

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 12
Lecture - 57
Revision – Vocabulary

Welcome friends to this last week of English language for competitive exams of course. Today I am going to do a revision in vocabulary, we will be doing revisions as you know in other aspects of learning as well other skills as well, today I thought because vocabulary has always been in a great demand, more than any other skills I was asked may I received mails to help develop peoples or participants vocabulary. So, I thought let us do this exercise. I am going to do some multiple choice questions, some analogy related questions and also some popular words that you may come across, that it would be a good idea to use in your communication.

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- **Squalid:** (a) unclean (b) cramped
(c) humble (d) firm
- **Subsume:** (a) reject (b) undermine
(c) include (d) suffer
- **Talisman:** (a)charm(b)juror
(c)lecturer (d) informer

Now, look at the slide here, squalid - unclean, cramped, humble, firm; subsume - reject, undermine, include or suffer, talisman - charm, juror, lecturer, informer.

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- **Pelagic pertaining to:** (a) the sea (b) fur (c) prehistoric life (d) mountain
- **Teleology:** (a) investigation of primitive life (b) doctrine of purpose in nature (c) study of sound (d) belief in chance as the determiner of human affairs
- **Vouchsafe:** (a) grant security (b) deign (c) lock up (d) accept responsibility for

Next slide please, pelagic pertaining to: the sea, fur, prehistoric life, and mountain. Teleology is an investigation of primitive life, doctrine of purpose in nature, study of sound, or belief in chance as the determiner of human affairs. Vouchsafe is grant security, to design, to lock up, and to or accept responsibility for.

Take a moment look at the slides carefully, and the answers are squalid is unclean, so it is choice a, we often use the word to live in a squalid conditions; it is to live in dirty, filthy, unclean, unhygienic, foul wile conditions. Other synonyms could be shabby and seedy and slovenly disgusting. So, these are the synonyms of a squalid, extremely squalid you they have their apartment in the squalid part of the town.

Next word was subsume it is a higher order vocabulary often in general articles or perhaps opinion pieces in a newspapers, you come across these words subsume; choice c include subsume is a verb sub you know will below.

By now you know enough Latin I think the etymology of the roots of English words. So, sub is below, and it means go below and take. So, subsume is to take from below, which means to include here. It has over the years over a few centuries the word has come to mean to include. Talisman is a charm; so choice a, the word talisman has been around for quite a while and it has roots in both Arabic and Greek languages. So, you have a talisman, many people keep a talisman with them that this is going to be of luck to me, some people wear some kind of a ring gem stone that is your talisman. Sometimes

people just keep you know this is my key chain whenever or favourite shirt it works like a talisman like a charm. So, whenever I wear this or keep this thing with me, things work out very well in my favour, synonym is amulet a m u l e t.

Next word was pelagic, which relates to the sea; synonym is oceanic and once if is something that we come across very frequently, but we do not remember somehow it is condescending, deign d e i g n to give someone something in a condescending manner. So, to grand something someone something you know very like supercilious way, in an arrogant manner. So, deign the speaker deigned to attend or the where celebrity deigned to attend college function. So, accepted, but in a very high handed manner.

Teleology right answer is choice b, option b doctrine of purpose in nature. This is the philosophical word you often come across this word in higher order writing, this teleology means to see purpose in ends rather than stated causes, making the actual or final cause. When you see something in terms of teleology, you explain actions by the results. Teleology has it is roots in Greek language, teleost in Greek means to complete. From there we move on because that is all I am going to do I thought I have done enough of multiple choice questions, this is just a revisionary class today so we are not going to do too many of such words.

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Exercise: Analogy

- **ASTRONAUTS : SPACE :: ARGONAUTS :** (a) fire
(b) ship (c) birds (d) treasure (e) sea
- **BASILICA : CHURCH :: DORMER :** (a) cinema
(b) chapel (c) room (d) window (e) servant
- **ACTOR : STAGE :: Orator** (a) pilot (b) acrobat
(c) soldier (d) wind (e) ROSTRUM

Look at this slide now, and this is an exercise in analogy. Astronauts are to space, as Argonauts are to a fire, b ship, c birds, d treasure, e sea. Basilica is to church what

dormer is to cinema chapels, a room window or servant; actors is to stage what orator is to a pilot, b acrobat, c soldier, d wind, e rostrum.

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- **GAMUT : SPECTRUM ::** (a) burgeon : wither
(b) scope : trope (c) scale : colorful
(d) invective : tirade
- **CYNICAL : AUSPICIOUS ::** (a) sneer: cheer
(b) Machiavellianism : diplomacy
(c) philosopher : wisdom

Next slide; please look at it, gamut is to spectrum what burgeon is to wither scope to trope, scale to colourful, invective is to tirade. And cynical is to auspicious, what sneer is to cheer, Machiavellianism is to diplomacy, philosopher is to wisdom.

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- **GUTTURAL : THROAT ::** (a) venal: wine
(b) mantle : cloak (c) hair : hirsute
(d) palmar : wrist (e) brachial : arm
- **PREDATORY : HAWK ::** (a) contortion : grimace
(b) voracious : glutton
(c) tawny : lion (d) speedy : cruiser
(e) ugly : vulture

Next slide; guttural is to throat; what venal is to wine, mantle is to cloak, hair is to hirsute, palmar is to wrist, brachial is to arm. Predatory is to hawk as contortion is to

grimace, voracious is to glutton, tawny is to lion, speedy is to cruiser, and ugly is to vulture.

So, let us discuss the answers, astronauts travel in the space, Argonauts travel in sea. Argonauts are someone who are engaged in a dangerous, but potentially rewarding activity or adventure travel at sea so that is the relationship. Next was basilica is to church, it is a structure it is a feel of architecture. What dormer? Dormer is a kind of a structure, of a design building design is to window. You can look up the net and look at the images what dormer and window how they are connected; as basilica and church. Remember dormer has its roots in the French dormer which means is to sleep, and relates to bed room. So, dormer is roof structure with a window. Now actor next word was actor is to stage; now theatre actors they perform on stage. So, likewise orators speak in rostrum, it is a raised platform on which a person stands to make a public speech. So, that is a rostrum.

So, you can receive an award on a rostrum or play music conduct an orchestra, a raised platform. Gamut is to spectrum, you cover the entire gamut or a spectrum it is a synonym; what invective is to tirade complain harshly. So, d is the choice you have, and next word was cynical is to auspicious, what sneer is to cheer? A cynic is opposite of auspicious, auspicious people who believe in auspiciousness of things they are not cynical. Sneer people who are cheering they do not sneer. Next was guttural throat, so you make a guttural sound through your throat. So, it is relation of it is actually adjectival form, venal is wine mantel cloak these are not adjective forms. So, we have already done this word brachial; brachial is related to arm.

So, e choice e and predatory is to hawk, a hawk is a predator. So, the best choice is option b, glutton is voracious. Also look at the classification the category, noun is to adjective; hawk is a noun predatory is an adjective; glutton is a noun voracious is adjective. Tawny and lion that go together because lion is tawny that is a colour we are not talking about colours here.

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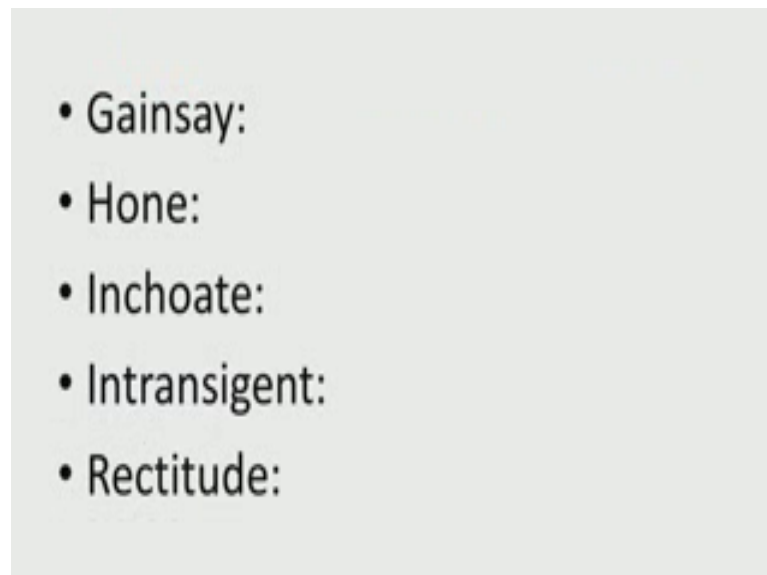


Exercise: Find meanings of these Popular words

- Amortize:
- Cryptic:
- Deplore:
- Diatribe
- Dissemble:
- Espouse:
- Feckless:

From here we move on to the next slide, next exercise look at these words and find meanings of these popular words you come across them many a time, but make sure that you know the meanings and how to use them in right context. So, amortize, cryptic, deplore, diatribe, dissemble, espouse, feckless.

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- Gainsay:
- Hone:
- Inchoate:
- Intransigent:
- Rectitude:

And look at this slide; gainsay, hone, inchoate, intransient, intransigent, rectitude and latent, lien, lucrative, macabre, parse, prolixity and voluble.

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- Latent:
- Lien:
- Lucrative :
- Macabre:
- Parse:
- Prolixity:
- Voluble:

So, amortize - amortize is quite a technical word, it means to liquidate something gradually, to reduce or pay of a debt with regular payments. So, you amortize, it is basically a business and economics related term for example, we say a last part of the grant has been used to amortize the debt. So, you are paying of your debt, liquidating something gradually.

Next was cryptic; now cryptic again has its roots in Latin language, and also in Greek crypticals this means hidden. So, when you say cryptic codes, something is hidden by those who are fans of that has the Da Vinci code you will come across several cryptic codes there, so that is a language, there is where it occurs very frequently. Cryptic also has a suggest something that is of obscure nature hidden secretive. Next word was deplore, deplore is to occur or criticize someone, deplorable behaviour. I condemn it, again it has Latin roots to bewail or lament. So, lamentation to bewail, if you deplore something you object to it, it has a negative connection contexts to it. It brings sorrow or grief, so it is a deplorable behaviour. You might for example, use it in the sense that you deplore the violation of human rights in certain part of the world.

Next word was diatribe, it is an angry critical speech; you launch into an angry diatribe someone against someone or something. Sometimes film critics launch a diatribe against a certain movie, particular movie saying that how nonsensical it was. So, those things are very common. So, diatribe is to give expression to one's anger. It is originally it was

connected to serious study and spending wasting time, but now it has come to suggest angry and critical speech or writing it may.

Next word was dissemble; dissemble is exact meaning is sneaky; it means to hide your true self. Not to be confused with dis assemble, you take something apart you for example, a car and various parts. So, dis assembles or a machine or a computer you dis assemble the machine, you take it out in different parts. Dissemble means to hide ones beliefs or feelings, it has to you have to hide something. So, almost like simulation we have done this word this simulation earlier also. So, pretend someone. So, you are dissembling you are simulating being someone your pretending to be someone you are not. So, it is a very negative word.

Next word was Espouse; now you espouse the cause, you espouse so that means, support. Look at the way it is related to spouse. So, spouse is a partner, someone most of very frequently we use it in the context of a married partner, so who is your spouse is working somewhere excreta. So, that is the context you use the word spouse; and espouse is the follower or a supporter. So, you espouse someone a cause, the antonym would be to jettison you through away espouse is you support.

Feckless is generally incompetent, you often use the word a feckless minister, a feckless you know chief or executive; so unfit irresponsible, incompetent. A person who does not really have the competence to be where he is a feckless person; it is a very popular and common word it is especially in politics.

Next word was gainsay; to gainsay is to challenge or dispute a contradict, especially someone in authority. So, when you challenge authority, you gainsay you are challenging you are contradicting someone in part. You also say there is no gainsay the present dissent in the part, there is lot of upheaval a lot of conflict and no gainsay, that they no dispute it is happening.

Next word was hone; hone means to polish, synonyms are ameliorate, amend to improve. So, you hone your skills you improve your skills. So, perhaps you want to be an actor, you need to hone your skills you need to do whatever is expected; you suppose you want to be a writer. So, you want you should join a workshop, where you can learn how to write because you may have an natural talent, but you need to you still need to hone your skills.

Next word was inchoate; inchoate means only partly existing or existence rather which is imperfectly formed, it comes from the Latin word for beginning inchoate. So, un finish incomplete only in the beginning. The word intransigente means someone who is inflexible, stubborn; you have taken a very intransigente stand in your life. So, you are inflexible, impervious to please, impervious to persuasion. So, antonym would be adoptable and flexible.

Next word was rectitude; now rectitude is a noun, it may have u d. So, it is do not confused it with some other parts of speech, it is a noun, it means it is a very positive word, we often say moral rectitude. Goodness, honour, decency, when you say it goes against all forms of moral rectitude, it means it is a bad thing it going against; rectitude is a very positive word.

Next word was latent; latent is inactive it means to lie hidden. So, we often say that the person has been quite latent inactive, but off late you may also use it in positive connect or context. So, connection as latent talent there is lot of talent in this person, but it is all latent. So, it needs to be brought out. So, latent talent, there is lot of latent talent in small towns in India, it has to be brought out. Lien is a word that derives from the Latin word lager, which means to bind something. So, tax liens are levied against properties. So, lien has sort of you know economic convocation.

Next word was lucrative; again it has business money and economical convocation, it means something that fetches substantial amount of money, it is a very lucrative offer am thinking about it I have to take the offer or not. It is also use sometimes in the context of greed. So, you have sold, you have sold to lucre l u c r e. English phrase there is an English phrase like fill the lucre. So, profits which are gained through illicit activities you know black marketing or smuggling or something, fill the lucre. Lucrative is not always negative or on the, you now days you often say that offer is lucrative the business is lucrative.

Next word was macabre; macabre is something that you come across very frequently when you talk about something horrible has happened around you. It is horrifying, it is gruesome the macabre incident shook the entire civilized people or say civilized section of civil society. We often say the movie has too many macabre scenes, the novel is full

of macabre scenes, so gore and blur and gruesome scenes; so macabre with a very negative horrifying context.

To parse is to give actually it has its origin in grammar p a r c e and we often say parsing, to break a sentence and analyse it is parse; rather than looking at the entire sentence and looking at the meaning of it, we analyse syntax the way sentence is constructed by assigning each part each item, a name you know to constituting structure to a sentence. We have been doing a lot of grammar. So, we know subject and verb and object, and agreement and prepositions, all kinds of parts of speeches. So, we are giving certain names to the constituent structures. Now it has come to mean some other so that you analysing too much of something to parsing. So, sometimes you say to give parse responses, which means giving it a lot of thought and very analytical responses.

So, the next word was prolixity; prolixity is to go on and on in specially to be very verbose, verbosity, turgidity, wordiness. So, often we say a boring lecture; so prolix is something that goes on and on, so prolixity of it. Voluble is that is our last word for the day, the word voluble describes talking continuously; we often say the heroine's character in this film was very voluble. So, kept talking fluently at great length, it is not always negative, prolix is to bore someone to death too much of talking; voluble is to keep on talking in study flow. So, a person he spoke volubly, he had lot of points to make volubly it can also have positive connotations.

Thank you very much.