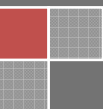


2017

WORD POWER MADE EASY FULL SUMMARY

TALVIR DHIMAN



WORD POWER MADE EASY

<p>1. Ego (I):</p> <p>a) Ego = self-concept b) Egoist = one who believes in self-advancement c) Egotist = one who talks about his accomplishments d) Egocentric = devotedly self-centered e) Egomania = self-madness f) Alter ego = A very close and trusted friend who seems almost a part of yourself</p> <p>[In the rating of egoism: egomaniacal > egocentric > egotist > egoist]</p>	<p>2. Dexter (right hand):</p> <p>a) Dexterous = skillful/ adroit b) Dextral = of or on the right; clockwise c) Ambidextrous = equally skillful with each hand d) Dextrorse = Spiraling upward from left to right e) Dextrocardia = Abnormal condition where the heart is located toward the right side of the chest</p> <p>[In Latin, Dexter = right hand and Sinister = Left hand. In English, Sinister = evil/ dangerous In French, droit = right hand and Gauche = Left hand. In English, Gauche = clumsy/ tactless]</p>
<p>3. Anthropos (mankind):</p> <p>a) Anthropology = study of mankind b) Philanthropy = love for mankind c) Misanthrope = one who hates his fellow mortals</p>	<p>4. Gyne (woman):</p> <p>a) Misogynist = one who hates women b) Gynecologist = doctor specializing in female disorders</p>
<p>5. Gamos (marriage):</p> <p>a) Monogamy = system of having one mate at a time b) Polygamy = social custom of plurality of marriages c) Bigamy = legal crime of having more than one spouse d) Misogamy = hatred of marriage</p>	<p>6. Misen (to hate):</p> <p>a) Misanthropy = hatred of mankind b) Misogyny = hatred of women c) Misogamy = hatred of marriage</p>
<p>7. Iatreia (healing):</p> <p>a) Pediatrics = the healing of a child b) Psychiatrist = a doctor who heals sick minds</p>	<p>8. Verto (to turn):</p> <p>a) Introvert = one who turns his mind inward b) Extrovert = one who turns his mind outward c) Ambivert = one who turns his mind both inward and outward</p>
<p>9. Ped (foot):</p> <p>a) Pedestal = A support or foundation b) Pedal = A lever that is operated with the foot c) Pedestrian = A person who travels by foot; prosaic/ commonplace/ hackneyed/ banal/ trite</p>	<p>10. Paidos (child):</p> <p>a) Pediatrician = baby doctor b) Pedagogy = the leading of a child c) Orthopedist = the doctor who straightens bone deformities, in children primarily</p>

<p>11. Agogos (Leader):</p> <p>a) Pedagogue = a narrow-minded, strait-laced, old-fashioned, dogmatic teacher</p> <p>b) Demagogue = one who stirs up discontent among the masses so he can gain political power</p>	<p>12. Demos (people):</p> <p>a) Democracy = the political orientation of those who favor government by the people or by their elected representatives</p> <p>b) Demography = the branch of sociology that studies the characteristics of human populations</p> <p>c) Demagogy = Leading the hoi polloi</p>
<p>13. Derma (skin):</p> <p>a) Dermatologist = skin specialist doctor</p> <p>b) Hypodermic = penetrating under the skin</p> <p>c) Epidermis = outer layer of skin</p> <p>d) Taxidermist = one who prepares, stuffs, and mounts the skins of animals</p> <p>e) Pachyderm = animal with unusually thick skin</p> <p>f) Dermatitis = skin inflammation, irritation, infection</p>	<p>14. Oculus (eye):</p> <p>a) Oculist = eye specialist</p> <p>b) monocle = one-lens eyeglass</p> <p>c) binocular = field glasses which increase the range of our two eyes</p> <p>d) inoculate = immunize/ vaccinate</p>
<p>15. Obstetrix (to stand before):</p> <p>Obstetrics = midwifery/ OB/ tocology</p> <p>[Off-topic: as an old English root, Glib = slippery. Literally, Glib = Artfully persuasive in speech. Derogatorily, it means “Marked by lack of intellectual depth”]</p>	<p>16. Ortho (change):</p> <p>a) Orthopedist = the doctor who straightens bone deformities, in children primarily</p> <p>b) Orthodontist = Doctor specializing in straightening of teeth</p> <p>c) Orthography = A method of representing the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols</p>
<p>17. Card (heart):</p> <p>a) Cardiologist = heart specialist</p> <p>b) Cardiac = of or relating to heart</p> <p>c) Cardiogram = electrically produced record of the beats of the heart</p> <p>d) Cardiograph = instrument which produces cardiogram</p>	<p>18. Neuron (nerve):</p> <p>a) Neurologist = doctor specializing in nerves</p> <p>b) Neuralgia = acute pain along the nerves and their branches</p> <p>c) Neuritis = inflammation of the nerves</p> <p>d) Neurasthenia = depression and emotional exhaustion</p> <p>e) Neurosis = emotional disturbance</p>
<p>19. Alter (other):</p> <p>a) Altruism = philosophy of putting another’s welfare above one’s own</p> <p>b) Altercation = argument</p> <p>c) To Alternate = to skip one</p> <p>d) To Alter = to change</p>	<p>20. Psyche (mind):</p> <p>a) Psychiatrist = a doctor who heals sick minds</p> <p>b) Psychosis = personality disorder</p> <p>c) Psychologist = one who studies the human mind</p> <p>d) Psychotherapy = treatment of the mind</p> <p>e) Psychoanalysis = one who delves into the unconscious mind of the patient</p>

<p>e) Alternative = a choice f) Alter ego = A very close and trusted friend who seems almost a part of yourself g) Alternate (adj) = other h) Alteration = a change</p> <p>[off-topic: Adulation > flattery > Compliment]</p>	<p>f) Psyche = mental, spiritual or nonphysical aspect of one's existence g) Psychic = Phenomena or qualities that cannot be explained in purely physical terms h) Psychopathic = mentally suffered i) Psychosomatic = pertaining to relationships between mind and body j) Psychogenic = which originates emotionally</p>
<p>21. Metr (measure):</p> <p>a) Sphygmomanometer = blood pressure measuring device b) Optometrist = one who measures the vision of the eye c) Thermometer = measure of heat d) Taximeter = measure of taxicab miles e) Metric system = system of measurement f) Barometer = measure of atmospheric pressure</p>	<p>22. Optikos (eye):</p> <p>a) Optic = Of or relating to or resembling the eye b) Optician = one who grinds lenses c) Optometrist = one who measures the vision of the eye</p>
<p>23. Osteon (bone):</p> <p>a) Osteopathy = treatment based on skeleton and muscles b) Osteomyelitis = Inflammation of the bones</p>	<p>24. Chiros (hand):</p> <p>a) Chirography = Beautiful handwriting b) Chiropractic = use of hands in the curing of ailments c) Chiropody = treatment of the surface ailments of hand and foot</p>
<p>25. Pod (foot):</p> <p>a) Podium = speaker's stand b) Tripod = three legged stand c) Podiatry = treatment of minor ailments of foot</p>	<p>26. Graph (writing):</p> <p>a) Graphology = study & analysis of handwriting b) Chirography = Beautiful handwriting c) Telegraph = writing from afar d) Stenograph = writing in short form e) Autograph = writing of one's own name</p>
<p>27. Phrenos (brain):</p> <p>a) Phrenology = analysis of skull contours b) Phrenic vein = Either of two veins that drain the diaphragm</p>	<p>28. Conscience (scruples/ moral sense):</p> <p>a) Conscionable = Just b) Unconscionable = Lacking a conscience c) Conscientious = scrupulous; painstaking</p>
<p>29. Ology (the study of) or Logos (word):</p> <p>a) Phrenology = analysis of skull contours b) Graphology = study & analysis of handwriting c) Psychology = study of human mind d) Ophthalmology = The branch of medicine concerned with the eye and its diseases</p>	<p>30. astron (star):</p> <p>a) Astronomy = study of celestial phenomena b) Astrology = Pseudoscience which claims it can foretell the future by a study of the stars c) Astronomical = tremendously big d) Aster = a star-shaped flower</p>

<p>e) Astrology = Pseudoscience which claims it can foretell the future by a study of the stars</p>	<p>e) Asterisk = a star-shaped symbol f) Disaster = calamity/ cataclysm/ catastrophe</p>
<p>31. dont (tooth):</p> <p>Orthodontist = Doctor specializing in straightening of teeth</p>	<p>32. itis (inflammation):</p> <p>Osteomyelitis = Inflammation of the bones</p>
<p>33. Nomos (arrangement/ Law/ Order):</p> <p>a) Astronomy = arrangement of stars & other celestial bodies b) Autonomy = self-law, self-rule, self-government c) Metronome = musical time measurer</p>	<p>34. Opsis (sight or viewing):</p> <p>a) Biopsy = medical examination of living tissue b) Autopsy = medical examination of a corpse</p>
<p>35. Geos (earth):</p> <p>a) Geology = study of the composition of earth b) Geometry = measurement of figures c) Geography = Study of the earth's surface; includes topography, climate, soil and vegetation d) Apogee = Apoapsis in Earth orbit e) Perigee = Periapsis in Earth orbit</p>	<p>36. Bios (life):</p> <p>a) Biology = study of all life b) Biography = story of someone's life c) Autobiography = A biography of yourself d) Biopsy = medical examination of living tissue</p>
<p>37. botane (plant):</p> <p>Botany = The branch of biology that studies plants</p>	<p>38. zoon (animal):</p> <p>Zoology = The branch of biology that studies animals</p>
<p>39. Temnein (to cut):</p> <p>a) Appendectomy = a cutting out of the appendix b) Tonsillectomy = a cutting out of the tonsils c) Entomology = branch of zoology that studies insects, forms of life that seem, in appearance, as if they are almost cut in two d) Atom = the smallest particle that can't be cut any more e) Anatomy = cutting up of a living body to determine its structure (The branch of morphology that deals with the structure of animals) f) Tome = a part cut from the whole (a large boring book) g) Epitome = part which represents the whole h) Dichotomy = splitting in two (duality)</p>	<p>40. Philos (Love):</p> <p>a) Philology = Love of words (study of Linguistics) b) Philanthropist = altruist c) Philanderer = one who makes Love triflingly d) Philatelist = one who loves to collect stamps e) Anglophile = An admirer of British customs f) Bibliophile = Lover & collector of rare books g) Philadelphia = City of Brotherly Love h) Philosophy = Love of wisdom i) Philharmonic = Love of harmonies or music j) Philtre = love-potion</p>
<p>41. Insect (cut):</p>	<p>42. Semantikos (significant meaning):</p>

<p>a) Insects = forms of life that seem, in appearance, as if they are almost cut in two</p> <p>b) Dissection = Cutting so as to separate into pieces</p> <p>c) Sectile = Capable of being cut</p> <p>d) Sector = A group that forms part of society or economy</p>	<p>a) Semantics = The study of language meaning</p> <p>b) Semantic memory = Your memory for meanings and general (impersonal) facts</p> <p>c) Semantic error = An error in logic or arithmetic that must be detected at run time</p>
<p>43. Notus (known):</p> <p>a) Noted = Widely known and esteemed</p> <p>b) Notorious = widely but unfavorably Known</p> <p>[off-topic: Childlike = Exhibiting childlike simplicity and credulity; but, Childish = Indicating a lack of maturity]</p>	<p>44. Summa (total/ highest amount):</p> <p>a) Summit = The top or extreme point of something</p> <p>b) Sum = The final aggregate</p> <p>c) Consummate = Perfect and complete in every respect; having all necessary qualities</p>
<p>45. Corr (correction):</p> <p>a) Corrigible = amendable/ redeemable/ reformable</p> <p>b) Incurable = Impervious to correction by punishment</p> <p>c) corrigendum = A printer's error; to be corrected</p>	<p>46. Vetus (old):</p> <p>a) Veteran = Rendered competent through trial and experience; Seasoned</p> <p>b) Inveterate = Habitual (derogatory implication)</p>
<p>47. Gen (to give birth to/ to be born):</p> <p>a) Genetics = The branch of biology that studies heredity and variation in organisms</p> <p>b) Gene = segment of DNA considered as unit of heredity</p> <p>c) Genealogy = The study of ancestry and family history</p> <p>d) Eugene/ Eugenia = well-born</p> <p>e) Eugenics = The study of methods of improving genetic qualities by selective breeding</p> <p>f) Genital = venereal (relating to the external sex-organs)</p> <p>g) Genesis = The beginning, birth or origin of anything</p> <p>h) Psychogenic = born of the mind or emotions</p> <p>i) Congenital = Present at birth but not necessarily hereditary; acquired during fetal development (don't confuse Congenital with Congenial, means friendly)</p> <p>j) Genocide = killing of a whole race or nation</p>	<p>48. Chronos (Time):</p> <p>a) Chronic = going on for a long time</p> <p>b) Anachronism = something out of time</p> <p>c) Chronological = Relating to or arranged according to temporal order</p> <p>d) Chronometer = An accurate clock (especially used in navigation)</p> <p>e) Chronicle = A record or narrative description of past events that happened at one time</p> <p>f) Synchronize = Happen at the same time; contemporize</p> <p>g) Synchronoscope = An instrument that indicates whether two periodic motions are synchronous</p>
<p>49. Path (suffering/ disease/ feeling):</p> <p>a) Psychopathic = mentally suffered</p> <p>b) Osteopathy = treatment based on skeleton and muscles</p> <p>c) Sympathetic = same feeling as someone else</p> <p>d) Antipathy = Dislike/ Aversion/ Grudge</p> <p>e) Apathy = Lack of feeling or interest</p>	<p>50. Par (equal):</p> <p>a) Par = (golf) the standard number of strokes set for each hole on a golf course, or for the entire course; A state of being essentially equal or equivalent</p> <p>b) Parity = Functional equality (used in Obstetrics, Mathematics, Physics & Computer Science with slight difference)</p>

<p>f) Pathology = Study of disease (Pathological = diseased) g) Pathetic = Deserving or inciting pity h) Pathos = A quality that arouses emotions (especially pity or sorrow); poignancy i) Telepathy = Apparent communication from one mind to another without using sensory perceptions j) Homeopathy = A method of treating disease with small amounts of remedies that, in large amounts in healthy people, produce symptoms similar to those being treated k) Allopathy = The usual method of treating disease with remedies that produce effects differing from those produced by the disease itself</p>	<p>c) Disparity = Inequality or difference in some respect d) Disparage = Express a negative opinion of someone's achievements, accomplishments, attempts, etc. e) Compare = Examine and note the similarities or differences of f) Peer = A person who is of equal standing with another in a group</p>
<p>51. Tele (afar):</p> <p>a) Telepathy = feeling each other's thoughts from afar b) Telephone = sound from afar c) Telegraph = writing from afar</p>	<p>52. Greg (Herd):</p> <p>a) Congregation = a religious Herd b) Segregation = separation from the Herd c) Gregarious = who likes to be with the Herd d) Egregious = so vicious that it actually stands out from the herd</p>
<p>53. Voc/ vox/ vok (voice or call):</p> <p>a) Equivocal = mugwumps/ fencesitters (not ambiguous) b) Equivocate = prevaricate/ tergiversate (purposely) c) Magnavox = (radio) Large voice d) Vox populi = public opinion e) Vocation = calling f) Avocation = hobby; something not one's actual calling g) Vociferous = in a loud voice h) Revoke = call back; cancel i) Convoke = call together</p>	<p>54. Equi (equal):</p> <p>a) Equivocal = purposely vague, ambiguous, susceptible b) Equality = par c) Equidistant = The same distance apart at every point d) Equinox = Either of two times of the year when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator and day and night are of equal length e) Equanimity = composure/ calmness f) Equilibrium = A stable situation in which forces cancel one another</p>
<p>55. Ambi (both):</p> <p>a) Ambidextrous = equally skillful with each hand; deceitful b) Ambivert = one who turns his mind both inward and outward c) Ambiguity = accidentally double-entendre d) Ambivalent = Uncertain or unable to decide about what course to follow e) Ambit = An area in which something acts or operates or has power or control</p>	<p>56. Scrib/ Scrip (write):</p> <p>a) Scribe = Score a line on with a pointed instrument b) Scribble = Write carelessly/ scrawl c) Inscribe = enroll; engrave; encrypt; autograph d) Proscribe = forbid or prohibit the use of any food or drug that might prove harmful to the patient e) Prescribe = opposite to Proscribe f) Scriptures = Any writing that is regarded as sacred by a religious group g) Script = Something written by hand</p>

<p>f) Ambience = A particular environment or surrounding influence</p>	<p>h) Conscription = Compulsory military service i) Circumscribe = Restrict or confine</p>
<p>57. Via (road):</p> <p>a) Via = By way of/ thru b) Obvious = Conspicuous/ apparent/ evident/ overt c) Obviate = Prevent from happening</p>	<p>58. Militaris (pertaining to a fighting man):</p> <p>a) Militate = Fight against; act upon b) Militant = Belligerent/ disposed to Fight c) Military = armed services</p>
<p>59. Male (bad):</p> <p>a) Malign = Evil; Harmful; Hateful b) Malignant = cancerous c) Malediction = Curse/ Imprecation / Bane (bad saying) d) Maleficent = causing harm (doing badly) e) Malevolent = ill-disposed (wishing badly) f) Maladroit = awkward (having a bad right hand) g) Malaise = illness (bad ease)</p>	<p>60. Bene (good):</p> <p>a) Benign = benignant/ kind/ gracious b) Benediction = a blessing/ Boon (good saying) c) Beneficent = causing good (doing well) d) Benevolent = well-disposed (wishing well) e) Benefactor = helpful/ favorable (a good doer) f) Benefit = Gain/ profit; welfare</p>
<p>61. Dict (to say):</p> <p>a) Malediction = Curse/ Imprecation / Bane b) Benediction = a blessing/ Boon c) Dictaphone = tape recorder d) Predict = anticipate/ forebode/ prognosticate e) Dictation = An authoritative direction or instruction to do something</p>	<p>62. Fac or fic (to do):</p> <p>a) Maleficent = causing harm (doing badly) b) Beneficent = causing good (doing well) c) Factory = a place where things are done d) Fact = something which was done/ something true e) Malefactor = a criminal (a bad doer)</p>
<p>63. Volent (to wish):</p> <p>a) Malevolent = ill-disposed (wishing badly) b) Benevolent = well-disposed (wishing well) c) Voluntary = Of your own free will or design d) Involuntary = Not subject to the control of the will e) Volunteer = do, tell or agree freely f) Volition = will</p>	<p>64. Plac (to please):</p> <p>a) Placate = Lenify/ assuage/ conciliate/ mollify/ pacify b) Placid = tranquil/ serene c) Implacable = inexorable/ relentless/ grim/ stern d) Complacent = self-satisfied (mild insult) e) Placebo = An innocuous or inert medication; given as a pacifier or to the control group in experiments on the efficacy of a drug</p>
<p>65. Donare (to give):</p> <p>a) Condone = Excuse, overlook, or make allowances for b) Donation = gift [Donee & Donor]</p>	<p>66. Taceo (to be silent):</p> <p>a) Taciturn = Reticent/ Reserved/ secretive b) Tacit = not verbalized/ unsaid/ unspoken</p>

<p>67. Garrulous (chattering):</p> <p>Garrulity = constant talking, usually aimless and meaningless, about trifles</p>	<p>68. Volvere (to roll):</p> <p>a) Volubility = Rolling out the words b) Revolve = to roll around</p>
<p>69. Verbum (word):</p> <p>a) Verbal = using words b) Verbose = using too many words than necessary c) Verbatim = In precisely the same words used by a writer or speaker d) Verb = A content word that denotes an action, occurrence, or state of existence e) Verborrhea = an incessant, over-whelming cascade of words</p>	<p>70. Loquor (to speak):</p> <p>a) Loquacious = Full of trivial conversation b) Eloquent = speaking expressively c) Grandiloquent = Magniloquent = pompous d) Soliloquy = speech made to oneself e) Ventriloquist = A performer who projects the voice into a wooden dummy f) Colloquial = Informal spoken language g) Circumlocution = An indirect way of expressing</p>
<p>71. Soli (alone):</p> <p>a) Soliloquy = speech made to oneself b) Solitude = The state or situation of being alone c) Solitary = Being the only one; single and isolate d) Solo = Any activity that is performed alone</p>	<p>72. Ventri (stomach):</p> <p>a) Ventriloquist = A performer who acts as he is speaking from his stomach, instead of his mouth b) Ventral = Toward or on the belly; front of a primate or lower surface of a lower animal [antonym = dorsal]</p>
<p>73. Con (together):</p> <p>a) Conformity = Correspondence in form or appearance b) Congruity = The quality of agreeing c) Consonance = The property of sounding harmonious d) Concord = Go together; be in accord e) Consensus = Agreement in the judgment or opinion reached by a group as a whole f) Consign = Commit forever; commit irrevocably g) Concert = A performance of music by players or singers not involving theatrical staging h) Consolidate = Bring together into a single whole or system; Form into a solid mass or whole i) Contiguous = conterminous; neighboring/ adjacent</p>	<p>74. Somnus (sleep):</p> <p>a) Somnolent = Sleepy b) Insomnia = inability to fall asleep c) Somnambulism = Sleep-walking d) Somniferous = sleep-inducing/ soporific/ Somnific e) Somniloquy = Uttering speech while asleep f) Somnolescent = drowsy g) Hypersomnia = An inability to stay awake</p> <p>["somnus" is the Roman god of Sleep, while "hypnos" is the Greek God of sleep!]</p>
<p>75. Fer (to bear):</p> <p>a) Somniferous = bearing sleep b) Vociferous = bearing loud voice c) Odoriferous = Emitting an odor</p>	<p>76. Laconia:</p> <p>Laconic = Brief and to the point; effectively cut short (named after ancient Sparta, which was originally known as Laconia, its citizens were stoical)</p>

<p>77. Cogere (to drive together/ compel/ force):</p> <p>a) Cogent = Powerfully persuasive b) Cogency = The quality of being valid and rigorous c) Cogently = In a cogent manner; forcibly; convincingly; conclusively</p>	<p>78. ambul (to walk):</p> <p>a) Ambulatory = Able to walk about (verb: Amble) b) Ambulance = vehicle that takes people to and from hospitals c) Perambulator = A small vehicle with four wheels in which a baby or child is pushed around</p>
<p>79. <u>Martinet</u>:</p> <p>Martinet = Someone who demands exact conformity to rules and forms [according to the name of the Inspector General of Infantry of France during the reign of King Louis 14, who was excessively disciplined]</p>	<p>80. Phanein (to show):</p> <p>a) Sycophant = A person who tries to please someone in order to gain a personal advantage/ ass-kisser/ boot-licker/ stoolpigeon [root “sykon” means “fig”] b) Diaphanous = So thin as to transmit light [root “dia” means “through”]</p>
<p>81. Dilettare (to delight):</p> <p>Dilettante = Showing frivolous or superficial interest; amateurish (don’t confuse it with “tyro”)</p>	<p>82. Vir (man):</p> <p>Virago = Far from being traditionally Feminine; Termagant/ Harridan/ Battle-ax/ Shrew/ Harpy</p>
<p>83. <u>Chauvinist</u>:</p> <p>Chauvinist = an exaggerated & blatant patriot/ jingoist [according to the name of a French soldier, Nicholas Chauvin, during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte]</p>	<p>84. Icon (a religious image):</p> <p>Iconoclast = someone who sneers at convention & tradition (it does not of course have to be restricted to religion) [root word “clast” means “to break”]</p>
<p>85. Pater (father):</p> <p>a) Patriot = One who loves and defends his or her country b) Patrioteer = Chauvinist/ jingoist c) Patrimony = an inheritance from one’s father d) Patronymic = a name formed on the father’s name e) Paternity = Fatherhood f) Patriarch = The male head of family or tribe g) Patricide = killing of one’s father h) Patrician = Aristocrat/ Blue-blood/ of noble origin i) Patron = Frequenter/ Sponsor/ Supporter j) Padre = A chaplain in one of the military services</p>	<p>86. Mater (mother):</p> <p>a) Matriarch = The female head of family or tribe b) Maternity = Motherhood c) Maternal = Motherly d) Matron = A married woman (middle-aged with children) who is staid and dignified; Nurse; wardress e) Alma Mater = school you graduated from (one’s intellectual mother) f) Matrimony = The ceremony or sacrament of marriage g) Matronymic = a name formed on the mother’s name h) Matrisib = enate/ matrikin/ matrilineal kin</p>

<p>87. <u>Mony/ mon:</u></p> <p>a) Money = medium of exchange (it comes from the name of the Roman Goddess, Juno Moneta, who guarded the temples of Finance)</p> <p>b) Patrimony = an inheritance from one's father</p> <p>c) Monetary = Relating to or involving money; Pecuniary</p> <p>d) Moneyer = A skilled worker who coins or stamps money</p>	<p>88. Nym (Name or meanings):</p> <p>a) synonym = words of same meaning</p> <p>b) antonym = words of opposite meaning</p> <p>c) homonym = words of similar sounding</p> <p>d) acronym = abbreviated form of several words</p> <p>e) Pseudonym = nom de plume/ Penname [not "alias"]</p> <p>f) Anonymous = having no name</p> <p>g) Eponym = The person for whom something is named</p>
<p>89. Caedo/ Cide (to cut down/ kill):</p> <p>a) Suicide = killing oneself</p> <p>b) Fratricide = killing of one's brother</p> <p>c) Sororicide = killing of one's sister</p> <p>d) Homicide = killing a human being (general term for slaying; if proves, it is called "murder")</p> <p>e) Regicide = killing of king, president, etc.</p> <p>f) Uxoricide = killing of one's wife</p> <p>g) Infanticide = killing of a newborn child</p> <p>h) Genocide = killing of a whole race or nation</p> <p>i) Virucide = An agent (physical or chemical) that inactivates or destroys viruses</p>	<p>90. Mania (madness/ morbid attraction):</p> <p>a) Monomania = A mania restricted to one thing or idea</p> <p>b) Dipsomania = alcoholism/ potomania/ inebriation</p> <p>c) Kleptomania = cacoethes to steal in the absence of any economic motive</p> <p>d) Pyromania = morbid compulsion to set fire to things [Pyromaniac sets fire for the thrill, Incendiary for revenge & arsonist for money]</p> <p>e) Megalomania = A psychological state characterized by delusions of grandeur</p> <p>f) Nymphomania = Abnormally intense sexual desire in women; concupiscence/ Eros</p>
<p>91. Frater (brother):</p> <p>a) Fraternalize = Be on brotherly terms with someone</p> <p>b) Fraternal = brotherly</p> <p>c) Fraternity = Frat/ Sodality/ Brotherhood</p> <p>d) Fratricide = killing of one's brother</p>	<p>92. Reg (King/ Rule):</p> <p>a) Regal = Imperial/ majestic/ royal</p> <p>b) Regent = Someone who rules during the absence or incapacity or minority of the country's monarch</p> <p>c) Regulate = Bring into conformity with rules or principles or usage</p>
<p>93. Homo (mankind):</p> <p>Homo sapiens = The only surviving hominid; species to which modern man belongs; bipedal primate having language and ability to make and use complex tools</p>	<p>94. Soror (sister):</p> <p>a) Sorority = A social club for female undergraduates</p> <p>b) Sororal = Sister like</p> <p>c) Sororicide = killing of one's sister</p>
<p>95. Uxor (wife):</p> <p>a) Uxor = (legal terminology) the Latin word for wife</p> <p>b) Uxoricide = killing of one's wife</p> <p>c) Uxorious = excessively devoted to one's wife</p>	<p>96. Infans (baby):</p> <p>a) Infantile = childish</p> <p>b) Infantilism = Infantile behavior in mature persons</p> <p>c) Infantry = Foot soldiery</p>

<p>97. Phobia (morbid repulsion):</p> <p>a) Claustrophobia = A morbid fear of being closed in a confined space</p> <p>b) Agoraphobia = A morbid fear of open spaces (as fear of being caught alone in some public place)</p> <p>c) Acrophobia = A morbid fear of great heights</p> <p>d) Pistanthrophobia = common fear of trusting people due to past experiences with relationships gone bad</p> <p>e) Hydrophobia = A morbid fear of water</p> <p>f) Xenophobia = A morbid fear of Foreigners</p> <p>g) Photophobia = A morbid fear of Light</p>	<p>98. Mono (one):</p> <p>a) Monk = A male religious living in a cloister and devoting himself to contemplation and prayer and work</p> <p>b) Monastery = cloister</p> <p>c) Monotonous = humdrum</p> <p>d) Monoplane = An airplane with a single wing</p> <p>e) Monopoly = Exclusive control of something</p> <p>f) Monarchy = autocracy</p> <p>g) Monocarpic = Dying after bearing fruit only once</p> <p>h) Monologue = A (usually long) dramatic speech by a single actor</p>
<p>99. Theos (god):</p> <p>a) Theism = Belief in the existence of God</p> <p>b) Atheism = Belief that there is no God (not Agnosticism, Cynicism or Skepticism, these means “only Doubt”)</p> <p>c) Monotheism = Belief in a single God</p> <p>d) Polytheism = Belief in multiple Gods</p> <p>e) Pantheism = worship that admits all Gods</p> <p>f) Theocracy = government ruled by religious Leader</p> <p>g) Theological = pertaining to the study of Religion</p> <p>h) Apotheosis = Elevation of a person to the status of God</p>	<p>100. Crac (Rule):</p> <p>a) Gerontocracy = Gov. ruled by old people</p> <p>b) Plutocracy = Gov. ruled by wealthy people</p> <p>c) Technocracy = Gov. ruled by Scientists & Engineers</p> <p>d) Bureaucracy = Gov. ruled by Bureaus</p> <p>e) Democracy = Gov. ruled by the People</p> <p>f) Autocracy = Gov. ruled by an absolute Dictator/ Absolutism/ Totalitarianism</p>
<p>101. Poly (many):</p> <p>a) Polygon = a geometric figure of many sides</p> <p>b) Polyglot = speaking many Languages</p> <p>c) Polyamory = having multiple sexual relationships</p> <p>d) Polyclinic = clinic in which many diseases are treated</p> <p>e) Polychromic = Having or exhibiting many colors</p> <p>f) Polydipsia = Excessive thirst</p> <p>g) Polysemy = lexical ambiguity</p> <p>h) Polyptoton = Repetition of a word in a different case or inflection in the same sentence</p> <p>i) Polysomy = Congenital defect of having one or more extra chromosomes in somatic cells</p> <p>j) Polygraph = A medical instrument that records several physiological processes simultaneously (e.g., pulse rate and blood pressure and respiration and perspiration)</p>	<p>102. Lechier (to Lick):</p> <p>Lecherous = Sexy, as a derogatory implication</p> <p>Libidinous → from Libido (pleasure)</p> <p>Lascivious → from Lascivia (wantonness)</p> <p>Lubricious → from Lubricus (slippery)</p> <p>Licentious → from Licere (to be permitted)</p> <p>Lewd → from Lewed (Vile)</p> <p>Lustful → from an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning Desire</p> <p>Prurient → from a Latin verb, meaning “to itch”</p> <p>Salacious = Characterized by lust</p> <p>Amorous = Expressive of or exciting sexual love</p> <p>Incontinent = uncontrolled in sexual matters</p>

<p>103. Gnos (to know):</p> <p>a) Agnostic = who doesn't know about the God b) Diagnosis = Identifying the cause of some phenomenon c) Prognosis = A prediction about how something (the course of a disease) will develop</p>	<p>104. Pan (all):</p> <p>a) Pandemonium = A state of extreme disorder b) Panorama = a view all around/ cyclorama/ diorama c) Panacea = Hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases/ catholicon/ Elixir</p>
<p>105. Hypo (under/ Less):</p> <p>a) Hypochondriac = A patient with imaginary symptoms and ailments [chondria → Cartilage of the Breastbone] b) Hypothyroidism = An underactive thyroid gland c) Hypothetic = Based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence d) Hypoactive = Abnormally inactive e) Hypocritical = Professing feelings one does not have f) Hyponym = A word that is more specific than a given word</p>	<p>106. Hyper (over/ above):</p> <p>a) Hypercritical = Inclined to judge too severely b) Hypertension = high blood pressure c) Hypersensitive = allergic d) Hypermedia = interactive multimedia system e) Hypertext = machine-readable text f) Hypertrophy = Abnormal enlargement of a body part or organ; dysplasia [antonym → Atrophy; root word "trophein" means "to nourish"]</p>
<p>107. Vivere (to Live):</p> <p>a) Convivial = fond of the pleasures of good company b) Vivacious = full of the joy of living; animated/ peppy c) Vivid = Possessing the freshness of life; strong/ sharp d) Revive = bring back to life e) Vivisection = Operating on a live animal f) Viviparous = producing young from the living body g) Oviparous = producing young from eggs h) bon vivant = A person devoted to refined sensuous enjoyment, especially good food and drink [a high Liver] i) joie de vivre = an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities (joy of Living) (antonym → "Ennui")</p>	<p>108. Vita (Life):</p> <p>a) Vital = Essential to Life; of crucial importance b) Vitality = Life & strength c) Vitamin = One of the many elements, on which life is dependent (A, B, C, D, E, G, H, K, M, P) d) Vitalize = to impart vigor or life to e) Devitalize = to rob of vigor or life f) Vitellus = yolk</p> <p>[off-topic: in complimentary sense, Gourmet > Gourmand > Glutton]</p>
<p>109. Tonic (minded):</p> <p>a) Visceratic = Stomach-minded people (interested in food & companionship) b) Cerebratic = Brain-minded people (interested in intellectual pursuits) c) Somatonic = Body-minded people (interested in movement & action)</p>	<p>110. Ovum (Egg):</p> <p>a) Oval = egg-shaped/ Ovate/ Oviform/ Ovoid/ Prolate b) Oviparous = producing young from eggs c) Ovalbumin = The white part of an egg d) Ovaritis = Inflammation of the ovaries c) Ovulation = The expulsion of an ovum from the ovary (usually midway in the menstrual cycle)</p>

<p>111. Credo (believe):</p> <p>a) Credo = Principles by which someone guides his action b) Creed = a religious belief c) Credence = mental attitude that something is believable d) Credentials = bona fides/ attestation/ Certificate e) Credulous = willing to believe f) Credible = Capable of being believed g) Credit = Have trust in; trust in the truth or veracity of h) Cred = Credibility among young fashionable urban individuals i) Credenza = A kind of sideboard or buffet (!!)</p>	<p>112. Specto/ Specere/ Spic (to look):</p> <p>a) Spectacle = Something to Look at b) Spectacles = eyeglasses c) Inspect = to look into something d) Retrospect = looking back e) Prospect = looking ahead f) Conspicuous = easily seen or looked at g) Perspicacious = penetratingly discerning h) Perspicuous = (of language) transparently clear i) Introspection = self-contemplation j) Circumspection = Look around carefully k) Specious = Plausible but false; Spurious</p>
<p>113. Anima (Soul or Spirit or Mind):</p> <p>a) Animal = A living organism b) Animate = Give new life or energy to; vivify c) Inanimate = Not endowed with life d) Animated = Having life or vigor or spirit e) Animation = Liveliness/ Life/ Vitality f) Magnanimous = Noble and generous in spirit g) Pusillanimous = Lacking in courage and manly strength and resolution; contemptibly fearful [Pusil→very small] h) Unanimous = of one mind; in complete agreement i) Equanimity = Steadiness of mind under stress j) Animus = Hostility/ ill will/ malevolence/ Animosity</p>	<p>114. Circum (around):</p> <p>a) circumambient = Surrounding/ encompassing b) circumambulate = Walk around something c) circumcision = surgical removal of foreskin of males d) circumduction = circular movement of a limb or eye e) circumflex = diacritical mark f) circumfuse = Spread something around something g) circumfluous = Flowing round h) circumstantial = Fully detailed and specific i) circumvallation = act of surrounding with a wall j) circumvent = Surround so as to force to give up h) circumvolute = Wind or turn in volutions</p>
<p>115. Stoicism:</p> <p>Stoic = Seeming unaffected by pleasure or pain; impassive</p> <p>(Stoicism is the philosophical system of the Stoics following the teachings of the ancient Greek philosopher Zeno, who would stand on a porch or “stoa”)</p>	<p>116. Trepido (to be alarmed):</p> <p>a) Intrepid = Invulnerable to fear or intimidation b) Trepidation = A feeling of alarm or dread</p>
<p>117. Scintilla (quick/ bright/ spark):</p> <p>a) Scintilla = A tiny or scarcely detectable amount; A sparkling glittering particle b) Scintillate = Be lively or brilliant or exhibit virtuosity; Emit or reflect light in a flickering manner</p>	<p>118. Rus/ Ruris (Country/ Village):</p> <p>a) Rural = pertaining to the country [antonym = Urban] b) Rustic = Awkwardly simple [antonym = Urbane] c) rusticate = Send to the country</p>

<p>119. Penuria (want):</p> <p>a) Penury = dire, abject poverty; Destitution b) Penuriousness = Stinginess/ Excessive Frugality (Parsimony = Niggardliness)</p> <p>[in the rating of Poverty, Penury > Indigence In the rating of Frugality, Penuriousness > Parsimony]</p> <p>[Opulence > Affluence]</p>	<p>120. Vicarious:</p> <p>Vicarious = Experienced at secondhand; Occurring in an abnormal part of the body instead of the usual site involved in that function; Suffered or done by one person as a substitute for another</p>
<p>121. Esce (beginning to):</p> <p>a) Adolescent = beginning to grow up b) Evanescent = Ephemeral/ beginning to vanish c) Convalescent = beginning to get well d) Putrescent = becoming Putrid/ beginning to rot</p>	<p>122. Eu (good):</p> <p>a) Eugenics = methods of improving genetic qualities b) Euphemism = Good or inoffensive saying c) Euphony = pleasant Lilt or rhythm d) Eulogy = formal speech of praise e) Euphoria = sense of mental buoyancy f) Euthanasia = mercy killing/ good death</p>
<p>123. <u>Badinage</u>:</p> <p>Badinage = a half-teasing, non-malicious, frivolous Banter, intended to amuse rather than wound [its closest synonym is “Persiflage”]</p>	<p>124. <u>Cliché</u>:</p> <p>Cliché = it is a pattern of words which was once new & fresh, but which now is so old, worn & threadbare that only banal, unimaginative speakers & writers ever use it [its closer synonyms are “Bromide” & “Platitude”]</p>
<p>125. Algia (pain):</p> <p>a) Analgesic = Anodyne/ Pain-killer b) Neuralgia = Acute spasmodic pain along nerves c) Nostalgia = Longing for something past (“nostos” means “a return to home”)</p>	<p>126. Phone (sound):</p> <p>a) Cacophony = Clamor (kakos = bad) b) Telephone = sound traveling from afar c) Euphony = pleasant sound d) Phonograph = record-player e) Saxophone = Musical instrument invented by A. Sax f) Xylophone = A percussion instrument/ marimba g) Phonetics = acoustics</p>
<p>127. Vorare (to devour):</p> <p>a) Carnivorous = Feeding only on animals b) Herbivorous = Feeding only on plants c) Omnivorous = all-devouring d) Voracious = Devouring/ edacious/ Rapacious/ ravenous</p>	<p>128. <u>Clandestine</u>:</p> <p>Clandestine = secrecy or concealment in the working out of a plan which is evil or illegal [Surreptitious = Stealthy, Sneaky, Furtive, generally because of fear of detection]</p>

<p>129. Omni (all):</p> <p>a) Omnivorous = all-eating b) Omnipotent = all-powerful c) Omniscient = all-knowing d) Omnipresent = present in all places at once e) Omnibus = for all; including all</p>	<p>130. Carnis (Flesh):</p> <p>a) Carnelian = Color of red flesh b) Carnival = festival of merrymaking and processions c) Carnal = Marked by appetites and passions of body d) Carnage = great destruction of Life e) Reincarnation = Return to another body after death</p>
<p>131. Enervis (weak):</p> <p>Enervate = Weaken mentally or morally</p>	<p>132. Castigare (to correct):</p> <p>Castigate = Censure severely</p>
<p>133. Negare (to deny):</p> <p>a) Self- abnegation = self-renunciation b) Negate = Refuse/ Deny b) Negative = Expressing or consisting of a negation</p>	<p>134. Caput (head):</p> <p>a) Recapitulate = Summarize briefly b) Capital = seat of the head of the government c) Decapitate = behead d) Captain = the head of a group</p>
<p>135. Vegetare (to grow/ to live):</p> <p>Vegetation = Inactivity that is passive and monotonous, comparable to the inactivity of plant life</p>	<p>136. Similis (similar):</p> <p>a) Simulate = Create a representation or model of b) Dissimilar = unlike c) Simile = A figure of speech that expresses a resemblance between things of different kinds</p>
<p>137. Intimus (inmost):</p> <p>Intimate = informal; familiar; inner; versed; adumbrate/ insinuate; suggest; confidant</p>	<p>138. Vacillare (move to and fro):</p> <p>Vacillate = Be undecided about something; waver between conflicting positions or courses of action</p>
<p>139. Levis (light):</p> <p>a) Levity = Feeling an inappropriate lack of seriousness b) Levitation = The act of raising (a body) from the ground by presumably spiritualistic means c) Alleviate = palliate/ relieve/ assuage</p>	<p>140. Miser (miserable/ wretched):</p> <p>a) Miser = stingy hoarder of money and possessions b) Misery = A state of ill-being due to affliction c) Commiserate = To feel or express sympathy or compassion</p>
<p>141. Sequi (to follow):</p> <p>a) Sequence = The action of following in order b) Sequel = Something that follows something else c) Subsequent = Following in time or order d) Obsequies = Funeral rite e) Obsequious = Attempting to win favor from influential people by flattery</p>	<p>142. Cheval (horse) or Caballus (an inferior horse):</p> <p>a) Chivalrous = Being attentive to women like an ideal knight; Gallant b) Cavalcade = A procession of people traveling on horseback c) Cavalier = Given to haughty disregard of others d) Cavalry = Troops trained to fight on horseback</p>

<p>143. Equus (Horse):</p> <p>a) Equestrienne = a horse-woman b) Equine = Horse-like</p>	<p>144. Queri (to complain):</p> <p>a) Querulous = Habitually complaining/ whiny b) Query = inquiry</p>
<p>145. Cilium (eyelid):</p> <p>Supercilious = Having or showing arrogant superiority to and disdain of those one views as unworthy</p>	<p>146. Strepere (to make a noise):</p> <p>Obstreperous = aggressive/ defiant/ non-compliant/ unruly/ Boisterous</p>
<p>147. Pecus (cattle):</p> <p>a) Impecunious = Habitually being short of cash (it isn't a synonym of Poverty/ Destitute/ Indigence) b) Pecuniary = pertaining to money</p>	<p>148. Nocere (to injure):</p> <p>a) Innocent = Free from evil or guilt b) Innocuous = Harmless to physical or mental health c) Noxious = Harmful to physical or mental health</p>
<p>149. Bibere (to drink):</p> <p>a) Imbibe = (Liquor) Take in liquids/ soak up b) Bibulous = boozy/ drunken/ sottish</p>	<p>150. Cadere (to fall):</p> <p>a) Cadaver = corpse b) Cadaverous = Very thin from disease/ hunger/ cold c) Decadent = Marked by excessive self-indulgence and moral decay; effete</p>
<p>151. Dolere (to suffer):</p> <p>a) Dolor = (poetry) painful grief b) Dolorous = Showing sorrow/ lachrymose c) Doleful = Mournful</p>	<p>152. Esthet (feeling):</p> <p>a) Esthetic = Appealing to the feelings b) Anesthetic = no feeling c) Anesthesia = insensibility to feeling</p>
<p>153. Bovis (ox or cow):</p> <p>Bovine = Dull and slow-moving and stolid; like an ox</p>	<p>154. Homalos (even / regular):</p> <p>Anomalous = Aberrant/ Abnormal/ Unnatural</p>
<p>155. an/ ana (not/ no):</p> <p>a) Anemia = Lack of important elements in blood b) Anarchy = Lack of Law c) Analgesia = Lack of Pain d) Anomaly = Something not according to rule e) Anathema = bête noire/ A detested person</p>	<p>156. Arch (rule):</p> <p>a) Monarchy = Gov. ruled by Single Ruler b) Oligarchy = Gov. ruled by few privileged people c) Anarchist = one opposed to government d) Hierarchy = Higher echelons of Government, church, Business, etc.</p>
<p>157. Omen (a sign of coming Catastrophe):</p> <p>Ominous = foreshadowing evil or tragic developments</p>	<p>158. Scurra (Buffoon or Jester):</p> <p>Scurrilous = Expressing offensive reproach; abusive</p>

<p>159. Homos (same):</p> <p>a) Homogeneity = Same kind b) Homosexual = pertaining to the same sex c) Homeopathy = Treatment to produce same symptoms</p>	<p>160. Heteros (other/ different):</p> <p>a) Heterogeneity = different kind b) Heterosexual = pertaining to the other sex</p>
<p>161. Post (after):</p> <p>a) Posterior = Back/ bottom/ afterpart/ Stern b) Posthumous = after burial c) Post-mortem = autopsy/ necropsy</p>	<p>162. Ante (before):</p> <p>a) Anterior = Forepart/ front/ stem b) Antecedent = coming before c) Antediluvian = Before the flood; ancient</p>
<p>163. Anti (against):</p> <p>a) Antiseptic = against contamination b) Antipathy = a feeling against c) Antonym = words of opposite meanings</p>	<p>164. Tenuis (thin):</p> <p>a) Tenuous = very thin b) Attenuate = Become weaker, in strength or value c) Extenuating = mitigating/ palliating</p>
<p>165. Gratus (agreeable or pleasing):</p> <p>a) Gratuitous = Costing nothing; without cause b) Gratis = free; without payment c) Gratuity = a tip d) Gratitude = thankfulness e) Ingrate = A person who shows no gratitude f) Ingratiate = Gain favor with other by deliberate efforts g) Congratulate = felicitate h) Gratify = satisfy</p>	<p>166. Nomen/ Nominis (name):</p> <p>a) Nomenclature = a system of names b) Nominate = Propose as a candidate for some honor c) Nom de plume = pen-name d) Nominal = in name only e) Ignominy = disgrace to one's name f) Cognomen = soubriquet/ surname g) Nominee = candidate</p>