
Daily Used English Conversation Sentence England

Common English Sentences

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MARISA ALEXANDER

Common English Sentences Manik Joshi

What are "Root Words"? A root or root word is a word that is used to form another word. It is also called a base word. A root does not have a prefix (a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word) or a suffix (a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word). The root is the primary lexical unit of a word, and of a word family. For example, pure is a root. By adding prefixes and suffixes, the following words could be made: impure, purity, pureness Similarly, play and move are root words. By adding prefixes and suffixes, the following words could be

made: plays, played, playing, player moving, movement, moved, movable, mover, movingly In this book, I have given the most common Greek and Latin roots which are used in English language. Sample This: Root Words -- A AGG Origin: Latin | Meaning: collected Examples: agglomerate -- to collect things and form them into a mass or group | related word: agglomeration aggrandize -- to increase your importance or power | related word: aggrandizement aggregate -- to put together different items, amounts, etc. into a single total | related words: aggregation, aggregator ***** ALTR/ALTER Origin: Latin | Meaning: other Examples: altruism -- caring about the needs of other people | related word: altruistic alterable -- that can be changed | related word: unalterable altercation -- noisy argument alternate -- to follow one after other | related words: alternately,

alternation, alternative ***** ANIM Origin: Latin | Meaning: breath; life; soul Examples: animal -- a living creature animate -- having life; to make something full of liveliness | related words: animated, animatedly, animation, animato, animator, inanimate animateur -- a person who promotes social activities animism -- the belief that natural objects have a living soul | related words: animist, animistic animosity -- a strong feeling of opposition equanimity -- calm state of mind magnanimous -- kind, forgiving, generous | related words: magnanimity, magnanimously pusillanimous -- lack of courage unanimous -- agreeing with others | related word: unanimously ***** Some More Root Words -- A Root Word [Origin] -- Meaning | Example(s) (Related Words in Bracket) a [Greek] -- not | atheism, apolitical, atypical ablat [Latin] -- remove | ablation ablut [Latin] -- wash | ablutions abort [Latin] -- born too soon | abortion abras [Latin] -- rub off | abrasion (abrasive, abrasively, abrasiveness) abstemi [Latin] -- controlled; moderate | abstemious abund [Latin] -- overflow | abundance (abundant, abundantly) ac [Latin] -- to, toward | accept (acceptability, acceptable, acceptably, acceptance, acceptation) acanth [Greek] -- thorn | acanthus acet [Latin] -- vinegar | acetate, acetic, acetone achr [Greek] -- colorless | achromic acid [Latin] -- sour | acidic, acidify, acidosis, acidulate (acidulation, acidulous) acm [Greek] -- summit | acme aco [Greek] -- relief | aconite acous [Greek] -- hear | acoustic (acoustical, acoustically, acoustician, acoustics) adama [Greek] -- invincible | adamant (adamantly) ade [Greek] -- enough | adequate (adequacy, adequately) adip [Latin] -- fat | adipose adolesc [Latin] -- growing up | adolescent (adolescence) aer [Greek] -- air or atmosphere | aerate (aeration), aerial, aerialist,

aerobic (aerobics, anaerobic) agr [Latin] -- field | agrarian, agriculture (agriculturist, agricultural) ***** Other Root Words -- A Root Word [Origin] -- Meaning apt [Greek] -- indomitable, unfriendly abact [Latin] -- driven away abdit [Latin] -- secret/hidden ablep [Greek] -- loss of sight abr [Greek] -- delicate abscis [Latin] -- cutoff absit [Latin] -- distant aca [Greek] -- a point; silence acar [Greek] -- tiny accip [Latin] -- allow, snatch accliv [Latin] -- steep; up-hill accresc [Latin] -- increase ace [Greek] -- heal acer [Latin] -- sharp acerv [Latin] -- pile acest [Greek] -- healing; remedy

Fluent Forever (Revised Edition) Manik Joshi

Mastering the American Accent is an easy-to-follow approach for reducing the accent of non-native speakers of English. Well-sequenced lessons in the book correspond over eight hours of audio files covering the entire text. The audio program provides clear models (both male and female) to help coach a standard American accent. The program is designed to help users speak Standard American English with clarity, confidence, and accuracy. The many exercises in the book concentrate on topics such as vowel sounds, problematic consonants such as V, W, TH, the American R and T and others. Correct lip and tongue positions for all sounds are discussed in detail. Beyond the production of sounds, the program provides detailed instruction in prosodic elements such as syllable stress, emphasis, intonation, linking words for smoother speech flow, common word contractions, and much more. Additional topics that often confuse ESL students are also discussed and explained. They include distinguishing between casual and formal speech, homophones (e.g., they're and there), recognizing words with silent letters (e.g., comb,

receipt), and avoiding embarrassing pronunciation mistakes, such as mixing up "pull" and "pool." Students are familiarized with many irregular English spelling rules and exceptions, and are shown how such irregularities can contribute to pronunciation errors. A native language guide references problematic accent issues for 13 different language backgrounds. Publisher's Note: Products purchased from Third Party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality, authenticity, or access to any online entitlements included with the product.

Words That Act as Multiple Parts of Speech (PART 2): Types of Words Manik Joshi

REVISED EDITION -- FEB 20, 2016 -- Sentence forms in English language - simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence | phrases and clauses | independent or principal clause (main clause), dependent or subordinate clause | list of important coordinators and transitional expressions (transitional words or phrases) for compound sentences | list of important subordinators for complex sentences | double and multiple sentences | definition and examples of simple, compound and complex sentences

English Sentence Exercises (Part 2): Sentence Correction Exercises Manik Joshi

HOMONYMS Homonym a word that is spelled like another word (or pronounced like it) but which has a different meaning, for example, Key meaning 'set of answer to problems' and Key meaning 'button on computer keyboard'. The state of being a homonym is called homonymy. Very Important Note: In Strict Sense, Homonyms have the same spelling, same pronunciation, and different meaning. **HOMONYMS** in Strict Sense: Same Spelling

/ Same Pronunciation / Different meaning Homonyms are also known as "Multiple Meaning Words". Examples: fare, principal, etc. Fare -- a passenger | Fare -- price Principal -- most important | Principal -- head of a school In Wider Sense, Homonyms can also include words that have the same or similar pronunciation (but different spelling) or the same spelling (but different pronunciation). In the first situation, they are called 'HOMOPHONES' In the second situation, they are called 'HOMOGRAPHS' **HOMONYMS** In Wider Sense: **HOMOPHONES**: Different Spelling / Same or Similar Pronunciation / Different meaning Note: 'Homophones' are also called 'Heterographs'. Homophones are also known as "Sound-Alike Words". Examples: ad/add, know/no, etc. ad -- advertisement | add -- to include know -- to have information | no -- refusal **HOMOGRAPHS**: Same Spelling / Different Pronunciation / Different meaning Note: 'Homographs' are also called 'Heterophones'. Examples: bow, lead, etc. Bow (noun) -- [Pronunciation -- bəʊ] -- a weapon used for shooting arrows Bow (verb) -- [Pronunciation -- baʊ] -- to move your head forwards and downwards Lead (noun) -- [Pronunciation -- led] -- a metallic element Lead (verb) -- [Pronunciation -- li:d] -- to go in front **100 HOMONYMS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS**: Sample This: 01. Accident 1. Accident -- an event in which injury or damage is caused in or by a vehicle 2. Accident -- something that happens unexpectedly 02. Action 1. Action -- a legal process 2. Action -- fighting in a war 03. Alight 1. Alight -- on fire 2. Alight -- to get out of a vehicle 04. Angle 1. Angle -- inclination of two lines with each, measure in degrees 2. Angle -- to catch fish 05. Arch 1. Arch -- curve; semicircle 2. Arch -- mischievous **600 HOMOPHONE PAIRS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS**: Sample This:

01. Abhorrent / Aberrant 1. Abhorrent -- causing hatred for moral reasons 2. Aberrant -- unusual and socially unacceptable 02. Accede / Exceed 1. Accede -- to agree 2. Exceed -- to surpass 03. Accept / Except 1. Accept -- to admit 2. Except -- apart from 04. Acclamation / Acclimation 1. Acclamation -- loud and enthusiastic welcome 2. Acclimation -- the process of getting used to a new climate or situation 05. Adapt / Adept / Adopt 1. Adapt -- to adjust or modify 2. Adept -- skillful 3. Adopt -- to become legal parents of somebody's child 150 HOMOGRAPHS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS: Sample This: 01. Absent 1. Absent (adjective) -- not present 2. Absent (verb) -- to not be in a place 02. Abuse 1. Abuse (noun) -- misuse 2. Abuse (verb) -- to misuse something 03. Accent 1. Accent (noun) -- pronunciation 2. Accent (verb) -- to put emphasis on a part of something 04. Address 1. Address (noun) -- details of the place where you live or work; postal address 2. Address (verb) -- to make a formal speech 05. Advocate 1. Advocate (noun) -- a supporter of something 2. Advocate (verb) -- to support something publicly

English Sentence Exercises (Part 3): Fill In the Gaps Manik Joshi
 What are "Combining Forms"? A combining form is a form of a word that can combine with a free word, root word or another combining form to get a new word. 'Combining form' adds extra meaning to the new word. 'Combining form' is added to the beginning or end of a free word, root word or another combining form. (A). Examples of "Combining form + Free Word": Agro- + Industry = Agro-industry Agro- denotes: connected with farming (B). Example of "Combining form + Root Word": Aero- + Gramme = Aerogramme Aero- denotes: connected with aircraft Gramme denotes: writing (C). Examples of "Combining form + Combining

form": Hydro- + -logy = Hydrology [the scientific study of the earth's water] Hydro- denotes: relating to water -logy denotes: a subject of study IMPORTANT NOTES: 1. "Combining form" generally cannot stand alone as free words, but there are many exceptions to this rule. EXAMPLES: Combining Form: -like [free word] lotus + -like = lotus-like rope + -like = rope-like -like- denotes: similar to the thing that is mentioned 2. Many Words ending in "-ed", "-en", etc. are used as COMBINING FORMS. EXAMPLES: Combining Form: -based (ending in '-ed') foreign + -based = foreign-based demand + -based = demand-based -based denotes: containing something as an important feature or part 3. Many words ending in "-ing" are used as COMBINING FORMS. EXAMPLES: Combining Form: -looking (ending in '-ing') fine + -looking = fine-looking suspicious + -looking = suspicious-looking -looking- denotes: to be appearing in a way that is mentioned

Alphabetical List of Combining Forms Along With Their Meanings And Examples Combining Forms -- A AERO- Used to form: adjectives, adverbs and nouns General meaning: connected with aircraft Examples: aerobatics / aerodrome / aerodynamics / aerofoil / aerogramme (also, aerogram) / aeronaut / aeronautics / aerospace / aerostat ***** -AFFECTED Used to form: adjectives General meaning: suffering from the thing that is mentioned Examples [along with their use in phrases]: drug-affected ---- [drug-affected newborns] famine-affected ---- [famine-affected village] flu-affected ---- [flu-affected patients] militancy-affected -- -- [militancy-affected state] quake-affected ---- [quake-affected hills] Other Examples: flood-affected / cyclone-affected / explosion-affected / drought-affected / rain-affected / violence-affected ***** AFRO- Used to form: adjectives and nouns General

meaning: African Examples [along with their use in phrases]: Afro-Brazilian ---- [Afro-Brazilian heritage] Afro-British ---- [Afro-British people] Afro-Caribbean ---- [Afro-Caribbean cooperation] Afro-Colombian ---- [Afro-Colombian celebrities] Afro-Cuban ---- [Afro-Cuban player] Afro-descendant ---- [Afro-descendant communities] Afro-Iranian ---- [Afro-Iranian minority] Afro-Latina -- -- [Afro-Latina engineers] Afro-Mexican ---- [Afro-Mexican students] Afro-Palestinian ---- [Afro-Palestinian group] Afro-Turk -- -- [Afro-Turk music star] ALL- Used to form: adjectives and adverbs General meaning: each and every one | totally | in the highest degree Examples: all-American / all-around / all-British / all-Canadian / all-clear / all-consuming / all-embracing / all-encompassing / all-important / all-inclusive / all-night / all-nighter / all-out / all-over / all-party / all-pervading / all-powerful / all-purpose / all-round / all-rounder / all-star / all-ticket / all-time Popular English Idioms and Phrases: English Idiomatic Expressions Barrons Educational Services

Most popular idioms and phrases | English idiomatic phrases | English language idiomatic expressions | List of popular idioms and phrases | Use of Idioms and Phrases in Sentences Sample This: English Idioms and Phrases -- A ADD 001. -- State governments should add more teeth to anti-ragging laws. ['add more teeth' -- to make something more effective] 002. -- Financial issues are further going to add to their woes. ABACK 003. -- He appeared to be taken aback when it was revealed to him that an avid fan had his face tattooed on his arm. || We all were taken aback by bomb attacks. ['taken aback' -- very surprised] ACE 004. -- Our opponents hold all the Aces as they are strong where we are weak. ['hold all the aces' -- to have all

the advantages] ACCOUNT 005. -- From all accounts, he was a loving family man. || From all accounts, he is a smart, fair-minded, detail-oriented middle-of-the-road jurist. ['from all accounts' -- according to what other people say] ACT 006. -- An accidental fire in your home is not considered an act of God because it could have been prevented. ['act of God' -- an event that is caused by natural forces] ADVANCE 007. -- The celebration started a day in advance. ['in advance' -- ahead of time] AFFAIR 008. -- Budget data revealed an alarming state of affairs. ['state of affairs' -- situation] 009. -- My birthday is going to be a quiet affair with a nice dinner. || We want our wedding to be a quiet affair. AGREE 010. -- Democracy requires that we agree to differ. ['agree to differ' -- (of people) to decide not to argue with each other over their different opinions about something.] AIR 011. -- Her clarification did not clear the air. ['clear the air' -- to improve a tense situation] 012a. -- When the residents started receiving mysterious threats, there was an air of mystery and fear. 012b. -- The air of celebration was evident outside the president's office. 013a. -- It was fortunate that he arrived and erased the negativity in the air. 013b. -- There was an evil smell in the air. 014a. -- Body is nothing but a pile of ashes and it will one day disappear into thin air. 014b. -- Money was vanishing into thin air. ALL 015. - - I do not think we will be paying much more if at all we do. 016. - - If you stop her doing anything, she wants to do it all the more. ['all the more' -- extra] 017. -- These problems need to be solved once and for all. ['once and for all' -- forever] 018. -- All of a sudden, there was the fire. | All of a sudden a warm gust of wind came. ['all of a sudden' -- surprisingly] 019. -- I learned computer programming all by myself. || It is a lot of work, and I do it all by

myself. || He had to run the family all by himself. ALONE 020. -- Workers were clearly in no mood to listen let alone comply with the request. || They could not figure out how to punish corrupt officials, let alone fix them. ['let alone' -- used to emphasize that because the first thing is not true, possible, etc. the next thing cannot be true, possible, etc. either] APART 021. -- A saddle tank on the tractor-trailer came apart and caused a diesel spill. ['come apart' -- to shatter] 022. -- In less than a fortnight of its formation, the Joint Committee for drafting the bill is falling apart. || Talks on a deal finally fell apart. ['fall apart' -- to collapse] 023. -- Storm has torn apart the lives of thousands of people. ['tear apart' -- to destroy] 024. -- We are poles apart. || Two exhibitions in prominent galleries immediately next to each other showed works that were poles apart in concept. ['pole apart' -- completely opposite] APPLE 025. -- We expected him to keep his business affairs in apple-pie order. || Everything inside the shop was spick and span and in apple-pie order, from the well-polished service counters to the glistening display cabinets. ['in apple pie order' -- well organized] ARM 026. -- Government maintained arm's length distance in all matters relating to film certification. ['arms-length distance' -- to avoid having a close relationship] 027. -- Nation welcomed new football coach with open arms. || European countries welcomed the refugees with open arms. ['with open arms' -- in an extremely happy manner]

English Causative Sentences: Active and Passive

Causatives Manik Joshi

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

Simple, Compound, Complex, and Compound-Complex

Sentences: English Sentence Forms Manik Joshi

This a speaking and vocabulary book for intermediate speakers of English. There are 20 topic-based chapters packed with vocabulary and speaking practice. It is perfect as an additional resource or a stand-alone lesson.

Dictionary of 5-Letter Words: Words You Should Know

Manik Joshi

In this book, you will learn the meanings of 1225 useful 12- to 14-letter words. You will also find the names of the parts of speech

they belong to. I have also given synonyms for most of these words. "Letter Count" has been mentioned in the bracket after each and every word. Sample this: 01 -- abominableness [14] [n.] -- the state or quality of being extremely bad or unpleasant and causing a strong feeling of dislike or disapproval [synonyms: monstrousness, repulsiveness] 02 -- abstemiously [12] [adv.] -- in a sparing manner, avoiding too much in enjoyable activities such as eating food or drinking alcohol 03 -- abstractedly [12] [adv.] -- without paying attention to what is happening around you because you are thinking deeply about sth else; [synonyms: absentmindedly, inattentively, distractedly] 04 -- abstractionism [14] [n.] -- the principles that the mind obtains concepts by abstracting them from concepts it already has, or from experience. 05 -- abstractionist [14] [n.] -- a person who produces abstract works of art || [adj.] -- producing abstract works of art 06 -- acquisitively [13] [adv.] -- in a manner that shows eagerness to own to acquire and own money or new possessions (material things) in a greedy way [synonyms: graspingly, covetously, materialistically] 07 -- acrimoniously [13] [adv.] -- (of an argument, a speech, discussion, behavior, etc.) in an angry manner or in a bitter, sharp, harsh manner of language or tone 08 -- adaptability [12] [n.] -- (a). the quality of being able to adjust or be adjusted to deal with new and different situations or conditions [synonym: flexibility] | (b). the quality of being able to be modified or suited for a new use or purpose 09 -- adjectivally [12] [adv.] -- as, or in the manner or way of, an adjective 10 -- adulterously [12] [adv.] -- relating to a physical relationship (intercourse) between a married person and sb who is not their spouse or partner [synonyms: disloyally, treacherously] 11 --

advantageous [12] [adj.] -- good, useful, helpful or favorable in a particular situation [synonyms: beneficial, gainful] 12 -- advantageously [14] [adv.] -- in a manner that is good, useful, helpful or favorable in a particular situation [synonyms: beneficially, constructively, gainfully] 13 -- adventitious [12] [adj.] -- happening by chance or accident; not planned or designed 14 -- adventitiously [14] [adv.] -- in a manner that is happening by chance or accident; in a manner that is not planned or designed 15 -- aggrandizement [14] [n.] -- an increase in the power, wealth, importance or status of a person or country [synonyms: enhancement; extension] 16 -- alliteration [12] [n.] -- repetition of the initial letter or sound at the beginning of words in a sentence 17 -- amateurishly [12] [adv.] -- in a manner that is done incompetently, inexpertly or unskillfully [synonyms: incompetently, unprofessionally] 18 -- ambassadorial [13] [adj.] -- belonging to a high ranking official, who is representative to a foreign country [synonym: diplomatic] 19 -- ambadress [12] [n.] -- a high-ranking female official, who is representative to a foreign country; a female ambassador [synonyms: diplomat, envoy] 20 -- ambidextrous [12] [adj.] -- (a). able to use the right and left hands equally well | (b). (of a tool or instrument) designed to be used by right-handed and left-handed people with equal ease 21 -- ambidextrously [14] [adv.] -- meaning of the word 22 -- amphibiously [12] [adv.] -- (a). in a manner that is able to live/belong both on land and in water | (b). (of military operations) in a manner that involves soldiers landing or attacking at a place from the sea | (c). in a way that is suitable for use to operate on land or water; in a way that is able to operate on land or water 23 -- antagonistic [12] [adj.] -- showing or feeling

dislike or opposition [synonym: hostile] 24 -- aristocratic [12] [adj.] -- belonging to or typical of the people of the highest social class or position who often have special titles such as that of duke or duchess [synonym: noble] 25 -- asymptomatic [12] [adj.] -- (of a person or illness) showing no symptoms
Dictionary of 8-Letter Words: Words You Should Know Manik Joshi
 What are "Holonyms and Meronyms"? HOLONYMS ---- [Holo- Whole; -Onym: Name] Holonym is a word that denotes a thing that is complete in itself and whose part, member or substance is represented by another word. Holonym [singular] | Holonyms [plural] Example: 'Bird' is a holonym of 'Feather'. Derived terms related to 'Holonyms': Holonymous Words that are Holonyms are said to be Holonymous. Holonymy The state of being a Holonym is called Holonymy. MERONYMS ---- [Mero- Part; -Onym: Name] Meronym is a word that denotes a constituent part, member or substance of something that is complete in itself. Meronym [singular] | Meronyms [plural] Example: 'Feather' is a meronym of 'Bird'. Derived terms related to 'Meronyms': Meronymous Words that are Meronyms are said to be Meronymous. Meronymy The state of being a Meronym is called Meronymy. Holonyms and Meronyms -- A Holonym / Meronym -- Example A1 -- Holonym -- air-conditioner Meronyms -- blower / compressor / condenser coil / control panel / cooling coil / evaporator coil / expansion valve / fan / motor / temperature sensing bulb / thermostat Holonym / Meronym -- Example A2 -- Holonym -- airplane (aeroplane) Meronyms -- aileron / altimeter / black box / cabin / cargo / cockpit / cowling / elevator / fin / flap / flight deck / fuselage / galley / hatch / jet engine / leading edge / nose / propeller / rudder / seat / slat / tail / trailing edge / undercarriage / wing

Holonym / Meronym -- Example A3 -- Holonym -- airport
 Meronyms -- airplane / airstrip / air terminal / control tower /
 hangar / lounge / taxiway / terminal Holonym / Meronym --
 Example A4 -- Holonym -- algae Meronyms -- cell membrane / cell
 wall / chloroplast / cytoplasm / flagellum / nucleolus / nucleus /
 starch vacuole Holonym / Meronym -- Example A5 -- Holonym --
 atom Meronyms -- electron / neutron / proton Other Examples:
 Holonym / Meronym -- Example A6 -- 'abacus' is the holonym of
 'wire' wire' is a meronym of 'abacus' Holonym / Meronym --
 Example A7 -- 'album' is the holonym of 'photograph'
 'photograph' is a meronym of 'album' Holonym / Meronym --
 Example A8 -- 'asparagus' is the holonym of 'spear' 'spear' is a
 meronym of 'asparagus' Holonym / Meronym -- Example A9 --
 'atmosphere' is the holonym of 'stratosphere' 'stratosphere' is a
 meronym of 'atmosphere'

English Conversation Practice Manik Joshi

What are "Old-fashioned Words"? Definition of 'Old-fashioned words': "Words and expressions that were common in the past but are passing out of ordinary use." 'Old-fashioned words' are also known as 'archaic words'. Many people use the term 'old use' for the words and expressions that were common in the past but have passed out of ordinary use. These words are mainly used in historical novels. They are also used to amuse people. Examples: Old-fashioned word: dandified [adjective] (of a man) too careful about his look or clothes Old-fashioned word: vamoose [verb] to leave fast Old-fashioned idiom blot your copybook -- to do something bad to spoil your good reputation among people Old-fashioned phrasal verb buck up! -- used to tell somebody to make haste A detailed list of "old-fashioned words",

parts of speech they belong to, and their meanings are as follows: Old-fashioned Words -- A abed [adverb] in bed abide [verb] to stay or live in a place Use in a sentence: Everybody must abide by the law. abroad [adverb] outside; outdoors accidene [noun] the part of grammar that deals with the change in the form of a word accursed [adjective] having a bad magic spell on something Use in a sentence: They lived in the forest as if accursed. || There is no escaping the sense of anxiety that we humans are accursed with. adieu [exclamation] goodbye Use in a sentence: They bid adieu to him with mixed emotions. addled [adjective] confused / (of an egg) not fresh Use in a sentence: He is not a silly and addled dude. without further/more ado [idiom] at once; immediately Use in a sentence: Once it was sure that the area had been secured, the children were without more ado accompanied to the assembly hall. adventurer / adventuress [noun] a person who is very fond of going to unusual places or gaining new experiences Use in a sentence: She is a hard-core adventuress, a travel journalist, who has traveled around the world. aerodrome (airdrome) [noun] a small airport Use in a sentence: The extension of the runway was aimed at better services for private operators at the aerodrome. affair [noun] a strange or inexplicable thing affright [verb] to scare; to frighten Use in a sentence: Let nothing affright you. ague [noun] malaria, dengue or other diseases that cause fever and shivering ail [verb] to make somebody ill/sick air hostess [noun] a female flight attendant alack [exclamation] a word that is used to show you are sad or sorry Use in a sentence: Alas and alack, only a few of those stories are all that funny. alas [exclamation] a word that is used to show you are sad or sorry Use in a sentence: His

experiments, alas, were flawed and had been mythologized. be all up (with somebody) [idiom] to be the end for somebody almoner [noun] a person employed by a hospital to handle the financial and social problems of patients Use in a sentence: They wanted a more active almoner, who could find innovative ways to help the poor. alms [noun] money, clothes, food, etc. given to beggars or poor people Use in a sentence: They were injured in a stampede to receive alms being distributed by a charity. in the altogether [idiom] without wearing any clothes Amerindian [noun] Native American Use in a sentence: The word 'guava' originates from the language of the Arawaks, an Amerindian people from the Caribbean. ammo [noun] ammunition Use in a sentence: They have tested and run a lot of ammo through their rifles. amour [noun] a secret love affair anon [adverb] soon; early, immediately; in a moment apoplexy [noun] the sudden and complete loss of the ability to sense or move apoplectic [adjective] related to apoplexy apparel [noun] formal clothes Use in a sentence: The US apparel industry is highly fragmented with many players. applesauce [noun] nonsense Use in a sentence: All politics is applesauce! apprehend [verb] to understand, realize or be aware of something Use in a sentence: Making language easy to apprehend is intrinsic to making it appealing. apricity [noun] the sun's warmth on a cold winter's day aright [adverb] correctly or properly

Dictionary of Informal Words: Vocabulary Building Independently Published

What are "Imperative Sentences"? The word "imperative" is derived from the term "emperor". Imperative sentences are used to give commands (orders). Imperative sentences are also used

to give instruction/advice/suggestions/warnings/invitations/appeals. Imperative sentences are also used to make a request. You should use 'please' (or another polite word) at the beginning or at the end of the sentence to make a request. An imperative sentence begins with the base (first) form of a verb which is also called a verb word. In an imperative sentence, the subject - 'you' - is understood. However, for the first and third-person imperative, the imperative sentence begins with 'let'. You can end an imperative sentence with the period (.) or exclamation (!). Exclamation is used to show direct and firm command. 'Imperative' is one of the three moods of an English verb (indicative, imperative and subjunctive). EXAMPLES OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES: (A). DIRECT ORDER Attend the meeting. Discharge your duty. Enforce the law. Quash the previous order. Return to work. Vacate this place. (B). INSTRUCTION Climb the stairs. Fill out this form. Go on foot. Hang a painting. Light a candle. Note this down. Open up the cage. Push a trolley. Spell it out. Tie your shoelaces. Unpack the luggage. (C). INFORMAL ADVICE Book a hotel room. Improve your appearance. Mend your ways. Walk elegantly. (D). SUGGESTION Follow your dreams Keep up your English. (E). WARNING Don't Jump that gate! Watch out for a traffic signal! (F). INVITATION Come to the party with me. Have a meal with us. Let's stay at my house. (G). APPEAL Be Silent. Let's curb the menace of drug addiction. (H). REQUEST Give me five hundred dollars, please. Come soon, please. Other Uses of Imperative Sentences: 1. Wish -- Have a safe journey. 2. Apology -- Pardon me. 3. Permission -- Join us if you want. 4. Public Notice -- Imperatives are used on signboards or notice

boards: Keep off the grass. Insert your ATM card. Pull the door. Push inside. Important Note -- An imperative sentence can imply different senses (command/instruction/advice, etc.) based on the intonation. [Note: 'Intonation' is defined as the rise and fall of the voice in speaking, as this affects the meaning of what is being said.] English Imperative Sentences -- A Abide by the commission's verdict. Accept his decision. Achieve your target. Acknowledge the achievements of women. Acquire land for road infrastructure. Act quickly. / Act swiftly. Add details to this report. Address a press conference. Address his concerns regarding payments next week. Address their demands. Adhere to the standard operating procedure. Adjust the rules to help consumers. Adjust to a new location. Admire your parents. Adopt a good strategy in choosing the right candidates. Adopt a long-term vision for the industry. Adopt modern technology. Adopt a wait-and-watch policy. Aim it. Airlift the injured to the state capital for treatment. Allow her to explain herself completely without interrupting her. Allow him to return home. Alter the course of your life. Amend the act. Analyze the reasons for your defeat. Analyze the sample. Announce your candidacy. Answer the question. Anticipate rate hikes. Apologize if you hurt someone. Apply colors on his forehead. Apply for a job. Apply for marks verification. Apply for a passport. Appoint a manager. Appreciate compassionate behavior. Approach him for help. Approach the court. Approve the plan. Arrange everything before it is late. Arrange for cash to meet your expenses. Arrange funds from your relatives. Arrange funds on your own. Arrive early on the scene. Ask for a receipt. Ask for more information. Ask him his name. Ask him what had happened. Ask politely. Ask the right

questions.

How to Start a Sentence: Words to Begin Sentences

Mebadullah Siddiqui

Sentence correction worksheets! Section A: Identify THREE words that need to be removed to make them grammatically correct. Section B: identify the words that need to be removed to make them grammatically correct. Section C: Find out which part of the sentence has an error and correct it. Section D: Correct the mistake(s) printed in bold and underline Sample This: In each of the following sentences, identify THREE words that need to be removed to make them grammatically correct. 01. Intelligent people had know how have to learn for from the mistakes. 02. All kinds of promises have are being made to us but never been kept. 03. She has liked loves growing vegetables in with her kitchen garden. 04. We are become unstable when problems disturbing and questions have disturb our consciousness. 05. We are more afraid of what could be being out there rather than of what is actually would out there. 06. A judge want needs to take decisions fearlessly and would stand up bravely to having all pressures and odds. 07. It is unfortunate how would people could having have become so intolerant towards each other. 08. People say that he might has make a good film director, but should he doesn't isn't know if he is. 09. Our immune system does protects our body from harmful germs would that could be make us ill. 10. Success coming in life comes from to setting goals and have working hard towards them. ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISE: 01. had, have, for [Correct sentence: Intelligent people know how to learn from the mistakes.] 02. have, being, been [Correct sentence: All kinds of promises are made to us but never

kept.] 03. has, liked, with [Correct sentence: She loves growing vegetables in her kitchen garden.] 04. are, disturbing, have [Correct sentence: We become unstable when problems and questions disturb our consciousness.] 05. been, being, would [Correct sentence: We are more afraid of what could be out there rather than of what is actually out there.] 06. want, would, having [Correct sentence: A judge needs to take decisions fearlessly and stand up bravely to all pressures and odds.] 07. would, could, having [Correct sentence: It is unfortunate how people have become so intolerant towards each other.] 08. had, should, isn't [Correct sentence: People say that he might make a good film director, but he doesn't know if he is.] 09. does, would, be [Correct sentence: Our immune system protects our body from harmful germs that could make us ill.] 10. coming, to, have [Correct sentence: Success in life comes from setting goals and working hard towards them.]

Perfect Phrases for ESL Conversation Skills Manik Joshi

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

Dictionary of Approving and Disapproving Words:

Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi

This Book Covers The Following Topics: What are "Causative Sentences"? Causative Sentences -- HAVE Structure 1(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 1(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Structure 2(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 2(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Structure 3(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Structure 3(B) ---- Passive Causative Structure Causative Verb 'Have' and Tense Change Causative Sentences -- GET Structure (1) ---- Active Causative Structure

Structure (2) ---- Passive Causative Structure Causative Verb 'Get' and Tense Change Causative Sentences -- MAKE Causative Sentences -- LET Causative Sentences -- HELP Sentences with Verb 'Cause' Other 'Causative Verbs' Use of 'Modal Verbs' with Causative Verbs Exercises: 1(A) and 1(B) Exercises: 2(A) and 2(B) Exercises: 3(A) and 3(B) Exercises: 4(A) and 4(B) Sample This: What are "Causative Sentences"? In a causative, a person or thing does not perform an action directly. The subject (person or thing) causes it to happen by forcing, persuading, assisting, etc. an agent (another person or thing) to perform it. The subject (person or thing) does not carry out an action oneself but rather has the action done by an agent (another person or thing). Examples: The faulty design caused a bridge to collapse. Modern lifestyles cause children and adults to spend most of their time indoors. Rain caused water to collect on the road. She caused the needle to run. Causative verbs - Have, Get, Make, Let, Help -- Comparison Causative 'Have' has less force and authority than Causative 'Get'. Causative 'Get' has less force and authority than Causative 'Make' Causative Verb 'Have' -- used to express "arrangement/duty/responsibility" [Less Forceful] Causative Verb 'Get' -- used to express "encouragement/persuasion". [Forceful] Causative Verb 'Make' -- used to express "compulsion/insistence/requirement" [Most Forceful] Causative Verb 'Let' -- used to express "permission". [No Force] Causative Verb 'Help' -- used to express "assistance". [No Force] Causative 'Have' is more formal than causative 'Get'. In the imperative form, causative 'Get' is more frequent than causative 'Have'. Types of Causative Verbs Causative structures are of two types - (1). 'Active' in Nature - (Done By Somebody/Something) (2).

'Passive' in Nature – (Done To Somebody/Something) Passive causatives are used to take attention away from the doer of the action and give more attention to the action being done. ALSO NOTE: "Have somebody do something" is more common in American English. "Get somebody to do something" is more common in British English. All causative verbs are transitive. CAUSATIVE VERB - HAVE Structure 1(A) ---- Active Causative Structure Subject + Have (Causative Verb) + Agent (Someone/Something) + Base Form of Verb + Object (Someone/Something) Example: I have him take my photograph. (Present) Explanation: I arrange for my photograph to be taken by him. [I cause him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. Example: I had him take my photograph. (Past) Explanation: I arranged for my photograph to be taken by him. [I caused him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. Example: I will have him take my photograph. (Future) Explanation: I will arrange for my photograph to be taken by him. [I will cause him to take my photograph.] Therefore, this is like an active causative structure. OTHER EXAMPLES: CAUSATIVE - HAVE -- Have/Has + Someone/Something + Base Form of Verb Note: This pattern may denote past, present, or future tense based on another verb in the sentence. Her desire to have me write a memoir only raised my stress level. We are so blessed to have her sing one of our songs. It is one thing to have somebody else ask him about what he has done and it is quite another to have me ask him. He refused to have investigation officers search his home.

Common English Sentences: English in Daily Life Manik Joshi
This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. Collective Phrases 02.

Cries of Creatures 03(A). Young Ones of Birds/Animals/Insects 03(B). Animals/Birds/Insects and Their Homes 04. Flowers and the Quality They Refer to 05. Anniversary Gifts 06. Idiomatic Comparisons 07. Natives Sample This: 01. Collective Phrases [AMOUNT / NUMBER] 01. ACCUMULATION Meaning: gradual increase of something in number or quantity Examples: an accumulation of capital an accumulation of fat an accumulation of laws an accumulation of paperwork 02. ARMADA Meaning: a large group of armed ships | a large group of people, things, etc. Examples: an armada of drivers an armada of gunboats an armada of trucks an armada of vessels 03. ARMY Meaning: an organized group of people or things Examples: an army of advisers an army of ants an army of nurses an army of photographers an army of robots an army of soldiers an army of volunteers 04. ARRAY Meaning: an impressive group or collection of things or people Examples: an array of activities an array of bottles an array of costumes an array of hats an array of jackets an array of programs an array of regulations an array of services an array of styles an array of topics an array of weapons 05. ASSORTMENT Meaning: a collection of different things or of different types of the same thing Examples: an assortment of artists an assortment of clothes an assortment of dishes an assortment of evidence an assortment of films an assortment of games an assortment of gifts an assortment of homes an assortment of plates an assortment of weapons 06. BAND Meaning: a group of people who do something together or who have the same ideas, interests or purpose Examples: a band of criminals a band of activists a band of musicians a band of outlaws a band of protesters a band of singers a band of thieves

07. BALE Meaning: a large amount of a light material; pressed or wrapped tightly together and tied up with cords, etc. Examples: a bale of cardboard a bale of cotton a bale of the fibers a bale of hay a bale of paper a bale of straw a bale of wool

08. BARRAGE Meaning: a sudden and aggressive occurrence of a large number of something, that are directed at somebody Examples: a barrage of abuses a barrage of attacks a barrage of bullets a barrage of changes a barrage of complaints a barrage of criticism a barrage of digital ads a barrage of emails a barrage of gunfire a barrage of phone calls a barrage of punches a barrage of queries a barrage of questions a barrage of tests

09. BATCH Meaning: a number of people or things that are regarded as a group | a consignment of goods produced at one time Examples: a batch of bottles a batch of cookies a batch of ice cream a batch of images a batch of letters a batch of noodles a batch of petitions a batch of players a batch of students a batch of vehicles

10. BEVY Meaning: a large group of people or things of the same kind Examples: a bevy of dancers a bevy of girls or women a bevy of laws a bevy of models a bevy of officers a bevy of proposals a bevy of quails a bevy of schools a bevy of sensors a bevy of vendors

11. BOARD Meaning: a powerful group of people who make decisions and control a company or other organization Examples: a board of advisors a board of commissioners a board of directors a board of doctors a board of governors a board of legislators a board of managers a board of regents a board of service operators a board of supervisors a board of trustees

Repetition of Words: Emphasize Your Thoughts Manik Joshi
In this book, you will learn the meanings of 1200 useful 8-letter words. You will also find the names of the parts of speech they

belong to. I have also given synonyms for most of these words.

Sample this: 01 -- aberrant [adj.] -- unusual or socially unacceptable; departing from an accepted standard [synonyms: abnormal, deviant, nonstandard] 02 -- ablation [n.] -- the loss, removal or destruction of material from an object such as rock, iceberg, etc. through the action of the sun, rain, wind, etc. 03 -- abortive [adj.] -- (of an action) failing to produce the intended result [synonyms: failed, fruitless, unproductive, unsuccessful] 04 -- abrasion [n.] -- (a). a damaged area of sth such as skin or rock where it has been rubbed or scrapped against sth hard and rough | (b). the process of damaging the surface of sth such as rock or by friction or erosion 05 -- abridged [adj.] -- a shortened version of an 'original text' [synonyms: abbreviated, shortened] 06 -- abrogate [v.] -- to officially cancel or end sth such as a law, agreement, contract, decision, etc. and make them no longer valid [synonyms: repeal, revoke, rescind] 07 -- abruptly [adj.] -- (a). in an unpleasant manner that is sudden, rapid or unexpected [synonyms: hastily, suddenly, unexpectedly] | (b). (related to the way of talking) in an unfriendly manner 08 -- abstruse [adj.] -- complicated and difficult to understand especially when could be explained in an easier way [synonyms: perplexing, puzzling] 09 -- accolade [n.] -- praise, recognition or an award for an artistic achievement [synonym: honor] 10 -- adhesion [n.] -- the ability, action or process to stick or become attached to a surface or object [synonyms: bond, linkage] 11 -- adultery [n.] -- physical relationship (intercourse) between a married person and sb who is not their spouse or partner [synonyms: infidelity, treachery] 12 -- aesthete [n.] -- a person who has a love, understanding, sensitivity and appreciation of works of art and beautiful things

13 -- affected [adj.] -- (of a person or their behavior) insincere, pretentious or unnatural 14 -- agitator [n.] -- a person who urges others to take part in a protest or rebel, especially a political one [synonyms: campaigner, dissenter, protestor] 15 -- allergic [adj.] -
 - (a). having an allergy to sth | (b). caused by allergy | (c). having an aversion to somebody/something 16 -- allusion [n.] -- a word or phrase that makes a reference to a specific person, event, place, etc. in an indirect way [synonym: insinuation] 17 -- allusive [adj.] -- containing a word or phrase that makes a reference to a specific person, event, place, etc. in an indirect way 18 -- almighty [adj.] -- (a). (in prayers) having ultimate power | (b). enormous or severe 19 -- anecdote [n.] -- (a). a short, funny or interesting account of a real person or event [synonym: tale] | (b). an unreliable personal account of an event especially [synonym: hearsay] 20 -- ardently [adv.] -- in a way that shows strong emotion or feeling such as love, fondness, etc. for somebody/something [synonyms: enthusiastically, passionately] 21 -- artfully [adv.] -- (a). in a manner that is clever or skillful but also cunning or dishonest | (b). (of things or actions) in a way that shows creative skill or taste 22 -- artifice [n.] -- the clever use of tricks to cheat or deceive sb [synonyms: deception, pretense] | (b). a skilled piece of workmanship 23 -- aspirant [adj.] -- a person who has a strong desire to be successful in a particular career or activity [synonym: contender] 24 -- aspiring [adj.] -- (a). directing your hopes, efforts, etc. towards a particular career or activity in order to become a specified type of person. [synonym: wannabe] | (b). wanting to be successful 25 -- audacity [n.] -- rude, shocking or disrespectful behavior [synonyms: cheek, daring, impudence, nerve] 26 -- augustly - in a manner that is respected, dignified

and impressive [synonyms: imposingly, majestically] 27 -- aversion [n.] -- a strong feeling of dislike or hatred towards something [synonyms: repugnance, revulsion] 28 -- avowedly [adv.] -- in a manner that has been publicly admitted, declared, asserted or stated [synonym: confirmedly]

How to Use Numbers in Conversation: Numbers in English Sentences Random House

2250 Useful Verbs and Their Meanings Verbs are words that show action, state of being, or occurrence and form the main part of the predicate of a sentence. The basic form of a verb is known as its infinitive. In this book, you will study and learn useful English verbs along with their meanings. || Sample this: English Verbs -- A 01 -- abase -- to behave in a way so as to make someone that he/she does seem unimportant [synonyms: belittle, degrade, demean, humiliate, subjugate] 02 -- abate -- to become less strong or widespread; to make something less strong or widespread. [synonyms: decline, subside] 03 -- abduct -- to illegally and forcefully take sb away and keep them as a prisoner, especially in order to get sth such as money for returning them [synonym: kidnap] 04 -- abet -- to help or encourage or support sb to do sth wrong or illegal 05 -- abhor -- to strongly hate a way of thinking or behaving for moral reasons [synonyms: detest, despise, loathe] 06 -- abrade -- to remove part of the surface of sth, such as rock or skin, and damage it or make it rough by rubbing it against sth rough and hard i.e. by friction or erosion [synonyms: graze, roughen, scrape] 07 -- abridge -- to make a shortened version of an 'original text' [synonyms: abbreviate, shorten] 08 -- abrogate -- to officially cancel or end sth such as a law, agreement, contract, decision, etc. and make them no longer

valid [synonyms: repeal, revoke, rescind] 09 -- abstract -- (a). to extract or remove something from something else | (b). to consider something theoretically or separately from (something else) | (c). to make a written summary of the main points of an argument, theory or a book, etc. 10 -- abut -- (of an area of land or a building) to be next to sth or to have a common boundary with the side of sth [synonym: adjoin] 11 -- acclaim -- to praise, admire or welcome sb/sth enthusiastically and publicly 12 -- ache -- (a). to feel continuous pain in a part of your body [synonym: hurt] | (b). to have a strong desire for sb/sth or to do sth | (c). to be very sad or distressed 13 -- adore -- to be very fond of something or to like sb very much [synonyms: admire, love] 14 -- affect -- (a). to cause a change in someone or something; to have an impact or an influence on someone or something | (b). to produce strong feelings of distress, pity, regret, sorrow, or sympathy, etc. on sb | (c). (of a disease) to make sb become ill or sick; to have an impact on sb or a particular part of the body | (d). -- to act as if you are feeling or thinking sth | (e). to try to impress other people by using or wearing sth that looks special/unique; to behave insincerely or unnaturally to impress other people [synonym: put on] 15 -- aggrandize -- to increase power, wealth, importance or status of a person or country [synonyms: enhance; extend] 16 -- aggravate -- (a). to intentionally irritate somebody [synonyms: annoy, exasperate] | (b). to make an unpleasant situation or an illness worse or more serious [synonyms: exacerbate, worsen] 17 -- ante -- to put a sum of money in poker before receiving cards 18 -- ape -- (a). to do sth in the same way as sb else, however not in a proper manner [synonym: imitate] | (b). to irritate or make fun of sb by copying the way they behave,

talk, or walk, etc in an absurd manner [synonym: mimic] 19 -- appease -- (a). to make sb calmer and prevent them from harming you by accepting their demands [synonyms: conciliate; soothe; pacify] | (b). to make or preserve peace with a nation and avoid war by giving it what they want 20 -- arch -- (a). (of part of your body) to move and form a curved shape | (b). to be in a curved line or shape across or over sth 21 -- aspire -- to direct your hopes, efforts, etc. towards a particular career or activity [synonyms: aim, seek] 22 -- attain -- (a). to get something after a lot of effort | (b). to reach a particular level, age, condition, etc. 23 -- aver -- to state firmly that sth is certainly true [synonyms: assert, avow] 24 -- avow -- to publicly express your opinion about sth in a firm way [synonym: affirm]

Match the Two Parts of the Words: Test Your World Power Manik Joshi

1625 Approving and Disapproving Words Approving words in English are words that are used to show something (action, state, etc.) that you generally approve of or think is good. On the other hand, disapproving words in English are words that are used to show something (action, state, etc.) that you generally don't approve of or think is bad. In this book, you will study and learn various common approving and disapproving words, the parts of speech they belong to and their meanings. Sample This: 01 -- abstruse [adj.] (often disapproving) -- complicated and difficult to understand especially when could be explained in an easier way [synonyms: perplexing, puzzling] 02 -- acquisitive [adj.] (disapproving) -- eager to own to acquire and own money or new possessions (material things) in a greedy way [synonyms: covetous, materialistic] 03 -- acquisitiveness [n.] (disapproving) --

excessive interest in acquiring and owning money or new possessions (material things) in a greedy way [synonyms: covetousness, hoarding, materialism] 04 -- adaptability [n.] (approving) -- (a). the quality of being able to adjust or be adjusted to deal with new and different situations or conditions [synonym: flexibility] | (b). the quality of being able to be modified or suited for a new use or purpose 05 -- adaptable [adj.] (approving) -- (a). to able to adjust or be adjusted to deal with new and different situations or conditions [synonym: flexible] | (b). to able to be modified or suited for a new use or purpose 06 -- adaptableness [n.] (approving) -- (a). the quality of being able to adjust or be adjusted to deal with new and different situations or conditions [synonym: flexibility] | (b). the quality of being able to be modified or suited for a new use or purpose 07 -- adventurer [n.] (often disapproving) -- a man who enjoys taking risks or is willing to take risks with a view to acquire political power or get success in a business, sometimes in a dishonest way 08 -- adventuress [n.] (often disapproving) -- a woman who enjoys taking risks or is willing to take risks with a view to acquire political power or get success in a business, sometimes in a dishonest way 09 -- adventurism [n.] (disapproving) -- a willingness to take risks with a view to acquire political power or to get success in a business, sometimes in a dishonest way 10 -- aesthete [n.] (sometimes disapproving) -- a person who has a love, understanding, sensitivity and appreciation of works of art and beautiful things 11 -- affect [v.] (disapproving) -- to try to impress other people by using or wearing sth that looks special/unique; to behave insincerely or unnaturally to impress other people [synonym: put on] 12 -- aggrandize [v.]

(disapproving) -- to increase power, wealth, importance or status of a person or country [synonyms: enhance; extend] 13 -- aggrandizement [n.] (disapproving) -- an increase in the power, wealth, importance or status of a person or country [synonyms: enhancement; extension] 14 -- agitator [n.] (disapproving) -- a person who urges others to take part in a protest or rebel, especially a political one [synonyms: campaigner, dissenter, protestor] 15 -- airhead [n.] (disapproving) -- an unintelligent or stupid person [synonym: dreamer] 16 -- airy [adj.] (disapproving) -- not serious or practical 17 -- alarmist [adj.] (disapproving) -- causing unnecessary fear and worry about sth dangerous and unpleasant [synonyms: gloomy, panicky, pessimistic] || [n.] (disapproving) -- a person who causes unnecessary fear and worry about sth dangerous and unpleasant [synonyms: cynic, pessimist, worrywart] 18 -- alien [adj.] (a). (often disapproving) -- from another country, culture or society; not native [synonym: foreign] | (b). (disapproving) -- unusual or unacceptable 19 -- amateur [n.] (usually disapproving) -- an unskilled person [synonym: layperson] 20 -- amateurish [adj.] (usually disapproving) -- done incompetently, inexpertly or unskillfully [synonym: unprofessional] 21 -- ambulance chaser [n.] (disapproving) -- a lawyer who earns money by making victims of accident file claims in court 22 -- antiquated [adj.] (usually disapproving) -- (of things or ideas) out-of-date and no longer useful, suitable or accepted for modern conditions [synonyms: obsolete, outdated, outmoded] 23 -- ape [v.] (disapproving) -- (a). to do sth in the same way as sb else, however not in a proper manner [synonym: imitate] | (b). to irritate or make fun of sb by copying the way they behave, talk, or walk, etc in an absurd

manner [synonym: mimic] 24 -- appease [v.] (usually disapproving) -- (a). to make sb calmer and prevent them from harming you by accepting their demands [synonyms: conciliate; soothe; pacify] | (b). to make or preserve peace with a nation and avoid war by giving it what they want 25 -- appeasement [n.] (usually disapproving) -- (a). the act or action of making sb calmer and preventing them from harming you by accepting their demands [synonym: conciliation] | (b). the act or action of making or preserving peace with a nation and avoiding war by giving it what they want

Dictionary of Verbs: Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi

What are "Informal Words?" Informal Words are connected with normal communication with your colleagues, acquaintances, family members, etc. Informal words are more common in speech than in writing. Informal words are used in the 'unofficial' language. These words are not used in 'official' or formal writing. This book covers around 1400 Informal words (including the names of parts of speech they belong to) and their meanings
NOTE: Many informal words are used in both American and British English in the same way. However, some informal words are particularly used in American English only. Similarly, some informal words are particularly used in British English only.
Sample This: Informal Words- A A1 [adjective] -- very good abs [noun] -- the muscles of the abdomen ace [adjective | noun] -- very good | number one achy [adjective] -- affected by an uninterrupted pain that is small in degree ack-ack [noun] -- the non-stop firing of guns at aircraft ad [noun] -- advertisement adman [noun] -- a person who works in advertising or promotion adore [verb] -- to be very fond of something aggravate [verb] --

to intentionally irritate somebody a gogo [adjective] -- in large quantities airhead [noun] -- an unintelligent or stupid person all [adverb] -- enormously allergic [adjective] -- having an aversion to somebody/something all right [adverb] -- used to emphasize something almighty [adjective] -- enormous or severe alphabet soup [noun] -- an extremely difficult language with abbreviations or symbols ammo [noun] -- ammunition [supply of bullets, etc; very important information for argument] amp [noun] -- amplifier [a type of electrical device] appalling [adjective] -- extremely bad or poor arm candy [noun] -- a beautiful woman accompanied by a man in a public event arm-twisting [noun] -- the use of physical power or great pressure to convince somebody to do something artsy (arty) [adjective] -- enormously interested in the arts artsy-fartsy (arty-farty) [adjective] -- connected with the arts Aussie [noun] -- a person or native of Australia awful [adjective] -- very bad | used to emphasize a large quantity or sum of something ax (axe) [verb] -- to kill somebody with an ax (axe) | to get rid of a scheme, service, system, etc. | to dismiss somebody from their job ***** INFORMAL WORDS -- Particularly Used In AMERICAN ENGLISH: ace [verb] -- to be successful all-nighter [noun] -- a time when somebody stays awake all night, mainly for studying ambulance chaser [noun] -- a lawyer connected with cases of accident claims amped [adjective] -- excited antsy [adjective] -- unable to keep still any [adverb] -- 'at all' [used at the end of negative sentences] A-OK [adjective] -- in satisfactory or perfect condition, manner or style. attaboy / attagirl [exclamation] -- used to admire or encourage a boy or man/girl or woman awesome [adjective] -- first-rate, excellent or pleasurable awful [adverb] -- extremely or enormously INFORMAL WORDS --

Particularly Used In BRITISH ENGLISH: admin [noun] --
 Administration [activities connected with organizing something]
 afters [noun] -- a sweet dish that is eaten after a meal ages --
 [noun] a very long time aggro [noun] -- cruel, hostile and
 aggressive behavior airy-fairy [adjective] -- impractical,
 unreasonable, unclear all right [exclamation] -- used to say hello

all-singing, all-dancing [adjective] -- (of a machine) having
 advanced features anorak [noun] -- a boring person who is very
 fond of learning facts or collecting things appro [noun] -- on
 approval [connected with shopping activities] argy-bargy [noun] -
 - noisy argument or difference of opinions

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