

One Word Substitution Dictionary

Numerous 'Choose the Correct Word' Exercises for Improving your Vocabulary Sample This: Choose the Correct Word – 01 - 10 (Exercise 01) ascertain, comply, diagnosed, entails, incessant, poured, rectified, submerged, terminated, whopping 01. Congratulatory messages _____ in from all parts of the country. 02. He furnished a _____ fine of dollar 1 million. 03. Heavy downpour _____ buildings and vehicles across the city. 04. Power supply resumed after power officials _____ the problem. 05. She was _____ with having mild breathing difficulty. 06. They were _____ from service after their certificates were found to be fake. 07. This offence _____ a jail term of up to six months or fine or both. 08. Vehicular traffic in the hilly region was affected by _____ rainfall. 09. We are trying to _____ source from where the victim caught infection. 10. We have to _____ with the laws of the land. ANSWERS 01. poured | 02. whopping | 03. submerged | 04. rectified | 05. diagnosed | 06. terminated | 07. entails | 08. incessant | 09. ascertain | 10. comply Choose the Correct Word – 11 - 20 (Exercise 02) clogged, conducted, disbursed, ensure, gauged, insistence, scarce, sustained, tolerated, triggered 11. _____ that students do not use unfair means in the next exam. 12. Anti-party activities will not be _____, however big the person is. 13. With coal and petroleum products becoming _____ in the near future, scientists should venture into producing solar energy through researches. 14. He _____ serious head injuries and is in coma. 15. Principal _____ a meeting with teachers to resolve the issue. 16. It was at the _____ of his four-year-old elder daughter, that he bought a car four months ago. 17. She _____ a huge political row by saying she feared for her life. 18. Silt from overflowing rivers _____ the pipelines. 19. State government has not yet _____ the scholarship amount. 20. The effect of these steps needs to be _____. ANSWERS 11. ensure | 12. tolerated | 13. scarce | 14. sustained | 15. conducted | 16. insistence | 17. triggered | 18. clogged | 19. disbursed | 20. gauged

Dictionary of One-word Substitution: Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- 'Turn' 02. Meanings of the Main Verb 'Turn' 03. Idioms With the Word 'Turn' 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word 'Turn' 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word 'Turn' 06. Useful Expressions With the Word 'Turn' 07. English Word: 'Turn' -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb 'Turn' Sample This: Turn is a regular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) -- TURN Second Form (Past Form) -- TURNED Third Form (Past Participle) -- TURNED Present Perfect of 'Come' -- Have/Has Turned Past Perfect of 'Come' -- Had Turned -ING Form of 'Come' -- turning Infinitive of 'Come' -- To Turn MOST COMMON Meanings OF

“TURN” AS THE MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: Meaning 1. to move your body or part of your body in an attempt to face or start moving in a different direction Example Sentences: The children turned and headed back up the hill. He turned to face the wall in shame. She turned to look at him affectionately. He turned to look over my right shoulder. He turned to say: "Come follow me." I Turned To Say Goodbye. I turned to say something to him. She turned to say something. (turn + adv./prep.) We were needed to turn back to save us from landslide. They all hurriedly turned away. She turned around for one second to look at my face. I turned around, and saw him trying to greet me. He turned around to look at the small group of protestors. (turn sth) (+ adv./prep.) Turn your hand away from the camera. She turned her chair around and looked at me. When she turned her chair around, we could see she was blushing but smiling, Meaning 2. to move or make sth move around a central point Example Sentences: He turned the screw 1/2 turn clockwise. (turn sth) + (adv./prep.) I turned the key in the lock and felt the point where a car would unlock the door. Meaning 3. (turn + adv./prep.) (of a road or river) to bend or curve in a particular direction Example Sentences: The road turned to the right after about a half a mile. This road turns to right and runs north of east. After a distance of approximately 70 meters the road turned to the north A hundred meters ahead of us the road turned right. After about five miles, the river turned east. Meaning 4. to aim or point sth in a particular direction Example Sentences: (turn sth) (on/to sb/sth/yourself) A man turned gun on himself at gun store, police said. It is time to turn your attention to your family. (turn to sb/sth/yourself) My thoughts turned to my friends, who were close to me the whole time.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- ‘Have’ 02. Meanings of the Main Verb ‘Have’ 03. Idioms With the Word ‘Have’ 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word ‘Have’ 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word ‘Have’ 06. Useful Expressions With the Word ‘Have’ 07. English Word: ‘Have’ -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb ‘Have’

Sample This: Have is an irregular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) – HAVE/HAS Second Form (Past Form) -- HAD Third Form (Past Participle) -- HAD Present Perfect of ‘Have’ – Had Past Perfect of ‘Have’ -- Had -ING Form of ‘Come’ -- Making Infinitive of ‘Come’ -- To Have MOST COMMON MEANINGS OF “HAVE” AS A MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: (Note: In some senses you can also use “have got”. Especially in British English, using “have got” is quite popular.) Meaning 01: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to hold, own or possess sth Example Sentences: He has an old two wheeler. She does not have a college degree. They do not have an ATM card. Meaning 02: (have sth) to experience sth Example Sentence: What to do when you have a bad day at work. She had difficulty falling asleep and would wake up several times in the night. My company has had rapid economic recovery, He has had no adverse impact of the medicines. Our organization has had very healthy growth during the last year She was helpful to her friend who has had a traumatic event. Many children have had neglect and

abuse. He has had a truly remarkable year. Some sectors have had major financial challenges in recent years. The hill road had larger slips. Meaning 03: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to have a thought or feeling in your mind She has the notion that she can fulfill her dreams. They have always had the belief that they can beat the big teams. I have got an idea for the event. She has got an idea for how it should work. Meaning 04: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to show a particular feature or quality Example Sentences: Most of the things we eat have flavor in them. He has a lot of confidence. He had the audacity to reject my suggestion for a superficial reason. Meaning 05: (have sth) to eat, drink or smoke sth Example Sentences: I had the delicious meal in his home. He had a cigarette during her stroll', We all had breakfast together at 8 am. We all had lunch and took a picture. He had dinner with his family and then went to office.

Useful English phrasal verbs and their meanings in simple words | Alphabetical list of English phrasal verbs 1500 Useful phrasal verbs for daily use Sample this: What are "Phrasal Verbs"? A PHRASAL VERB is made up of a Verb and an Adverb or a Preposition or both. Adverbs or prepositions which are used in Phrasal Verbs are called 'Particles'. Verb + adverb = Phrasal verb Verb + preposition = Phrasal verb Verb + adverb + preposition = Phrasal verb Examples: break down -- verb + adverb [break= verb; down= adverb] ward off -- verb + preposition [ward= verb; off= preposition] keep up with -- verb + adverb + preposition [keep= verb; up= adverb; with=preposition] 'USUAL' and 'IDIOMATIC' Meanings of Phrasal Verbs A Phrasal verb may have usual or idiomatic meaning - Phrasal Verb with Usual meaning: Verb and Particle keep their ordinary meaning Example: turn around -- to turn around Phrasal Verb with Idiomatic meaning: Verb and Particle doesn't keep their ordinary meaning Example: turn down -- to reject an offer Following is the detailed list of useful Phrasal Verbs and their meanings: English Phrasal Verbs -- A Abide abide by -- to obey/follow a decision, rule, etc. Abound abound with/in -- to be full of Account account for -- to explain | to be a definite amount for | to destroy Accustom accustom to -- to be familiar Act act on -- to affect act out -- to express a feeling or an emotion in your behavior act up -- to behave inappropriately act upon -- to take an action on the basis of particular information, etc.; to execute Add add in -- to include add to -- to increase add up -- to calculate or count | to be sensible or reasonable add up to -- to have a particular result | to have a certain total amount Adhere adhere to -- to follow a particular rule Agree not agree with -- to dislike or disapprove Aim aim at -- to Intend to achieve a particular goal Alight alight on -- to find something by chance Align align with -- to support a person, rules, etc, openly or publicly because you agree with them Allow allow for -- to take something into consideration allow of -- to make possible; to permit Allude allude to -- to refer to Amount amount to -- to be equal to something | to count something as a total Angle angle for -- to try to get something indirectly by hinting Answer answer back -- to make counter-argument | to give rude reply to your senior, an authority, etc. answer for -- to be

responsible answer to somebody for something -- to explain your decision or action Appertain appertain to -- to refer or relate Argue argue down -- to beat somebody in an argument or a debate | to persuade people not to accept a proposal or motion | to persuade a seller to reduce the price argue somebody into doing something -- to give reasons to persuade somebody to do or not do something Arrive arrive at -- to decide something after deliberation Arrogate arrogate to yourself -- to claim/take without having right Ascribe ascribe to -- to think or say something is done by somebody Ask ask around -- to talk to many people with a view to getting information | to invite ask for -- to request or demand something | to provoke a negative reaction ask in -- to invite somebody into your house ask out -- to invite someone for a date Attend attend to -- to deal with somebody/something Auction auction off -- to sell something at an auction Avail avail yourself of -- to take advantage of an opportunity Average average out -- to make even; to calculate the average | to balance or equalize Awake/Awaken awake/awaken to -- to be aware of possible effects of something

In this book, I have compiled English phrases containing two or more words. Each of these phrases comprises at least one tough English word. The meaning of the tough English word in every phrase has also been given. Example sentences have also been provided for many advanced phrases. Sample this: 01 -- abandoned building / abandoned mines / abandoned orphan / abandoned street / abandoned vehicles [meaning of abandoned: 'left completely and no longer needed'] Example Sentence: Abandoned vehicles can cause a nuisance by obstructing roads, traffic and pedestrians. 02 -- abatement notice [meaning of abatement: 'the reduction or removal of a nuisance'] Example Sentence: A person served with an abatement notice may appeal against the notice to a magistrate's court. 03 -- aberrant behavior / aberrant individuals [meaning of aberrant: 'departing from an accepted standard or usual course'] Example Sentence: Should the teachers and administrators tolerate the aberrant behavior of the students? 04 -- abhorrent deed [meaning of abhorrent: 'causing hatred, especially for moral reasons'] Example Sentence: He shall be put to death since he has committed an abhorrent deed. 05 -- abiding influence [meaning of abiding: '(of a feeling, memory or an idea, etc.) lasting a long time'] Example Sentence: Land use regulations have an abiding influence on our lives. 06 -- abiding affection / abiding hostility / abiding influence / abiding love / abiding notice / abiding tradition [meaning of abiding: 'continuing without change'] Example Sentence: I have a deep and abiding affection for my birthplace. 07 -- abject despair [meaning of abject: 'extreme and without hope'] Example Sentence: They are dealing with abject despair and complete disillusion. 08 -- abjectly poor [meaning of abjectly: 'in an utterly hopeless manner'] Example Sentence: More than a billion people in the world are abjectly poor. 09 -- abominable deed / abominable laws / abominable scene / abominable system [meaning of abominable: 'very bad and shocking'] Example Sentence: Some states have passed abominable laws that are a disgrace to democracy and to our society 10 -- abominably rude / abominably cruel [meaning

of abominably: 'in a very bad or unpleasant way'] 11 -- aboriginal civilization / aboriginal inhabitants / aboriginal times / aboriginal tribes [meaning of aboriginal: 'relating to the people who existed in a region from the earliest time; primitive']

12 -- abortive attack / abortive attempt / abortive bid / abortive campaign / abortive expedition / abortive infection / abortive insurrection / abortive negotiations / abortive rebellion / abortive treatment [meaning of abortive: 'failed, unsuccessful']

Example Sentence: They led an abortive rebellion against the government 13 -- abrasive chemical / abrasive compounds / abrasive materials / abrasive personality [meaning of abrasive: 'showing little concern for the feelings of others | causing damage, wear, or removal of surface material by grinding or rubbing']

Example Sentence: We can't hire anyone with an abrasive personality liable to annoy customers and co-workers, | She applied abrasive chemical and rubbed down to clean rust off knives. 14 -- abridged edition / abridged story / abridged translation / abridged version [meaning of abridged: '(of a piece of writing) having been shortened']

Example Sentence: That was an abridged edition of the author's previous three-volume work. 15 -- abrupt change / abrupt departure / abrupt dismissal / abrupt end / abrupt exit / abrupt halt / abrupt response / abrupt slope / abrupt transition [meaning of abrupt: 'sudden']

Example Sentence: His promising career in football was brought to an abrupt end by injury.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: What is "Repetition of Words"? Structure (1) ---- Word + and + Word Structure (2) ---- Comparative + and + Comparative Structure (3) ---- Word + after + Word Structure (4) ---- Word + by + Word Structure (5) ---- Word + to + Word Structure (6) ---- Word + on/upon + Word Structure (7) ---- Word + against/of/for/in/with + Word Structure (8) ---- The more, less, etc..., the more, less, etc... Structure (9) ---- Combination of the Same Words Structure (10) ---- Repetition of Various Words Structure (11) ---- Repetition of Words More than Once Structure (12) ---- Repetition of 'Group of Words' Structure (13) ---- Repetition of 'Two Different Words' Structure (14)

---- Miscellaneous Patterns Exercises: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercises: 2(A) and 2(B) What is "Repetition of Words"? Repetition

in the English Language is the repeating of a word, within a sentence in order to PROVIDE EMPHASIS. 'Repetition of words' could be classified into many groups based on the placement of the words in a sentence. Different terms have been devised to denote different kinds of repetitions. Some of these terms are as follows: Adnominatio, Conduplicatio, Diacope, Epistrophe, Mesodiplosis, Palilogia, Polypoton, Symploce, etc. Not going into the details of these 'hard-to-pronounce' terms, I have covered only the most popular patterns of 'Repetition of words' in this book. Structure (1) ----

Word + and + Word This pattern is generally used to show 'continuation or repetition of an activity, or 'presence of many things or people of the same kind'. 1. -- She asked and asked about the money. 2a. -- Stars, planets, and galaxies emerged and evolved billions and billions of years ago. 2b. -- They have got billions and billions of dollars lying around in vaults. 3. -- There has been campaign and campaign against us for a very long time. 4. -- Wastage of water must be

discouraged and discouraged. 5. -- Workers dug and dug the road. 6. -- We have eras and eras coming. 7. -- He called after her, "Where are you going?" She went further and further. 8a. -- His confidence grew and grew. 8b. -- Once he started telling family about his challenge, the support just grew and grew. 9a. -- 'How long did the match last?' 'Oh, hours and hours' 9b. -- Oats are a complex carbohydrate which means they will fuel your body for hours and hours. 10. -- Merit and merit alone can be criteria. 11. -- The road went on for miles and miles. 12. -- My travel plan was mired and mired in utter confusion. 13. -- He has nurtured and nurtured his reputation as a master tactician. 14. -- They played and played cards all night. NOTE: (A). 'Again and again' [meaning -- many times] She was wiping her tears again and again. Many people do not repeat their mistakes again and again. (B). 'By and by' [meaning -- after a short period; before long; soon | eventually] By and by you will make your deficiency. The hours just kept on going by and by. (C). 'Half and half' [meaning -- in equal parts] We are lucky that it is affordable rent, and sharing half and half helps (D). 'Less and less' [meaning -- continuing to become smaller] We are having less and less snow each year. Old people seem to sleep less and less actually. (E). 'More and more' [meaning -- continuing to become larger in amount or number] You always ask for more and more. More and more girls are giving priority to their careers. (F). 'Neck and neck' [meaning -- level with somebody in competition] Democrats and Republicans were neck and neck on 50 seats. These two candidates are neck and neck in recent polls. NOTE: Great Stress— Word + And + Word + And + Word 1a. -- He just smacked him with a ruler again and again and again. 1b. -- If at first, you don't succeed, try again and again and again. 2. -- Their pain and the anger grew and grew and grew, 3. -- They are paying him millions and millions, and more millions. 4. -- There is a huge problem in this town and it has been going on and on and on.

Product Dimensions: 19x13x4.7 cm.

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error which made us angry and we are unable to get over it. He made his target too obvious. He has reportedly made it clear that he wants to leave the club. She made it clear that sports is not a matter of life or death. He has made it known that he wants to stay in the foreign country forever Everything need not be made public. Should the tax returns of the President be made public? The rehabilitation and resettlement scheme was made public. Now for the first time, this data is being made public. The final report is likely to be made public in Dec 2022. He provided her the confidential and sensitive information that should not have been made public. The details of the criminal case were made public. She made his target public yesterday. She made himself heard by raising his voice over the din. He couldn't speak but he made himself understood! 03a. to force or cause sb/sth to do sth (make sb do sth) Example Sentences: She made me sit in the white armchair Their parents made them learn how to play the piano. The national coach made them play like they never played before. We made them try to do something that they weren't ready for. They made them work hard throughout the day. I was wondering what made him call me at midnight. She made him know she didn't want to be parted. Her love for fashion has made her take up a career in fashion designing. He made her think she can't live without him. His positive outlook towards life made him see the brighter side of every problem. He told the news channel that constant harassment made her want to leave her career. The clothes he wore made him look like a Spiderman

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. Category Words -- Sounds 02. Category Words -- Ways of Thinking 03. Category Words -- Ways of Walking 04. Category Words -- Ways of Movement 05. Category Words -- Ways of Changing 06. Category Words -- Ways of Laughing and Smiling 07. Category Words -- Ways of Seeing 08. Category Words -- Ways of Saying Something 09. Category Words -- Ways of Writing and Marking 10. Category Words -- Ways of Continuing 11. Category Words -- Feelings 12. Category Words -- Cooking 13. Category Words -- Disturbance 14. Category Words -- Situation of Confusion 15(A). Category Words -- Smells 15(B). Category Words -- Tastes 16. Category Words -- Cries of Creatures 17. Category Words -- Colors 18. Category Words -- Remarks 19. Category Words -- Body Marks 20. Category Words -- Body and Body Shape 21. Category Words -- 'Old' 22. Category Words -- Time and Numbers 23. Category Words -- Zodiac Sign and Birthstones 24. Category Words -- Fabrics 25. Category Words -- Shapes 26. Category Words -- Religion 27(A). Category Words -- Nature 27(B). Category Words -- Biomes 28. Category Words -- People and Family 29. Category Words -- Currencies 30. Category Words -- Measurement Units 31. Category Words -- Government 32. Category Words -- Miscellaneous Sample This: 01. Category Words -- Sounds 01. Babble -- the sound of many people speaking all together Example: Babble of Voices 02. Bang -- a sudden loud noise Example: Bang of a Gun 03. Beat -- sound made by a series of regular blows to something Examples: Beating of Drums | Beating of Wings 04. Blast -- the sound of an explosion | sound made by blowing of musical instruments Examples: Blast of a Bomb | Blast of a siren 05. Blow -- to produce a sound by forcing your breath out when your lips are closed Examples: Blowing of Bungles | Blowing of Trumpet | Blowing of Whistle 06. Boom -- loud deep sound Example: Booming of Guns 07. Chatter -- a series of short high sounds Examples: Chattering of Birds | Chattering of Monkeys | Chattering of Teeth 08. Chink -- light ringing sound Example: Chinking of Glass 09. Clang -- the loud ringing sound of metals Examples: Clanging of Arms | Clanging of Bells 10. Clank -- the loud sound of metal objects hitting together Example: Clanking of Chains 11. Clap -- the sound of hitting something by hand | sudden loud noise Examples: Clapping of Hands | Clapping of Thunder 12. Clatter -- loud noise made by knocking of hard objects Examples: Clattering of Hoofs | Clattering of Knife 13. Crackle -- a series of light sharp sounds Examples: Crackling of Fire-Wood | Crackling of Gunfire | Crackling of Flames 14. Creak -- a series of sharp sounds Examples: Creaking of a Whip | Creaking of Shoes 15. Din -- a loud, unpleasant sound that lasts for a long time Example: Din of a Crowd 16. Ding -- sound made by a bell Example: Ding of a Bell 17. Explode -- to make loud, violent sound Examples: Exploding of Guns | Exploding of Bombs

| Exploding of Rocket 18. Flap -- quick noisy movement Examples: Flapping of Wings | Flapping of Newspaper | Flapping of Steam 19. Jingle -- a sound like small bells ringing Example: Jingling of Coins 20. Knock -- the sound of somebody hitting a door, gate, window, etc. Examples: Knocking of a Door | Knocking of a Window

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This Book Covers The Following Topics: How to Start a Sentence Using 'AS' Using 'AFTER' and 'BEFORE' Using 'AT' Using 'BY' Using 'FOR/FROM' Using 'IF' Using 'OF/ON/OUT' Using 'TO' Using 'IN' Using 'WITH' Using 'WH-WORDS' 'Asking Questions' Using 'VERB WORD' Using 'ING' FORM of VERBS Using 'PAST PARTICIPLES' Using '-LY Words' Using 'PRONOUNS' Transitional Expressions Miscellaneous Exercises: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercises: 2(A) and 2(B) Sample This: There are different ways to start a sentence in English. Using pronouns (I, we, you, they, he, she, it) is the most popular way to begin a sentence. But there are many other words that are widely used to start a sentence. They might be question words (what, where, etc.). They might be words formed from verbs, ending in -ing, -ed, -en, etc. Besides, words such as 'to' 'in' 'with', 'if', 'after' are also used to begin a sentence. Here, you will learn various words and phrases to start a sentence with. Important Note: Starting a sentence with 'and' or 'but' is correct or not! Using 'And' or 'But' to begin a sentence is generally considered grammatically Incorrect. But there is no hard and fast rule in this regard. So, you can use 'And' or 'But' to begin a sentence. But avoid excessive use of these words to begin a sentence. Use these words at the beginning of a sentence only when they really give strength to your language. Note: It is said that a sentence should not be begun with a conjunction of any kind, especially one

of the FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). But this is not a hard and fast rule. Particularly in spoken English, starting a sentence with 'And' or 'But' is common.

01. AS (used in place of 'when'; while something else is happening) As a person ages, his body weakens physically. As another year draws to a close, our attention turns to a new year. As news of PM's hospitalization spread, fans and admirers began lining up outside the hospital. As the summer season approaches, I look forward to eating ice-creams. As the day progressed, over a hundred protestors gathered at the office. As the situation in the town worsened, jittery people rushed back to their homes. As the train pulled into the station, passengers rushed towards it. As the war widened, they had to leave the city. As we grow older, we are more in control of our lives. As we progress, it is going to become more and more difficult.

02. AS (used in place of 'because') As a policeman myself, I am aware of all the laws. As he got busy, his wife picked up the son. As sanitary workers are absent on most of the days, sweeping of roads is also irregular resulting in the trash along the road. As the electric cables are hanging loosely, it may anytime lead to a major accident if any passer-by comes into contact. As the night temperature rose owing to the cloudy sky, there was some respite from cold conditions.

03. AS (used in place of 'like') As a great poet, he played with words. As in the past, the party president distanced herself from the government's unpopular decision.

04. AS (used to introduce two events happening at the same time) As the bus was nearing, he moved aside. As the forces were conducting searches, the militants fired upon them, triggering an encounter. As the mercury levels are dropping each day, difficulties for the poor are constantly rising.

05. AS (used to add information) As you know, I have sent him a letter.

06. AS (used to show 'in the way') As an interim arrangement, he directed the authorities not to return the land. As part of the deal, they will hand over control of five towns. As penance, he vowed to never scold any kid ever again.

POPULAR IDIOMS AND PHRASES WITH "AS":

AS AGAINST SOMETHING (meaning: in comparison or contrast with something) -- As against last time four days, the fair will last for five days this year. As against the estimated revenues of dollar 400 million for April, only dollar 100 million had been received during the month.

AS AND WHEN (meaning: at the time when (used to refer to an uncertain future event)) -- As and when I get a chance to settle into my retired life, I will think about things to do.

AS EARLY AS (meaning: done before the expected, usual or planned time) -- As early as 5 a.m. on Sunday, she was surprised to see the milkman.

AS FAR AS (meaning: facts or an opinion about a particular aspect of something) -- As far as we can know right now, we are sticking to everything as planned.

AS FOR SOMEBODY/SOMETHING (meaning: with regard to; used to start talking about somebody/something) As for children between the age of 6 and 12 years, a fee of dollar 1 needs to be paid to enter the zoo. As for David, he is doing fine. As for the difficulty in searching for honest people, it is not such a big task.

Everyday Vocabulary by Arihant book has been designed with an aim of helping the students improve their vocabulary, as good vocabulary strengthens the writing & speaking skills. The present book contains more than 6100 such words that are used in day-to-day life for conversation. The book provides an easy approach to pronunciation & meanings of frequently used English words. The book covers English Alphabet and Ordinals, Numerals, Words Used in Daily Routine, Name of Parts of the Body, Name of Relations, Name of Ornaments & Jewels, Name of Animals, Name of Birds, Name of Some Reptiles, Water Living Creatures, Worms & Insects, Domestic Articles, Homes & Abodes, Name of Musical Instruments, Name of Minerals, Young Ones of Animals & Birds, Cries of Creatures, Clothes, Dresses, Wearing Apparels, Terms Used in Sports & Games, Names of Directions, Names of Planets in our Solar System, Name of Colors, Name of Medical Sciences & Medicines, Terms Used in Post & Telegraph Department, etc. This book will help in improving your writing & speaking skills.

English words can be categorized into 9 basic types which are called "parts of speech" or sometimes "word classes". These are as follows: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection, and Determiner. Many words may have more than one kind of

function. In other words, they can be more than one part of speech. For example, "clear" can be a verb, an adjective and an adverb. "After" can be a preposition, an adjective, an adverb and a conjunction. Here, you will find an alphabetical list of words that can be used as at least two parts of speech: Sample This: Nouns – Alphabetical list of words that are NOUNS but can also be used as at least one more part of speech: 1. abandon [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 2. abdominal [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 3. aboriginal [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 4. abrasive [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 5. absolute [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 6. abstract [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 7. abuse [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 8. academic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 9. accent [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 10. access [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 11. accessory [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 12. acclaim [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 13. accord [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 14. account [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 15. ache [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 16. acrylic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 17. act [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 18. acting [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 19. action [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 20. active [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 21. address [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 22. adhesive [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 23. adult [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 24. advance [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 25. advantage [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 26. advisory [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 27. advocate [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 28. aerial [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 29. aesthetic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 30. affirmative [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 31. affix [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 32. affront [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 33. age [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 34. agglomerate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 35. aggregate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 36. aid [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 37. aim [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 38. air [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 39. airbrush [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 39. airbrush [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 40. airlift [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 41. alarm [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 42. alcoholic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 43. alert [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 44. alias [noun] -- also acts as: adverb, 45. alien [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 46. alloy [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 47. ally [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 48. alpine [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 49. alternate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 50. alternative [noun] -- also acts as: adjective

This Book Covers the Following Topics: Transitional Expressions -- Definition Transitional Expressions – Punctuation Rules 01. Transitional Expressions -- Addition 02. Transitional Expressions -- Cause and Effect 03. Transitional Expressions -- Concession 04. Transitional Expressions -- Condition 05. Transitional Expressions -- Consequence 06. Transitional Expressions -- Contrast 07. Transitional Expressions -- Dismissal 08. Transitional Expressions -- Illustration 09. Transitional Expressions -- Emphasis 10. Transitional Expressions -- Exception 11. Transitional Expressions -- Explanation 12. Transitional Expressions -- Generalization 13. Transitional Expressions -- Location 14. Transitional Expressions -- Purpose 15. Transitional Expressions -- Quantifier 16. Transitional Expressions -- Reference 17. Transitional Expressions -- Sequence 18. Transitional Expressions – Similarity 19. Transitional Expressions -- Summary 20. Transitional Expressions -- Time Exercise: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercise: 2(A) to 2(C) SAMPLE THIS: Transitional Expressions -- Definition Meaning of 'Transition' -- to go from one point to another "Transitional Expressions" = "Transitional Words" + "Transitional Phrases" "Transitional (or Transition) Words" are also known as "connecting words", "linking words" or "signal words" "Transitional (or Transition) Phrases" are also known as "connecting phrases", "linking phrases" or "signal phrases" "Transitional Expressions" (also "Transitions") could be defined as follows: • 'Transitional expressions' are words or phrases that provide bridges between sentences, parts of sentences, paragraphs and sections. • 'Transitional expressions' connect and relate sentences and paragraphs. • 'Transitions expressions' signal the relationship between sentences and paragraphs. • 'Transitions expressions' state the connections between ideas. • 'Transitions expressions' help carry over a thought from one part of a sentence to another, from one sentence to another, from one paragraph to another, from one section to another, or

from one idea to another. • 'Transitional expressions' connect ideas from sentence to sentence and paragraph to paragraph. • 'Transitional expressions' are placed in the beginning, middle, or end of the sentences/paragraphs to explain connections between two or more ideas. • 'Transitional expressions' help carry over a thought from one idea to another. • 'Transitional expressions' produce clearer expression, by eliminating the excessive use of such words as 'and', 'but', 'for', 'nor', 'or', 'so', 'yet', etc. Choosing Transitional Expression -- Some transitional words and transitional phrases belong to more than one category. A transitional expression can change the whole meaning of a sentence. Therefore, you should choose the transition that best conveys your meaning. You should also avoid repetition and use different transition words or phrases in the same category if necessary. Placing transitional words: There are three options for placing transitional words: • The beginning of a sentence [Most common] • The middle of a sentence • The end of a sentence [Least Common] Example: Their products come with an insurance pack that covers accidental damage, theft, and breakage for a year. Furthermore, customers can also avail of an additional year of warranty. [Use of the transitional word 'furthermore' at the beginning of a sentence] Their products come with an insurance pack that covers accidental damage, theft, and breakage for a year. Customers, furthermore, can also avail of an additional year of warranty. [Use of the transitional word 'furthermore' in the middle of a sentence] Their products come with an insurance pack that covers accidental damage, theft, and breakage for a year. Customers can also avail of an additional year of warranty, furthermore. [Use of the transitional word 'furthermore' in the end of a sentence]

The same word can be used as more than one part of speech. On this basis, we can broadly classify the words as follows: A: Words that represent at least TWO parts of speech, B: Words that represent at least THREE parts of speech, C: Words that represent at least FOUR parts of speech | Sample This: C. Words that represent at least TWO parts of speech--- We can put words that represent at least TWO parts of speech into the following 34 prominent groups: 01. Noun + Verb | 02. Noun + Adjective | 03. Noun + Adverb | 04. Noun + Pronoun | 05. Noun + Preposition | 06. Noun + Conjunction | 07. Noun + Interjection | 08. Noun + Determiner | 09. Verb + Adjective | 10. Verb + Adverb | 11. Verb + Pronoun | 12. Verb + Preposition | 13. Verb + Conjunction | 14. Verb + Interjection | 15. Verb + Determiner | 16. Adjective + Adverb | 17. Adjective + Pronoun | 18. Adjective + Preposition | 19. Adjective + Conjunction | 20. Adjective + Interjection | 21. Adjective + Determiner | 22. Adverb + Pronoun | 23. Adverb + Preposition | 24. Adverb + Conjunction | 25. Adverb + Interjection | 26. Adverb + Determiner | 27. Pronoun + Preposition | 28. Pronoun + Conjunction | 29. Pronoun + Determiner | 30. Preposition + Conjunction | 31. Preposition + Interjection | 32. Preposition + Determiner | 33. Conjunction + Determiner | 34. Interjection + Determiner ||| 01. Noun + Verb -- The same word can be used as NOUN as well as VERB: 1. abandon, 2. abstract, 3. abuse, 4. accent, 5. access, 6. acclaim, 7. accord, 8. account, 9. ache, 10. act, 11. action, 12. address, 13. advance, 14. advantage, 15. advocate, 16. affix, 17. affront, 18. age, 19. agglomerate, 20. aggregate, 21. aid, 22. aim, 23. air, 24. airbrush, 25. airlift, 26. alarm, 27. alert, 28. alloy, 29. ally, 30. alternate, 31. ambush, 32. amount, 33. anchor, 34. anger, 35. angle, 36. answer, 37. ape, 38. appeal, 39. apprentice, 40. approach, 41. arc, 42. arch, 43. archive, 44. arm, 45. array, 46. arrest, 47. art, 48. ask, 49. aspirate, 50. assault, 51. assent, 52. assist, 53. associate, 54. asterisk, 55. atrophy, 56. attack, 57. attempt, 58. attribute, 59. auction, 60. audition, 61. author, 62. autograph, 63. average, 64. award, 65. awe, 66. axe, 67. babble, 68. baby, 69. back, 70. backlight, 71. backpack, 72. backspace, 73. badger, 74. baffle, 75. bag, 76. Bail, 77. bait, 78. balance, 79. bale, 80. ball, 81. balloon, 82. ballot, 83. balls, 84. ban, 85. band, 86. bandage, 87. bang, 88. bank, 89. bankroll, 90. bankrupt, 91. banter, 92. bar, 93. barbecue, 94. bargain, 95. barge, 96. bark, 97. barrel, 98. barricade, 99. base, 100. bash, 101. bat, 102. batch, 103. bath, 104. bathe, 105. batten, 106. batter, 107. battle, 108. bay, 109. bayonet, 110. beach, 111. beam, 112. bean, 113. bear, 114. beard, 115. beat, 116. beaver, 117. bed, 118. beef, 119. beep, 120. beetle, 121.

beggar, 122. belly, 123. bellyache, 124. belt, 125. benchmark, 126. bend, 127. benefit, 128. berth, 129. best, 130. bet, 131. better, 132. bias, 133. bicycle, 134. bid, 135. bike, 136. bill, 137. billet, 138. billow, 139. bin, 140. bind, 141. binge, 142. bird, 143. bitch, 144. bite, 145. black, 146. blacklist, 147. blackmail, 148. blame, 149. blank, 150. blanket, 151. blare, 152. blast, 153. blaze, 154. bleach, 155. bleep, 156. blemish, 157. blend, 158. blight, 159. blind, 160. blindfold, 161. blink, 162. bliss, 163. blister, 164. blitz, 165. block, 166. blockade, 167. blog, 168. blood, 169. blossom, 170. blot, 171. blow, 172. blubber, 173. bluff, 174. blunder, 175. blur, 176. blush, 177. bluster, 178. board / 179. boast, 180. bob, 181. bobble, 182. bog, 183. boil, 184. bolster, 185. bolt, 186. bomb, 187. bond, 188. bone, 189. bonk, 190. boo, 191. boob, 192. boogie, 193. book, 194. boom, 195. boost, 196. boot, 197. booze, 198. bop, 199. border, 200. bore

Technical words are words that have specific meanings within a specific field of expertise. Technical language is a specialized type of written or oral communication. In this book, you will study and learn useful and common technical words, names of parts of speech they belong to and their meanings. Sample This: 01. Anatomy – 01 -- abductor [n.] -- a muscle used to pull a body part away from the midline of the body or from another part 02 -- aqueous humor [n.] -- a transparent water-like fluid inside the front part of the eye 03 – atrium [n.] -- either of the two upper chambers through which blood enters the ventricles (bottom chambers) of the heart [synonym: auricle] 04 -- auricle [n.] – (a). atrium | (b). the outer part of the ear 05 -- ball-and-socket joint [n.] -- a joint (such as hip joint) in which the ball-shaped part of a bone fits into the curved hollow part of another bone 06 -- brainstem [n.] -- the stalk-like lowest part of the brain, made up of the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata, connecting the cerebrum to form the spinal cord 07 -- bronchus [n.] (pl. bronchi) -- one of the two terminal branches of the trachea (windpipe) that lead respectively into the right and the left lung and allow passage of air in and out of the lungs 08 -- capillary [n.] -- any of the smallest tubes in the body that transports blood to larger vessels in the body [synonyms: duct, vessel] 09 -- central nervous system [n.] -- the part of the nervous system that consists of the brain and spinal cord 10 -- cephalic [adj.] -- relating or pertaining to the head or the head end of the body 11 -- cervical [adj.] – (a). of or pertaining to or connected with the cervix (the neck of the uterus) | (a). of or pertaining to or connected with the neck 12 -- ciliary muscle [n.] -- an intrinsic muscle of the eye that controls the shape or curvature of the lens 13 -- clavicle [n.] -- either of the two bones that connect the sternum (the long flat bone in the upper middle of the front of the chest) to the shoulder [synonym: collarbone] 14 -- coccyx [n.] -- the small bone at the very bottom of the spine 15 -- colonic [adj.] -- connected with the colon, (= part of the large intestine) 16 -- cornea [n.] -- the transparent layer of the eye that covers and protects the front portion of the eye 17 -- corneal [adj.] – relating to the transparent layer of the eye that covers and protects the front portion of the eye 18 -- coronary artery [n.] -- either of the two arteries (vessels) that supply blood rich in oxygen to the heart 19 -- corpuscle [n.] -- any of the red or white cells found in the blood of vertebrates 20 -- costal [adj.] -- connected with the ribs 21 -- cranium [n.] (pl. craniums or crania) -- the large round superior part of the skull, made up of the cranial bones, that encloses and protects the brain 22 -- diaphragm [n.] -- the layer of muscle between the lungs and the stomach, separating the chest cavity from the abdomen, used to control breathing 23 -- external ear [n.] -- the parts of the ear outside the eardrum 24 -- extrinsic [adj.] -- (of a muscle) having its origin outside the region from the part which it moves 25 -- femoral [adj.] – relating to the upper bone of the leg or hind leg 26 -- femur [n.] (pl. femurs or femora) -- upper bone of the leg or hind leg; the thigh bone 27 -- forebrain [n.] -- the front part of the brain 28 -- glottis [n.] -- the upper or top part of the respiratory passage that leads from the throat to lungs and contains vocal cords and the narrow opening between them 29 -- hindbrain [n.] -- the part of the brain comprising the cerebellum, pons, and medulla oblongata located near the base of the head 30 -- hippocampus [n.] (pl. hippocampi) -- either of the two areas of the brain lying deep in the medial temporal lobes and plays a critical role in emotions, learning, and memory

Access Free One Word Substitution Dictionary

Authoritative, accessible, and completely up to date, The Synonyms and Antonyms is an invaluable guide for anyone wanting to build their vocabulary and improve their writing skills. Synonyms or the phrases with nearly similar meanings and, Antonyms or the words with opposite meanings are the crucial part of English preparation for most of the competitive exams. Over 18,000 alternative and opposite words are given with the closest, arranged in alphabetical order for easy reference. In addition, more than 1000 Exercise Questions and Actual Exam Questions have been given. Finally, the book ends with Previous Years' Questions of upto 2014 based on Type A & Type B of Synonyms and Antonyms.

One of the outstanding problems of the biologist, whether he be beginning student or specialists, is that of understanding technical terms. The best way to understand and remember technical terms is to understand first their component parts, or roots. This dictionary has been designed primarily to meet the needs of the beginning student, the medical student, and the taxonomist, but it should be of value to all biologists.

One-Word Substitutes: A Word that is used in place of a complete sentence This book covers the following topics: (01). Related Words (02). Scientific Studies (03). That Which Cannot Be... (04). Types of Behavior (05). Types of Doctors (06). Different Instruments (07). A Particular Type of Place (08). A Particular Type of Person (09). Phobia and Mania (10). Connected With... (11). Country-Government (12). Types of States (13). Types of Statements (14). Money-Related (15). Other Topics (A). Professions (B). A Collection of Things (C). Act of Killing (D). Physical Appearance of A Person (16). Various One-word Substitutes Sample This: (01). Related Words 01a. A person who looks at the bright side of things -- Optimist 01b. A person who looks at the dark side of things -- Pessimist 02a. All the animals living in a particular area -- Fauna 02b. Plants and vegetation in a particular area -- Flora 03a. A government tax on goods brought into the country -- Customs 03b. A government tax on goods made within a country -- Excise 04a. A person who is more interested in others -- Extrovert 04b. A person who keeps himself to himself -- Introvert 05a. That which cannot be harmful or dangerous -- Innocuous 05b. Causing serious harm in a gradual or unnoticeable way -- Insidious 06a. A person who is taking examination -- Examinee 06b. A person who examine the copies of examinees -- Examiner 07a. A person who talks too much -- Garrulous/Loquacious 07b. A person who eats too much -- Glutton 08a. To suddenly change direction -- Deflect 08b. To keep on changing direction during movement -- Meander 09a. Ability to know something on the basis of feelings rather than reasoning -- Intuition 09b. Ability to speak without moving your lips -- Ventriloquism 10a. To change a law in order to improve it -- Amend 10b. To correct the mistakes in manuscript, etc. -- Emend 11a. A person between 70 and 79 years old -- Septuagenarian 11b. A person between 80 and 89 years old -- Octogenarian 12a. Animals having spinal column -- Vertebrate 12b. An animal with thick skin -- Pachyderm 13a. Obeying rules and requests -- Compliance 13b. Open refusal to obey -- Defiance 14a. The state of being married -- Matrimony 14b. The state of being unmarried -- Bachelorhood 15a. A woman whose husband has died -- Widow 15b. A man whose wife has died -- Widower 16a. Things of different nature -- Heterogeneous 16b. Things of same nature -- Homogeneous 17a. A religious song -- Hymn 17b. A pleasant song used for causing children to sleep -- Lullaby 18a. To rise in value -- Appreciate 18b. To go down in value -- Depreciate 19a. A disorder in which a person eats too little because of abnormal fear of being fat -- Anorexia 19b. A disorder in which a person repeatedly eats too much -- Bulimia 20a. To increase the intensity of a disease -- Aggravate 20b. To go from bad to worse -- Deteriorate 21a. A school for small children -- Kindergarten 21b. A student who has left school or class without permission -- Truant 22a. To free somebody from all blame -- Exonerate 22b. To free a person from a charge by verdict -- Acquit 23a. A co-worker in the same institution -- Colleague 23b. Equal in rank -- Peer 24a. An office with a high salary but no work -- Sinecure 24b. A position in an organization without salary --

Honorary 25a. An assembly of hearers at a lecture or concert -- Audience 25b. An assembly of worshippers -- Congregation

Around 3000 daily life sentences, the most common words: After, Against, All, Around, Away, Back, Before, Call, Carry, Come, Continue, Down, Ever, Fall, Give, Go, Hold, Into, Just, Keep, Lead, Leave, Let, Lie/Lay, Like, Look, Make, Name, Once, Off, On, Out, Over, Pull, Push, Put, Quality, Remain, Run, Set, Since, Stand, Take, Through, Throw, Turn, Up, Upon, Value, Way

Sample This: 01 – English Sentences -- After Period (a particular length of time) + After [This Pattern Is Used To Denote “Following Something In Time”] The area was cordoned off an hour after the incident. A picture was released a day after the attack. His statement came 10 days after the police claim. The committee was formed two days after expose. She had gone missing a few days after her husband was kidnapped. He was saved a few days after other members were rescued. That was more than 10 years after we had seen each other last. She received a call soon after at her residence. Soon after being informed by people, police swung into action. Chopper collided mid-air shortly after take-off from an air base here. The satellite started malfunctioning shortly after its deployment in orbit. People will remember our song long after we are gone. A week after the abducted executive was rescued, the city has been rocked by abduction. Three months after she took over the reins of the state, she fulfilled her poll promises. Two days after she got married, a 22-year old woman won the prestigious award. Three days after a hundred patients were treated, fifty more were admitted. Noun + After + Noun [This pattern is used to show something happens many times or continuously.] He missed opportunity after opportunity. Our village has been caught in controversy after controversy. You Can Also Use The Following Patterns: One + Noun + After + Another He missed one opportunity after another. Our village has been caught in one controversy after another. The sugar industry at large has faced one pain after another. He indulged in one scam after another. One After The Other He established loyalty with three persons one after the other. Events are taking place one after the other. Many enemies came into his life one after the other. One after the other, the survivors came out, each better than the other. There were false allegations one after the other. Two Events Second Event (Simple Past) + After + First Event (Past Perfect) I returned after he had gone. He came after night had fallen. I reached after the train had already left. Others She named his daughter after Lincoln. The scheme (was) named after the Party founder. Indian NSG was modeled after their UK’s SAS. My dog went after the thief. Surgeries at the hospital resumed pace after the health department deployed a local anesthetist. Passengers said they heard a loud explosion after which the bus hurtled down.

What are “Compound Words”? A compound word consists of two or more base words. The meaning of Compound words is often different from the separate base words. Compound Words and Parts of Speech Compound words are mostly nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Kinds of Compound Words Compound words are of three types: (A). Closed Compound Words: Words are joined together. There is no space or hyphen between the words. Examples: firefly / softball / redhead / keyboard / makeup / notebook (B). Hyphenated Compound Words: Words are joined together by a hyphen. Examples: daughter-in-law / over-the-counter / six-year-old (C). Open Compound Words: Words are not joined together. Words are open or separate. In other words, there is a space between the words. Examples: post office / real estate / full moon / half sister

Some general rules regarding the use of hyphens:- Compound Adjectives are often hyphenated. If a compound adjective precedes a noun, they are hyphenated Examples: low-paying job [low- paying is a compound adjective; job is a noun] easy-going celebrity [easy-going is a compound adjective; celebrity is a noun]

Adverbs that end in -ly and compounded with another modifier are generally not hyphenated: Examples: deeply held beliefs genetically modified foods highly placed sources quietly organized meeting ALSO NOTE: 1. Some compound words may have more than one form but these forms may belong to different parts of speech. Examples: bread and butter [open form] [noun] bread-and-butter [closed form] [adjective] charge sheet [open form][noun] chargesheet [closed form] [verb] fast track [open form] [noun] fast-track [hyphenated form] [adjective, verb] first degree [open form] [noun] first-degree [hyphenated form] [adjective] full time [open form] [noun] full-time [hyphenated form] [adjective, adverb] gift wrap [open form] [noun] gift-wrap [hyphenated form] [verb] hard core [open form] [noun] hard-core [hyphenated form] [adjective] hard line [open form] [noun] hard-line [hyphenated form] [adjective] road test [open form] [noun] road-test [hyphenated form] [verb] second hand [open form] [noun] second-home [hyphenated form] [adjective] 2. Some compound words which are hyphenated in American English are not hyphenated in British English. Example: cash-back [American English]; cashback [British English] 3. Compound words are mainly formed in the following ways: (a). adjective + adjective [example: bittersweet] (b). adjective + noun [example: blackboard] (c). adjective + verb [example: broadcast] (d). adjective + past participle [example: cold-blooded] (e). adjective + present participle [example: free-standing] (f). adverb (or preposition) + adjective [example: ingrown] (g). adverb (or preposition) + noun [example: afterlife] (h). adverb (or preposition) + verb [example: cutback] (i). adverb + past participle [example: brightly lit] (j). adverb + present participle [example: long-lasting] (k). noun + adjective [example: blood red] (l). noun + adverb (or preposition) [example: hanger-on] (m). noun + noun [example: airman] (n). noun + verb [example: air-condition] (o). noun + past participle [example: sun-dried] (p). verb + adverb (or preposition) [example: breakdown] (q). verb + noun [example: bathroom] (r). gerund + noun [example: bleaching powder] (s). noun + gerund [example: air-conditioning] A detailed list of Compound words in Alphabetical Order. [All compound words have been grouped according to the parts of speech they belong to.]

Good knowledge of one-word substitutes is necessary for enhancing your vocabulary skills. While writing a paragraph, a report or an essay, you should always try to use those words that represent exactly the same meaning you want to convey. One should avoid using phrases and making the writings unnecessarily long. A precise writing is always loved by the readers. Skillful writing is not easy; it is slightly tricky and involves great mastery and appropriate use of vocabulary. Often overused words and repetitions spoil the charm of writing. That is why it is necessary to balance the writings with one-word substitutes and appropriate words. A must and useful book for students and writers.

Numerous 'Fill in the blank' Exercises for Improving your Vocabulary | Enter Correct Word in a Sentence Sample This: Fill In the Blanks – 01 - 20 (Exercise 01) 01. Decision to expel them has put the lives of their kids in j _ _ _ _ _ y. 02. He dismissed s _ _ _ _ _ s about his political ambitions. 03. He forced the Board to a _ _ _ _ _ n its working

committee meeting last week. 04. She rushed to the spot after hearing the s _____ g of car wheels and the commotion. 05. Intelligence agencies had failed to gauge the m _____ e of the crisis and did not act in time. 06. It requires a lot of hard work to c _____ e flowers since they have a limited shelf-life. 07. O _____ n of women is a universal issue that has nothing to do with a certain nationality. 08. Protestors have agreed not to e _____ e their agitation for the next 10 days. 09. Rainfall continued in many parts for the second c _____ e day. 10. Roof of her house had weakened by the recent spate of i _____ t rainfall. 11. Several appeals are pending and many convicts are l _____ g in jails. 12. Several localities received electricity for only a few hours and were p _____ d into darkness for the most part of the night. 13. Suddenly the tables started t _____ g and paintings on the wall fell on the ground. 14. Tenders will be f _____ d soon so that companies may be allotted the work by the next month-end. 15. The prices of vegetables shot up e _____ y in the recent past. 16. Their g _____ s are being addressed by officials concerned. 17. There is a need to t _____ m all the negativity into positivity. 18. Water-logging caused many low-lying areas to be s _____ d underwater, leading to traffic snarls. 19. We believe funds should be d _____ d among those who really need it. 20. Wet and chilly weather h _____ d relief work.

ANSWERS 01. jeopardy | 02. speculations | 03. abandon | 04. screeching | 05. magnitude | 06. cultivate | 07. oppression | 08. escalate | 09. consecutive | 10. incessant | 11. languishing | 12. plunged | 13. trembling | 14. floated | 15. exorbitantly | 16. grievances | 17. transform | 18. submerged | 19. disbursed | 20. hampered

The Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary gives the vital support which advanced students need, especially with the essential skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking. In the book: * 170,000 words, phrases and examples * New words: so your English stays up-to-date * Colour headwords: so you can find the word you are looking for quickly * Idiom Finder * 200 'Common Learner Error' notes show how to avoid common mistakes * 25,000 collocations show the way words work together * Colour pictures: 16 full page colour pictures On the CD-ROM: * Sound: recordings in British and American English, plus practice tools to help improve pronunciation * UNIQUE! Smart Thesaurus helps you choose the right word * QUICKfind looks up words for you while you are working or reading on screen * UNIQUE! SUPERwrite gives on screen help with grammar, spelling and collocation when you are writing * Hundreds of interactive exercises

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 1. AS---AS 1A. AS EARLY AS 1B. AS FAR AS 1C. AS LONG AS 1D. AS MANY AS 1E. AS MUCH AS 1F. AS SOON AS 1G. AS WELL AS 2. EITHER---OR 3. NEITHER---NOR 4. WHETHER---OR 5. BARELY/HARDLY/SCARCELY---WHEN 6. NO SOONER---THAN 7. RATHER---THAN 8. NOT ONLY---BUT ALSO 9. ALTHOUGH---YET 10. TOO---TO 11. BETWEEN---AND 12. BOTH---AND 13. SO THAT 14. UNLESS 15. UNTIL 16. OTHERS Exercises: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercises: 2(A) and 2(B) Exercises: 3(A) and 3(B) Sample This: 1. AS---AS

Correlative Words connect two equal grammatical items. They link words, phrases, and clauses. They are generally used in the form of pair of words and are popularly called correlative conjunctions. As -- As This Pattern Is Used When You Are Comparing or Linking Two People Or Things, Or Two Situations EXAMPLES: AS EARLY AS AS FAR AS AS LONG AS AS MANY AS AS MUCH AS AS SOON AS AS WELL AS 1A. AS EARLY AS 'As Early As' Is Used To Show -- Done Before the Expected, Usual or Planned Time Elections will be held as early as possible. As early as 7:30 a.m. on Sunday, he was surprised to see the policemen. Companies could announce the agreement as early as Tuesday. Given their importance, it makes sense to nurture good values in children as early as possible. I woke up as early as 4 a.m. International sanctions on it could start to be lifted as early as spring next year. We demand that the government acts firmly and culprits are booked as early as possible. The latest refund mechanism facility will help its customers get refunds as early as within 24 hours of returning the product. Our company is looking to invest in Australia as early as next year. Reserve Bank will cut interest rates again, possibly as early as this month. Scores of people visit the beaches of East Coast Road as early as 5 a.m. for their daily exercises. The company is in the process to complete the audit as early as possible and will submit the audited financial results in due course of time. The government planned to overhaul the corporate debt market by pushing all issuance onto an electronic platform as early as November. She could return to China as early as this month, the media reported on Tuesday. She had as early as 1815 directed that the state should settle the entire cost of education of its people. A special report is scheduled to be released as early as this month. The first signs of global warming felt as early as the 1940s. Forecasters predicted national capital could experience sub-zero temperatures as early as next month. Street clearance in the areas surrounding the art museum is scheduled to begin as early as Sunday at 6:00 p.m. This year's flu outbreak can happen as early as October and can last as late as May. Tropical Storm Erika was expected to hit the Southeast as early as Sunday. Government should make sure that the construction of the college starts as early as possible. The police commissioner is all set to complete the probe into the case as early as possible. The Centre today asked the states to take steps in making special courts functional as early as possible. The school principal wanted all files as early as possible. About 100 people lined up outside security barricades as early as 3 a.m.

One Word Substitutions is a kind of a reverse dictionary. It intends to help aspirants of various competitive and recruitment examinations as a Valuable Helping and Learning Aid. Moreover, the knowledge of these words will also help the students and learners of English to enhance their writing, speaking and reading skills. One Word Substitutions questions are asked in to evaluate the students' command over English vocabulary. The questions on the basis of this ask the students to answer by writing a single word which can be used appropriately in place of the given description.

The book comprises of more than 2100 One Word Substitutes arranged in alphabetical order for easy reference, and Previous Years' Questions upto 2018 as well. To test proficiency level, structured exercises have been given. Knowledge of one word substitutions will help aspirants not only in scoring well in exams but also in achieving excellent proficiency in English language. The present book is a fairly good collection of one word substitutes. Though it is not an exhaustive list, it is certainly an honest effort to explain highly useful words.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- 'Put' 02. Meanings of the Main Verb 'Put' 03. Idioms With the Word 'Put' 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word 'Put' 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word 'Put' 06. Useful Expressions With the Word 'Put' 07. English Word: 'Put' -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb 'Put' Sample This: PUT is an irregular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) -- PUT Second Form (Past Form) -- PUT Third Form (Past Participle) -- PUT Present Perfect of 'Come' -- Have/Has Put Past Perfect of 'Come' -- Had Put -ING Form of 'Come' -- Putting Infinitive of 'Come' -- To Put MOST COMMON Meanings OF "PUT" AS A MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: Meaning 01: to move sth into a particular place, position or state without any special force Example Sentences: I have a very limited space to put the box in Don't put your hand in my pocket. Put sauce on top of your pasta. Doctors prepared his body for burial, and then they put him in a coffin. Meaning 02: to forcefully move sth into a particular place, position or state Example Sentence: Her child put her hand through the hole on the ground. Meaning 03: to cause sb/sth to go to a particular place, position or state Example Sentences: His grandkids put him on the bench She was put into a sanatorium when she contracted tuberculosis. Meaning 04: to bring sb/sth into the condition, form, state, situation, etc. mentioned Example Sentences: Why should she be put in charge of the Treasury? He revealed that my songs put him in a good mood. Put yourself in my position and then you will be the better able to understand my situation. Put yourself in her position and you will really see what her life is like. We don't want to put him at risk again. Her inactive lifestyle has put her at risk of becoming obese. Put my suggestion into practice for a week and measure the reactions. May you have the courage to put his words into action! He has the wonderful opportunity to now put his words into practice It took less than 24 hours for him to put his words into practice. The school superintendent is effectively pushing for a change that would put many out of a job. Meaning 05: to express, say or state sth in a particular manner Example Sentences: Put plainly, people who exercise just a little bit tend to live longer. Put simply, there are huge opportunities for budding entrepreneurs. To put it simply, it was complete and utter chaos. They are, to put it mildly, not on the best of terms. The judge was, to put it gently, unmoved by her appeal. How do I put it tactfully? Can you put your emotions into words? Can you put his words into my native language?

Rewrite the Sentences in Correct Word-Order – EXERCISES -- Sentences With 'Past Verbs', Sentences With 'Present Verbs',

Sentences with the verb 'BE' [Am, Is, Are, Was, Were], Sentences With Verb 'Do' [Do, Does, Did], Sentences With Verb 'HAVE' [Have, Has, Had], Sentences With 'Modal Verbs', Causative Sentences, Conditional Sentences, Correlation/Comparison In A Sentence, Sentences With Verb 'Get', and other exercises Sample This: Rewrite the following Sentences in Correct word order: [1A. Sentences With 'Past Verbs' – 1 – 10] 1A. 'Past Verbs' – 01 - 10 (Exercise 01) Rewrite the following Sentences in Correct word order: WRONG ORDER 01. 'Gang war' to a two-way gun led battle. 02. Bomb left scare in the city residents in panic. 03. Government today the opposition the for reached cooperation. 04. He bleeding in the developed lungs. 05. He police a plea for witnesses to contact issued the. 06. He to break free and managed raised an alarm. 07. He open to cut the managed steel vault. 08. He strongly of smelt alcohol. 09. He after hearing noises woke up from his sleep in the wee hours of Monday from another room in his house. 10. Heavy stormed police force the market area. ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISE 1A (CORRECT WORD ORDER) 01. 'Gang war' led to a two-way gun battle. 02. Bomb scare in the city left residents in panic. 03. The government today reached the opposition for cooperation. 04. He developed bleeding in the lungs. 05. He issued a plea for witnesses to contact the police. 06. He managed to break free and raised an alarm. 07. He managed to cut open the steel vault. 08. He smelt strongly of alcohol. 09. He woke up from his sleep after hearing noises in the wee hours of Monday from another room in his house. 10. Heavy police force stormed the market area. 1B. 'Past Verbs' – 11 - 20 (Exercise 02) Rewrite the following Sentences in Correct word order: WRONG ORDER 11. His us to led bust arrest another racket. 12. His grew back hair. 13. Inspector detailed general discussions with held officials. 14. Them neighbor as quiet, religious and knew 'normal'. 15. Police all three on the day arrested the case in the matter was brought to their notice. 16. Power officials \$1 million in payments collected and fines. 17. The president media to a volley of questions replied by the persons. 18. She stop her lip to bit herself crying. 19. She wearing from the plane the printed descended dress, teamed with a matching coat and black pumps. 20. She window him to a tied with a nylon cord. ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISE 1B (CORRECT WORD ORDER) 11. His arrest led us to bust another racket. 12. His hair grew back. 13. Inspector general held detailed discussions with officials. 14. Neighbor knew them as quiet, religious and 'normal'. 15. Police arrested all three on the day the case in the matter was brought to their notice. 16. Power officials collected \$1 million in payments and fines. 17. The president replied to a volley of questions by the media persons. 18. She bit her lip to stop herself crying. 19. She descended from the plane wearing the printed dress, teamed with a matching coat and black pumps. 20. She tied him to a window with a nylon cord.

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- 'Run' 02. Meanings of the Main Verb 'Run' 03. Idioms With the Word 'Run' 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word 'Run' 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word 'Run' 06. Useful Expressions With the Word 'Run' 07. English Word: 'Run' -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb 'Run' Sample This: Run is an irregular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) -- RUN Second Form (Past Form) -- RAN Third Form (Past Participle) -- RUN Present Perfect of 'Run' -- Have/Has Run Past Perfect of 'Run' -- Had Run -ING Form of 'Run' -- Running Infinitive of 'Run' -- To Run MOST COMMON Meanings OF "TURN" AS The MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: Meaning 01: to move fast with your

legs Example Sentences: He ran to the shop. She ran to help him They ran when the earthquake occurred. Can cameramen run as fast as the sprinters? Run as fast as you can. A horse came running. A child came running into my farmhouse. He came running to me. Meaning 02: to travel a particular distance by running Example Sentence: He was able to run a mile in 5 minutes. Meaning 03: to manage and be in charge of a business, etc Example Sentences: What skills are needed to successfully run a hotel? Can somebody run a business out of an apartment or other rented property? How many solar panels are needed to run a house? It takes a team to run a restaurant. Actually, I am running a play school individually and wish to set up a higher secondary school. It's hard to run a company professionally, while simultaneously taking care of the family. It is far more expensive to run a news channel than an entertainment channel. I just let her run my life basically. Every owner has the authority to make decisions about how the business is run. Meaning 04: (ran sth) + (adv./prep.) to move sth in a particular direction Example Sentences: She ran her fingers through her loosened hair for a while. I ran my eyes over the page. He quickly ran her eyes all over his house. She ran her eyes hurriedly over the clothes rack. She ran her eyes over every inch of his face. He quickly ran his eyes through the whole document. He ran his hand through his bushy beard as he stared at the wall. Meaning 05: to unstopably continue for a specified period of time Example Sentences: (run for sth) The festival ran for two weeks in June. His campaign ran for three months and reached hundreds of thousands of viewers across the country. He started his own business which he ran for five years. My factory runs for five days followed by two days of closure. (run and run) The civil war may run and run despite the unity pledge.

55 Multiple-choice test exercises to check your Vocabulary! English word knowledge test exercises - Multiple-choice questions with answers. Sample This: Multiple-choice Test -- 01 01. Many motorists abandoned their vehicles and waded through knee-deep water which _____ on carriageways. (a). implemented (b). consisted (c). congested (d). accumulated (e). involved 02. Officials have cited _____ of funds to complete normal maintenance work. (a). inimitability (b). distinctiveness (c). paucity (d). exclusivity (e). creativity 03. _____ to heat causes skin disease and other fungal infections. (a). disclosure (b). exposure (c). revelation (d). coverage (e). reporting 04. Authorities imposed curfew-like restrictions and suspended mobile internet services to contain the _____ situation. (a). immense (b). infinitesimal (c). volatile (d). steady (e). unwavering 05. Do not hesitate to speak the truth, however _____ it might be. (a). unpalatable (b). endowed (c). inedible (d). capricious (e). perched 06. It would be _____ to talk of victory, not to mention absolute majority. (a). sheltered (b). premature (c). poised (d). fickleness (e). vacillation 07. We have an _____ talented team of writers on social media. (a). idiosyncratic (b). ululation (c). eglantine (d). immensely (e). experimental 08. A car tore through the security _____ laid around the road by the police. (a). boulevard (b). concourse (c). courtyard (d). patio (e). cordon 09. They need to take prompt action in this matter to _____ the interests of students. (a). annihilate (b). safeguard (c). obliterate (d). corroborate (e). gainsay 10. Media _____ from speculation due to sensitivity and seriousness of the issues. (a). persisted (b). endured (c). observed (d). vanished (e). refrained ANSWERS 01. (d). accumulated -- (meaning)--

gathered together; amassed 02. (c). paucity -- (meaning)-- shortage 03. (b). exposure -- (meaning)-- no protection from harmful thing 04. (c). volatile -- (meaning)-- unstable 05. (a). unpalatable -- (meaning)-- unpleasant or unacceptable 06. (b). premature -- (meaning)-- too early 07. (d). immensely -- (meaning)-- greatly or hugely 08. (e). cordon -- (meaning)-- barricade 09. (b). safeguard -- (meaning)-- defend or protect 10. (e). refrained -- (meaning)-- kept away from something; avoided

This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- 'Come' 02. Meanings of the Main Verb 'Come' 03. Idioms With the Word 'Come' 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word 'Come' 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word 'Come' 06. Useful Expressions With the Word 'Come' 07. English Word: 'Come' -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb 'Come' Sample This: Come is an irregular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) -- COME Second Form (Past Form) -- CAME Third Form (Past Participle) -- COME Present Perfect of 'Come' -- Have/Has Come Past Perfect of 'Come' -- Had Come -ING Form of 'Come' -- Coming Infinitive of 'Come' -- To Come MOST COMMON Meanings OF "COME" AS A MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: Meaning 01: to arrive at, get to or reach a place; to move towards a person or place Example Sentences: My parcel came today but sadly an item that I had ordered was missing. When opportunity came at last, I made the most of it. Your ordered items are coming in a little while. Help came late! He came into the dressing room. (come (to..)) Today is holiday but he came to office in the afternoon for some work. They went along the road and came to a stream What time did he come to your farmhouse? The time has come to say goodbye – for a while. (come to do sth) They are coming to meet you personally today. He had come to solve your problems. She came to work despite being told to stay home. Come near! His daughter came home in the evening, "It is quite a storm coming in. Meaning 02: to happen Example Sentences: Did this contract come after the initial announcement of the record? The rains came late but were abundant to end months-long drought (come as sth) Testing positive for a dengue fever came as a rude shock to him. The increased payments came as a relief. Results of the company did not come as expectations. It came as no surprise to us that he was named "Student of the Year". Meaning 03: to arrive somewhere with a purpose to do sth or get sth Example Sentences: (come for sth) She came for a vacation with her two sons. (come about sth) She came about his dinner. (come to do sth) His wife and children came to meet him. (come doing sth) He came complaining for tooth pain at the upper left maxilla. Meaning 04: (come to/into sth) used to show that sth has reached a particular state Example Sentences: His life journey suddenly came to an end. The motorcycle came to a stop. Hitler came to power in 1933 She analyzed the information and came to a decision. He came to a conclusion without hearing me completely. Meaning 05: to move or travel by yourself or with sb else to a particular place with a view to join an event Example Sentences: He had come only for a few minutes in the function. Thanks for coming, everyone! She came to the party with no gift. (come to sth with sb) She came to the get-together with his family. (come doing sth) He came skating with his friends.

What are "Humorous Words"? What is Humor? [HUMOUR [(British English) | HUMOR (AMERICAN ENGLISH)] Humor is something that is funny, comical, or amusing Definition of 'Humorous Words' Words that are intended to be amusing, entertaining, funny, or comical are called humorous words. Examples: beak [noun] – large or pointed nose of somebody ego-

surfing [noun] – the activity of searching your name on different websites on the Internet iron rations [noun] – a small amount of food carried for an emergency by soldiers, etc. while climbing or walking unhand [verb] – to release somebody that you are holding Besides “Humorous Words”, there are some Idioms and Phrasal Verbs which are used to express humor (amusement or funniness) Example- (idiom): a big cheese – a very important and influential person in a big organization Example- (phrasal verb): gird (up) your loins – to get ready to do a difficult task or activity NOTE: Many ‘Humorous Words’ are also used in ‘formal’, ‘informal’ or other sense Example: BEAST beast [noun] [Humorous] – a person or thing who is unpleasant beast [noun] [Informal] – a thing of a particular type beast [noun] [Formal] – a large and dangerous animal A detailed list of ‘humorous words’, parts of speech they belong to, and their meanings are as follows: Humorous Words -- A abaya [noun] a full-length, sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs abdicate [verb] to give up all hope of ever having a flat stomach abibliophobia [noun] the fear of running out of reading material abomasums [noun] the fourth stomach of a ruminant, such as a cow or a sheep absquatulate [verb] to abruptly leave or abscond with something academe [noun] the world of studying, teaching, etc. at academic institutions e.g. universities and colleges accoutrements (accouterments) [noun] pieces of equipment that are required for an activity; accessories acerbate [verb] to embitter somebody acidulous [adjective] rather sour or sharp in speech, manner, etc. adjourn to... [phrasal verb] to go to another place to calm down of advanced years | sb's advanced age [idiom] used to show that somebody is ‘very old’ or aged agelast [noun] one who never laughs aglet [noun] the plastic tip on the end of a shoelace alack [exclamation] used to express sadness or regret allegator [noun] someone who alleges allergic [adjective] strong dislike towards somebody amatory [adjective] relating to physical activity or desire amphibology [noun] grammatically ambiguous phrase or sentence (e.g.: he talked to his son and his daughter) amphisbaena [noun] a mythical serpent with a head at each end anencephalous [adjective] lacking a brain anfractuous [adjective] circuitous or winding anguilliform [adjective] resembling an eel anserine [adjective] goose-like | silly or foolish antediluvian [adjective] traditional or out-of-date anthropophagy [noun] cannibalism apolaustic [adjective] devoted to the seeking of enjoyment apple-knocker [noun] an ignorant or unsophisticated person appurtenance [noun] a smaller part of something larger, superior or more significant archipelago [noun] a chain of islands argle-bargle [noun] meaningless and abundant talk or writing

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