A: imperfect, incomplete, inexact, deficient, faulty, unsound, deformed, impaired, blemished, crude

120. Pleasant

S: enjoyable, polite and friendly, pleasurable, agreeable, pleasing, delectable, palatable, delightful, cheerful, delicious, jocular, merry

A: unpleasant, disagreeable, unlively, lugubrious, dismal, sad, mournful, offensive, unpleasing, disgusting, obnoxious, nasty

121. Plentiful

S: ample, abundant, copious, profuse, plenteous, prolific, bounteous, bountiful, lavish

A: scanty, meagre, limited, skimpy, insufficient, sparing, scarce, deficient, rate

122. Pompous

S: self-important, ostentatious, high-flown, bombastic, grandiose, arrogant, haughty, grand, imposing, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately, sublime, dignified, showy, pretentious, assuming, turgid, magniloquent

A: unassuming, plain-mannered, unpretending, modest, unobtrusive, humble-minded, unpretentious, bashful, coy.

123. Precise

S: exact, accurate, definite, correct, punctitious, fastidious, particular, proper

A: inexact, inaccurate, indefinite, incorrect, improper, vague, ambiguous, rough, circumlocutory

124. Prepossessing

S: attractive, charming, taking, alluring, engaging, winning, appealing, winsome

A: unattractive, repulsive, ugly, unprepossessing, ill-looking

125. Preposterous

S: outrageous, absurd, unreasonable, ridiculous, foolish, silly, stupid, inconsistent, irrational, nonsensical, laughable, idiotic, illogical, ludicrous

A: consistent, reasonable, rational, logical, sensible, sound, just, fair, right, moderate.

126. Principal (Adjective)

S: chief, main, foremost, prime, leading, most important, pre-eminent, outstanding, excellent, conspicuous, highest, first-rate, cardinal, fundamental, primary, paramount, supreme, predominant

A: minor, inferior, subordinate, secondary, auxiliary, subsidiary

127. Pushy

S: aggressive, offensive, forceful, belligerent, bold, impudent, rude, disrespectful, insolent, self-assertive

A: cowardly, timid, defensive

Q

128. Questionable

S: doubtful, uncertain, suspicious, dubious, disputable, debatable, arguable, fishy, controversial

A: certain, indisputable, obvious, evident, unquestionable, sure

129. Quicken

S: hasten, hurry, speed, accelerate, refresh, animate, rush, expedite

A: retard, slacken, moderate, curb, shorten, slow, relax, delay, impede, hinder, obstruct

130. Quiet (Adjective)

S: calm, peaceful, serene, hushed, silent, modest, restrained, subdued, gentle, unostentatious, restful, relaxed, leisurely, unhurried, reposeful, tranquil, quiescent, unobtrusive, passive, undisturbed, motionless, still, mild, modest

A: loud, agitated, disturbed, perturbed, noisy

131. Quiet (Noun)

S: calm, calmness, hush, peace, repose, rest, silence, stillness, tranquillity, serenity, quiescence, quietude

A: agitation, disturbance, uproar, noise, din, noisiness, loudness, tumult, excitement, turmoil, commotion, unrest

R

132. Rapid

S: speedy, quick, swift, fast, prompt, expeditious, hasty, hurried

A: slow, sluggish, slack, tardy, leisurely, gradual, languid

133. Reasonable

S: sensible, logical, moderate, tolerable, acceptable, average, sound, fair, rational, inexpensive, sober, temperate

A: unreasonable, absurd, unfair, illogical, irrational, intolerable, immoderate, expensive, senseless, preposterous, ridiculous, silly, excessive, obstinate

134. Regular

S: proper, systematic, symmetrical, normal, usual, habitual, constant, orderly, steady, methodical, consistent

A: irregular, improper, abnormal, unusual, disorderly, inconstant, desultory, unmethodical, changeable, erratic, sporadic

135. Remarkable

S: unusual, exceptional, august, impressive, extraordinary, uncommon, splendid, singular, notable, noteworthy, striking, distinguished,

wonderful, famous, prominent, conspicuous, imposing

A: ordinary, average, inconspicuous, normal, usual, common, customary, undistinguished

136. Reasonable

S: answerable, trustworthy, dependable, accountable, liable, chargeable, reliable

A: irresponsible, untrustworthy, undependable, unreliable, unaccountable, unanswerable.

137. Rich

S: wealthy, affluent, prosperous, opulent, nourishing, abundant, ample, fruitful, fertile, luxuriant, vivid, bountiful, sumptuous, gorgeous, sonorous, well-to-do, plentiful, fecund, well-heeled, productive, wholesome, nutritious

A: poor, needy, penniless, beggarly, indigent, destitute, barren, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive, impecunious, hard up, necessitous

S

138. School (Verb)

S: train, teach, direct, lead, guide, educate, instruct, control, discipline, inform, enlighten, tutor

A: misdirect, mislead, misguide, deceive, delude

139. Scrupulous

S: absolutely, honest, extremely, careful and thorough, exact, meticulous, punctitious, upright, moral, conscientious, veracious, truthful.

A: dishonest, deceitful, tricky, fraudulent, unscrupulous, careless, unprincipled, conscienceless, knavish

140. Silly

S: foolish, doltish, indiscreet, stupid, unwise, childish, inane, fatuous, senseless, absurd, ridiculous, idiotic, nonsensical, irrational, preposterous, outrageous, imprudent

A: wise, prudent, rational, sane, discreet, sound, intelligent, sensible, sapient, sagacious, discerning, perspicacious, brainy, brilliant, well-advised, judicious, astute, shrewd

141. Sly

S: foxy, wily, crafty, cunning, deceitful, secretive, furtive, roguish, mischievous, stealthy, underhand, surreptitious.

A: open, frank, candid, ingenuous, sincere, artless

142. Soften

S: mollify, soothe, ease, calm, comfort, quiet, temper, moderate, mitigate, abate, allay, alleviate, assuage, diminish, lessen, extenuate, relieve

A: harden, stiffen, augment, irritate, increase, aggravate, worsen, enhance, heighten, intensify, infuriate, indurate

143. Suitable

S: appropriate, proper, fitting, right, becoming, apposite, eligible, seemly, apt, meet, decorous, seasonable.

A: unsuitable, improper, unbecoming, inapt, indecorous, unseemly, ineligible, inappropriate, inapposite

T

144. Tedious

S: boring, tiresome, wearisome, irksome, monotonous, dreary, uninteresting, dull, humdrum, drab

A: interesting, amusing, entertaining, exciting, delightful, brisk

145. Terrible

S: horrible, alarming, fearful, shocking, frightful, awesome, appalling, dreadful, terrifying, frightening, formidable, terrific, horrid, terrible, fearsome

A: pleasing, encouraging, safe, secure, joyous, formidable, unastounding

146. Tolerable

S: endurable, bearable, passable, sufferable, acceptable

A: intolerable, unbearable, unacceptable, unendurable

147. Totally

S: fully, wholly, completely, entirely, absolutely, thoroughly, perfectly, bitterly

A: partially, partly, incompletely, somewhat

148. True

S: accurate, actual, unerring, correct, authentic, exact, real, veracious, constant, faithful, loyal, genuine, precise, veritable, reliable, rightful, sincere, factual, legitimate.

A: Untrue, inaccurate, incorrect, inexact, unreal, unfaithful, disloyal, unreliable, insincere, false, spurious, fictitious, erroneous, inconstant, fickle, fallacious, apocryphal

U

149. Unassuming

S: modest, reserved, retiring, humble, diffident, bashful, shy, coy, unpretentious, unostentatious

A: arrogant, boastful, haughty, proud, vain, immodest, pretentious, ostentatious, pert, vainglorious, imperious, smug, priggish, domineering

150. Urabne

S: suave, affable, polite, civil, courteous, refined, well-bred, well-mannered, accomplished, sophisticated, courtly, amiable

A: uncivil, uncouth, rude, ill-mannered, discourteous, impolite, boorish, impertinent

151. Utter (Adjective)

S: complete, entire, thorough, full, whole, perfect, absolute, sheer, total, downright, consummate, arrant

A: incomplete, imperfect, partial, meagre, lacking, wanting, deficient, sketchy, skimpy

V

152. Valid

S: binding, sound, legal, logical, effective, cogent, operative, weighty, just

A: invalid, illegal, illogical, unjust, unsound, ineffective, null and void, inoperative

153. Vanity

S: pride, egotism, arrogance, conceit, immodesty, self-esteem, smugness, priggishness, vainglory, boasting, boast, bombast, bluster, brag, rodomontade

A: modesty, humility, meekness, simplicity, unostentatiousness

154. Vigorous

S: energetic, active, strong, potent, powerful, mighty, forceful, animated, lively, spirited, sprightly, brisk, vivacious, intense

A: powerless, ineffective, ineffectual, dull, feeble, unsound, impotent, flabby

155. Vital

S: essential, indispensable, necessary, basic, cardinal, paramount, energetic, lively, dynamic

A: unessential, unimportant, dispensable, immaterial, insignificant

W

156. Welcome (Adjective)

S: pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, gratifying, pleasant, pleasurable

A: unwelcome, unacceptable, disagreeable, distasteful, unpleasant, offensive, repugnant, repulsive, unpalatable

157. Wise

S: prudent, sagacious, sage, learned, profound, judicious, scholarly, shrewd.

A: unwise, foolish, shallow, silly, stupid, inane, fatuous, injudicious, imprudent, ill-advised, doltish, uneducated, unschooled

158. Wrong (Adjective)

S: erroneous, incorrect, unjust, inaccurate, mistaken, faulty, untrue, unprecise, improper, bad, amiss, inappropriate, unsuitable, false, unfair, unfit

A: right, correct, true, proper, suitable, exact, just, precise, fair, accurate

Y

159. Yearling

S: youngling, colt, filly, cub, whelp, puppy

A: elder, doyen, old-timer, veteran

160. Yearn

S: desire, strongly, pine, long, hanker, grieve, mourn

A: hate, detest, despise, loathe, dislike, abominate

161. Yielding

S: pliant, tractable, docile, submissive, compliant, flexible, soft, manageable

A: intractable, unmanageable, awkward, stubborn, obstinate, obdurate, unyielding, inflexible, hard, unruly, recalcitrant

162. Young

S: youthful, new, fresh, inexperienced, immature, youngish, teen-age, juvenile, adolescent, green, puerile

A: old, elderly, experienced, aged, senior, mature, full-grown

Z

163. Zany (Noun)

S: merry-andrew, buffoon, clown, madcap, fool, comedian, jester, nitwit, dunce, dolt, nincompoop, ninny, simpleton, numskull, oaf, loon, dullard, dunderhead, blockhead, goof, idiot, booby, bonehead, dunce, imbecile

A: sage, scholar, genius, wise person, intelligent person

164. Zeal

S: enthusiasm, energy, verve, keenness, vim, vigour, heartiness, earnestness, spirit, eagerness, warmth, ardour, fervour, devotion, dash, briskness, alacrity, intensity, vehemence

A: apathy, indifference, unconcern, ennui, detachment, coldness, torpor, torpidity

165. Zealous

S: eager, keen, enthusiastic, deep, strong, intense, earnest, passionate, spirited, ardent, warm, energetic, fervent, fervid, impassioned, vehement

A: cold, apathetic, indifferent, nonchalant, calm and casual, cool

166. Zenith

S: acme, top, smit, apex, climax, vertex, culmination, peak, prime, highest point

A: nadir, lowest point or part, base, bottom, foot

167. Zest

S: gusto, relish, enthusiasm, exhilaration, thrill, great enjoyment or excitement

A: distaste, disrelish, dislike, insipidity

5. Parts of Speech OR Words Formation

There is no gainsaying the simple and pure varacity that almost every word in the English language has a kind of family or tribal life. A noun will have its verb, adverb, adjective etc. It is very important to know how the various parts of speech are formed in order to master all the uses and forms of the words in one's vocabulary. You can not know a noun thoroughly unless you know its adjectival or adverbial or verbal form. In the end a detailed study in interchange of parts of speech is given hereunder—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
A			
Able	ably	ability	enable
abhorrent	—	abhorrence	abhor
Abundant	abundantly	abundance	—
—	—	abandonment	abandon
—	—	abatement	abate
—	—	abbreviation	abbreviate
—	—	abdication	abdicate
—	—	abduction & abductor	abduct
Abnormal	abnormally	abnormality	—
—	—	abortion	abort
Absent	—	absence & absentee	absent
Absolute	absolutely	—	—
—	—	abrogation	abrogate
Abrupt	abruptly	abruptness	—
—	—	abstraction	abstract
Absurd	absurdly	absurdity	—
Abusive	—	abuse	abuse
Acceptable	acceptably	acceptance & acceptability	accept
Accessible	—	accessibility	access
Abominable	abominably	abomination	abominate
—	—	accommodation	accommodate
Accomplished	—	accomplishment	accomplish
—	—	accordance	accord

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Accountable	—	accountant accountancy & account	account
Accumulative	—	accumulation	accumulate
Accurate	accurately	accuracy	—
Achievable	—	achievement	achieve
—	—	acknowledgement	acknowledge
—	—	acquaintance	acquaint
Acquisitive	acquisitively	acquisition	acquire
—	—	acquittal	acquit
—	—	action	act
Active	actively	activity	activate
Actual	actually	actuality	—
Acute	Acutely	acuteness	—
Adaptable	—	adaptability & adaptation	adapt
Additional	additionally	addition	add
Absurd	absurdly	absurdity	—
Adequate	adequately	adequacy	—
Adjectival	adjectivally	adjective	—
—	—	adjournment	adjourn
Adjustable	—	adjustment	adjust
Administrative	administratively	administration & administrator	administer
Admirable	admirably	admiration	admire
Admissible	—	admissibility	—
—	—	admission & admittance	admit
Admonitory	—	admonition	admonish
Adoptive	—	adoption	adopt
Adorable	adorably	adoration	adore
—	—	adumbration	adumbrate
Advance	—	advance & advancement	advance
Advantageous	advantageously	advantage	advantage
Adventurous	adventurously	adventure &	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Adverse	adversely	adventurer	—
Advisable & advisability	—	aversity	advise
advisory	—	advice,	
—	—	& advisor	
Affable	affably	advocate & advocacy	advocate
Affirmative	affirmatively	affability	—
		affirmative & affirmation	affirm
Affluent	—	affluence	—
Aged & ageless	—	age & ageing	age
Aggravating	—	aggravation	aggravate
Aggressive	aggressively	aggressor & aggression	—
Agitated	—	agitation & agitator	agitate
Agreeable	agreeably	agreement	agree
Ailing	—	ailment	ail
Aimless	aimlessly	aim &	
aimlessness	aim		
Airy & airless	—	air	air
Alarming	alarmingly	alarm & alarmist	alarm
Alert	alertly	alert & alertness	alert
Alleged	allegedly	allegation	allege
Alluring	—	allure &	
allurement	allure		
Allusive	—	allusion	allude
Alphabetical	alphabetically	alphabet	—
Alterable	—	alteration	alter
—	—	amalgamation	amalgamate
Amazing	amazingly	amazement	amaze
Ambiguous	ambiguously	ambiguity	—
Ambitious	ambitiously	ambition	—
—	—	amendment	amend
Amiable	amiably	amiability	—
Amicable	amicably	amicability	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Amorous	amorously	amorousness	—
Ample	amply	—	—
Amusing	—	amusement	amuse
Analogous	analogously	analogue	—
Analytic & analytical	analytically	analysis & analyst	analyse
Angry	angrily	anger	anger
Animated	animatedly	animation	animate
Annoying & annoyed	—	annoyance	annoy
Annual	annually	—	—
Anomalous	anomalously	anomaly	—
Anonymous	anonymously	anonymity	—
Answerable	—	answer	answer
Anticipatory	—	anticipation	anticipate
Anxious	anxiously	anxiety	—
Apathetic	apathetically	apathy	—
Apologetic	apologetically	apology	apologise
Appalling	appallingly	—	appal
—	—	applause	applaud
Applicable	—	applicability	—
—	—	application & applicant	apply
Appreciative	appreciatively	appreciation	appreciate
Apprehensive	apprehensively	apprehension	apprehend
Appropriate	appropriately	appropriateness	—
Apt	aptly	aptness	—
Ardent	ardently	ardour	—
Arduous	arduously	—	—
arguable & argumentative	arguably	argument	argue
Aristocratic	aristocratically	aristocracy & aristocrat	—
—	—	arrival	arrive
Arrogant	arrogantly	arrogance	—
Artful	artfully	artfulness	—
Artificial	artificially	artificiality	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Ascertainable	—	ascertainment	ascertain
—	—	aspiration	aspire
Assertive	assertively	assertion	assert
—	—	assessment	assess
Assiduous	assiduously	assiduity	—
Assignable	—	assignment	assign
—	—	assistant & assistance	assist
Assumed	—	assumption	assume
Assured	assuredly	assurance	assure
Astonishing	astonishingly	astonishment	astonish
Astounding	—	—	astound
Astute	astutely	astuteness	—
Atrocious	atrociously	atrociousness	—
Attainable	—	attainment	attain
—	—	attempt	attempt
—	—	attendance	attend
Attentive	attentively	attention	—
Attractive	attractively	attraction & attractiveness	attract
Attributable	—	attribution	attribute
Audacious	audaciously	audacity	—
Audible	audibly	audibility	—
Austere	austerely	austerity	—
Authentic	authentically	authenticity	authenticate
Available	—	availability	—
—	—	aversion	averse
Avid	avidly	avidity	—
Avoidable	—	avoidance	avoid
Axiomatic	—	axiom	—
B			
Bad	Badly	Badness	—
Banal	—	banality	—
Baleful	balefully	—	—
Baneful	banefully	—	—
Barbaric	barbarically	barbarism & barbarity	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Barren	—	barrenness	—
Bashful	bashfully	bashfulness	—
Basic	basically	base	base
Bawdy	bawdily	bawdiness	—
Beautiful	beautifully	beauty	beautify
Befitting	befittingly	—	benefit
Beggarly	—	beggary & beggar	beggar
Belated	belatedly	—	—
Believable	believably	belief	believe
Belittling	—	belittlement	belittle
Bearable	—	—	bear
Beastly	—	beast	—
Belligerent	—	belligerence & belligerancy	—
Beneficial	beneficially	—	—
Benevolent	benevolently	benevolence	—
Bestial	bestially	bestiality	—
—	—	betrayal & betray	betray
Bigamous	bigamously	bigamy & bigamist	—
Bigoted	—	bigot & bigotry	—
Bilious	—	biliousness	—
Biographic & biographical	—	biography & biographer	—
Bitter	bitterly	bitterness	embitter
Black	—	black & blackness	blacken
Bland	blandly	blandness	—
Blasphemous	blasphemously	blasphemy & blasphemer	blaspheme
Blatant	blatantly	blatancy	—
Bleak	bleakly	bleakness	—
Blind	blindly	blindness	blind
Blissful	blissfully	bliss	—
Blunt	bluntly	bluntless	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Boastful	boarfully	boast & boaster	boast
Bodily	bodily	body	—
Boisterous	boisterously	boisterousness	—
Bold	Boldly	boldness	embolden
Bookish	—	book & bookishness	—
Boorish	boorishly	boor & boorishness	—
Boring	—	bore & boredom	bore
Bossy	bossily	boss & bossiness	boss
Bothersome	—	bother	bother
Boyish	—	boy & boyhood	—
Brainy & brainless	—	brain	brain
Brash	brashly	brashness	—
Brave	bravely	bravery	brave
Briable	—	bribery & bribe	bribe
Bright	brightly	brightness	brighten
Note : Bright can also be used as an adverb in the sense of brightly.			
Example : The stars are shining bright.			
Brilliant	brilliantly	brilliance & brilliancy	—
Brimful	—	brim	brim
Brisk	briskly	briskness	—
Bristly	—	bristle	bristle
Brittle	—	brittleness	—
Broad	boradly	broadness & breadth	broaden
Brotherly	—	brother, brotherliness & brotherhood	—
Brutal	brutally	brutality	brutalise
Brutish & brute	brutishly	brute	—
Bumbling	—	—	bumble
Bumptious	bumptiously	bumptiousness	—
Buoyant	buoyantly	buoyancy	—
Burdensome	—	burden	burden

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Bureaucratic	bureaucratically	bureaucrat & bureaucracy	Burden
Busy	busily	—	busy
C			
Caddish	—	cad	—
Cadaverous	—	cadaver	—
Calamitous	—	calamity	—
Callous	callously	callousness	—
Calm	calmly	calm & calmness	calm
Calumnious	—	calumny	calumniate
Candid	candidly	candour & candidness	—
Cankerous	—	canker	canker
Cantankerous	cantankerously	—	—
Capable	capably	capability	—
Capacious	—	capaciousness	—
Capricious	capriciously	caprice & capriciousness	—
Captious	captiously	captiousness	—
Captivating	—	captivation	captivate
Careful & careless	carefully & carelessly	care & carelessness	care
Casual	casually	casualness	—
Catty	cattily	cattiness	—
Cautious	cautiously	caution & cautiousness	caution
Celibate	—	celibacy	—
Censorious	censoriously	censoriousness	—
Ceremonial	ceremonially	ceremonial	—
Certain	certainly	certainly	—
Changeable	—	change	change
Chaotic	chaotically	chaos	—
Charismatic	charismatically	charisma	—
Charitable	charitably	charity	—
Charming	charmingly	charm & charmercharm	—
Chatty	chattily	chat & chattiness	chat

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Cheap	cheaply	cheapness	cheapen
Note : Cheap can also be used as an adverb to mean cheaply.			
Example : I got a car cheap.			
Cheeky	cheekily	cheekiness	—
Cheerful & cheerless	cheerfully	cheer & cheerfulness	cheer
Childlike, Childless & childish	—	child & childhood	—
Chilly	—	chill & chilliness	chill
Chirpy	chirpily	chirpiness	—
Chivalrous	chivalrously	chivalry	—
Choosy	—	choosiness	choose
Chronological	chronologically	chronology	—
Chubby	—	chubbiness	—
Churlish	churlishly	churlishness	—
Circumspect	circumspectly	circumspection	—
Circumstantial	circumstantially	circumstance	—
Clamorous	—	clamour	clamour
—	—	clarification	clarify
Classified & classifiable	—	classification	classify
Clear	clearly	clearness	clear
Note : Clear is also used as an adverb to mean clearly.			
Example : I can hear you loud and clear.			
Clerical	—	Clerk	—
Clever	—	cleverness	—
Cloudy & cloudless	—	cloud	cloud
Clumsy	clumsily	clumsiness	—
Coercive	—	coercion	coerce
Cogent	cogently	cogency	—
Cohesive	cohesively	cohesion & cohesiveness	—
Coincident & Coincidental	coincidentally	coincidence	—
Coherent	coherently	coherence	cohere

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Collective	collectively	collection	collect
Combustible	—	combustion	—
Comfortable & comfortless	comfortably	comfort & comforter	comfort
Commendable	commendably	commendation	commend
Commutable	—	commutation	commute
Compact	compactly	comparison	compare
Compassionate	compassionately	compassion	—
Compatible	compatibly	compatibility	—
Compendious	—	compendium	—
Competent	competently	competence	compete
Competitive	competitively	competition & competitor	compete
Complacent	complacently	complacency	—
Complementary	—	complement	complement
Complete	Compeletely	completeness & completion	complete
Complex	—	complexity	—
Compliant	—	compliance	comply
Complimentary	—	compliment	compliment
Comprehensible	—	comprehension & comprehensibility	comprehend
Compulsory	compulsorily	compulsion	compel
Conceivable	conceivably	—	conceive
Concentrated	—	concentration	concentrate
Conceptual	—	conception	concept
Concerned	concernedly	concern	concern
Conciliatory	—	conciliation	conciliate
Concise	concisely	conciseness	—
Conclusive	conclusively	conclusion	conclude
Concordant	—	concordance	concord
Concurrent	concurrently	concurrence	concur
Conditional	conditionally	condition	condition
—	—	condolence	condole
—	—	condonation	condone
Conducive	—	—	conduce
Confidential	confidentially	confidentiality	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Confined	—	confinement	confine
Confirmed	—	confirmation	confirm
Confident & confusing	confidently & confidingly	confusion	confuse
Congenial	congenially	congeniality	—
Congratulatory	—	congratulation	congratulate
Conniving	—	connivance	connive
Conscious	consciously	consciousness	—
Conscientious	conscientiously	conscientiousness	—
Consequent & consequential	consequently	consequerice	—
Considerable	considerably	—	—
Considerate	considerately	considerateness	—
Consistent	consistently	consistence & consistency	—
Consonant	—	consonance	—
Conspicuous	conspicuously	conspicuousness	—
Constant	constantly	—	—
Constitutional	—	constitution	—
Contagious	contagiously	contagion	—
Contentious	—	contention	—
Contiguous	—	contiguity	—
Contradictory	—	contradiction	contradict
Contributory	—	contribution	contribute
Controversial	controversially	controversy & controversialist	—
Contumacious	contumaciously	contumacy	—
Convenient	conveniently	convenience	—
Conversational	—	conversation & conversationalist	converse
Convivial	convivially	conviviality	—
Co-operative	—	co-operation	co-operate
Copious	copiously	—	—
Cordial	cordially	cordiality	—
Corpulent	—	corpulence	—
Correct	correctly	correctness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Corrective	—	correction	correct
Corrupt & corruptible	—	corruption	corrupt
Costly	—	cost &	
constliness	cost		
Cosy	cosily	cosiness	—
Courageous	courageously	courage	encourage
Courteous	courteously	courtesy	—
Cowardly	—	coward & cowardice	—
Cranky	—	crank	—
Crass	crassly	crassness	—
Crazy	crazily	craziness	—
Creative	creatively	creation, creativeness, creativity & creator	create
Credible	credibly	credibility	—
Creditable	creditably	—	—
Credulous	credulously	creduity	—
Criminal	criminally	crime	—
Critical	critically	critic & criticism	criticise
Crowded	—	crowd	crowd
Crucial	crucially	—	—
Crude	crudely	crudity	—
Cruel	cruelly	cruelty	—
Cryptic	cryptically	—	—
Culpable	culpably	culpability	—
Cultural	culturally	culture	—
Cunning	cunningly	cunning	—
Curable	—	curability & cure	cure
Current	currently	—	—
Cursory	cursorily	—	—
Curt	curtly	curtness	—
Customary	—	custom	—
Cute	cutely	cuteness	—
Cutting	cuttingly	—	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Cynical	cyniucally	cynic & cynicism	—
D			
Daft	daffly	daftness	—
Dainty	daintily	—	—
Daring	daringly	daring	dare
Dark	darkly	darkness	darken
Dangerous	dangerously	danger	endanger
Dashing	dashingly	—	—
Deaf	—	deafness	deafen
Deafening	deafeningly	—	—
Dear	dearly	dear	endear
Decent	decently	decency	—
Decisive	Decisively	Decision	Decide
Decorous	decorously	decorum	—
Dedicated	—	dedication	dedicate
Deep	deeply	depth & deepness	deepen
Defamatory	—	defamation	defame
Defective	defectively	defect, defection & defector	defect
Defensive & defensible	—	defence	defend
Deferential	deferentially	deference	defer
Defiant	definatly	defiance	defy
Deficient	—	deficiency	—
Definite	definitely	—	—
Definable	—	—	define
Debt	debtly	debtness	—
Delicate	delicately	delicacy	—
Delicious	deliciously	—	—
Delightful	delightfully	delight	delight
Delirious	deliriously	delirium	—
Delusive	delusively	delusion	delude
Democratic	democratically	democracy & democrat	—
Deniable	—	denial	deny
Dependable	dependably	dependability	depend

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Dependent	—	dependence	—
Deplorable	deplorably	—	deplore
Derisive	derisively	derision	deride
Descriptive	descriptively	description & descriptiveness	describe
Deserving	deservedly	—	deserve
Desirable & desirous	desirably	desire & desirability	desire
Despicable	despicably	—	despise
Despondent	despondently	despondency	—
Despotic	despotically	despot & despotism	—
Detestable	detestably	detestation	detest
Detrimental	detrimentally	detriment	—
Devious	deviously	deviousness	—
Devoted	devotedly	devotion & devotee	devote
Devout	devoutly	devoutness	—
Dexterous	dexterously	dexterity	—
Diabolic & diabolical	diabolically	—	—
Dictatorial	dictatorially	dictator & dictatorship	—
Didactic	didactically	—	—
Different	differently	difference	differ
Difficult	—	difficulty	—
Diffident	diffidently	diffidence	—
Digestible & digestive	—	digestibility & digestion	digest
Dignified	—	dignity	dignify
Dilatory	dilatorily	dilatoriness	—
Diligent	diligently	diligence	—
Dim	dimly	dimness	dim
Dingy	dingily	dinginess	—
Diplomatic	diplomatically	diplomacy & diplomat	—
Disadvantaged & disadvantageous	disadvantageously	disadvantage	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Disourteous	discourteously	discourtesy	—
Disdainful	disdainfully	disdain	disdain
Disgraceful	disgracefully	disgrace	disgrace
Disgusted & disgusting	disgustedly & disgustingly	disgust	disgust
Dishonest	dishonestly	dishonesty	—
Disloyal	disloyally	disloyalty	—
Dismal	dismally	dismay	dismay
Disobedient	disobediently	disobedience	disobey
Disparaging	disparagingly	disparagement	disparage
Disputable	disputably	dispute	dispute
Disreputable	disreputably	disrepute	—
Disrespectful	disrespectfully	disrespect	—
Distant	distantly	distance	distance
Distasteful	distastefully	distaste	—
Distinct	distinctly	distinctness	—
Distressful	distressfully	distress	distress
Divergent	—	divergence	diverge
Docile	docilely	docility	—
Doleful	dolefully	dolefulness	—
Dolorous	—	dolour	—
Dominant	—	dominance	dominate
Dotting	dottingly	—	dote
Dotty	—	dottiness	—
Doubtful	doubtfully	doubt	doubt
Dowdly	dowdily	dowdiness	—
Dramatic	dramatically	drama	—
Drastic	drastically	—	—
Dreadful	dreadfully	dread	dread
Dubious	dubiously	dubiousness	—
Dull	dully	dullness	dull
Durable	—	durability	—
Dutiful	dutifully	duty	—
Dynamic	dynamically	dynamic	—
Dynastic	—	dynasty	—
E			
Eager	eagerly	eagerness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Earnest	earnestly	earnestness	—
Easy	easily	easiness	—
Ebullient	ebulliently	ebullience	—
Eccentric	eccentrically	eccentricity	—
Edgy	edgily	edginess	—
Effective	effectively	effectiveness	effect
Efficacious	efficaciously	efficacy	—
Efficient	efficiently	efficiency	—
Elaborate	elaborately	elaboration	elaborate
Elegant	elegantly	elegance	—
Eligible	—	eligibility	—
Eloquent	eloquently	eloquence	—
Embarrassing	embarrassingly	embarrassment	embarrass
Emergent	—	emergency	—
Eminent	eminently	eminence	—
Emotional	emotionally	emotion	—
Empirical	empirically	empiricism	—
Encouraging	encouragingly	encouragement	encourage
Endearing	endearingly	endearment	endear
Endless	endlessly	end	end
Enforceable	—	enforcement	enforce
Enjoyable	enjoyably	enjoyment	enjoy
Enlightened	—	enlightenment	enlighten
Enormous	enormously	enormity	—
Enterprising	enterprisingly	enterprise	—
Entertaining	entertainingly	entertainment	entertain
Enthusiastic	enthusiastically	enthusiasm	enthuse
Enticing	enticingly	enticement	entice
Entire	entirely	entirety	—
Envidable & envious	envidably & enviously	envy	envy
Equal	equally	equality	equal
Erotic	erotically	eroticism	—
Erroneous	erroneously	error	err
ERudite	eruditely	erudition	—
Essential	essentially	essential	—
Eternal	eternally	eternity	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Ethical	ethically	ethic	—
Eulogistic	—	eulogy	eulogise
Evasive	evasively	evasion	evade
Eventual	eventually	eventuality	—
Evident	evidently	—	—
Exact	exactly	exactness	—
Excellent	excellently	excellence	excel
Excessive	excessively	excess	—
Excitable	—	excitability	excite
Exclusive	—	exclusion	exclude
Exhaustive	exhaustively	exhaustion	exhaust
Exigent	exigently	exigency	—
Expedient	expediently	expedience	—
Expensive	expensively	expense	expend
Extravagant	extravagantly	extravagance	—
Extreme	extremely	extreme	—
Exultant	exultantly	exultation	exult

F

Fabulous	fabulously	—	—
Factual	factually	fact	—
Faithful	faithfully	faith	—
Fallacious	fallaciously	fallacy	—
Fatherly	—	father &	
fatherhood	—		
Fallible	—	fallibility	—
Famous	—	fame	—
Fantastic	fantastically	fantasy	—
Farcical	farcically	farce	—
Fascinating	fascinatingly	fascination	fascinate
Fashionable	fashionably	fashion	fashion
Fastidious	fastidiously	fastidiousness	—
Fatal	fatally	fatality	—
Fateful	fatefully	fate	—
Fatuous	fatuously	fatuity	—
Favourable	favourably	favour	favour
Fearful	fearfully	fear	fear
Feasible	feasibly	feasibility	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Felonious	—	felony	—
Ferocious	ferociously	ferocity	—
Fervent	fervently	fervour	—
Fierce	fiercely	fierceness	—
Fiendish	fiendishly	fiend	—
Final	finally	finality	—
Firm	firmly	firmness	firm
Flabby	flabbily	flabbiness	—
Flamboyant	flamboyantly	flamboyance	—
Flexible	flexibly	flexibility	—
Flippant	flippantly	flippancy	—
Flirtatious	—	flirtation	flirt
Fluent	fluently	fluency	—
Fond	fondly	fondness	—
Foolish	foolishly	foolishness	—
Formal	formally	formality	—
Fortunate	fortunately	fortune	—
—	—	fulmination	fulminate
Fractious	fractiously	fractiousness	—
Fragrant	fragrantly	fragrance	—
Frank	frankly	frankness	—
Frantic	frantically	—	—
Fraudulent	fraudulently	fraud & fraudulence	—
Frequent	frequently	frequency	frequent
Fresh	freshly	freshness	—
Fretful	fretfully	fret	fret
Frivolous	frivolously	frivolity	—
Frugal	frugally	frugality	—
Full	fully	fullness	fill
Fulsome	fulsomely	fulsomeness	—
Functional	functionally	function	function
Furious	furiously	furry	—
Fussy	fussily	fuss	fuss
Furtive	furtively	furtiveness	—
Fusty	—	fustiness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
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G

Gay	<i>gaily</i>	gaiety	—
Gainful	<i>gainfully</i>	gain	gain
Gallant	<i>gallantly</i>	gallantry	—
Game	<i>gamely</i>	—	—
Note : Here game is an adjective. It means eager and willing to undergo something risky, brave.			
Garish	<i>garishly</i>	garishness	—
Garrulous	<i>garrulously</i>	garrulity	—
Gauche	—	gaucheness	—
Gaudy	<i>gaudily</i>	gaudiness	—
Gawky	<i>gawkily</i>	gawkiness	—
General	<i>generally</i>	generality	generalise
Generous	<i>generously</i>	generosity	—
Genial	<i>genially</i>	geniality	—
Gentle	<i>gently</i>	gentleness	—
Genuine	<i>genuinely</i>	genuineness	—
—	—	gibberish	gibber
Gigantic	<i>gigantically</i>	—	—
Gingery & gingerly	<i>gingerly</i>	ginger	ginger
Girlish & girle	<i>girlishly</i>	girl & girlhood	—
Glad	<i>gladly</i>	gladness	gladden
Glamorous	<i>glamorously</i>	glamour	glamorise
Glaring	<i>glaringly</i>	glare	glare
Gleeful	<i>gleefully</i>	glee	—
Glib	<i>glibly</i>	glibness	—
Glittering & glittery	—	glitter	glitter
—	<i>gloatingly</i>	—	gloat
Gloomy	<i>gloomily</i>	gloom & gloominess	—
Glorious & glorified	<i>gloriously</i>	glory & glorification	glorify
Gluttonous	<i>gluttonously</i>	glutton & gluttony	—
Good, goodish & goodly	—	good & goodness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Gorgeous	gorgeously	—	—
—	—	gormandiser	gormandise
Graceful	gracefully	grace	grace
Graious	graciously	graciousness	—
Gradual	gradually	gradualness	—
Grandiloquent	—	grandiloquence	—
Grateful	gratefully	gratitude	—
Grave	gravely	gravity	—
Great	greatly	greatness	—
Greedy	greedily	greed & greediness	—
Gregarious	gregariously	gregariousness	—
Grievous	grievously	grief	grieve
Groggy	groggily	grogginess	—
Grouchy	—	grouch	grouch
Grubby	—	grubbiness	grub
Gruesome	gruesomely	gruesomeness	—
Grumpy	grumpily	grumpiness	—
Guilty	guiltily	guilt	—
Gullible	gullibly	gullibility	—
H			
Habitual	habitually	habit	habituate
Handsome	handsomely	handsomeness	—
Happy	happily	happiness	—
Hard	hard	—	harden
Harmful	harmfully	harm	harm
Harmonious	harmoniously	harmony	harmonise
Harsh	harshly	harshness	—
Hasty	hastily	haste	hasten
Hateful	hatefully	hate	hate
Haughty	haughtily	haughtiness	—
Hazardous	hazardously	hazard	hazard
Hearty	heartily	heartiness	—
Heavy	heavily	heaviness	—
Hellish	hellishy	hell	—
Helpful	helpfully	help	help
Heroic	heroically	hero	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Hesitant	hesitantly	hesitancy & hesitation	hesitate
High	—	height	heighten
Homely	—	homeliness	—
Honest	honestly	honesty	—
Honourable	honourably	honour	honour
Hopeful	hopefully	hope	hope
Horrible	horribly	horror	—
Horrific	horrifically	—	horrify
Hospitable	hospitably	hospitality	—
Hostile	hostilely	hostility	—
Hoydenish	—	hoyden	—
Humble	humbly	humility	humble
Humorous	humorously	humour	humour
Hungry	hungrily	hunger	hunger
Hypothetical	hypothetically	hypothesis	hypothesise
I			
Ideal	ideally	idealism	idealise
Idealistic	idealistically	idealist	—
Identical	identically	identification	identify
Idiomatic	idiomatically	idiom	—
Ignorant	ignorantly	ignorance	ignore
Illegal	illegally	illegality	—
Illegible	illegibly	illegibility	—
Illegitimate	illegitimately	illegitimacy	—
Illogical	illogically	illogicality	—
Illusive & illusory	—	illusion	—
Imaginable & imaginary	—	imagination	imagine
Imbecile	—	imbecile & imbecility	—
Immaculate	immaculately	—	—
Immature	—	immaturity	—
Immediate	immediately	immediacy	—
Immense	immensely	immensity	—
Imminent	—	imminence	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Immodest	immodestly	immodesty	—
Immoral	immorally	immorality	—
Immortal	—	immortality & immortal	immortalise
Immune	—	immunity	immunise
Immutable	immutably	immutability	—
Impartial	impartially	impartiality	—
impatient	impatiently	impatience	—
Impeccable	impeccably	—	—
Imperious	imperiously	imperiousness	—
Impertinent	impertinently	impertinence	—
Impetuous	impetuously	impetuosity	—
Impish	impishly	impishness	—
Implacable	implacably	—	—
Implicit	implicitly	—	—
Impolite	impolitely	impoliteness	—
Important	importantly	importance	—
Impossible	impossibly	impossibility	—
Impotent	impotently	impotence	—
Impracticable	impracticably	impracticability	—
Imprudent	imprudently	imprudence	—
Impudent	impudently	impudence	—
Inaccurate	inaccurately	inaccuracy	—
Inadvertent	inadvertently	inadvertence	—
Inadvisable	—	inadvisability	—
Inane	inanely	inanity	—
Inarticulate	inarticulately	inarticulateness	—
Inattentive	inattentively	inattention	—
Inaudible	inaudibly	inaudibility	—
Inaugural	—	inauguration	inaugurate
Incapable	incapably	incapability	—
Incessant	incessantly	—	—
Incisive	incisively	incisiveness	—
Inclement	—	inclemency	—
Inclusive	inclusively	inclusion	include
Incoherent	incoherently	incoherence	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Incompatible	—	incompatibility	—
Incompetent	incompetently	incompetence	—
Incongruous	incongruously	incongruity	—
Inconsistent	inconsistently	inconsistency	—
Incorrigible	incorrigibly	incorrigibility	—
Incredible	incredibly	incredibility	—
Incredulous	incredulously	incredulity	—
Indecent	indecently	indecenty	—
Indefensible	indefensibly	—	—
Indefinite	indefinitely	—	—
Independent	independently	independence	—
Indicative	—	indication	indicate
Indifferent	indifferently	indifference	—
Indigent	—	indigence	—
Indignant	indignantly	indignation	—
Indisputable	indisputably	—	—
Indolent	indolently	indolence	—
Indubitable	indubitably	—	—
Indulgent	indulgently	indulgence	—
Industrious	industriously	industry	—
Ineffable	ineffably	—	—
Inefficient	inefficiently	inefficiency	—
Inelegant	inelegantly	inelegance	—
Ineligible	—	ineligibility	—
Ineluctable	ineluctably	—	—
Inept	ineptly	ineptitude	—
Inescapable	inescapably	—	—
Inevitable	inevitably	inevitability	—
Inexcusable	inexcusably	—	—
Inexhaustible	inexhaustibly	—	—
Inexorable	inexorably	inexorability	—
Inexperienced	—	inexperience	—
Inexplicable	inexplicably	inexplicability	—
Inexpressible	inexpressively	—	—
Inextricable	inextricably	—	—
Infallible	infallibly	infallibility	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Infatuated	—	infatuation	—
Inferior	—	inferiority	—
Inflexible	inflexibly	inflexibility	—
Influential	—	influence	influence
Informal	informally	informality	—
Ingenious	ingeniously	ingenuity	—
Ingenuous	ingenuously	ingenuousness	—
INherent	inherently	inheritance	inherit
Inmical	inimically	—	—
Injurious	—	injury	injure
Innate	innately	—	—
Innocent	innocently	innocence	—
Insidious	insidiously	insidiousness	—
Insignificant	insignificantly	insignificance	—
Inspid	insipidly	insipidity	—
Insolent	insolently	insolence	—
Intangible	intangibly	intangibility	—
Intelligent	intelligently	intelligence	—
Intentional	intentionally	intention	intend
Interesting	interestingly	interest	interest
Interminable	interminably	—	—
Intimate	intimately	intimacy	—
Intolerable & intolerant	intolerably & intolerantly	intolerance	—
Intractable	intractably	intractability	—
Intransigent	intransigently	intransigence	—
Intriguing	—	intrigue	intrigue
Intrinsic	intrinsically	—	—
Introductory	—	introduction	introduce
Invalid	—	invalidation	invalidate
Invariable	invariably	invariability	—
Invidious	invidiously	invidiousness	—
Inviolable	inviolably	inviolability	—
Invisible	invisibly	invisibility	—
Invulnerable	—	invulnerability	—
Ironic	ironically	irony	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Irrefutable	irrefutably	—	—
Irregular	irregularly	irregularity	—
Irrelevant	irrelevantly	irrelevance	—
Irremediable	irremediably	—	—
Irreparable	irreparably	—	—
Irrepressible	irrepressibly	—	—
Irreproachable	irreproachably	—	—
Irresistible	irresistibly	—	—
Irresponsible	irresponsibly	irresponsibility	—
Irrevocable	irrevocably	—	—
Irritable	irritably	irritation	irritate
J			
Jaunty	jauntily	jauntiness	—
Jealous	jealously	jealousy	—
Jerky	jerkily	jerk	jerk
Jittery	—	—	jitter
Jocose	jocosely	jocosity	—
Jocular	jocularly	jocularly	—
Jokey	jokingly	joke	joke
Jovial	jovially	joviality	—
Joyful & joyous	joyfully	joy	—
Jubilant	jubilantly	jubilation	—
Judicial	judicially	judiciary	—
Judicious	judiciously	judiciousness	—
Juicy	—	juice	—
Jumpy	jumpily	jumpiness	—
Just	justly	justness	—
Justifiable & jusitfied	justifiably	justification	—
—	—	juxtaposition	juxtapose
K			
Keen	keenly	keenness	—
Kind	kindly	kindness	—
Kissable	—	kiss	kiss
Kittenish	—	kitten	—
Knavish	knavishly	knave & knavery	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Knightly	—	knight	knight
Knobbly	—	knob	—
Knotty	—	knot	knot
Knowing	knowingly	knowledge	know
Knowledgeable	knowledgeably	knowledge	acknowledge

L

Laborious	laboriously	laboursness	—
Lackadaisical	lackadaisically	—	—
Laconic	laconically	—	—
Ladylike	—	lady	—
Lame	lamely	lameness	lame
Lamentable	lamentably	lament	lament
Languid	languidly	languidness	—
Lanky	—	lankiness	—
Large	largely	largeness	enlarge
Lascivious	lasciviously	lasciviousness	—
Laudable	laudably	—	laud
Laughable	laughably	laugh	laugh
Lavish	lavishly	—	lavish
Lazy	lazily	laziness	laze
Lawful	lawfully	law	—
Lax	laxly	laxity	—
Lecherous	lecherously	lecher	—
Legal	legally	legality	legalise
Legible	legibly	legibility	—
Legislative	—	legislation	legislate
Legitimate	legitimately	legitimacy	legitimise
Leisured	leisurely	leisure	—
Lengthy	lengthily	length	lengthen
Lenient	leniently	lenience	—
Lethargic	lethargically	lethargy	—
Lewd	lewdly	lewdness	—
Libellous	—	libel	libel
Liberal	liberally	liberality	—
Licentious	licentiously	licentiousness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Limp	limply	limpness	limp
Limpid	limpidly	limpidity	—
Lingering	lingeringly	lingerer	linger
Literal	literally	literalness	—
Literary	—	literature	—
Lively	—	liveliness	liven
Local	locally	locality	locate
Lofty	loftily	loftiness	—
Logical	logically	logicality & logic	—
Loquacious	loquaciously	loquacity	—
Loud	loudly	loudness	—
Loyal	loyally	loyalty	—
Lucid	lucidly	lucidity	—
Lucky	luckily	luck	—
Lucrative	lucratively	lucre	—
Ludicrous	ludicrously	ludicrousness	—
Lugubrious	lugubriously	lugubriousness	—
Lurid	luridly	luridness	—
Luscious	lusciously	lusciousness	—
Lustful	lustfully	lust	lust
Lustrous	lustrously	lustre	—
Lusty	lustily	—	—
Lusurious	lusuriously	lusury	—

M

Mad	madly	madness	madden
Magnificent	magnificently	magnificence	—
Maladroit	maladroitly	maladroitness	—
Malicious	maliciously	malice	—
Manful & manly	manfully	man & manhood	man
Manifest	manifestly	manifestation	manifest
Manageable	—	management	manage
Marginal	marginally	margin	—
Married & marriageable	—	marriage	marry
Marvellous	marvellously	marvel	marvel
Masterful & masterly	masterfully	master & mastery	master

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Matrimonial	—	matrimony	—
Mature	maturely	maturity	mature
Meagre	meagrely	meagreness	—
Meaningful	meaningfully	meaning	—
Mediocre	—	mediocrity	—
Meek	meekly	meekness	—
Memorable	memorably	memory	memorise
Mendacious	mendaciously	mendacity	—
Menopausal	—	menopause menses & menstruation	menstruate
Mental	mentally	mentality & mind	—
Merciful	mercifully	mercy	—
Meritorious	meritoriously	merit & meritocracy	merit
Methodical	methoically	method	—
Meticulous	meticulously	meticulousness	—
Mettlesome	—	mettle	—
Mighty	mightily	might	—
Mild	mildly	mildness	—
Minute	minutely	minuteness	—
Miraculous	miraculously	miracle	—
Mirthful	—	mirth	—
Miscellaneous	—	miscellany	—
Mischievous	mischievously	mischief	—
Miserable	miserably	misery	—
Motherly	—	mother, motherhood & motherliness	mother
Mobile	—	mobility & mobilisation	mobilise
Moderate	moderately	moderate & moderation	moderate
Modern	—	modernity & modernism	modernise
Modest	modestly	modesty	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Momentary	momentarily	—	—
Monogamous	—	monogamy	—
Monotonous	monotonously	monotony	—
Moody	moodily	mood & moodiness	—
Moral	morally	morality & moralist	moralise
Morose	morosely	moroseness	—
Mortal	mortally	mortal & mortality	—
Munificent	munificently	munificence	—
Mutual	mutually	—	—
Myopic	myopically	myopia	—
Mysterious	mysteriously	mystery	—
Mythical & mythological	—	myth & mythology	—
N			
Naive	naively	naivety	—
—	namely	name	name
Narrow	narrowly	narrowness	narrow
Nasty	nastily	nastiness	—
National	nationally	nation, nationalism & nationality	nationalise
Natural	naturally	nature & naturalisation	naturalise
Naughty	naughtily	naughtiness	—
Necessary	necessarily	necessity	necessitate
Nefarious	nefariously	nefariousness	—
Neglected & neglectful	neglectfully	neglect	neglect
Negligent	negligently	negligence	—
Negotiable	—	negotiation	negotiate
Nervous	nervously	nerve & nervousness	nerve
New	newly	newness	—
Nimble	nimblely	nimbleness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Noble	nobly	nobility	ennoble
Noisy	noisily	noise	—
Nonchalant	nonchalantly	nonchalance	—
Nonsensical	nonsensically	nonsense	—
Normal	normally	normality	normalise
Nosey	nosily	nosiness	—
Notable	notably	notability	notable
Notorious	notoriously	notoriety	—
Noxious	noxiously	noxiousness	—
Nude	—	nudity & nudism	—
Nutritious & nutritional	nutritionally	nutrition	—
Nymphomaniac	—	nymphomania	—
O			
Obdurate	obdurately	obduracy	—
Obedient	obediently	obedience	obey
Objectionable	objectionably	objection	object
Obscene	obscenely	obscenity	—
Obstinate	obstinately	obstinacy	—
Obtrusive	obtrusively	obtrusion	obtrude
Obvious	obviously	obviousness	—
Occasional	occasionally	occasion	occasion
Odd	oddly	oddity & oddness	—
Odious	—	odium	—
Offensive	offensively	offence	offend
Official	officially	office	—
Omnipotent	—	omnipotence	—
Omniscient	—	omniscience	—
Oppressive	oppressively	oppression	oppress
Opprobrious	opprobriously	opprobrium	—
Optimistic	optimistically	optimism & optimist	—
Opulent	opulently	opulence	—
Oral	orally	—	—
Ordinary	ordinarily	—	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Original	originally	originality & origin	originate
Ostensible	ostensibly	—	—
Outrageous	outrageously	outrage	outrage
P			
Painful	painfully	pain	pain
Palatable	palatably	—	—
Palpable	palpably	—	—
Panicky	—	panic	panic
Panoramic	—	panorama	—
Paradoxical	paradoxically	paradox	—
Paradonable	paradonably	pardon	pardon
Parental	parentally	parent, parentage & parenthood	—
Parochial	parochially	parochialism	—
Parsimonious	parsimoniously	parsimony	—
Partial	partially	partiality	—
Particular	particularly	particular & particularity	particularise
Passionate	passionately	passion	—
Patent	patently	—	—
Paternal	paternally	paternity	—
Pathetic	pathetically	—	—
Patient	patiently	patience	—
Patriotic	patriotically	patriotism & patriot	—
Pawky	pawkily	pawkiness	—
Peaceful & peaceable	peacefully & peaceably	peace	—
Peculiar	peculiarly	peculiarity	—
Pedantic	pedantically	pedant & pedantry	—
Peevish	peevishly	peevishness	—
Penal	penally	penalty	penalise
Penurious	penuriously	penury	—
Perennial	perennially	—	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Perfect	perfectly	perfection	perfect
Perfidious	perfidiously	perfidy	—
Perilous	perilously	peril	imprtil
Pernicious	perniciously	perniciousness	—
Perpetual	perpetually	perpetuation	perpetuate
Persistent	persistently	persistence	persist
Personal	personally	person	—
Perspicacious	perspicaciously	perspicacity	—
Perspicuous	perspicuously	perspicuity	—
Persuasive	persuasively	persuasion	persuade
Pert	pertly	pertness	—
Pertinacious	pertinaciously	pertinacity	—
Pertinent	pertinently	pertinence	—
Passimistic	pessimistically	pessimism	—
Pettish	pettishly	pettishness	—
Petulant	petulantly	petulance	—
Phenomenal	phenomenally	phenomenon	—
Physical	physically	physique	—
Pious	piously	piousness	—
Pitiable & pitiful	pitiablely	pity	—
Playful	playfully	play	play
Pleasant & pleasurable	pleasantly & pleausurably	pleasure	please
Plentiful	plentifully	plenty	—
Pliable	—	pliability	—
Pliant	pliantly	pliancy	—
Poignant	poignantly	poignancy	—
Polite	politely	politeness	—
Polyandrous	—	polyandry	—
Polygamous	—	polygamy	—
Pompous	pompously	pomposity	—
Popular	popularly	popularity	—
Populous	—	population	—
Positive	positively	—	—
Possible	possibly	possibility	—
Potential	potentially	potential	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Pragmatic	pragmatically	pragmatism	—
Precarious	precariously	precariousness	—
Precise	precisely	precision	—
Preferable	preferably	preference	prefer
Present	—	presence	present
Pretty	prettily	prettiness	—
Prevalent	—	prevalence	prevail
Prim	primly	primness	—
Principal	principally	—	—
Prissy	prissily	prissiness	—
Probable	probably	probability	—
Professional	professionally	profession	—
Proficient	proficiently	proficiency	—
Profitable	profitably	profit	profit
Profound	profoundly	profoundity	—
Profuse	profusely	profuseness	—
Prominent	prominently	prominence	—
Prompt	promptly	promptness	—
Proper	properly	—	—
Propitious	propitiously	—	—
Prosperous	prosperously	prosperity	prosper
Prudent	prudently	prudence	—
Pseudonymous	—	pseudonym	—
Proud	proudly	pride	—
Puerile	—	puerility	—
Pugnacious	pugnaciously	pugnacity	—
Punctilious	punctiliously	punctiliousness	—
Punctual	punctually	punctuality	—
Pungent	pungently	pungency	—
Pure	purely	purity	purify
Q			
Quaint	quaintly	quaintness	—
Qualified	—	qualification	qualify
Qualitative	qualitatively	quality	—
Queasy	queasily	queasiness	—
Queer	queerly	queerness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Querulous	querulously	querulousness	—
Questionable	questionably	question	question
Quick	quickly	quickness	quicken
Quiescent	—	quiescence	—
Quiet	quietly	quietness	quieten
Quixotic	quixotically	—	—
Quizzical	quizzically	—	—

R

Racial	racially	racialism & race	—
Radiant	radiantly	radiance	radiate
Rampant	rampantly	—	—
Rancid	—	rancidness	—
Rancorous	rancorously	rancour	—
Rapacious	rapaciously	rapacity	—
Rapid	rapidly	rapidity	—
Rapt	raptly	—	—
Rapturous	rapturously	rature	—
Rare	rarely	rarity	—
Rational	rationally	rationality	—
Raunchy	raunchily	raunchiness	—
Ravishing	ravishingly	—	ravish
Ready	readily	readiness	ready
Real	really	reality	—
Reasonable	reasonably	reason	reason
Reciprocal	reciprocally	reciprocity	reciprocate
Recuperative	—	recuperation	recuperate
Red	—	red	redden
Redolent	—	redolence	—
Redundant	redundantly	redundancy	—
Regretful	regretfully	regret	regret
Regular	regularly	regularity	regularise
Relevant	—	relevance	—
Reliable	reliably	reliance & reliability	rely
Reluctant	reluctantly	reluctance	—
Remarkable	remarkably	remark	remark

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Remedial & remediable	—	remedy	remedy
Reminiscent	reminiscently	reminiscence	reminisce
Remorseful	remorsefully	remorse	—
Removable	—	remove	remove
Renounced	—	renown	—
Repairable	—	repair	repair
Repentant	—	repentance	repent
Repulsive	repulsively	repulsion	repulse
Reputable	reputably	reputation & repute	repute
Resentful	resentfully	resentment	resent
Resistant & resistible	—	resistance	resist
Resolute	resolutely	resolution	reslove
Resourceful	resourcefully	resource & resourcefulness	—
Respectable	respectably & respectfully	respect	respect
Responsible	responsibly	responsibility	—
Responsive	responsively	response	—
Restrictive	restrictively	restriction	restrict
Retentive	retentively	retention	retain
Reticent	reticently	reticence	—
Retrospective	retrospectively	retrospect	—
Reverent	reverently	reverence	revere
Rhetorical	rhetorically	rhetoric	—
Ribald	—	ribaldry	—
Rich	richly	richness	enrich
Ridiculous	ridiculously	ridicule	ridicule
Right	rightly	right & rightness	—
Rigorous	rigorously	rigour	—
Risky	riskily	risk	risk
Robust	robustly	robustness	—
Roguish	roguishly	rogue	—
Romantic	romantically	romance	romance
Ropy	—	ropiness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Rough	roughly	roughness	roughen
Routine	routinely	routine	—
Rowdy	rowdily	rowdiness & rowdyism	—
Royal	royally	royalist & royalty	—
Rude	rudely	rudeness	—
Rudimentary	—	rudiment	—
Rugged	ruggedly	ruggedness	—
Ruthless	ruthlessly	ruthlessness	—
S			
Sacred	sacredly	sacredness	—
sad	sadly	sadness	sadden
Safe	safely	safety	—
Sagacious	sagaciously	sagacity	—
Salacious	salaciously	salacity & salaciousness	—
Sane	sanely	sanity	—
Sanctimonious	sanctimoniously	sanctimoni- ousness	—
Sapient	—	sapience	—
Sardonic	sardonically	—	—
Sartorial	sartorially	—	—
Sassy	—	sass	sass
Satirical	satirically	satire	satirise
Satisfactory	satisfactorily	satisfaction	satisfy
Saucy	saucy	sauce & sauciness	sauce
Scandalous	scandalously	scandal	scandalise
Scant & scanty	scantily	scantiness	—
Scarce	scarcely	scarcity	—
Scared	—	scare	scare
Scatty	scattily	scattiness	—
Scintillating	—	scintillation	scintillate
Scornful	scornfully	scorn	scorn
Scruffy	scruffily	scruffiness & scruff	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Scrupulous	scrupulously	scruple	scruple
Scurrilous	scurrilously	scurrility	—
Secret	secretly	secrecy & secret	—
Secular	—	secularism	secularise
Secure	securely	security	secure
Seductive	seductively	seduction	seduce
Sedulous	sedulously	—	—
Seedy	—	seediness	—
Selective	selectively	selection	select
Senile	—	senility	—
Sensational	sensationally	sensation	sensation- alise
Sensible	sensibly	sensibility & sense	sense
Sensitive	sensitively	sensitivity	—
Sententious	sententiously	sententiousness	—
Sentimental	sentimentally	sentiment	sentiment- alise
Sequential	sequentially	sequence	—
Serene	serenely	serenity	—
Serious	seriously	seriousness	—
Servile	servilely	servility	—
Severe	severely	severity	—
Sexual	sexually	sexuality	—
Shaggy	shaggily	shagginess	—
Shameful	shamefully	shame	shame
Sheepish	sheepishly	sheepishness	—
Shifty	shiftily	shiftiness	—
Shirty	shirtily	shirtiness	—
Shoddy	shoddily	shoddiness	—
Shrewish	shrewishly	shrew	—
Shrewd	shrewdly	shrewdness	—
Shy	shyly	shyness	—
Sick	sickly	sickness	sicken
Significant	significantly	significance	—
Silent	silently	silence	silence

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Silly	—	silliness	—
Similar	similarly	similarity	—
Simple	simply	simplicity	simplify
Simultaneous	simultaneously	simultaneity	—
Sincere	sincerely	sincerity	—
Singular	singularly	singularity	—
Sisterly	—	sister & sisterhood	—
Skilful	skilfully	skill	—
Skimpy	skimpily	skimpiness	skimp
Skittish	skittishly	skittishness	—
Slack	slackly	slackness	slack & slacken
Sleazy	sleazily	sleaziness	—
Sleek	sleekly	sleekness	—
Slender	slenderly	slenderness	—
Slight	slightly	slightness	—
Slinky	—	slinkiness	—
Sloppy	sloppily	sloppiness	—
Slovenly	—	sloven & slovenliness	—
Slow	slowly	—	slow
Sluggish	sluggishly	sluggishness & sluggard	—
Sluttish	—	slut	—
Smart	smartly	smartness	smarten
Smug	smugly	smugness	—
Snazzy	snazzily	snazziness	—
Snobbish	snobbishly	snobbishness & snob	—
Snooty	snootily	snootiness	—
Sober	soberly	soberity	—
Sociable	sociably	sociability	—
Social	socially	society	socialise
Soft	softly	softness	soften

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Solemn	solemnly	solemnity	solemnise
Solicitous	solicitously	solicitude	solicit
Solid	solidly	solidity	—
Solitary	solitarily	solitary & solitude	—
Somnambulant	—	somnambulism & somnambulist	somnam- bulate
Somnolent	somnolently	somnolence	—
Sonorous	—	sonority	—
Soppy	soppily	soppiness	—
Sordid	sordidly	sordidness	—
Sorry & sorrowful	sorrowfully	sorrow	sorrow
Sound	soundly	soundness	—
Spatial	spatially	—	—
Special	specially	speciality	specialise
Specific	specifically	specific	specify
Speedy	speedily	speediness & speed	speed
Spicy	—	spiciness	spice
Spiteful	spitefully	spitefulness	spite
Splendid	splendidly	splendour	—
Spontaneous	spontaneously	spontaneity	—
Sprightly	—	sprightliness	—
Spurious	spuriously	spuriousness	—
Stable	—	stability	stabilise
Staggering	staggeringly	—	—
Stagnant	—	stagnancy	stagnate
Stagy	staidly	staidness	—
Startling	startlingly	—	startle
Stately	—	stateliness	—
Steady	steadily	steadiness	steady
Sterile	—	sterility	sterilise
Stern	sternly	sternness	—
Stingy	stingily	stinginess	—
Stodgy	stodgily	stodginess	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Stoical	stoically	stoicism	—
Stolid	stolidly	stolidity	—
Stout	stolidly	stolidity	—
Stout	stoutly	stoutness	—
Strange	strangely	strangeness & stranger	—
Strenuous	strenuously	—	—
Strict	strictly	strictness	—
Strident	stridently	stridency	—
Stringent	stringently	stringency	—
Strong	strongly	strength	strengthen
Stubborn	stubbornly	stubbornness	—
Studious	studiously	studiousness	—
Stupendous	stupendously	—	—
Stupid	stupidly	stupidity	—
Sturdy	sturdily	sturdiness	—
Stylish	stylishly	stylishness	style
Suave	suavely	suavity	—
Sublime	sublimely	sublimity	—
Submissive	submissively	submission	submit
Subsequent	subsequently	—	—
Subservient	subserviently	subservience	—
Subtle	subtly	subtlety	—
Successful	successfully	success	succeed
Succinct	succinctly	succinctness	—
Succulent	—	succulence	—
Sudden	suddenly	suddenness	—
Sufficient	sufficiently	sufficiency	suffice
Suitable	suitably	suitability	suit
Sullen	sullenly	sullenness	—
Sultry	sultrily	sultriness	—
Sumptuous	sumptuously	sumptuousness	—
Supercilious	superciliously	superciliousness	—
Superficial	superficially	superficiality	—
Superfluous	superfluously	superfluity	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Supreme	supremely	supremacy	—
Sure	surely	sureness	ensure
Surely	—	surliness	—
Surreptitious	surreptitiously	—	—
Susceptible	—	susceptibility	—
Suspicious	suspiciously	suspicion	suspect
Sweet	sweetly	sweetness	sweeten
Swift	swiftly	swiftness	—
Syllogistic	—	syllogism	—
Sympathetic	sympathetically	sympathy	sympathise
Sympathetic	sympathetically	sympathy	sympathise
Synonymous	—	synonym	—

T

Tacit	tacitly	—	—
Tactful	tactfully	tact	—
Talkative	—	talk & talker	talk
Tangible	tangibly	tangibility	—
Tardy	tardily	tardiness	—
Tart	tartly	tartness	—
Tasty	tastily	taste	taste
Tatty	tattily	tattiness	—
Taut	tautly	tautness	—
Tawdry	tawdrily	tawdriness	—
Tedious	tediously	tedium	—
Tenable	—	tenability	—
Tenacious	tenaciously	tenacity	—
Tendentious	tendentiously	tendentiousness	—
Tense	tensely	tenseness	tense
Tentative	tentatively	tentativeness	—
Tepid	tepidly	tepidness	—
Terrible	terribly	—	—
Terse	tersely	terseness	—
Testy	testily	testiness	—
Techy	techily	techiness	—
Thankful	thankfully	thankfulness & thanks	thank

Note : Thank, as a noun, is used in the plural form.

Example : My heartfelt thanks are to you all.

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Thoughtful	thoughtfully	thought	think
Tidy	tidily	tidiness	tidy
Tight	tightly	tightness	tighten
Timely	—	time & timeliness	—
Timid	timidly	timidity	—
Tolerable	tolerably	tolerance	tolerate
Tomboyish	—	tomboy	—
Topical	topically	topicality & topic	—
Torpid	torpidly	torpidity	—
Total	totally	totality	total
Touchy	touchily	touchiness	—
Tractable	—	tractability	—
Traditional	traditionally	tradition	—
Tragic	tragically	tragedy	—
Treacherous	treacherously	treachery	—
Trenchant	trenchantly	—	—
Trim	trimly	trimness	trim
Trivial	trivially	triviality	trivialise
Truant	—	truancy	—
Truculent	truculently	truculence	—
True	truly	truth	—
Truthful	truthfully	truthfulness	—
Turgid	turgidly	turgidity	—
Typical	typically	type	typify

U

Ultimate	ultimately	—	—
Unanimous	unanimously	unanimity	—
Unassuming	unassumingly	—	—
Unavoidable	unavoidably	—	—
Unbearable	unbearably	—	—
Uncanny	uncannily	—	—
Unceremonious	unceremoniously	—	—
Uncertain	uncertainly	uncertainty	—
Uncomfortable	uncomfortably	—	—
Unconditional	unconditionally	—	—
Unconscious	unconsciously	unconsciousness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Unctuous	unctuously	unctuousness	—
Undeniable	undeniably	—	—
Understandable	understandably	—	—
Undesirable	undesirably	—	—
Undoubted	undoubtedly	—	—
Undue	unduly	—	—
Uneasy	uneasily	uneasiness	—
Unequivocal	unequivocally	—	—
Unethical	unethically	—	—
Unfailing	unfailingly	—	—
Unfair	unfairly	—	—
Unfaithful	unfaithfully	unfaithfulness	—
Unflappable	—	unflappability	—
Unflinching	unflinchingly	—	—
Uxorious	uxoriously	uxoriousness	—
Unfortunate	unfortunately	—	—
Unhappy	Unhappily	—	—
Unintelligible	unintelligibly	—	—
Unique	uniquely	uniqueness	—
United	unitedly	unity	unite
Universal	universally	universality	—
Unjust	unjustly	—	—
Unlawful	unlawfully	—	—
Unlucky	unluckily	—	—
Unmistakable	unmistakably	—	—
Unnatural	unnaturally	—	—
Unnecessary	unnecessarily	—	—
Unofficial	unofficially	—	—
Unpalatable	unpalatably	—	—
Unpleasant	unpleasantly	—	—
Unpopular	—	unpopularity	—
Unquestionable	unquestionably	—	—
Unreasonable	unreasonably	—	—
Unscrupulous	unscrupulously	—	—
Unspeakable	unspeakably	—	—
Unsteady	unsteadily	—	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Untidy	untidily	untidiness	—
Untiring	untiringly	—	—
Unusual	unusually	—	—
Uproarious	uproariously	uproar	—
Urban	urbanely	urbanity	—
Urgent	urgently	urgency	—
Useful	usefully	usefulness	use
Usual	usually	—	—
Utter	utterly	—	—
V			
Vacant	vacantly	vacancy	vacate
Vague	vaguely	vagueness	—
Vacuous	vacuously	vacuousness	—
Vain	vainly	vainness	—
Valedictory	—	valediction	—
Valiant	valiantly	—	—
Valid	—	validity	validate
Valuable	—	value	value
Variable	variably	variability	vary
Various	variously	variety	—
Vast	vastly	vastness	—
Vehement	vehemently	vehemence	—
Venal	venally	venality	—
Venerable	—	venerability	venerate
Veracious	veraciously	veracity	—
Verbose	verbosely	verbosity	—
Verifiable	—	verification	verify
Versatile	—	versatility	—
Vexatious	—	vexation	vex
Viable	—	viability	—
Vicious	viciously	viciousness	—
Victorious	victoriously	victory	—
Vigilant	vigilantly	vigilance	—
Vigorous	vigorously	vigour	invigorate
Vindictive	vindictively	vindication & vindictiveness	vindicate

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Violent	violently	violence	—
Virgin & virginal	—	virginity & virgin	—
Virile	—	virility	—
Virtual	virtually	—	—
Virtuous	virtuously	virtue	—
Virulent	virulently	virulence	—
Visible	visibly	visibility	—
Vital	vitally	vitality	vitalise
Vituperative	—	vituperation	vituperate
Vivacious	vivaciously	vivacity & vivaciousness	—
Vivid	vividly	vividness	—
Vixenish	—	vixen	—
Vociferous	vociferously	—	vociferate
Volatile	—	volatility	—
Voluble	voluble	volubility	—
Voluminous	voluminously	volume	—
Voluptuous	voluptuously	voluptuary & voluptuousness	—
Voracious	voraciously	voracity	—
Vulgar	vulgarily	vulgarism & vulgarity	vulgarise
Vulnerable	vulnerably	vulnerability	—
W			
Waggish	—	wag	wag
Wanton	wantonly	wantonness & wanton	—
Warm	warmly	warmth	warm
Wary	warily	wariness	—
Waspish	waspishly	waspishness	—
Wayward	—	waywardness	—
Weak	weakly	weakness	weaken
Wealthy	wealthily	wealth	—
Weary	wearily	weariness	weary
Weighty	weightily	weightiness & weight	weight

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Weird	weirdly	weirdness	—
Whimsical	whimsically	whim & whimsy	—
Wicked	wickedly	wickedness	—
Wide	widely	width	widen
Wifely	—	wife	—
Wild	wilfly	wildness	—
Wilful	wilfully	wilfulness	—
Willing	willingly	willingness	—
Wily	—	wiliness	—
Winsome	winsomely	winsomeness	—
Wise	wisely	wisdom	—
Witty	wittily	wittiness, wit & witticism	—
Woeful	woefully	woe	—
Womanly	—	woman	—
Wonderful	wonderfully	wonder	wonder
Worthy	worthily	worthiness	—
Wrathful	wrathfully	wrath	—
Wrong & wrongful	wrongly & wrongfully	wrong	wrong
Wry	wryly	wryness	—
Womanly	—	woman, womanhood & womanliness	—
Wordy	wordily	wordiness & word	word
Worldly	—	worldliness & world	—
X			
Xanthomatous	—	xanthoma	—
Xenophobic	—	xenophobia	—
Y			
Yawning	yawningly	yawn	yawn
Yearly	—	year	—
Yeasty	—	yeast & yeastiness	—

<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Adverb</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>Verb</i>
Yeomany & yeomanlike	—	yeoman	—
Youthful	youthfully	youth & youthfulness	—
Z			
Zany	zanily	zaniness & zany	—
Zappy	—	zap	—
Zealous	zealously	zeal	—
Zestful	zestfully	zest	—
Zebrine	—	zebra	—
Zigzagged	—	zigzag	zigzag
Zincky & zinciferous	—	zinc	—
Zippy	—	zip	zip
Zonal	—	zone	zone
Zoological	zoologically	zoology & zoologist	—
Zodiacal	—	zodiac	—
Zoophagous	—	zoophagan	—
Zoophysiological	—	—	—
zoophysiology	—	—	—
Zymological	—	zymology	—