

Semester: Two

Period: V



Unit

5

Grammar: Review Vocabulary

Objectives

Upon completion of this topic, learners will be able to :

- Demonstrate the improved use of context clues in learning vocabulary
- Improved application of spelling rules

5.1 INTRODUCTION

How building your vocabulary will enrich your thinking, increase your self-assurance in speaking and writing and give you a better understanding of

the world and of yourself; why it is necessary to recapture the 'powerful urge to learn'; why your age makes little difference; this section is designed to build an extensive vocabulary.

- One-Word Substitution
- Synonyms and Antonyms
- Words Often Confused and Misused
- Idioms and Phrases
- Figure of Speech

5.2 ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION

Brevity is the soul of wit, says William Shakespeare. Precision in expression helps to express ideas and sentiments more effectively. In English, there are certain words which may be used for a group of words. A mastery in the art of substitution will enable

Structure of the Unit

1.1	Introduction
1.2	Review Vocabulary Development and Spelling Rules
	Review Phrases and Clauses

the students to learn the art of precis-writing and of sentence completion.

Given below are a number of phrases and a single-word substitute for each of them.

1. One who knows many languages. — Linguist
2. Being unable to pay one's debts. — Insolvent
3. Having an evil reputation. — Notorious
4. One who leaves his country to settle elsewhere.— migrant
5. A person who lives at the same time as another.— Contemporary
6. A person who can neither read nor write. — illiterate
7. A person who spends his money recklessly.— spendthrift
8. A person who lives by himself. —Recluse
9. A woman whose husband is dead. —Widow
10. A man whose wife is dead. — Widower
11. A child whose parents are dead. — Orphan
12. A minister representing a sovereign or state in a foreign country.— Ambassador
13. A person sent on a mission (usually official).— Emissary
14. A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.— Stoic
15. One who defends or is zealous for his country's freedom or rights. — Patriot
16. One who makes an eloquent public speech.— Orator
17. One who undergoes penalty of death for sticking to his faith.
— Martyr
18. One who abandons his religious faith. — Apostate
19. One who is given to questioning the truth of facts and the soundness of inferences. — Septic
20. Belonging to all parts of the world; a person familiar with many different countries. — Cosmopolitan
21. One who resides in a country of which he is not a citizen.
—Alien
22. One who comes as a settler into a foreign country.—Immigrant
23. Being present everywhere. — Omnipresent
24. Being all-powerful. — Omnipotent
25. One who knows everything.— Omniscient
26. Beyond making a mistake. — Infallible

27. One who eats human flesh. — Cannibal
28. One who looks at the dark side of things. — Pessimist
29. One who looks at the bright side of things.— Optimist
30. Not being able to be elected or selected under the rules.
— Ineligible
31. One who loves and works for his fellow men. —Philanthropist
32. One who hates mankind. — Misanthropist
33. One who lives on vegetables.—Vegetarian
34. One who has belief in the existence of God.—Theist
35. One who has no belief in the existence of God.—Atheist
36. One who believes in fate.—Fatalist
37. One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally.
—Amateur
38. One who has grown old in or has long experience of (specially military) service or occupation. —Veteran
39. One who lends money at exorbitant rates of interest.— Usurer
40. A member of a council.—Councillor
41. The practice of having more than one wife at the same time.
—Polygamy
42. A general pardon of political offenders. —Amnesty



Practice Set I

Complete the following sentences using an appropriate one-word substitution for each:

1. Coining a new word is
2. denotes undue favour to one's relatives.
3. is the one who believes in the philosophy that nothing has real existence.
4. is the science that treats of coins and medals.
5. is a definite system of names, especially in classification.
6. is Government by the few.
7. is the science regarding the study of birds.

8. is the art of spelling words correctly.
9. is the science of languages.
10. is the doctrine that God is everything and everything is God.

5.3 SYNONYMS

A Synonym is a word which conveys a meaning similar to the given word. While giving a synonym, a student should always remember that a synonym should be in the same part of speech in which the given word is. For examples,

The correct synonym of envy is jealousy and not jealous because envy and jealousy are nouns while jealous is an adjective.

1. Group — constellation, galaxy, cluster, bevy, flock, team.
2. Generalise — broaden, widen, universalise.
3. Gluttony — greediness, rapacity, insatiability, voracity, gulosity.
4. Grave — serious, sober, solemn, sedate, staid, demure, stern.
5. Given — bestowed, gifted, gratuitous, gratis.
6. Gab — jabber, chatter, prattle, twaddle.
7. Gesticulate — wink, nod, beck, nudge, gesture,
8. Grasp — hold, seize, snatch, grip, grab.
7. Generous — liberal, bountiful, magnanimous.
10. Gratitude — thankfulness, gratefulness, indebtedness.
11. Hymn — song, religious lyric, psalm, anthem, paean.
12. Heathen — amoralist, materialist, worldling, rude, barbarous.
13. Hypocritical — traitorous, treasonous, disloyal.
14. Hard — harsh, rigorous, intolerant, severe, cruel, difficult.
15. Humbled — unimportant, withered, tarnished.
16. Hire — rent, lease, charter.
17. Hindrance — impediment, obstruction, restriction, hampering, barrier.
18. Hallucination — delusion, illusion, dream.
19. Hoodwink — mystify, puzzle, deceive, lead astray.
21. Handsome — beautiful, graceful, elegant, exquisite.

22. Henpecked — enslaved, under one's thumb, tied to one's apron string.
23. Heap — pile, gather, collect, board, store.
24. Harass — trouble, afflict, inflict.
25. Imitate — ape, parrot, flatter, echo, mirror, reflect.
26. Ineptitude — unfitness, incapacity, incompetence.
27. Innocent — blameless, sinless, guiltless.
28. Intact — untouched, unaffected, unbroken, unimpaired, unabridged.
29. Illegal — illegitimate, illicit, contraband, impermissible.
30. Indict — impeach, arraign, complain, charge, convict.
31. Insolence — hubris, arrogance, naughtiness, loftiness.
32. Inimical — unfriendly, loveless, unsympathetic, disenchanting.
33. Intolerable — insufferable, impossible, unendurable, unbearable, extreme.
34. Join — conjoin, yoke, hyphenate, assemble, unite.
35. Jolly — merry, jubilant, lively, festive, gay, jovial, mirthful, hilarious, joyous.
36. Justice — impartiality, equity, fairness, right, integrity, justness.
37. Kinship — relationship, alliance, ties of blood.
38. Keen — sharp, acute, penetrating, eager.
39. Kill — murder, assassinate, destroy, slay, massacre, butcher, slaughter.
40. Knowledge — scholarship, erudition, learning, attainments, education, acquirements.
41. Lifelike — realistic, photographic, exact, verisimilitude, natural.
42. Large — substantial, considerable, sizeable, bulky, massy, massive.

5.4 WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED AND MISUSED

There are certain words and phrases the usage of which generally confuses us. Two words in English language may have the same meaning while their implied meanings may be different. Good writing and speaking depend largely on one's ability to select

the right word in the given context. The students are very often confused when they find two or more words for the same meaning. But these words differ in usage.

For example, in the English language we have two words for the same meaning, e.g. Crime and Sin. The word crime means ‘an offence, for which there is severe punishment by law’. Hence we say: ‘The business of the law court is to punish crime’. While sin means ‘an offence against the principle of morality’. So we say “ ‘Man is liable to sin’.

The users of English should be competent to find the correct word or expression that best suits in a particular context. This part of the book will enable the students to learn this efficiency. The following is a list of some commonly confused words. Their meaning and correct usage will be of great help to all the students.

Examples

1. Limit (confine within limits; restrict): We must limit our needs in proportion to our means.
Circumscribe (marking the limit which intensifies the suggestion of restraint): He is asked to circumscribe his interests.
Confine (emphasize the limits which cannot be passed): He is confined to bed by illness.
2. Offend (do wrong): Loud noise offends the ears.
Outrage (offended beyond endurance): He was outraged at his misbehaviour.
Affront (insult): The son affronted the father.
3. Pleasure (sensuous enjoyment): Do me the pleasure of dining with me.
Delight (great pleasure): The romantic poets find delight in the lap of nature.
Bliss (perfect joy; a state of being in heaven): Serving mankind is a bliss to the virtuous souls.
4. Place (to put): Please place the lamp on the table.
Keep (maintain in order): Keep the books properly in the shelf.
5. Perform (do a piece of work one is ordered to do): One should perform one’s duties properly.
Execute (carry plan, command, law etc.) The proper execution

of the law is more important than its formation.

Accomplish (complete a task or anything): He accomplished his aims successfully.

6. Power (faculty of body or mind): He is a man of great intellectual power.

Force (power of body or mind which accelerates the action): Christianity has been a force for good in the lives of many people.

Energy (capacity to do things and get things done): He has so much of energy that he can do the work of three men.

Strength (quality of being strong): God is our real strength.

Might (physical strength): Might is right.

7. Possible (that can exist or happen): Frost may be possible even in the month of May.

Probable (That may be expected to happen or prove true): Frost may be possible though not probable in the month of May.

8. Praise (commend the merit of): He is praised for his courage.

Admire (regard with pleased surprise): The beautiful girl is admired by all.

9. Rob (take property from a place unlawfully and often by force): She was robbed of her ring.

Steal (take property secretly without right): My watch had been stolen.

10. Remark (give casual expression): He remarked that he had become very naughty.

Comment (give some opinion): I am not going to comment on this book.

11. Recollect (call back to the mind): She recollects her childhood days.

Remember (remember something after a lapse): I could not remember his name.

12. Rescue (set free): He rescued a child from drowning.

Redeem (deliver from sin or set free by payment): The terrorists at last redeemed the prisoners on certain conditions.

Reclaim (reform a person): He reclaimed him from vice.

13. Sober (sane or tranquil): He is a sober man.

Solemn (serious and awe inspiring): There was a solemn silence

in the graveyard.

Serious (not given to pleasure seeking): One should be serious to one's work.

14. **Spectator** (on looker esp. of a show or game): The spectators took a lot of interest in the football match.

Beholder (who takes notice of something unusual): The beholder was enchanted by her beauty.

Observer (one who watches carefully): He was sent there as an observer.

15. Substitute (acting for or serving for another): Tea can be a good substitute for coffee.

Replace (put back in its place; take the place of): Nothing can replace a mother's love and care.

16. Say (utter): He said that the name of his sister was Jane.

Speak (hold conversation): I request you to speak slowly.

Talk (converse): They were talking about their business.

Tell (give detailed account of): He told me about his future plans.

17. Sight (anything seen): It is a beautiful sight for the pets.

Scenery (the view of a landscape): The beautiful scenery of Kashmir fascinates the visitors.

Scene (description of an incident): The historian has truly described the scene of a great battle.

18. Seem (appear to be): What seems easy is often very difficult.

Appear (become visible): The stars appear in the cloudless sky.

19. **Shade** (comparative darkness caused by cutting off the direct rays of light): The trees give a pleasant shade to the weary travellers.

Shadow (area or shade; dark shade thrown on the ground, a wall, floor etc.) The earth's shadow when falls on the moon causes lunar eclipse.

20. **See** (use the power of sight without effort): A blind-man cannot see anything.

Look (try to see): I looked at the picture but could not find anything beautiful in it.

Watch (see closely): The boy was watching the television.

21. **Teach** (give instruction to, cause to know or be able to do): He

taught me French.

Educate (give intellectual and moral training): To Wordsworth, Nature can educate man.

Train (give teaching and practice to someone in order to bring to a desired standard of behaviour): The children should be trained to be good citizens.

22. **Trifle** (thing, event esp. of little value or importance): It is silly to quarrel over trifles.

Trivial (something trifling and lacking seriousness): Their objectives for future plans were quite trivial.

23. **Understand** (know the meaning of): He didn't understand French.

Comprehend (understand fully; grasping with the mind): He comprehends the Aristotelian theory of imitation.

Appreciate (understand and enjoy): We can't appreciate Wordsworth's poems unless we understand his love of nature.

24. **Unite (join)**: United we stand, divided we fall.

Combine (join together): We can't always combine work with pleasure.

Co-operate (work or act together in order to bring about a result): A country cannot progress unless its people co-operate with the government.

25. **Use** (employ for a purpose): A knife is used to cut bread.
Employ (give work to, usually for payment): He is employed in a school.

Utilize (use a thing for some profit): Life can be a bed of roses if we learn to utilize the opportunities we get in our life.

26. **Vigorous** (strong, energetic): He delivered a vigorous speech.
Strenuous (using or needing great effort): He remains busy from dawn to dusk and leads a very strenuous life.

27. **Vacant** (not occupied by anyone): I have applied for a vacant post in the Royal Hotel.

Empty (having nothing inside): The famous big house on the Mall Road is now empty.

28. **Wise** (ability of sound judgement): Only wise man can see the things in advance.

Sage (having the wisdom of experience [often ironic]) He

behaves just like a sage.

Prudent (acting only after careful planning): A prudent man takes up a project after careful forethoughts.

29. **Witty** (things that are brilliantly or sparkingly amusing): A witty comment always appeals to the mind.

Humorous (having a sense of humour): Mark Twain is a famous humorous writer.

Ludicrous (ridiculous; exciting or deserving derision): His comments are generally ludicrous.

Farcical (extremely ludicrous or futile): His behaviour was farcical.

30. **Womanly** (befitting a woman): She possesses all womanly qualities.

Womanish (weak; like women): The boys of womanish qualities cannot stand firm before dangers

5.5 IDIOMS AND PHRASES

A phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. In short, it is a group of words forming a short expression. An idiom is a phrase or group of words, the meaning of which is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit.

Idioms and phrases are relative terms and both terms imply almost the same meaning. Idioms and phrases beautify and adorn a sentence.

1. To back up (to support): He backed up the ruling party to gain their favour.
2. Blow over (pass off): The present unfavourable tide will soon blow over.
3. To bear out (substantiate): The police produced evidence to bear out the charge of murder.
4. To dispose of (sell): I am going to dispose of my furniture as soon as possible.
5. To close with (accept): I readily closed with his offer.
6. To eat away (corrode): Too many chocolates have eaten away my teeth completely.
7. To grow upon (have stronger and stronger hold over): The habit

- of smoking is steadily growing upon him.
8. Hear someone out (to hear upto the end): The teacher pleaded with the students to hear him out.
 9. To hit upon (to find): She hit upon the perfect title for her new novel.
 10. To keep hanging about (loitering about): Most of the students in our college keep hanging about the campus even after the completion of classes.
 11. Led up to (culminated in): The continuous tension between the two groups finally led up to a communal war.
 12. To shake off (get rid of): She has been trying to shake off some of her weight.
 13. Long for (desire): Throughout his life, he has longed for a good friend in whom he could confide.
 14. Stave off (prevent, avert): He is the only person who can stave off violent encounter between the two brothers.
 15. Trump up (concocted, fabricated): The details of his various escapades seem trumped up.
 16. To be well of (in comfortable circumstances): Despite her being so well off, she thinks twice before spending even a penny.
 17. Bore away (won): The soldier bore away many prizes for bravery.
 18. To break into (enter by force): The students broke into the Vice Chancellor's office and smashed all the windows.
 19. Break with (quarrel with): I gave him no cause to break with me.
 20. Brought about (caused): The income tax he paid, brought about his ruin.
 21. Brings in (yield as rent): His agricultural output brings in at least a thousand rupees a month.
 22. Call off (withdraw): The strike was finally called off after a month with everyone feeling contented.
 23. Come by (get): How did he come by this book?
 24. Come to grief (suffer): He will certainly come to grief if he does not mend his ways now.
 25. Done to death (murdered): He was done to death by the dacoits.
 26. Draw over (win over): The politician was trying to draw over

the votes of the poor people.

27. Get the better of (advantage over): He got the better of his partner in that business.
28. Give out (proclaim): It was given out that the fort had been captured.
29. Given to (addicted): My uncle is given to drinking.
30. Go in for (compete for): Are you going in for the M.A. degree?
31. Hold to (adhere to): She always holds to her principle.
32. Intrude on or upon (encroach upon): Hope I am not intruding upon your privacy.
33. Keep back (conceal): She keeps back nothing from me.
34. Look upon (regard): We look upon her as our mother.
35. Make over (transfer): I want to make over my house to my daughter.
36. Pull through (recover from illness): The psychology of the patient helps him a lot to pull through his illness.
37. Put by (save): My grandmother always urged my mother to put by something for old age.
38. Put off (postponed): The marriage was put off owing to the sudden demise of a close relative.
39. Run through (waste): Do not run through your savings.
40. See through (discern): He was too innocent to see through any of her tricks.
41. Set about (begin): He set about his job assiduously.
42. Set in (start): Winter has begun to set in.
43. Take after (resemble): The baby has taken after her grandmother.
44. Take down (note): Please take down these points.
45. Turn down (reject): The officer turned down my request.
46. Work on (influence): We tempted him with many promises, but nothing would work on him.
47. Work up (excite, agitate): He gets extremely worked up if his daughter gets back late from college.
48. Throw over (abandon or desert): When he became rich, he threw over all his old friends.
49. Set apart (reserved): These seats are set apart for ladies.

50. Run up (increased): Recently, my expenses have run up considerably.
51. Done for (ruined): If this business venture fails, then I'm done for.
52. A wild goose chase (fruitless task/endeavour): His trying to go abroad for studies is a wild goose chase.
53. A red letter day (an important day): It was a red letter day in the history of the nation.
54. Kith and kin (relatives and friends): I should look after my kith and kin whatever be the circumstances.
55. A hard nut to crack (difficult thing/person to deal with): Our principal is a hard nut to crack in matters concerning discipline.
56. A cold reception (a welcome, lacking affection or warmth): He was given a cold reception at the party.
57. Black sheep (bad person): He is the black sheep of our family.
58. A bird's eye view (a general view): I had a bird's eye view of the Himalayas recently, while I was flying to Sri nagar.
59. A burning question (issue keenly discussed): The budget presented recently, is a burning question now-a-days.
60. A bed of roses (easy and comfortable): Do not consider life to be a bed of roses.
61. Bad blood (a feeling of enmity): The cricket match ended up creating bad blood between the two teams.

5.5 COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Study the following showing collection or group:

An army of soldiers	A fleet of ship/ birds	A pair of shoes
An assembly of people	A flock of sheep	A peal of beds
A bale of cotton	A gang of robbers	A regiment of soldiers
A board of directors	A garland of flowers	A sheaf of com
A bunch of flowers	A group of persons	A shower of rain
A bunch of keys	A heap of stones	A stack of hay
A bunch of grapes	A herd of cattle	A stock of goods
A bundle of sticks	A hive of bees	A swarm of bees

A class of students	A library of books	A swarm of ants
A collection of stamps	A mob of people	A swarm of flies
A company of soldiers	A pack of cards	A team of players
A crowd of people	A pack of hounds	

5.6 YOUNG ONES OF ANIMALS

Bear	Cub	Cow	Calf
Cat	Kitten	Dog	Pup
Duck	Duckling	Goat	Kid
Horse	Colt	Hen	Chicken
Lion	Cub	Sheep	Lamb
Stag	Fawn	Tiger	Cub
Wolf	Cub		

5.7 CRIES OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Asses bray	Crows crow	Goats bleat	O w l s screech
Bees hum	Ducks quack	Hens cackle	Parrots talk
Birds chirp	Dogs bark	Horse neigh	Serpents hiss
Bears growl	Doves coo	jackals howl	S h e e p bleat
Bulls bellow	E l e p h a n t s trumpet	Lambs bleat	Swallows twitter
Camels grunt	Foxes yelp	Lions roar	T i g e r s growl
Cocks caw	Frogs croak	Mice squeak	Vultures scream
Cats mew	Flies buzz	M o n k e y s gibber	W o l v e s howl

Review Exercise

A. Complete the following sentences using an appropriate one-word substitution for each:

1. The science of diseases is
2. is the science of dealing with stamp collection.
3. is the science of vocal natural sounds.
4. is a statement showing remarkable degree of prediction.
5. is the study of ancient writings and inscriptions.
6. That which relates to the common people is
7. One indifferent to art and literature is
8. Artificial rearing of fish is
9. Government by the rich is known as
10. A literary theft is

B. Directions: Below are given some words followed by four answers. Tick the answer which you believe gives the opposite meaning of the word.

1. Stigma

(i) obstinacy	(ii) honour
(iii) disgrace	(iv) vision
2. Recoup

(i) to worsen	(ii) to strengthen
(iii) to trap	(iv) to recover
3. Slacken

(i) to activate	(ii) to quench
(iii) to delight	(iv) to muse
4. Irrevocable

(i) solid	(ii) fast
(iii) transitional	(iv) interruption
5. Rotundity

(i) erect	(ii) deviate
(iii) angular	(iv) arch

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------------|
| 6. Scepticism | | |
| (i) doubt | (ii) | assent |
| (iii) confess | (iv) | gullibility |
| 7. Salient | | |
| (i) chief | (ii) | insignificant |
| (iii) lend | (iv) | supernatural |
| 8. Redundance | | |
| (i) paucity | (ii) | bare |
| (iii) rejection | (iv) | crucial |

C. Supply from the brackets correct words in the spaces left blank in the following sentences.

1. Julia to me for a long time, (talked, spoke)
2. He is of his friend's wealth. (Jealous, envious)
3. I do not know whether the fruits are or not. (fresh, new)
4. There lies a post of a Hindi teacher in our college. (empty, vacant)
5. Yesterday I a big bird, flying high in the sky. (looked, saw)
6. Elizabeth purchased a book from the book fair. (little, small)
7. The of Kashmir is extremely beautiful. (scenes, scenery)
8. James is a fellow. (handsome, beautiful)
9. He that he is a smoker. (admitted, confessed)
10. He lives in his house. (ancient, old)