

SPELL BEE WORD LIST



CLASSES

VI - X



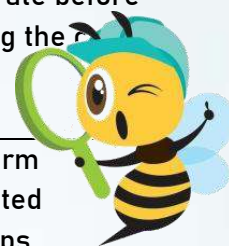
Class – VI

SN.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
1)	Abridge <i>Latin abbreviare</i> (“to shorten”), from <i>brevis</i> (“short”)	VERB	To shorten a text without losing its meaning	The editor decided to <u>abridge</u> the story for young readers.
2)	Amiable <i>Latin amicabile</i> (“friendly”), from <i>amicus</i> (“friend”)	ADJECTIVE	Friendly and pleasant	She is an amiable student who gets along with everyone.
3)	Adept <i>Latin adeptus</i> (“attained, achieved”)	ADJECTIVE	Skilled at something	He is adept at solving difficult math problems.
4)	Apathy <i>Greek apatheia</i> , from <i>a-</i> (“without”) + <i>pathos</i> (“feeling”)	NOUN	Lack of interest or concern	His apathy towards studies worried his parents.
5)	Arduous <i>Latin arduus</i> (“steep, difficult”)	ADJECTIVE	Very difficult or tiring	Climbing the hill was an arduous task.
6)	Ambiguous <i>Latin ambiguus</i> , from <i>ambigere</i> (“to wander, doubt”)	ADJECTIVE	Having more than one possible meaning	The instructions were ambiguous.
7)	Apprehensive <i>Latin apprehendere</i> (“to grasp, seize”)	ADJECTIVE	Feeling worried or nervous	He felt apprehensive before the exam.
8)	Abhorrent <i>Latin abhorrere</i> , from <i>ab-</i> (“away”) + <i>horrere</i> (“to shudder”)	ADJECTIVE	Very unpleasant or hateful	Cheating in exams is abhorrent behavior.
9)	Antagonist <i>Greek antagonistes</i> , from <i>anti-</i> (“against”)	NOUN	A person who opposes or competes with another	In the story, the antagonist creates problems for the hero.
10)	Ambience <i>Latin ambire</i> (“to go around, surround”)	NOUN	The atmosphere or mood of a place	The soft music created a relaxing ambience.
11)	Benevolent <i>Latin bene</i> (“well”) + <i>volent</i> (“wishing”)	ADJECTIVE	Kind and generous	The benevolent woman donated food to the poor.
12)	Baffle <i>Possibly from Scots baffle</i> (“to confuse or disgrace”)	VERB	To confuse someone	The puzzle continued to baffle the students.
13)	Bizarre <i>French</i> , possibly from <i>Basque</i> <i>bizar</i> (“strange”)	ADJECTIVE	Very strange or unusual	He told a bizarre story about aliens.
14)	Boisterous	ADJECTIVE	Noisy, energetic	The children were

	<i>Middle English boistous ("rough, noisy")</i>		and cheerful	boisterous during the break.
15)	Belligerent <i>Latin bellum ("war") + gerere ("to wage")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Aggressive or ready to fight	The belligerent player argued with the referee.
16)	Bureaucracy <i>French bureau ("office") + Greek kratos ("rule")</i>	NOUN	A system with many rules and officials	The project was delayed due to bureaucracy.
17)	Berserk <i>Old Norse berserkr ("wild warrior")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Out of control with anger or excitement	The crowd went berserk after the victory.
18)	Bridle <i>Old English bridel ("rein, control")</i>	VERB/NOUN	(v) To control anger; (n) horse's headgear	He tried to bridle his anger.
19)	Buoyant <i>Spanish boyar ("to float")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Able to float; cheerful	Her buoyant mood lifted everyone's spirits.
20)	Berate <i>Prefix be- + Middle English rate ("to scold")</i>	VERB	To scold angrily	The coach berated the team for their performance.
21)	Cacophony <i>Greek kakophōnia ("bad" kakos + "sound" phōnē), via Latin and French, entering English in the 1650s to describe unpleasant noise.</i>	NOUN	Harsh, discordant mixture of sounds	The cacophony of traffic horns made studying impossible.
22)	Cajole <i>From French cajoler (1640s), possibly blending cageoler ("chatter like a jay") and gaioler ("entice into a cage"); reflects bird-like wheedling.</i>	VERB	Persuade by flattery or coaxing	She tried to cajole her brother into sharing his toys.
23)	Caliber <i>From French calibre (1580s), likely from Arabic qalib ("mold"); first figurative use in English for "degree of merit" in 1560s.</i>	NOUN	Quality or ability of a person	The contest required participants of high caliber.
24)	Camouflage <i>From French camoufler (1917), Parisian slang from Italian camuffare ("disguise," possibly "muffle the head"); WWI military term.</i>	NOUN	Disguise to blend with surroundings	The soldier used camouflage to hide in the forest.
25)	Candor <i>From Latin candor ("whiteness, brilliance, frankness"), from candere ("to shine"); English adoption in 14th century for sincerity.</i>	NOUN	Honest and frank expression	Her candor about the mistake earned everyone's respect.
26)	Capricious	ADJECTIVE	Unpredictable or	The capricious weather

	<i>From French capricieux, from Italian capriccioso ("whimsical"), from capriccio ("sudden start," like a goat's leap: capra "goat").</i>		impulsive	changed from sun to rain suddenly.
27)	Captivate <i>From Late Latin captivatus, past participle of captivare ("enslave"), from captivus ("captive"); entered English in 16th century.</i>	VERB	Attract and hold attention	The story captivated the entire class.
28)	Caricature <i>From Italian caricatura (18th century), from caricare ("load, exaggerate"); French via caricature for pictorial distortion.</i>	NOUN	Exaggerated portrait for humor	The cartoonist drew a caricature of the teacher.
29)	Catalyst <i>From Greek katalysis ("dissolution"), coined 1836 by Berzelius from katalyein ("loosen up"); modern figurative sense from 1940s.</i>	NOUN	Substance speeding up a reaction	The new coach acted as a catalyst for team improvement.
30)	Caustic <i>From Latin causticus, from Greek kaustikos ("burning"), from kaiein ("to burn"); used literally for chemicals, figuratively by 17th century.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Sarcastic or biting in tone	His caustic remarks hurt his friend's feelings.
31)	Dauntless <i>Middle English dauntles (15th century), from daunten ("tame, subdue," Anglo-French) + "-less"; negation of intimidation.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Fearless and determined	The dauntless explorer crossed the desert alone.
32)	Debacle <i>French débâcle (1802), from débâcler ("to unbar, clear debris"), from dé- ("un-") + bâcle ("lath, bar"); flood imagery.</i>	NOUN	Sudden disastrous failure	The project was a complete debacle.
33)	Debase <i>From "de-" (down) + obsolete base ("lower," from Old French abaissier); 16th century coinage for moral degradation.</i>	VERB	Lower in quality or value	Do not debase your talents with laziness.
34)	Debonair <i>Anglo-French debonaire (13th century), from Old French de bon aire ("of good disposition");</i>	ADJECTIVE	Charming and confident	The debonair host greeted every guest warmly.

	<i>evolved to suave gentleman.</i>			
35)	Decadence <i>French <i>décadence</i> (16th century), from Medieval Latin <i>decadentia</i> ("decay"), from Latin <i>decadere</i> ("fall down").</i>	NOUN	Moral or cultural decline	The story warned of societal decadence.
36)	Debut <i>French <i>début</i> (1750s), from <i>débuter</i> ("to start, play first"); literally "first goal" in billiards.</i>	NOUN	First public appearance	Her singing debut was a huge success.
37)	Decelerate <i>From Latin <i>de-</i> ("down from") + <i>celerare</i> ("hasten," from <i>celer</i> "swift"); coined 1899 as opposite of <i>accelerate</i>.</i>	VERB	Reduce speed	Everyone should decelerate before entering the
38)	Decimate <i>Latin <i>decimare</i> ("take a tenth," punish by killing every 10th soldier); English shift to "devastate" by 17th century.</i>	VERB	Destroy a large part of	The storm decimated the crops.
39)	Decipher <i>From "de-" + Old French <i>cifrer</i> ("cipher," from Arabic <i>ṣifr</i> "zero"); 15th century for reading secret writing.</i>	VERB	Decode or interpret	Can you decipher this ancient script?
40)	Declivity <i>Latin <i>declivitas</i> ("downward slope"), from <i>declivis</i> ("sloping down," <i>de-</i> + <i>clivus</i> "hill"); English since 1610s.</i>	NOUN	Downward slope	The declivity made hiking difficult.



Class – VII

41)	Envision <i>en- (in) + vision (Latin <i>visio</i> "sight")</i>	VERB	To imagine or visualise something in the future	She envisioned a successful career for herself.
42)	Endeavour <i>Old French <i>endevoir</i>, from Latin <i>inde</i> (in) + <i>debere</i> (to owe)</i>	VERB/NOUN	To try hard to achieve something	He will endeavour to complete the task on time.
43)	Endurance <i>Old French <i>endurer</i>, from Latin <i>durare</i> (to harden)</i>	NOUN	The ability to bear difficulties	Marathon running requires great endurance.
44)	Edifice <i>French <i>édifice</i>, from Latin <i>aedificium</i> (building)</i>	NOUN	A large and impressive building	The edifice stood tall in the city centre.
45)	Epitome <i>Greek <i>epitome</i> (summary), from <i>epi</i> (upon) + <i>temnein</i> (to cut)</i>	NOUN	A perfect example of something	She is the epitome of kindness.
46)	Epiphany <i>Greek <i>epiphaneia</i> (appearance),</i>	NOUN	A moment of sudden realisation	He had an epiphany about his future goals.



	<i>from epi (upon) + phainein (to show)</i>			
47)	Etched <i>Old High German etzan (to engrave)</i>	VERB	To carve or cut into a surface	His name was etched on the trophy.
48)	Embarrass <i>French embarrasser (to hinder), from em- + barre (bar)</i>	VERB	To make someone feel awkward or ashamed	Do not embarrass others in public.
49)	Extravaganza <i>Italian stravaganza, from extra (outside) + vagari (to wander)</i>	NOUN	A large and impressive event	The school hosted a cultural extravaganza.
50)	Fabricate <i>Latin fabricari (to make), from fabrica (workshop)</i>	VERB	To make or invent something	He tried to fabricate a story.
51)	Familiarise <i>Latin familiaris, from familia (family)</i>	VERB	To make someone aware or accustomed	Please familiarise yourself with the rules.
52)	Fastidious <i>Latin fastidium (disgust)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Very careful about details	She is fastidious about her work.
53)	Ferocious <i>Latin ferox (fierce)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Savage or very fierce	The tiger is a ferocious animal.
54)	Fathom <i>Old English fæthm (arm span)</i>	VERB	To understand something deeply	I could not fathom his decision.
55)	Feasible <i>French faisable, from faire (to do)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Possible and practical	This plan is feasible with proper effort.
56)	Fluctuate <i>Latin fluctuare (to wave)</i>	VERB	To rise and fall irregularly	Prices fluctuate throughout the year.
57)	Formidable <i>Latin formidare (to fear)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Inspiring fear or respect	He is a formidable opponent.
58)	Fortify <i>Latin fortis (strong)</i>	VERB	To strengthen or build up	Vitamins help fortify the body.
59)	Fragment <i>Latin fragmentum, from frangere (to break)</i>	NOUN	A small part broken off	A fragment of glass was found.
60)	Futile <i>Latin futilis (worthless)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Useless or ineffective	It is futile to argue without facts.
61)	Gratify <i>Latin gratus ("pleasing, thankful")</i>	VERB	To please or satisfy	Helping others can gratify a person.
62)	Gracious <i>Latin gratia ("grace, kindness")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Kind, polite, and pleasant in behaviour	She gave a gracious reply to the invitation.
63)	Glimpse <i>Middle English glimpse (a sudden flash or look)</i>	NOUN	A brief or quick look	I caught a glimpse of the rainbow.
64)	Gregarious <i>Latin grex ("group, flock")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Fond of company; sociable	He is a gregarious child who enjoys being with others.

65)	Gradual <i>Latin gradus ("step")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Happening slowly over time	There was a gradual improvement in her work.
66)	Groggily <i>English grog (strong drink → unsteady state)</i>	ADVERB	In a weak or unsteady manner due to tiredness	He walked groggily after waking up early.
67)	Guileless <i>Old French guile ("deceit") + -less (without)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Honest and without deceit	The child gave a guileless smile.
68)	Guarantee <i>Old French garantir ("to protect, assure")</i>	VERB	To promise or assure something	The company guarantees quality products.
69)	Genuine <i>Latin genuinus ("natural, true")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Real and not fake	This is a genuine product.
70)	Grimace <i>French grimace (facial expression)</i>	NOUN	A facial expression showing pain or disgust	He made a grimace after tasting the bitter medicine.
71)	Harrowing <i>Old English hergian ("to distress, ravage")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Extremely disturbing or distressing	They went through a harrowing experience during the storm.
72)	Hilariously <i>Latin hilaris ("cheerful")</i>	ADVERB	In a very funny manner	The comedian performed hilariously on stage.
73)	Hesitate <i>Latin haesitare ("to stick, hesitate")</i>	VERB	To pause before doing something due to doubt	Do not hesitate to ask questions.
74)	Hypnotic <i>Greek hypnos ("sleep")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Having a calming or fascinating effect	The music had a hypnotic effect on the audience.
75)	Haphazard <i>English hap ("chance") + hazard ("risk")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Lacking order or planning	The books were arranged in a haphazard manner.
76)	Heedless <i>Old English hedan ("to care, heed") + -less</i>	ADJECTIVE	Not paying attention; careless	He made a heedless mistake in the test.
77)	Harmony <i>Greek harmonia ("agreement, fitting together")</i>	NOUN	A state of peaceful agreement	The team worked in harmony.
78)	Horizon <i>Greek horizon ("boundary, limit")</i>	NOUN	The line where earth and sky appear to meet	The sun set below the horizon.
79)	Haunts <i>Old English hauntian ("to frequent, visit often")</i>	VERB	To repeatedly trouble or return to the mind	The memory of the incident still haunts him.
80)	Hinder <i>Old English hindrian ("to delay, obstruct")</i>	VERB	To create difficulties or delay progress	Heavy rain may hinder our plans.

Class – VIII


81)	Illustrious <i>Latin illustris ("bright, distinguished")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Famous, respected, and admired	She comes from an illustrious family of scholars
82)	Insurmountable <i>Latin in- ("not") + superare ("to overcome")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Impossible to overcome	They faced insurmountable obstacles during the journey.
83)	Intricately <i>Latin intricare ("to entangle")</i>	ADVERB	In a very detailed or complex manner	The design was intricately carved into the wood.
84)	Infiltrators <i>Latin in- + filtrare ("to filter")</i>	NOUN	People who secretly enter or gain access	The guards were alert for enemy infiltrators.
85)	Indignant <i>Latin indignari ("to consider unworthy")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Feeling anger due to unfair treatment	She was indignant at the false accusation.
86)	Insight <i>Old English in + siht ("sight")</i>	NOUN	Deep understanding	His speech gave us valuable insight into the Issue.
87)	Intimately <i>Latin intimus ("innermost")</i>	ADVERB	Closely or deeply	They were intimately involved in the project.
88)	Intertwined <i>(No etymology provided in original)</i>	VERB	Twisted or linked closely together	His fate is intertwined with hers.
89)	Indigenous <i>Latin indigena ("native")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Native to a place	She campaigns for indigenous rights.
90)	Insidious <i>Latin insidiae ("ambush")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Gradually harmful, often unnoticed	The disease had an insidious onset.
91)	Jurisprudence <i>Latin jus ("law") + prudentia ("knowledge")</i>	NOUN	Study or theory of law	She specializes In criminal jurisprudence.
92)	Jettison <i>Old French getaison ("a throwing")</i>	VERB	To throw away or discard	The crew had to jettison excess cargo.
93)	Jocosity <i>Latin jocosus ("joking")</i>	NOUN	Playfulness or humor	His speech was full of jocosity.
94)	Jottings <i>Old English jot (to write briefly)</i>	NOUN	Quick notes	She made jottings in her notebook.
95)	Jaded <i>Possibly from "jade" (a worn-out horse)</i>	ADJECTIVE	Tired or bored due to overexposure	He felt jaded after years in the same job.
96)	Jactance <i>Latin jactare ("to throw, boast")</i>	NOUN	Boastful talk	His constant jactance annoyed everyone.
97)	Jejune <i>Latin jejunus ("empty, barren")</i>	ADJECTIVE	Naive, simplistic, or dull	The argument sounded jejune and unconvincing.
98)	Juvenescence <i>Latin juvenis ("young")</i>	NOUN	Youthfulness or rejuvenation	The treatment promised juvenescence.

99)	Juxtaposition <i>Latin juxta ("next to") + ponere ("to place")</i>	NOUN	The act of placing two things side by side to highlight contrast or comparison	The poem uses juxtaposition to show the contrast between war and peace.
100)	Jocularly <i>Latin jocularis ("playful")</i>	NOUN	Cheerfulness; humor	His jocularly lightened the mood.
101)	Kaleidoscopic <i>A blend of the Greek words kalos (beautiful), eidos (form), and skopein (to look at). It describes colourful patterns that keep changing in a complex way.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Complex and varied, like a series of changing patterns	The festival presented a kaleidoscopic display of India's cultural heritage.
102)	Ken <i>Derived from the Old English word cennan, meaning "to make known." It refers to the range of what a person is able to understand or know.</i>	NOUN	One's range of knowledge, understanding, or perception	The topic was beyond the ken of most students in the class.
103)	Keenly <i>Derived from the Middle English words kenely or kenliche, meaning "sharply or eagerly." It describes doing something with strong attention and awareness.</i>	ADVERB	To do something with intense eagerness, sharp intelligence, or deep awareness	She looked keenly at the map to find the right path.
104)	Kinship <i>Formed from cynn (family) and the suffix -ship, which shows a state or condition. It describes a close bond or sense of connection between people.</i>	NOUN	A feeling of being close to other people or a shared connection	The boy felt a strong kinship with the lonely woman in the poem.
105)	Kernel <i>Derived from the Old English word cyrnel, a smaller form of corn (grain). It originally meant a seed and now refers to the central or most important part of something.</i>	NOUN	The most important part or core essence of an idea or story	This short anecdote contains the kernel of a profound life lesson about wisdom.
106)	Knightliness <i>Derived from the Old English word cniht, meaning "boy" or "servant," which later came to mean "knight." It describes qualities such as bravery, honour, and noble behaviour.</i>	NOUN	The noble qualities of a knight, such as courage and honour	Major Somnath Sharma was celebrated for his knightliness on the battlefield.
107)	Kleptomania <i>A combination of the Greek</i>	NOUN	A recurrent urge to steal, typically	The story showed how the character struggled


	<i>words kleptēs (thief) and mania (madness). It describes an uncontrollable urge to steal.</i>		without regard for need or profit	with kleptomania.
108)	Kowtow <i>Derived from the Chinese words kě (to knock) and tóu (head), referring to the act of bowing deeply. It describes showing excessive respect or submission.</i>	VERB 	To act in an excessively subservient manner or show exaggerated obedience	The brave soldier refused to kowtow to the enemy's demands.
109)	Kohl <i>Derived from the Arabic word kuḥl, a fine powder traditionally used for the eyes. It refers to a black cosmetic applied around the eyes.</i>	NOUN	A black powder used as eye makeup	In the historical play, the courtiers wore kohl to highlight their expressions.
110)	Kitsch <i>Derived from the German word kitschen, meaning "to make cheap or gaudy art." It describes art or objects that are showy but considered to be in poor taste.</i>	NOUN	Art, objects, or design considered to be in poor taste due to excessive sentimentality or gaudiness	The room was filled with cheap souvenirs and outdated kitsch.
111)	Labyrinthine <i>Derived from labyrinthos, the name of the mythical maze in Crete. It describes something that is extremely complex or confusing.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Complicated and confusing, like a maze of paths	The investigation followed a labyrinthine trail of clues to find the truth.
112)	Laconic <i>Derived from the Greek word Lakōn, referring to Sparta, whose people were known for brief speech. It describes a style of speaking that uses very few words.</i>	ADJECTIVE 	Using very few words to express a point; concise	Tenali Raman's laconic wit often silenced his most talkative rivals.
113)	Laudable <i>Derived from the Latin word laudabilis, from laudare (to praise). It describes something that deserves praise or approval.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Deserving praise and commendation; praiseworthy	Helping a stranger in distress is a truly laudable act of service.
114)	Legitimacy <i>Derived from the Latin word legitimus (lawful), from lex (law). It describes something that is lawful, valid, or acceptable.</i>	NOUN	Being lawful, fair, or accepted as right	The students questioned the legitimacy of the new school rules.
115)	Loquacious	ADJECTIVE	Tending to talk a	The loquacious courtier


	<i>Derived from the Latin word loquax, from loqui (to speak). It describes a person who talks a great deal.</i>		great deal; talkative	often tried to outshine others with long speeches.
116)	Luminous <i>Derived from the Latin word lumen (light). It describes something that shines or gives off light.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Full of light; bright or shining	Bibha Chowdhuri's luminous achievements provide a path for future generations.
117)	Liaison <i>Derived from the Old French word liaison, meaning a binding or connection. It describes a link or communication between people or groups.</i>	NOUN	A person or channel that facilitates communication between groups	The officer acted as a liaison between the army and the local villagers.
118)	Lucidity <i>Derived from the Latin word lucidus (bright), from lux (light). It describes clarity in thinking or expression.</i>	NOUN	Clarity of expression; intelligibility	She explained the complex scientific principles with remarkable lucidity.
119)	Languid <i>Derived from the Latin word languidus, from languere (to be weak or tired). It describes a lack of energy or enthusiasm.</i>	ADJECTIVE	Lacking energy; weak, slow, or relaxed due to fatigue or heat	On a hot afternoon, the students felt languid and struggled to focus.
120)	Lamentation <i>Derived from the Latin word lamentum, meaning a cry of grief. It describes the expression of deep sorrow or mourning.</i>	NOUN	The passionate expression of grief or sorrow; weeping	The villagers were filled with lamentation after the loss.



Class – IX

SN.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
1)	Musketry Etymology: “muskets collectively,” from French <i>mousqueterie</i> , from <i>mousquet</i> “musket”	NOUN	Art of using the infantry soldier’s handgun	The soldiers were trained in musketry before going to war.
2)	Mewling Etymology: The word comes from the Middle English “mewlen”, which imitates the soft crying sound made by a baby or kitten.	VERB	Crying or whining sound 	The kitten was mewling behind the door.
3)	Monseigneur Etymology: From French “ <i>mon seigneur</i> ”, which literally means “ <i>my lord</i> ” (<i>mon</i> = my, <i>seigneur</i> = lord).	NOUN	My lord (a title of respect given to a person of high rank)	Monseigneur Smith addressed the gathering with great dignity.
4)	Myriad Etymology: From Greek <i>myrias</i> meaning ten thousand.	NOUN	A countless or very great number	There are myriad stars in the sky.
5)	Machiavellian Etymology: From <i>Niccolò Machiavelli</i> , Italian political thinker	ADJECTIVE	Cunning, scheming, and manipulative	His Machiavellian tactics shocked his colleagues.
6)	Maverick Etymology: named after Samuel Maverick (19th-century rancher)	NOUN	An independent thinker	She is a maverick who challenges traditional ideas.
7)	Maladroit Etymology: Greek <i>meta</i> (change) + <i>morphe</i> (form)	ADJECTIVE	Clumsy or unskillful	His maladroit joke didn’t make anybody laugh.
8)	Misogyny Etymology: Greek <i>misos</i> (hatred) + <i>gyne</i> (woman)	NOUN	Hatred of women	The novel criticizes misogyny in society.
9)	Malfeasance Etymology: Old French <i>malfeasance</i> (wrongdoing)	NOUN	Wrongdoing, especially by a public official	After an investigation into misuse of public funds, the officer was accused of malfeasance.
10)	Munificence Etymology: Latin <i>munificus</i> (bountiful)	NOUN	Extreme generosity in giving	The king’s munificence benefited the poor.
11)	Nincompoop Etymology: Origin uncertain; possibly from 17th-century English slang, sometimes linked to Latin <i>non compos mentis</i> (not of sound mind), though this is debated.	NOUN	A foolish or silly person	Stop acting like a nincompoop and pay attention in class.

12)	Narcissistic Etymology: Greek myth <i>Narcissus</i>	ADJECTIVE	Excessively self-centered	His narcissistic behaviour annoyed everyone.
13)	Nefarious Etymology: Latin <i>nefandus</i> (unspeakable)	ADJECTIVE	Too horrible to speak of	I was reading a mysterious novel and it described a nefarious crime.
14)	Nugatory Etymology: Latin <i>nugae</i> (trifles)	ADJECTIVE	Worthless or futile	He tried his best in the cricket match but his efforts proved nugatory in front of the big score.
15)	Nocuous Etymology: Latin <i>nocere</i> (to harm)	ADJECTIVE	Harmful	Consuming excessive junk food can have nocuous effects on your body.
16)	Nescience Etymology: Latin <i>nescire</i>	NOUN	Lack of knowledge	He did not study regularly and his failure was due to his nescience.
17)	Noctivagant Etymology: Latin <i>noctis</i> (night) + <i>vagari</i> (wander)	ADJECTIVE	Wandering at night	The noctivagant traveller explored the city and researched about the forgotten folk and legends.
18)	Nonplussed Etymology: Latin <i>non plus</i> ("no more")	ADJECTIVE	Confused, unsure how to react	She looked completely nonplussed by the sudden question.
19)	Nuncupatory Etymology: Latin <i>nuncupare</i> ("to name")	ADJECTIVE	Declared orally rather than written	The nuncupatory order will cause legal confusion.
20)	Ninnyhammer Etymology: English dialect	NOUN	A fool or simpleton	The teacher scolded John and told him not to act like a ninnyhammer in class.
21)	Oblivion Etymology: From Latin <i>oblivio</i> meaning "forgetfulness"	NOUN	Forgetting everything, and being forgotten by everybody	After the accident, he drifted into oblivion.
22)	Obsequious Etymology: Latin <i>obsequi</i> ("to comply")	ADJECTIVE	Excessively obedient or flattering	His obsequious behaviour annoyed his colleagues.
23)	Outlandish Etymology: Old English	ADJECTIVE	Strange or bizarre	Vera keeps experimenting with her dress but today she wore an outlandish outfit.
24)	Occult Etymology: Latin <i>occultus</i> ("hidden")	ADJECTIVE	Hidden, mysterious	He was fascinated by occult practices.
25)	Obloquy Etymology: Latin <i>obloqui</i> ("to speak against")	NOUN	Strong public criticism	The decision of banning the star player was met with widespread obloquy.
26)	Ombudsman Etymology: Swedish	NOUN	Official who investigates complaints	Due to the rise in complaints in the district, a new

				ombudsman was hired.
27)	Opprobrium Etymology: Latin <i>opprobrium</i> ("disgrace")	NOUN	Harsh criticism or disgrace	The act of corruption in the department has brought opprobrium upon him.
28)	Onychophagy Etymology: Greek <i>onyx</i> ("nail")	NOUN	Nail-biting habit	Onychophagy is a common nervous habit.
29)	Orthopterous Etymology: Greek <i>orthos</i> + <i>pteron</i> ("wing")	ADJECTIVE	Relating to grasshoppers/crickets	The orthopterous insect leaped swiftly.
30)	Obambulate Etymology: Latin <i>obambulare</i> ("to walk about")	VERB	To walk around, wander	He liked to obambulate through the quiet streets.
31)	Propitiatory Etymology: The word comes from the Latin word "propitiatorius", which is derived from "propitiare" meaning <i>to appease or make favourable</i> .	ADJECTIVE	Appeasing, pacify, to calm	The villagers offered prayers as a propitiatory act to seek blessings.
				
32)	Pusillanimous Etymology: Latin <i>pusillus</i> (very small) + <i>animus</i> (spirit)	ADJECTIVE	Showing a lack of courage, timid	His pusillanimous response disappointed his teammates.
33)	Pulchritudinous Etymology: Latin <i>pulchritudo</i> (beauty)	ADJECTIVE	Beautiful (often humorously)	The pulchritudinous landscape left the tourists speechless.
34)	Propinquity Etymology: Latin <i>propinquitas</i> (nearness)	NOUN	Nearness in space or relationship	Their friendship grew due to their propinquity in school.
35)	Pugnacious Etymology: Latin <i>pugnare</i> (to fight)	ADJECTIVE	Eager to argue or fight	The pugnacious debater challenged every viewpoint.
36)	Philippic Etymology: From speeches of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon	NOUN	A fiery, critical speech	The leader delivered a sharp philippic against corruption.
37)	Perissology Etymology: Greek <i>perissos</i> (excessive)	NOUN	The use of unnecessary or redundant words	He often talks vague about politics and today his speech was criticized for perissology.
38)	Paucity Etymology: Latin <i>paucus</i> (few)	NOUN	Scarcity or lack of something	He lives in a village and there is a paucity of resources in rural areas.
39)	Perfidious Etymology: Latin <i>perfidia</i> (faithlessness)	ADJECTIVE	Treacherous, deceitful	The perfidious spy betrayed his nation.
40)	Pernicious Etymology: Latin <i>perniciosus</i> (destructive)	ADJECTIVE	Highly harmful in a gradual or subtle way	The pernicious effects of misinformation from the media and news channels can damage


				society over time.
41)	<p>Quorum</p> <p>Eymology: The word comes from Latin phrase <i>quorum vos ...</i> "of whom"</p>	NOUN	Minimum number of members required to be present at a meeting	In order to adopt articles, according to the rules, the assembly will need a quorum of two thirds.
42)	<p>Quagmire</p> <p>Eymology: It originates from the 16th-century combination of <i>quag</i> – a marsh & <i>mire</i> – soft mud</p>	NOUN	A soft, boggy area of land that gives way underfoot or a complex, dangerous and hard-to-escape situation	Despite a few diversions along the way, Minney keeps returning to craft as a solution to fashion's many quagmires.
43)	<p>Quixotic</p> <p>Eymology: Quixotic Has Roots in Literature. The adjective <i>quixotic</i> is based on his name and has been used to describe unrealistic idealists since at least the early 18th century</p>	ADJECTIVE	Foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	They had quixotic dreams about the future.
44)	<p>Quintessential</p> <p>Eymology: The term "quintessential" has Latin origin. It is derived from a combination of 'quinta essential,' which means 'fifth essence.'</p>	ADJECTIVE	Representing the most perfect or typical example of a quality or class	The movie beautifully captured the quintessential charm of small-town life, making it relatable to the viewers everywhere.
45)	<p>Quiescent</p> <p>Eymology: First recorded in 1600–10; from Latin <i>quiēscēt</i>, base meaning "rest, quiet" + -<i>ēsc-</i> inchoative suffix + -<i>ent-</i> -ent</p>	ADJECTIVE	Marked by inactivity or repose: tranquilly at rest	The political situation was now relatively quiescent.
46)	<p>Quantum</p> <p>Eymology: The word "quantum" is derived from the Latin word "quantus," which means "how much." The term was first used in physics in the early 1900s to describe the discrete packets of energy that are emitted by atoms.</p>	NOUN	<p>The smallest amount or unit of something, especially energy</p> 	During this period, the quantum of oil production increased to 16.10 million barrels from 15.84 million barrels last year.
47)	<p>Quarry</p> <p>Eymology: The word "quarry" comes from the Old French word <i>carriere</i>, which in turn is derived from the Latin <i>quadraria</i> ("stone pit"). The</p>	NOUN	Game hunted with hawks. One that is sought or pursued	The dogs pursued their quarry into an empty warehouse.

	<p>Latin word <i>quadraria</i> is derived from the root <i>quadr-</i> ("square"), referring to the shape of the blocks of stone that were typically extracted from quarries.</p>			
48)	<p>Querulous Etymology: The Middle English form of the word, <i>querelose</i>, was an adaptation of the Latin adjective, turn evolved from the Latin verb <i>queri</i>, meaning "to complain." <i>Queri</i> is also an ancestor of the English words <i>quarrel</i> <i>querulus</i>, which in and <i>quarrelsome</i>, but it isn't an ancestor of the noun <i>query</i>, meaning "question." and <i>quarrelsome</i>, but it isn't an ancestor of the noun <i>query</i>, meaning "question." and <i>quarrelsome</i>, but it isn't an ancestor of the noun <i>query</i>, meaning "question."</p>	ADJECTIVE	<p>Habitually complaining</p> 	<p>The American right, too, is in a shifting, querulous state.</p>
49)	<p>Quibble Etymology: The word is likely a diminutive of a now-obsolete noun <i>quib</i>, also referring to an evasion of or shift from the point. <i>Quib</i>, in turn, likely comes from a form of Latin <i>qui</i>, meaning "who," that is also a distant relation of our word <i>who</i>.</p>	NOUN	<p>To evade the point of an argument by caviling about words</p>	<p>Our only quibble about the trip was that it rained a lot.</p>
50)	<p>Quandary Etymology: It first appeared in English in the 16th century, possibly derived from the Latin term <i>quando</i>, meaning "when." This connection suggests a tie to time or uncertainty about timing. Early uses of "quandary" referred to a state of perplexity or doubt, a meaning that has remained remarkably consistent over the centuries.</p>	NOUN	<p>A state of perplexity or doubt</p> 	<p>I've had two job offers, and I'm in a real quandary about/over which one to accept.</p>

51)	Rambunctious Etymology: The word "rambunctious" originated in the early 19th century in the United States, likely as a variant of "rumbustious," which means boisterous or unruly.	ADJECTIVE	Full of energy and difficult to control	Driving a long distance with four rambunctious children is not exactly fun.
52)	Reclusive Etymology: The term "reclusive" originates from the Latin "reclusus," the past participle of "recludere," which is a combination of "re-" (back or again) and "claudere" (to shut)	ADJECTIVE	Living alone and avoiding going outside or talking to other people	The reclusive artist preferred to work alone in his studio.
53)	Rapprochement Etymology: French 'rapprochement' (a bringing closer), mid-19th century.	NOUN	An establishment or resumption of harmonious relations, especially between nations	There are signs of (a) rapprochement between the warring factions.
54)	Rapacious Etymology: Latin 'rapax' (grasping), from 'rapere' (to seize), circa 1600.	ADJECTIVE	Aggressively greedy or ravenously predatory	In our case, how did the rapacious tyrant arrange the theft?
55)	Refractory Etymology: The term "refractory" derives from the Latin word "refringere," meaning "to break" or "to resist."	ADJECTIVE	Not affected by a treatment, change, or process	This is a chronic and disabling condition that is refractory to treatment.
56)	Raconteur Etymology: French 'raconter' (to relate), early 19th century.	NOUN	A person who tells anecdotes in a skillful and amusing way	Cornfield draws out those stories like a raconteur teasing information between sips of bourbon.
57)	Risible Etymology: Late Latin 'risibilis', from 'ridere' (to laugh), 16th century.	ADJECTIVE	Such as to provoke laughter; ludicrous	She's been making risible attempts to learn the trumpet.
58)	Rhapsodise Etymology: Greek 'rhapsōidia' (epic poem), from 'rhaptein' (to stitch) + 'ōidē' (song), 19th century.	VERB	To speak or write about someone or something with great enthusiasm and delight	Lately, Fuentes has rhapsodised about Jeffrey Epstein and Obama.
59)	Resplendent Etymology: Latin 'resplendere' (to shine brightly), 15th	ADJECTIVE	Attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous	I saw Anna at the other end of the room, resplendent in a red cocktail dress.

	century.			
60)	Remuneration Etymology: Latin 'remunerari' (to repay, reward), 15th century.	NOUN	Money paid for work or a service; payment or compensation	He received little remuneration for his services.
61)	Sanctimonious Etymology: Latin <i>sanctimonia</i> meaning 'holiness'.	ADJECTIVE	Excessively or hypocritically pious or acting as if morally better than others	We saw a lot of rather sanctimonious nonsense in the press about that at times.
62)	Sanguine Etymology: Derives from the Latin <i>sanguineus</i> ("of blood") and <i>sanguis</i> ("blood")	ADJECTIVE	Confidently optimistic and cheerful	They are less sanguine about the prospects for peace.
63)	Sacrosanct Etymology: Latin: sacer 'sacred' + sanctus 'holy'	ADJECTIVE	Thought to be too important or too special to be changed	I'm willing to help on any weekday, but my weekends are sacrosanct
64)	Serendipity Etymology: The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in 1754, inspired by the Persian fairy tale "The Three Princes of Serendip," referring to fortunate discoveries made by accident.	NOUN	The ability to find valuable or agreeable things not sought for	Alton's premiere novel was a serendipity that affected my thinking in the most positive way.
65)	Scintillate Etymology: Latin: scintilla 'spark'	VERB	To say very clever, exciting, or funny things	It was like a great fountain which you can admire while it is playing—every droplet scintillating with light.
66)	Simulacrum Etymology: Latin: simulare 'to imitate'	NOUN	Something that looks like or represents something else	Failure to do this sacrifices accuracy for simplicity; realities get replaced with poor simulacra of themselves.
67)	Sycophant Etymology: Greek: sykophantes 'informer'	NOUN	Someone who praises powerful or rich people in a way that is not sincere, usually in order to get some advantage from them	Sycophants will rise to the top if a team is discouraged from giving frank opinions.
68)	Synecdoche Etymology: Greek: sun 'together' + ekdosis 'a taking out'	NOUN	A word or phrase in which a part of something is used to refer to the whole of it, for example "a pair of hands" for "a worker", or the whole of something is used to	As a physical trace of the organization, an official report operates like synecdoche, substituting the part for the whole.

			refer to a part, for example "the law" for "a police officer"	
69)	Sepulchral Etymology: Latin: sepulcrum 'tomb'	ADJECTIVE	Suggesting death or places where the dead are buried	The curtain rose to reveal a gloomy, sepulchral set for the play.
70)	Serpiginous Etymology: Latin: serpere 'to creep'	ADJECTIVE	Healing over in one portion while continuing to advance in another	The serpiginous road wound its way through the lush green mountains.
71)	Tabanid Etymology: From Latin tabanus: horsefly	NOUN	Any of numerous bloodsucking flies of the family Tabanidae, comprising the deer flies and horse flies	The tabanid flies were particularly bothersome during our camping trip.
72)	Taboo Etymology: Taboo is of multiple origins. Partly a borrowing from Tongan. Partly a borrowing from Māori. Probably partly a borrowing from other Oceanic languages.	ADJECTIVE	A prohibition imposed by social custom or as a protective measure	Scorpio Neptune in Scorpio dives into psychological depth and taboo subjects.
73)	Taciturn Etymology: 1650s, back-formation from taciturnity, or from French taciturne (15c.), from Latin taciturnus "not talkative; noiseless.	ADJECTIVE	Temperamentally disinclined to talk, habitually silent, reserved in speech,"	Pappy, his taciturn father, had died a few years before, and Grandmom Hilda now lived alone with a bulldog named Sammy.
74)	Tabloid Etymology: The word "tabloid" is derived from the French word "tabloïde," meaning "little table."	NOUN	A newspaper that is about half the page size of an ordinary newspaper and that contains news in condensed form and much photographic matter	He is used to seeing her name in the tabloids.
75)	Triumvirate Etymology: Historical structure: Originally, a political body composed of three men appointed to share supreme authority in ancient Rome.	NOUN	A group of three people who are in control of an activity or organization	The shape of post-war Europe was decided in Potsdam in 1945 by the Allied triumvirate of Churchill, Truman, and Stalin.
76)	Tarantism Etymology: Italian (taranta/tarantella), 17th–18th c.	NOUN	A psychological illness characterized by an extreme impulse to dance, prevalent in southern Italy from the 15th to the 17th century,	Tarantella, the name of an Italian folk dance, derives from tarantism, a form of hysteria marked by compulsive movement that swept

			and widely believed at the time to be caused by the bite of a tarantula	the country's southern region starting in the 15th century.
77)	Tergiversate Etymology: Latin tergiversari "turn one's back", 17th c.	VERB	Make conflicting or evasive statements; equivocate	The more she tergiversated, the greater grew the ardency of the reporters for an interview.
78)	Thermodynamics Etymology: Greek thermos "heat" + dynamis "force", 19th c.	NOUN 	The branch of physical science that deals with the relations between heat and other forms of energy (such as mechanical, electrical, or chemical energy), and, by extension, of the relationships between all forms of energy	An historical account of the development of thermodynamics is given in the article Heat.
79)	Tracheotomy Etymology: Greek trachēia "rough" + -tomy, 18th c.	NOUN	An incision in the windpipe made to relieve an obstruction to breathing	I had to do an emergency tracheotomy before we got to hospital tracheotomy is recommended.
80)	Triskaidekaphobia Etymology: Greek triskaideka "thirteen" + phobia "fear", 20th c.	NOUN	The superstition (= belief that is not based on reason or scientific knowledge, but is connected with old ideas about luck, magic, etc.) That the number 13 is unlucky	I'm not at all superstitious: I walk under ladders, step on cracks in the pavement, and reject triskaidekaphobia.

Class - X

SN.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
81)	Ubiquitous Etymology: (Latin 'ubique' - 'everywhere')	ADJECTIVE	Existing or being everywhere at the same time	Mobile phones have become ubiquitous in modern life.
82)	Umbrage Etymology: (Latin 'umbra' - 'shadow')	NOUN	Offence or annoyance	He took umbrage at my honest comment.
83)	Unctuous Etymology: (Latin 'unctus' - 'anointed')	ADJECTIVE	Excessively flattering or oily in manner	The salesman's unctuous charm was so thick one felt the need for a raincoat just to endure the conversation.
84)	Upbraid Etymology: (Old English 'upbreidan')	VERB	To find fault with someone; to scold	My tutor chose to upbraid me for my 'creative' spelling, which I prefer to call 'avant-garde.'
85)	Urbane Etymology: (Latin 'urbanus' - 'city-dwelling')	ADJECTIVE	Courteous and refined in manner	He maintained an urbane composure even whilst his umbrella was being turned inside out

				by a gale.
86)	Uliginous: Etymology: From Latin uligo ("moisture, marsh").	ADJECTIVE	Growing in or inhabiting marshy or damp places	The uliginous terrain made travel slow and treacherous.
87)	Vacuous Etymology: (Latin 'vacuus' - 'empty')	ADJECTIVE	Having or showing a lack of thought or intelligence	To describe the reality television star as vacuous would be a polite understatement of his intellectual depth.
88)	Vapid Etymology: (Latin 'vapidus' - 'stale')	ADJECTIVE	Offering nothing that is stimulating or challenging	The conversation at the gala was dreadfully vapid, consisting mostly of the price of organic kale.
89)	Variegated Etymology: (Latin 'varius' - 'diverse')	ADJECTIVE	Exhibiting different colours in irregular patches	The garden was a variegated masterpiece, though I suspect the cat contributed a few 'patches' of its own.
90)	Vehement Etymology: (Latin 'vehement-' - 'impetuous')	ADJECTIVE	Showing strong feeling; forceful or intense	He offered a vehement denial of eating the last biscuit, despite the incriminating crumbs on his waistcoat.
91)	Venerable Etymology: (Latin 'venerari' - 'to worship')	ADJECTIVE	Accorded respect, especially because of age/wisdom	The venerable oak tree in the village square has seen more scandals than the local newspaper.
92)	Veracity Etymology: (Latin 'verax' - 'true')	NOUN	Conformity to facts; accuracy; truthfulness	One must occasionally question the veracity of a fisherman's claims regarding the size of his 'legendary' catch.
93)	Verbose Etymology: (Latin 'verbum' - 'word')	ADJECTIVE	Using or expressed in more words than are needed	His verbose explanation of why he was late lasted longer than the actual delay itself.
94)	Vicarious Etymology: (Latin 'vicarius' - 'substitute')	ADJECTIVE	Experienced through the actions of another person	I felt a vicarious thrill watching the mountaineer, as I prefer my peaks viewed from a comfortable armchair.
95)	Vicissitude Etymology: (Latin 'vicissitudo')	NOUN	A change of circumstances, typically unwelcome	The vicissitudes of British politics are enough to make even the most stoic individual crave a very long nap.
96)	Vilify Etymology: (Latin 'vilis' - 'cheap/vile')	VERB	Speak or write about in an abusive manner	It is quite common to vilify the referee when one's team is losing, however unfairly.
97)	Vindictive Etymology: (Latin 'vindicta' - 'vengeance')	ADJECTIVE	Having a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge	The cat's decision to shred my curtains felt like a vindictive response to the new

				diet.
98)	Visceral Etymology: (Latin 'viscera' - 'internal organs')	ADJECTIVE	Relating to deep inward feelings rather than intellect	My reaction to the sight of a spider in the bathtub is entirely visceral and involves undignified leaping.
99)	Veridical Etymology: From Latin verus ("true") + dicere ("to say").	ADJECTIVE	Truthful; corresponding to reality	The witness provided a veridical account of the incident.
100)	Vivacious Etymology: (Latin 'vivax' - 'vigorous')	ADJECTIVE	Attractively lively and animated.	She was so vivacious that she could make a lecture on tax codes seem like a thrilling adventure.
101)	Vociferous Etymology: (Latin 'vociferari' - 'to shout')	ADJECTIVE	Expressing vehement opinions; loud and forceful	The vociferous complaints from the neighbours regarding my midnight bagpipe practice were quite uncalled for.
102)	Volatile Etymology: (Latin 'volare' - 'to fly')	ADJECTIVE	Liable to change rapidly and unpredictably	The stock market is currently as volatile as a toddler who has been denied a second helping of pudding.
103)	Waggish Etymology: (English 'wag' - 'a droll person')	ADJECTIVE	Humorous in a playful or mischievous manner	With a waggish grin, he swapped the salt for sugar, proving that maturity is indeed optional.
104)	Wanton Etymology: (M.E. 'wan-' 'badly' + 'togen' 'trained')	ADJECTIVE	Deliberate and unprovoked	The wanton destruction of the buffet table suggested the guests hadn't eaten since the previous decade.
105)	Wary Etymology: (Old English 'wær')	ADJECTIVE	Feeling or showing caution about possible dangers	The dog looked wary when it heard the loud noise.
106)	Wheedle Etymology: (German 'wedeln' - 'to wag the tail')	VERB	Use flattery or coaxing to persuade someone	She managed to wheedle an extra week of holiday out of her boss using nothing but sheer charm.
107)	Whimsical Etymology: (From 'whim')	ADJECTIVE	Playfully quaint or fanciful in an appealing way	The cottage had a whimsical air, as though it had been constructed by a particularly artistic badger.
108)	Wily Etymology: (Old Norse 'vel' - 'trick')	ADJECTIVE	Skilled at gaining an advantage deceitfully	The wily fox managed to bypass the fence, the gate, and the laws of physics to reach the hen house.
109)	Winsome Etymology: (Old English	ADJECTIVE	Attractive or appealing in a fresh, innocent way	His winsome smile was often used as a tactical

	'wyn' - 'joy')			shield whenever he broke a piece of fine china.
110)	Wistful Etymology: (Probably from 'wistly' - 'intently')	ADJECTIVE	Showing a feeling of vague or regretful longing	He cast a wistful look at the last slice of cake, mourning the diet that had only begun that morning.
111)	Wizened Etymology: (Old English 'wisnian' - 'to wither')	ADJECTIVE	Shrivelled or wrinkled with age	The wizened professor looked as though he had personally witnessed the signing of the Magna Carta.
112)	Wry Etymology: (Old English 'wrigian' - 'to turn')	ADJECTIVE	Using or expressing dry, mocking humour	His wry sense of humour made everyone laugh.
113)	Xenophobia Etymology: Greek <i>xenos</i> (stranger, foreigner) + <i>phobos</i> (fear)	NOUN	Fear of strangers	The rise of xenophobia can undermine social harmony in multicultural societies.
114)	Xerophyte Etymology: Greek 'xeros' + 'phyton'	NOUN	Plant adapted to arid conditions	Botanists study how each xerophyte conserves water in extreme climates.
115)	Xylophone Etymology: Greek 'xylon' + 'phone'	NOUN	Percussion instrument	The orchestra featured a xylophone to enhance the rhythmic texture.
116)	Xenogenesis Etymology: Of Greek origin	NOUN	Reproduction from dissimilar parents	The concept of xenogenesis appears in speculative literature.
117)	Xerosis Etymology: From Greek 'xeros'	NOUN	Abnormal dryness	Harsh weather often leads to xerosis in patients.
118)	Xenolith Etymology: From Greek 'xenos' (foreign) + 'lithos' (stone)	NOUN	A rock fragment embedded in another rock	Geologists identified a xenolith in the volcanic rock.
119)	Xylography Etymology: From Greek 'xylon' (wood) + 'graphē' (writing)	NOUN	The art of engraving on wood	Xylography aided early printing techniques.
120)	Xenial Etymology: From Greek 'xenia' (guest-friendship, hospitality)	ADJECTIVE	Relating to hospitality	The guest received a warm and xenial welcome.
121)	Yoke Etymology: From Old English 'geoc'	NOUN	A device for joining animals, later meaning burden or bond	He bore the yoke of responsibility with dignity and perseverance.
122)	Yearn Etymology: From Old English 'geornian' (to desire eagerly)	VERB	To have a deep emotional longing	She continued to yearn for higher knowledge and intellectual growth.
123)	Yen Etymology: Japanese <i>en</i> (desire, longing)	NOUN	A strong desire or craving; from Japanese 'en' (desire, longing)	He developed a keen yen for classical music and literature.

124)	Yowl Etymology: Probably of imitative origin	VERB	To cry out loudly in distress	The child began to yowl loudly when his demands were not met.
125)	Yare Etymology: From Old English 'gearwe' (ready, prepared)	ADJECTIVE	Quick, agile, and ready	The sailors remained yare and alert despite the turbulent seas.
126)	Yclept Etymology: From Old English 'gecleopod' (called, named)	VERB	Named or called	The warrior was yclept a hero in the chronicles of history.
127)	Yokel Etymology: Perhaps from dialectal 'yokel' (countryman)	NOUN	An unsophisticated rural person	The novel challenges the stereotype of the yokel as lacking intelligence.
128)	Yokeable Etymology: Derived from 'yoke'	ADJECTIVE	Capable of being joined or united	The two contrasting ideas are yokeable within a unified philosophical framework.
129)	Zephyr Etymology: From Greek 'Zephyros' (west wind)	NOUN	A gentle breeze	A gentle zephyr brought relief from the oppressive summer heat.
130)	Zealot Etymology: From Greek 'zēlōtēs' (emulator, admirer)	NOUN	A person fanatically devoted to a cause	The zealot refused to accept any viewpoint that contradicted his beliefs.
131)	Zenith Etymology: From Arabic 'samt' (direction, path) via Old Spanish	NOUN	The highest point	She reached the zenith of her career after years of dedication.
132)	Zany Etymology: From Italian 'zanni' (comic servant character)	ADJECTIVE	Comically absurd	The play introduced a zany character who amused the audience.
133)	Ziggurat Etymology: From Akkadian 'ziquurratu' (raised structure)	NOUN	A terraced temple tower	The ancient ziggurat stood as a testament to early architectural brilliance.
134)	Zodiac Etymology: From Greek 'zōdiakos kyklos' (circle of little animals)	NOUN	A circle of constellations	Ancient astronomers carefully observed the zodiac to interpret celestial patterns.
135)	Zymurgy Etymology: From Greek 'zymē' (leaven) + 'ergon' (work)	NOUN	The study of fermentation	Zymurgy plays a crucial role in the production of fermented beverages.
136)	Zealous Etymology: From Greek 'zēlos' (ardor, jealousy)	ADJECTIVE	Filled with enthusiasm	She remained zealous in her pursuit of academic excellence.

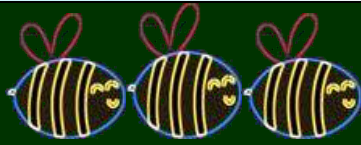




HOMONYMS

WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING 1	MEANING 2	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
Address	Noun / Verb	Location of a building	To speak to a crowd	I wrote the address on the envelope. / The Principal will address the students.
Attribute	Noun / Verb	A quality or characteristic	To credit a cause	Patience is a great attribute. / Scientists attribute the heat to climate change.
Bark	Noun / Verb	Outer layer of a tree	Sound a dog makes	The tree's bark was rough. / The neighbor's dog began to bark at the mailman.
Bat	Noun	A flying mammal	Equipment used in sports	The bat flew out of the cave. / He swung the wooden bat with all his might.
Bound	Verb / Adj	To leap or jump	Tied or restricted	The deer began to bound through the field. / He is bound by the rules of the contract.
Cabinet	Noun	A storage cupboard	A group of advisors	Put the glasses in the kitchen cabinet. / The President met with his cabinet today.
Canal	Noun	Man-made waterway	A tube in the body	The ship passed through the Suez Canal. / The ear canal is sensitive to loud noises.
Compact	Adj / Noun	Closely packed/small	A formal agreement	The car is very compact and easy to park. / The two nations signed a peace compact.
Compound	Noun / Verb	A mixture of elements	To make something worse	Water is a chemical compound. / Don't compound your mistakes by lying.
Content	Noun / Adj	Material in a book/video	Satisfied or happy	The content of the essay was brilliant. / She was content with her test results.
Console	Verb / Noun	To comfort someone	A panel for controls	I tried to console my friend after the loss. / He bought a new gaming console.
Current	Adj / Noun	Happening now	Flow of water/electricity	Keep up with current events. / The river current was too strong for swimming.
Desert	Verb / Noun	To abandon someone	A dry, sandy wasteland	He would never desert his teammates. / The Sahara is a vast desert.
Digest	Verb / Noun	To break down food	A summary of info	It takes time to digest a heavy meal. / I read the monthly digest of science news.
Down	Prep / Noun	A lower position	Soft feathers of a bird	She ran down the hill. / The pillow was filled with goose down.
Entrance	Noun / Verb	A way in	To fill with delight	Use the side entrance of the building. / The magician's trick will entrance the kids.
Even	Adj / Adv	Flat or level	Used for emphasis	The floor is not even. / He didn't even say goodbye.

Express	Verb / Adj	To convey a thought	Fast or direct	You must express your ideas clearly. / We took the express train to the city.
Fair	Adj / Noun	Just or light-colored	An exhibition or circus	That wasn't a fair decision. / We won a prize at the county fair.
Fine	Adj / Noun	Of high quality	Money paid as penalty	She has a fine sense of humor. / He had to pay a fine for speeding.
Firm	Adj / Noun	Solid or steady	A business company	The mattress is very firm. / My mother works for a law firm.
Grave	Noun / Adj	A burial place	Serious or solemn	We visited the ancestor's grave. / The situation is becoming quite grave.
Hatch	Verb / Noun	To emerge from an egg	An opening in a floor/ship	The chicks will hatch soon. / He opened the hatch to enter the attic.
Instance	Noun / Verb	An example	To cite as an example	This is a rare instance of honesty. / Let me instance a case from history.
Invalid	Adj / Noun	Not legally binding	A person who is ill	Your password is invalid. / The nurse cared for the elderly invalid.
Kind	Adj / Noun	Caring and helpful	A type or category	It was kind of you to help. / What kind of music do you like?
Lead	Verb / Noun	To go first/guide	A heavy metal element	She will lead the team to victory. / Graphite is often mistaken for lead.
Lean	Verb / Adj	To tilt or rest against	Thin or without fat	Don't lean against the wet paint. / The athlete has a lean physique.
Match	Noun	A contest/game	Tool to start a fire	I watched the cricket match. / Don't play with a lighted match.
Mean	Verb / Adj	To signify	Unkind or cruel	What does this word mean? / That was a mean thing to say.



HOMOPHONES









WORD PAIR	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING 1	MEANING 2	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
Aisle / Isle / I'll	Noun / Noun / Contraction	A passage between rows	An island	The bride walked down the aisle. / They visited a beautiful isle. / I'll finish my homework soon.
Altar / Alter	Noun / Verb	A sacred table in a church	To change something	The priest stood near the altar. / You should alter your dress.
Arc / Ark	Noun / Noun	A curved line	A large boat (Noah's Ark)	The rainbow formed an arc. / The animals entered the ark.
Bail / Bale	Noun/Verb / Noun	Money paid for release / to release	A bundle (of hay)	He was released on bail. / The farmer lifted a bale of hay.
Berth / Birth	Noun / Noun	A sleeping place (train/ship)	The act of being born	I booked a train berth. / The baby's birth brought joy.
Canvas / Canvass	Noun / Verb	Strong cloth for painting	To seek votes or opinions	The artist painted on canvas. / They went door-to-door to canvass votes.
Ceiling / Sealing	Noun / Verb	Top inside surface of a room	Closing tightly	The fan is fixed to the ceiling. / She is sealing the envelope.
Cereal / Serial	Noun / Adj./Noun	Breakfast grain food	Repeated in parts	I eat cereal every morning. / This is a crime serial on TV.
Descent / Dissent	Noun / Noun/Verb	Act of going down	Disagreement	The plane began its descent. / He voiced his dissent.
Draft / Draught	Noun/Verb / Noun	First version / air current	A current of cold air	I wrote a draft of the essay. / A cold draught entered the room.
Dual / Duel	Adjective / Noun/Verb	Two parts	A formal fight	He has a dual role. / The knights fought a duel.
Faze / Phase	Verb / Noun	To disturb or worry	A stage in development	The noise didn't faze her. / This is a difficult phase of life.
Gait / Gate	Noun / Noun	Way of walking	Entry barrier	The horse has a smooth gait. / Please close the gate.
Hoard / Horde	Verb/Noun / Noun	To collect and store	A large crowd	Do not hoard food. / A horde of fans gathered.
Lessen / Lesson	Verb / Noun	To reduce	Something learned	Try to lessen your mistakes. / I learned a valuable lesson.
Moral / Morale	Noun/Adj. / Noun	Right or wrong lesson	Confidence or spirit	The moral of the story is honesty. / The team's morale was high.
Stationary / Stationery	Adjective / Noun	Not moving	Writing materials	The car remained stationary. / I bought new stationery.
Principal / Principle	Noun/Adj. / Noun	Head of school / main	A rule or belief	The principal addressed the students. / Honesty is an important principle.
Shear / Sheer	Verb/Noun / Adjective	To cut wool	Complete or very steep	Farmers shear sheep. / It was a sheer cliff.








SYNONYMS




SN.	WORD	SYNONYMS	MEANING	EXAMPLE	PICTURE
1)	Abstruse	Esoteric, Recondite, Arcane	Difficult to understand; obscure and complex	The professor's lecture on quantum mechanics was so abstruse that only a few students could grasp its essence.	
2)	Antediluvian	Obsolete, Prehistoric, Outdated	Extremely old-fashioned; belonging to a bygone era	His antediluvian views on education no longer resonate with modern pedagogy.	
3)	Acrimonious	Caustic, Vitriolic, Bitter	Angry and filled with resentment	The meeting devolved into an acrimonious exchange of accusations.	
4)	Pulchritudinous	Beautiful, Comely, Attractive	Physically beautiful (formal and rare usage)	The poet described the landscape in such a way that it appeared utterly pulchritudinous	
5)	Recalcitrant	Defiant, Intransigent, Obstinate	Stubbornly resistant to authority or control	The recalcitrant student refused to comply with the school's regulations.	
6)	Perspicacious	Insightful, Astute, Discerning	Having a keen understanding and perception	Her perspicacious analysis uncovered flaws that others had overlooked.	
7)	Obstreperous	Noisy, Unruly, Boisterous	Difficult to control	The obstreperous crowd disrupted the event.	
8)	Ineluctable	Inevitable, Unavoidable, Inescapable	Impossible to avoid	Death is an ineluctable reality.	
9)	Ephemeral	Transient, Fleeting, Evanescent	Lasting a short time	Fame can be ephemeral.	
10)	Sesquipedalian	verbose, prolix, grandiloquent	Characterized by long words; long-winded or overly complex in language	The professor's sesquipedalian lecture confused more students than it enlightened.	
11)	Quodlibet	abstraction, paradox, miscellany	A subtle or intricate point in theology or philosophy; also a whimsical mixture.	The debate devolved into a quodlibet of obscure philosophical arguments.	
12)	Voluble	loquacious, articulate, garrulous	Speaking fluently and at great length, often effortlessly.	Her voluble narration kept the audience engaged for hours.	
13)	Sagacious	Wise, Judicious,	Having good judgment	The sagacious leader made wise decisions.	

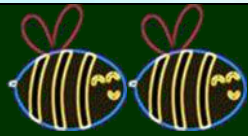
		Prudent			
14)	Intransigent	Unyielding, Adamant, Implacable	Refusing to change views	He remained intransigent in the discussion.	
15)	Querimonious	peevish, fretful, plaintive	Given to complaining in a whining or petulant manner.	His querimonious tone alienated even those who initially sympathized with his concerns.	

ANTONYMS

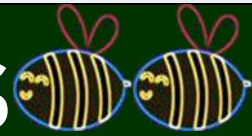
SN.	WORD	SYNONYMS	MEANING	EXAMPLE	PICTURE
16)	Abstemious	Indulgent, Gluttonous, Excessive	Exercising restraint, especially in eating or drinking	He remained abstemious despite the lavish feast.	
17)	Anachronistic	Modern, Contemporary, Current	Belonging to a different time period	His views seem anachronistic in today's world.	
18)	Bellicose	Peaceful, Placid, Nonviolent	Demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight	The bellicose tone of the speech alarmed many.	
19)	Circumspect	Careless, Rash, Incautious	Wary and unwilling to take risks	She was circumspect in her financial dealings.	
20)	Didactic	Uninformative, Misleading, Vague	Intended to teach, especially morally	The novel has a strongly didactic tone.	
21)	Equanimity	Agitation, Anxiety, Disturbance	Mental calmness and composure	He faced the crisis with remarkable equanimity.	
22)	Fastidious	Careless, Sloppy, Negligent	Very attentive to detail	The editor is fastidious about punctuation.	
23)	Iconoclast	Conformist, Traditionalist, Conservative	One who challenges established beliefs	As an iconoclast, he rejected outdated norms.	
24)	Lugubrious	Cheerful, Joyful, Buoyant	Excessively mournful	His lugubrious expression saddened everyone.	
25)	Mellifluous	Harsh, Grating, Discordant	Sweet or musical in sound	Her mellifluous voice captivated the audience.	
26)	Nefarious	Virtuous, Moral, Upright	Wicked or criminal	The villain devised a nefarious plan.	
27)	Obdurate	Flexible, Compassionate, Yielding	Stubbornly refusing to change	He remained obdurate despite pleas.	

28)	Paucity	Abundance, Plenty, Surplus	Scarcity or lack of something	There was a paucity of resources.	
29)	Sybaritic	austere, ascetic, disciplined	Fond of luxury and sensuous pleasure.	The prince led a sybaritic lifestyle, surrounded by opulence and comfort.	
30)	Susurratation	silence, clamor	A soft whispering or rustling sound.	The susurratation of the leaves created a soothing atmosphere.	


















IDIOMS/PHRASES




SN.	IDIOMS / PHRASES	MEANING	USES (Example Sentence)	PICTURE
1)	Couch potato (<i>Idiom</i>)	A very lazy person	He is a couch potato who watches TV all day.	
2)	Cry over spilled milk (<i>Idiom</i>)	Be upset about something already done	Don't cry over spilled milk.	
3)	Butterflies in my stomach (<i>Idiom</i>)	Feeling nervous	I had butterflies in my stomach before the test.	
4)	Hit the sack (<i>Idiom</i>)	Go to sleep	I am very tired, I will hit the sack.	
5)	When pigs fly (<i>Idiom</i>)	Something that will never happen	He will clean his room when pigs fly.	
6)	A couch surfer (<i>Phrase</i>)	A person who stays at others' homes	He is a couch surfer during holidays.	
7)	Zip your lip (<i>Idiom</i>)	Be quiet	Zip your lip and listen carefully.	
8)	Full of beans (<i>Idiom</i>)	Very energetic	The kids are full of beans today.	
9)	Go bananas (<i>Idiom</i>)	Become very excited or crazy	The crowd went bananas after the goal.	
10)	A big mouth (<i>Phrase</i>)	Someone who cannot keep secrets	Don't tell him, he has a big mouth.	
11)	Kill time (<i>Phrase</i>)	Spend time doing nothing important	I watched videos to kill time.	
12)	In hot water (<i>Idiom</i>)	In trouble	He is in hot water for being late.	
13)	Like a snail (<i>Phrase</i>)	Very slow	He walks like a snail.	
14)	Break the ice (<i>Idiom</i>)	Start a conversation	He told a joke to break the ice.	

15)	Piece of cake (<i>Idiom</i>)	Very easy	The test was a piece of cake.	
16)	Hit the books (<i>Idiom</i>)	Start studying	I need to hit the books tonight.	
17)	Under the weather (<i>Idiom</i>)	Feeling sick	She is under the weather today.	
18)	Spill the beans (<i>Idiom</i>)	Reveal a secret	He spilled the beans about the surprise.	
19)	Once in a blue moon (<i>Idiom</i>)	Very rarely	We meet once in a blue moon.	
20)	Burn the midnight oil (<i>Idiom</i>)	Work late at night	She burned the midnight oil before exams.	
21)	A blessing in disguise (<i>Idiom</i>)	Something good that seemed bad at first	Missing the bus was a blessing in disguise.	
22)	In a hurry (<i>Phrase</i>)	In a rush	I cannot talk, I am in a hurry.	
23)	By the way (<i>Phrase</i>)	Used to add extra information	By the way, where are you going?	
24)	At the end of the day (<i>Phrase</i>)	Finally / after everything	At the end of the day, hard work wins.	
25)	For a while (<i>Phrase</i>)	For some time	Sit here for a while.	
26)	In front of (<i>Phrase</i>)	Before something/ someone	The car is in front of the house.	
27)	Call it a day (<i>Idiom</i>)	Stop working	Let's call it a day and go home.	
28)	On time (<i>Phrase</i>)	Not late	She always arrives on time.	

29)	Apple of someone's eye	A person or thing that is cherished above all others, loved deeply, or treated as a favorite. It signifies someone who is the center of affection, pride, and protection	Martha is the only daughter in her family. She is obedient and sweet, and has even become the apple of (Mr. Strict) Darcy's eye	
30)	Rain on someone's parade	to spoil, dampen, or ruin someone's plans, joy, excitement, or moment of celebration	Mr. Betsy was prepared for his speech when suddenly the mob intervened and it rained on his parade	
31)	Up the pole	To be in a difficult predicament, or alternatively, to be slightly eccentric.	Young Arthur found himself quite up the pole when he realized that he had spent his entire weekend mastering a video game instead of his chemistry equations.	
32)	Until the cows come home	For an indefinitely long and tedious period of time.	You may argue the merits of that theory until the cows come home, but the facts remain unchanged.	
33)	Upset the apple-cart	To ruin a carefully planned scheme or a settled state of affairs.	I was going to suggest a new strategy, but I didn't want to upset the apple cart.	
34)	Under one's thumb	To be completely dominated by someone else.	Natasha has always been under the thumb of her niece ever since she retired.	
35)	Ugly as a mud fence	An Americanism for something exceptionally unappealing to the eye.	The science project, though technically brilliant, was, alas, ugly as a mud fence, consisting largely of duct tape and recycled porridge cartons.	
36)	Upon the anvil	Something that is currently in a state of preparation or discussion.	The new project is currently upon the anvil as we are yet to determine the final strategy.	
37)	Vial of wrath	To pour out one's extreme anger or vengeance upon someone.	The director poured out a vial of wrath upon the cast after a particularly dismal dress rehearsal.	
38)	Vexation of spirit	Profound emotional distress, frustration, and mental anguish	After the disastrous performance in the JEE Advanced, I was suffering from the vexation of the spirit until I met my Guru.	

		caused by the futility of life's endeavours.		
39)	Vote with their feet.	Showing your dislike or disapproval of something by leaving.	If the conference is boring, people will probably vote with their feet.	
40)	You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear	To attempt to create something refined from poor-quality materials (usually stated as an impossibility).	The company is asking us to better products with cheap materials; this, shamefully, is like producing silk purse out of a sow's ear.	
41)	Viking's farewell	A grand or dramatic departure, often involving destruction or finality.	He gave the company a Viking's farewell, deleting every file on his way out the door.	
42)	Venture a small fish to catch a great one	To risk a small amount in hopes of a significant gain.	I dare not venture a small fish to catch a big fish by risking all my profits at the volatile market.	
43)	Viper in one's bosom	A person whom one has treated kindly but who responds with treachery.	Anil gave Hari a home and a job, but the latter was just a viper in his bosom, stealing his money and spreading rumors.	
44)	Vocal cords in a knot	To be so overcome with emotion or confusion that one is unable to speak.	While leaving Harrow School, Vivek had his vocal cords in a knot as he would miss the classes and the library.	
45)	Wait for the knell	To anticipate the final end or failure of a venture.	The team still had to score 3 goals in the final 2 minutes, yet the fans waited for the knell.	
46)	Wash one's dirty linen in public	To discuss private or embarrassing grievances in front of others.	Do not wash your dirty linen in public after a tiff with your sibling.	
47)	Wear one's heart on one's sleeve	Make one's feeling apparent	I can tell you that Radha is upset; she wears her heart on her sleeve.	
48)	Walk on eggshells	To be very careful not to offend or upset someone	Since Sarah and Ahmed broke their engagement, they feel like walking on eggshells every time they see each other at work.	

49)	Wide of the mark	To be entirely inaccurate or irrelevant in one's assessment.	Yesterday's weather forecast was a little wide of the mark.	
50)	Wipe the eye of someone	To forestall a rival or gain an advantage by acting more quickly than they.	After how much she bragged about her prowess at darts, I doubt she expected me to wipe her eye.	