

1. Abdicate: To relinquish formally a high office or Responsibility.
2. Aborigines: The people found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.
3. Abrogate: To do away with a rule, to annul a law.
4. Accelerate: To make more rapid in speed.
5. Acclimatize: To accustom oneself to a foreign climate, new environment.
6. Aggravate: To increase the gravity of an offence or the intensity of a disease.
7. Agnostic: One who believes that there is no proof of the existence of God but does not deny the
8. possibility that God exists.
9. Agoraphobia: Dread of public places.
10. Alimony: An allowance for support made under court order to a divorced person by the former spouse.
11. Altruism: Unselfish concern for the welfare of others; selflessness.
12. Amateur: A person who engages in an art, a science, a study, or an athletic activity as a pastime rather than as a profession.
13. Amphibians: Animals that can survive both on land and sea.
14. Anarchist: A person who is out to destroy all the order in society.
15. Annihilate: To completely destroy, render something out of existence.
16. Anomaly: Deviation or departure from common rule or standard.
17. Antagonist: One who opposes and contends against another; an adversary.
18. Anthology: Collection of literary pieces, such as poems, short stories, or plays.
19. Antiquity: Belonging to the past.
20. Apostate: One who abandons his religious faith, renegade, defector.
21. Aquarium: A tank for fish or water-plants.
22. Aquatic: Animals that live in water.
23. Arbitrator: A person chosen by quarrelling parties to settle their dispute.
24. Aristocracy: A hereditary ruling class; nobility, elite.
25. Ascetic: A person who renounces the world and devotes himself to a strictly pious life.
26. Assimilate: To absorb, incorporate.
27. Atheist: A man who does not believe in the existence of God or in life hereafter.
28. Attenuate: To sooth, ease a harsh expression or situation, calm down.
29. Audible: That can be heard.
30. Autobiography: The life history of a man written by himself.
31. Autocracy: Government by one man.
32. Aviary: A place where birds are kept.
33. Bellicose: A man who is fond of fighting.
34. Belligerent: Nations engaged in war.
35. Bibliophile: One who is a great lover of books.
36. Bicameral: Composed of or based on two legislative chambers.
37. Biennial: That which happens once in two years.
38. Biennium: A two years period.
39. Bigamy: The practice of having two wives at a time.
40. Bigot: A man with narrow and prejudiced religious views.
41. Blistering: Intensely hot.
42. Blonde: A woman with skin and hair of golden-brown color.
43. Blasphemy: The act of talking impiously about sacred things.
43. Brunette: A woman with dark skin and brown hair.
44. Bureaucracy: Administration of a government chiefly through bureaus or departments
Staffed with non-elected officials; the departments and their officials as a group.
45. Cacophony: A disagreeable vocal sound.

46. Callous: A mind insensible to kind thought or sympathetic feelings.
47. Calumniate: To cast slander on a person.
48. Carnivore: Flesh eater.
49. Casting vote: The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, given to break a tie.
50. Catastrophe: A great, often sudden calamity.
52. Celibacy: The state of being without a wife.
53. Censorious: A man who is always inclined to find fault.
54. Chaos: A condition or place of great disorder or confusion.
55. Circumlocution: A roundabout way of speaking, not straight talk.
56. Coerce: To impel a person to do a thing by force.
57. Collaborator: One who attempts a task jointly with another (such tasks as the writing of a book or starting an enterprise).
58. Colleagues: Men who work in the same department of an office etc.
59. Colonialism: The principle or the practice in which a powerful country rules a weaker one and establishes its own trade and culture there.
60. Colossus: A huge statue.
61. Compatriot: Belonging to the same country and having the same interest and feelings.
62. Consummate: To finish by completing what was intended.
63. Contagious: Transmission by direct or indirect physical contact.
64. Contemporary: Belonging to the same period of time.
65. Contiguous: Adjacent, Neighboring (countries, etc.).
66. Contumacy: Willful and persistent resistance to lawful authority.
67. Cosmopolitan: Pertinent or common to the whole world.
68. Credulous: One who is very simple and who easily believes whatever is told.
69. Cutlery: Knives, forks, etc.
70. Cynic: One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil.
71. Defame: To utter slanderous words with a view to injuring a man's reputation.
72. Delegate: To give one's authority to another.
73. Deliberate: To carefully think about a matter.
74. Deprecate: To express disapproval of.
75. Depreciate: To lower the value of.
76. Desecrate: To deprive (a thing) of its sacred character.
77. Digress: To deviate from the point at issue or topic of discussion.
78. Diplomacy: The art practiced by statesmen and ambassadors.
79. Dotage: Extreme old age when a man often behaves like a fool.
80. Dogmatic: Having rigid, inflexible and fixed beliefs.
81. Drought: Want of rain and water.
82. Eccentric: A man of unusual and strange habits.
83. Edible: A thing that is fit to be eaten.
84. Effeminate: The man who behaves or looks like a woman.
85. Efficacious: A plan, which will produce the intended effect.
86. Egoist: A lover of oneself, self-obsessed, gives excessive importance to himself.
87. Elaborate: To work out in all its details, explain thoroughly.
88. Eligible: That is fit to be chosen, qualified.
89. Elucidate: To clear up something difficult or mysterious.
90. Emancipationist: A man who thinks of the freeing of the lower classes from their disabilities.
91. Empiric: One who relies on experience and observation.

92. Endemic: A disease which is peculiar to a locality or a class of persons.
93. Ennui: Mental weariness from lack of occupation, laziness.
94. Entomology: Study of insects.
95. Epicure: A person who is very fond of sensuous pleasures.
96. Epitaph: Words inscribed on the tomb of a man.
97. Equilibrium: A state of perfect balance.
98. Eradicate: To root out an evil, a disease, etc.
99. Ethnology: Science of human races.
100. Etymology: The science which deals with the origin of words.
101. Excavate: To unearth by digging.
102. Exculpated: To clear of guilt or blame.
103. Executive: The part of the government which preserves the law and order, and carries out the laws made by the legislature.
104. Exonerate: To free (a person) from all blame in a matter
105. Expatriate: To send out of one's native country.
106. Expiate: To make atonement (amends) for one's sins.
107. Explicit: An absolutely clear statement.
108. Expurgate: To exclude objectionable matter (from some book or document).
109. Extempore: A speech delivered without previous preparation.
110. Extradite: To deliver a criminal to the authorities of the country from which he has come.
111. Fanatic: A man filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in matters of religion.
112. Fastidious: One who is not pleased by anything, difficult to please.
113. Fatalist: One who believes absolutely in fate and pre-determination.
114. Feminist: A man who thinks of the welfare of women.
115. Fratricide: Murder of a brother.
116. Frustrate: To prevent from accomplishing a purpose or fulfilling a desire disappeared, drop-less.
117. Fumigate: Purify or disinfect with fumes, smoke.
118. Gala-day: A day of gaiety and festivity.
119. Germicide: A medicine that kills germs.
120. Herbivorous: Animals which live on herbs.
121. Homicide: The killing of a man.
122. Hygienist: One who is very careful about one's health.
123. Iconoclast: One who attacks and seeks to overthrow traditional or popular ideas or institutions.
124. Idiosyncrasy: A personal peculiarity of temperament, peculiar habit
125. Idolatry: Worship of idols.
126. Illegible: A writing that cannot be read.
127. Illicit: A trade, activity that is prohibited by law.
128. Immutable: A thing that is not subject to change.
129. Imperialism: The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.
130. Impracticable: A scheme that cannot be put into practice.
131. Inapt: A comparison that is out of place, unsuitable, inappropriate.
132. Inaudible: A sound that cannot be heard.
133. Incredible: A thing which can hardly be believed.
134. Incriminate: To accuse or involve one in accusation, to lay the blame on.

135. Indefatigable: One who cannot be tired out, untiring.
136. Ineligible: One who is not fit according to the rules.
137. Infallible: Incapable of erring, making mistake.
138. Infanticide: The murder of infants.
139. Inflammable: Liable to catch fire easily.
140. Inimitable: A method which cannot be imitated.
141. Insoluble: A problem not likely to be solved.
142. Insolvent: A person who is unable to pay his debts.
143. Instigate: To urge to commit a crime.
144. Irrelevant: Remarks which do not really apply to the subject in hand.
145. Irrepressible: A desire that cannot be suppressed.
146. Itinerant: Working for a short time at various places esp. as a casual laborer.
147. Loquacious: A person given to continual talking, talkative.
148. Magnetic: Something that attracts, the property of attracting iron.
149. Maiden: The first speech delivered by a man or first voyage of a ship
150. Materialistic: A society where money or gain is the most important consideration.
151. Matinee: A cinema show which is held in the afternoon.
152. Matricide: The murder or murderer of one's own mother.
153. Medieval: Belonging to the Middle Ages
154. Misalliance: Marriage with a person of inferior social status.
155. Misanthropist: A hater of mankind.
156. Misogamist: A hater of the institution of marriage
157. Misogynist: A hater of women.
158. Mobocracy: Rule by mob.
159. Monogamy: The practice of being married to one at a time.
160. Mortuary: A building where dead bodies are kept.
161. Naturalization: Admitting a person to the citizenship of a state to which he does not belong.
162. Nepotism: Undue favor from a high official to his relatives.
163. Neurotic: A person suffering from nervous disorder.
164. Obsolete: A word no longer in use, anything that is outdated.
165. Oligarchy: Government by the few.
166. Omnipotent: One who is all powerful.
167. Omnipresent: Present everywhere. God is omnipotent and omnipresent.
168. Optimistic: One who believes that all is right with the world.
169. Ostracize: To isolate somebody from society and fellowship.
170. Panacea: A remedy for all diseases/ills/problems.
171. Pantomime: Dramatic performance with dumb show.
172. Paragon: A model of excellence or perfection of a kind.
173. Parasite: The creeper that can exist only by living upon other plants. The man who uses other's resources to survive is called parasites.
174. Patricide: The murder or murderer of one's own father.
175. Patrimony: Property inherited from one's father or ancestors.
176. Peculate: To misappropriate public money entrusted to one's care.
177. Pedestrian: One who walks on foot.
178. Perpetuate: To continue for a long period of time.
179. Philanderer: A person who amuses himself by love-making.
180. Philanthropist: A man who loves his fellowmen and works for their welfare.
181. Philistine: One who does not care for literature or art, an uncultured person.

- 182. Philogynist: A person who is a lover of women.
- 183. Plagiarist: A writer who copies the words and ideas of others.
- 184. Platitudes: Ordinary and commonplace remarks, clichés.
- 185. Plutocracy: Government by rich people.
- 186. Polyandry: Practice of marrying more than one husband at a time.
- 187. Polygamy: Practice of marrying more than one wife at a time.
- 188. Posthumous: Works of a writer appearing after his death.
- 189. Postmortem: Medical examination of a body held after death.
- 190. Precursor: One who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.
- 191. Protagonist: The main character in a drama, novel or other literary works.
- 192. Pugacity: Tendency to quarrel or fight.
- 193. Pyrrhic victory: A victory gained at too great an expense, at heavy cost.
- 194. Reanimate: To restore to life, reactivate a dead project.
- 195. Red-tapism: Too much official formality.
- 196. Remuneration: The sum paid to a man for a work.
- 197. Reticent: To be very reserved in speech.
- 198. Retrospective: Having reference to past.
- 199. Sacrilege: The act of violating the sanctity or destroying the property of the holy places, disrespect to sacred things.
- 200. Somnambulist: One who walks in sleep.
- 201. Somniloquist: One who talks in sleep.
- 202. Sterilize: To render safe from germs.
- 203. Stoic / Stoicism: A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain / practice of self-denial.
- 204. Synchronize: To take place at the same time as another event.
- 205. Untamable: An animal that cannot be tamed.
- 206. Vacillate: To make up one's mind one day and to change it the next day, inconsistency.
- 207. Venal: One who may be ready to sell one's life for money.
- 208. Venial: A fault that may be forgiven.
- 209. Verbatim: Using exactly the same words; word for word.
- 210. Verbose: A style full of words.
- 211. Veteran: A person who had a long experience of military service or of any occupation.
- 212. Vindicate: To established the justness of a cause.
- 213. Vulnerable: That is weak and susceptible (at risk) to injury or harm of any kind.