

STUDENT

COMPANION

SINGLE WORDS FOR PHRASES AND SENTENCES

WORDS DENOTING NUMBERS

A number of sheep	flock
A number of whales or porpoises	school, gam
A number of herrings, mackerel etc.	shoal
A number of fish taken in a net	catch, haul
A small number of birds e.g. partridge	covey
A number of asses	pack
A number of horses, ponies, etc. driven together	drove
A number of cattle or swine feeding or driven together	herd
A number of oxen or horses (two or more) harnessed together	team
A number of birds, bees or insects moving together	flight
A number of peacocks	muster
A number of wolves, hounds or submarines	pack
A number of leopards	leap
A number of geese	gaggle
A number of bees, locusts, ants etc.	swarm
A number of larks or quails or beautiful girls	bevy
A number of bees living in the same place	hive
A number of ants, rabbits or snakes living in the same place	nest
A number of horses kept for riding, racing, breeding	stud
A number of lions, monkeys or cavalry soldiers	troop
A number of rooks	rookery
A colony of seals	rookery
A number of mules	barren
A number of chickens hatched at the same time	brood
A number of young pigs, dogs, cats brought forth at one birth	litter
A number of kittens	kindle
A collection of fowls, ducks, etc.	poultry
A couple of hawks	cast
A number of wild geese or swans in flight	skein
A collection of wild animals	menagerie, zoo
A number of people at church	congregation
A number of people listening to a concert or lecture	audience
A number of people looking on at a football match, etc.	spectators
A number of people collected together in the street	crowd
A number of people gathered together for some common	

purpose	gathering, assembly, society
A group of people who get together to work for some cause or common interest	coterie
A number of disorderly people	mob, rabble, canaille
A number of savages	horde
A number of singers in a church	choir
A collection of angels	host
A number of artistes, dancers or acrobats	troupe
A number of actors	company
A number of servants	staff
A number of persons, of the same race, character, etc.	tribe
A number of people following a funeral	cortege
A number of beautiful ladies	bevy
A number of soldiers	army, troop, battalion, regiment
A number of sailors manning a ship	crew
A number of workmen, prisoners, thieves etc.	gang
A collection of slaves	gang, coffle
A group of constables called to enforce the law	posse
A number of jurymen engaged on a case	jury, panel
A number (more than two) of judges or bishops	bench
A number of directors of a company	board
A collection of poems	anthology
A collection of books	library
A number of pictures, curiosities etc.	collection
A collection of pearls	rope
A collection of flowers	bouquet
A collection of flags	bunting
A number of drawers	chest
A number of ships	fleet
A number of merchant ships protected by warships	convoy
A collection of dried plants	herbarium
A number of nuts, grapes on a bunch	cluster
A number of trees	clump
A large collection of trees	forest
A collection of wood, hay, corn, piled together	stack
A cluster of houses in a village	hamlet
A number of stars grouped together	constellation
A collection of rays	pencil
A collection of eggs	clutch
A set of furniture, rooms etc.	suite

A quantity of woolen thread	skein
A quantity of bread baked at the same time	batch
A mass of hair	shock, fell
A number of hired applauders, i.e. persons paid to clap	claque
A bundle of hay	truss
A collection of tools	set
A set of bells placed together for a tune to be played on them	carillon

With these may be added:

A bale of cotton, a bale of wool, a tuft of grass, a sheaf of corn, a sheaf of arrows, a hand of bananas, a group of islands, a crate of fruit, a crate of crockery, a field of athletes, a nest of machine – guns, a nest of shelves.

WORDS DENOTING PLACES

A place where birds are kept	aviary
A place where bees are kept	apiary
A place where fishes are kept	aquarium
A place where rabbits are kept	hutch
A place where pigs are kept	sty
A place for keeping or breeding insects	insectarium
The house or shelter of an Eskimo	igloo
The house or shelter of a Swiss peasant	chalet
The house or shelter of an Araba	dowar
The house or shelter of an American Indian	wigwam, tepee
The house or shelter of a gipsy	caravan
A Zulu village	kraal
The house or shelter of a Kirghis	kabitka
A house or shelter for a dog	kennel
A house or shelter for a horse	stable
A house or shelter for a cow	pen, byre
A house or box in which live pigeons or doves	dovecot
The dwelling – place of a animal underground	burrow
The home of a lion	den
A squirrel's home	drey
The resting place of a wild animal	lair
The house or bed of a hare	form
A nest of a bird of prey	eyrie, aerie
A place where medicines are compounded	dispensary
A place for the treatment of sick people	hospital

A residence for monks or priests	monastery
A residence for nuns	convent
A place where milk is converted into butter and cheese	diary
A place where bread and cakes are made	bakery
A place where animals are slaughtered for the market	abattoir
A factory for manufacturing beer	brewery
A place where spirituous liquors are produced	distillery
A place where clothes are washed and ironed	laundry
A place for housing cars	garage
A place for housing aeroplanes	hangar
A place where travelers may obtain lodging and refreshment	hotel, inn
A place where people may obtain food and refreshment	restaurant
A variety show performed in a restaurant	cabaret
The kitchen of a ship	caboose, galley
A house for the residence of students	hostel
A place where books are kept	library
A place where Government records are kept	archives
A place where any manufacture is carried on	factory
A place where scientific experiments are conducted	laboratory
A place where house refuse is reduced to ashes	incinerator
A place where athletic exercises are performed	gymnasium
A place or room for the collection of dried plants	herbarium
A place where treasures of art, curiosities, etc. are preserved or exhibited	museum
A place where treasures, stores, ammunition are hidden	cache
A place for storing grain	granary
A place where goods are stored	depot
An upper room or storey immediately under the roof	garret
A place where leather is tanned	tannery
A building for the lodging and accommodation of soldiers	barracks
A place where soldiers are quartered	cantonment
A place where money is coined	mint
A place where astronomical observations are taken	observatory
A place where fruit trees are grown	orchard
A place where orphans are housed	orphanage
An institution for the reformation of young offenders	reformatory
A square courtyard bounded by buildings	quadrangle
A wide road lined with trees on both sides	avenue, boulevard
A street open only at one end	cul-de-sac
A Muslim place of worship	mosque

A place where water is collected and stored	reservoir
A place frequented for reasons of pleasure or health	resort
A place with gambling tables, etc.	casino
A nursery where children of poor parents are cared for while their parents are at work	crèche
An enclosure adjoining a race-course where horses are kept before racing	paddock
A covered stall at a fair, horse races, etc.	booth
A place where plates, dishes, pots and other cooking utensils are washed up	scullery
A place where ships are repaired or built	dock
A place where ships are loaded and unloaded	quay
The sleeping – rooms in a college or public institution	dormitory
A refreshment hall in monasteries and convents	refectory
A school for infants and young children	kindergarten
A room or building for the preservation of sculpture	glyptotheca
A place where animals are kept alive, and live as nearly as possible as in their natural state	vivarium

With these may be grouped the following:

A receptacle for storing coal	bunker, scuttle
A small box in which tea is kept	caddy
A large cask for holding wine or beer	butt, hogshead
An underground place for storing wine or other provisions	cellar
A portable case for holding papers, drawings, etc.	portfolio
An ornamental glass bottle for holding wine or other alcoholic drinks	decanter
A basket in which a fisherman puts his fish	creel
A lady's handbag or workbag	reticule
A large jug or pitcher for holding water for the washbasin	ewer
A small bottle for holding sauces or condiments for the table	cruet
A case in which the blade of a sword is kept	sheath, scabbard

DENOTING PROFESSIONS OR TRADES

One who attends to the diseases of the eye	oculist
One who tests eyesight and sells spectacles	optician
One who attends to sick people and prescribes medicines	physician
One who compounds or sells drugs	druggist, pharmacist

One who treats diseases by performing operations	surgeon
One who attends to the teeth	dentist
One skilled in the care of hands and feet	chiroprapist
One who treats diseases by rubbing the muscles	masseur
A physician who assists women at child-birth	obstetrician, accoucheur
One who drives a motor – car	chauffeur
One who manages or attends to an engine	engineer
The person in charge of a ship	captain
The commander of a fleet	admiral
One who carves in stone	sculptor
One who cuts precious stones	lapidary, lapidist
One who writes for the newspapers	journalist, reporter correspondent
One who sets type for books, newspapers etc.	compositor
One who plans and draws the design of buildings and superintends their erection	architect
One who draws plans	draughtsman
One who deals in flowers	florist
One who deals in fruits	fruiterer
One who deals in cattle	drover
One who sells fruits, vegetables, etc., from a barrow	costermonger
One who deals in iron and hardware	ironmonger
One who deals in medicinal herbs	herbalist
One who deals in fish	fishmonger
One who deals in furs	furrier
One who works in brass	brazier
One who sets glass in windows, doors, etc.	glazier
One who deals in wines	vintner
One who works in lead esp. mending water pipes	plumber
One who attends to the fire of a steam engine	stoker
One who makes barrels, tubs, etc.	cooper
One employed as a labourer to do excavating work	navy
One who makes and sells ladies' hats	milliner
One who sells small articles such as ribbons, laces, thread	haberdasher
One who deals in cloths and other fabrics	draper
One who deals in silks, cotton, woolen, and linen goods	mercier
A professional rider in horse races	jockey
One who shoes horses	farrier
One who looks after horses at an inn	ostler, hostler

One who studies rocks and soils	geologist
One who studies the past through objects left behind	archaeologist
One who foretells things by the stars	astrologer
One who flies an aeroplane	pilot, aviator
One who works in a coal – mine	collier
One who converts raw hide into leather	tanner
One who makes or deals in cutting instruments, e.g. knives	cutler
One who cleans the street	scavenger
A woman employed to clean inside buildings	charwoman
One who sells sweets and pastries	confectioner
One who induces or entraps men to serve in the army or navy	crimp
One collects the bets and pays out to the winner in a gambling club	croupier
One who takes care of a building	janitor
One who sells fowls, ducks, turkeys, etc.	poulterer
One who pays out money at a bank	cashier, teller
One who makes and sells cushions and covers chairs, motor-car seats etc.	upholsterer
One who lends money at exorbitant interest	usurer
One who draws maps	cartographer
One who collects postage stamps	philatelist
One who performs tricks by sleight of hand	conjuror
	prestidigitator, juggler
One who walks on ropes	funambulist
One who performs daring gymnastic feats	acrobat
One who pastures cattle for the market	grazier
One who travels from place to place selling miscellaneous articles	huckster, pedlar, chapman, hawker
One who makes pots, cups, etc.	potter
One who goes from place to place selling religious articles	colporteur
A teacher who travels from place to place to give instruction	peripatetic
One who watches over students taking an examination	invigilator
A person in charge of a museum	curator
One who is in charge giving assistance to the poor; a hospital welfare officer	almoner
The person in charge of a library	librarian
The head of a college	principal
The head of a town council or corporation	Mayor
One who lends money and keeps goods as security	pawnbroker
One who draws up contracts and also lends money on	

interest	scrivener
One who builds ships	shipwright
One who loads and unloads ships	stevedore
One who makes wheels for carriages and carts	wheelwright
One who sells articles at public sales	auctioneer
A tradesman who manages funerals	undertaker
One skilled in the treatment of diseases of animals	veterinarian
One who writes shorthand	stenographer
One who writes poetry	poet
One who writes novels	novelist
One who writes books	author
One who compiles a dictionary	lexicographer
One who sells paper, ink, pens and writing materials	stationer
One who preserves the skins of animals and mounts them So as to resemble the living animals	taxidermist
One versed in the science of human races, their varieties and origin	ethnologist
One who studies the evolution of mankind	anthropologist
One who studies the working of the human mind	psychologist
One who makes or sells candles	chandler
One who works or deals in feathers for apparel	plumassier
The treasurer of a college or university	bursar
An officer in charge of the stores, provisions and accounts on a ship	purser

NAMES BY WHICH PERSONS WITH CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS ARE KNOWN

One who looks on the bright side of things	optimist
One who looks on the dark side of things	pessimist
One who devotes his service or wealth for the love of mankind	philanthropist
A hater of mankind	misanthrope, misanthropist
One who becomes the favourite of a distinguished personage and serves him as a slave	minion
One who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men	cynic
One who walks in his sleep	somnambulist
One who talks in his sleep	somniloquist
One who has the art of speaking in such a way that the Sound seems to come from another person	ventriloquist

One who delights to speak about himself or thinks only of his Own welfare	egotist
One who devotes his life to the welfare and interests of other people	altruist
One who runs away from justice or the law	fugitive
One who takes refuge in a foreign country	refugee, alien
One who is banished from his home or his country	exile
One who maliciously sets fire to a building	incendiary
One who has an irresistible tendency to steal	kleptomaniac
One who steals books	biblioklept
One who breaks images or church ornaments	iconoclast
One who dies for a noble cause	martyr
One who retires from society to live a solitary life	recluse, hermit
One who offers his service of his own free will	volunteer
One who is compelled by law to serve as a soldier	conscript
A soldier or a sailor newly enlisted	recruit
One new to anything	novice, tyro, neophyte
A lover of animals	zoophilist
One who engages in any pursuit for the love of it, and not for gain	amateur
One who feeds on fruits	fruitarian
One who eats no animal flesh	vegetarian
One who feeds on human flesh	cannibal
One who journeys from place to place	itinerant
One who journeys on foot	pedestrian
One who journeys to a holy place	pilgrim
One who goes from place to place begging alms	mendicant, beggar
A leader of the people who can sway his followers by his oratory	demagogue
One whose reasoning is clever yet false	sophist
One who makes a display of his learning	pedant
One who has special skill in judging art, music tastes, etc.	connoisseur
An expert at story – telling	raconteur
One who listens to the conversation of others	eavesdropper
One who loves his country and serves it devotedly	patriot
One who foretells events	prophet
One devoted to the pleasures of eating and drinking	epicure
One given up to luxurious living	sybarite
One given to sensual pleasures and bodily enjoyment	voluptuary

One who pretends to be what he is not	hypocrite, impostor
One who pretends to know a great deal about everything	mountebank, charlatan, quack
One who imitates the voice, gestures etc. of another	mimic
One who can enable people speaking different languages to understand each other	interpreter
One versed in many languages	linguist
One who can use both hands	ambidexter
One who entertains another	host, hostess
One who accompanies a young lady to public places	chaperon
One under the protection of another	protégé, ward
One who searches for minerals or mining sites	prospector
A messenger sent in great haste	courier
One who steers a boat	coxswain
An acrobat who bends his body into various shapes	contortionist
A hater of marriage	misogamist
A hater of women	misogynist
A person in a low state of health, or over-anxious about his health	valetudinarian
One who worries a candidate for election by interruption and awkward questions	heckler
One who tries to get votes for an election candidate	canvaster
An authority on pronunciation	orthoepist
An unthankful person	ingrate
One sent out on a mission	emissary
A person who collects things belonging to ancient times	antiquary
One who collects coins	numismatist
One who has been before another in office or employment	predecessor
One who takes over after another in office or employment	successor
One who kills political figures	assassin
A partner in crime	accomplice
One who works along with another	coadjutor
One living at the same time as another	contemporary
One who is opposed to intellectual progress	obscurant
One who eats all kinds of food	pantophagist
One who has an irresistible desire for alcoholic drinks	dipsomaniac, alcoholic
One who abstains from alcoholic drinks	teetotaler
A woman with light – coloured hair	blonde
A woman with dark hair	brunette

A person who dresses up women's hair	hairdresser, coiffeur
A noisy, abusive, scolding woman	termagant
A young lady who is making her first appearance at a public dance, or being presented at Court	debutante
One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage	stowaway
One who shoots with bows and arrows	archer
One who fishes with a rod	angler

PERTAINING TO GOVERNMENT

Government of the people, for the people and by the people	democracy
Government by a sovereign with uncontrolled authority	autocracy, despotism
Government by the nobility	aristocracy
Government by departments of state	bureaucracy
Government by a few	oligarchy
Government by the wealthy	plutocracy
Government by priests or ecclesiastics	hierarchy, hagiarchy, hagiocracy
Government by divine guidance	theocracy
Government of the church by bishops	episcopacy
Government by a military class	statocracy
Government by the worst citizens	kakistocracy
The right of self – government	autonomy
The science of government	politics
A radical change in government	revolution
To decide a political question by the direct vote of the whole electorate	referendum
The period between two reigns	interregnum
One who governs a kingdom during the infancy, absence, or disability of the sovereign	regent
The wife or husband of a king or queen	consort
An official numbering of the population	census
Facts and figures	statistics

WORDS PERTAINING TO THE CHURCH

The district under the jurisdiction of a bishop	diocese
The principal church in the diocese	cathedral
A passage between the pews in a church	aisle
One who has charge of a church building	sexton
One who leads people to their seats in a church	verger
The money given by the congregation at a church service	offertory
The ceremony at which a man becomes a priest	ordination
A chapel or vault beneath a church usually used for the burial of the dead	crypt
A letter from the Pope to all Roman Catholics	encyclical
A room attached to the church in which vestments are kept and in which church officials meet	vestry
The residence of a priest or minister or vicar	presbytery, manse, vicarage, rectory
One who sings in the choir	chorister
A reading – desk from which the scriptures are read	lectern
The stand from which a preacher delivers his sermon	pulpit
A bishop's staff	crozier
A bishop's cap	mitre
The garments of parsons and choristers	vestments
A long loose gown worn by priests and choristers	cassock
A loose white vestment worn over the cassock	surplice
A vestment like a surplice worn by bishops	rochet
A cloak-like vestment worn by priests at processions or solemn ceremonies	cope
The cup used in the Eucharist	chalice
The priest officiating at the Holy Communion	celebrant
A rich covering carried over a priest in procession	canopy
The body of ministers ordained for the work in the Christian church	clergy
The people, as distinct from the clergy	laity
A council of clergymen	synod
The vessel or basin containing water for baptism	font
The head of a cathedral	dean
A clergyman next in rank after a bishop	archdeacon
One in the lowest degree of holy orders in the Anglican Church	deacon
A clergyman assigned to a regiment, a warship, prison or public institution	chaplain
The circle of light seen in pictures around the head of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, and the Saints	halo, aureole
One who goes to heathen countries to spread the	

Gospel of Christ	missionary
Morning service of the Anglican Church	matins
Evening service	vespers, evensong
One who does not believe in the existence of God	atheist
One who believes that man can have no knowledge of God but only of natural phenomena	agnostic
One who renounces his religious vows or forsakes his religious principles	apostate
One who is converted from one religion to another	proselyte
One who believes in a single God	monotheist
One who believes in many Gods	polytheist
One intolerantly devoted to a particular creed	bigot
To utter profane language against God or anything holy	blaspheme
Holding opinions contrary to the true doctrine of the church so as to cause a division	heresy
Violating or profaning religious things	sacrilege
A breaker of church images or ornaments	iconoclast
The central or main part of a church	nave
The eastern end of a church	chancel
A portion of a large church or public institution set apart with an altar of its own where services can be held for a small number of people	chapel
One who assists at services by lighting candles etc.	acolyte
A vessel for burning incense	censer
The salary of a clergyman	stipend
Method of administering Holy Communion by dipping the bread into the wine and offering both at once	intinction
The land furnishing part of church revenue	glebe

PERTAINING TO MARRIAGE

One who has only one wife or husband at a time	monogamist
One who marries a second wife or husband while the legal spouse is alive	bigamist
Man who has more than one wife at a time	polygynist
Woman who has more than one husband at a time	polyandrist
A hater of marriage	misogamist
One vowed to a single or unmarried life	celibate

Legal dissolution of the marriage of husband and wife	divorce
Payment of money allowed to a wife on legal separation from her husband	alimony
A man whose wife is dead	widower
A woman whose husband is dead	widow
The property which a new wife brings to her husband	dowry
One engaged to be married	fiancé, fiancée
Engaged to be married	betrothed, affianced
A bride's outfit	trousseau
Proclamation of intended marriage	banns
To run away with a lover in order to get married secretly	elope

SCIENCES AND ARTS

An institution for education in the arts and sciences	polytechnic
The study of all heavenly bodies and the earth in relation to them	astronomy
The art of tilling the soil	agriculture
The art of cultivating and managing gardens	horticulture
The science of land management	agronomics
The science of family descent	genealogy
The study of ancient buildings and prehistoric remains	archaeology
The study of ancient writings	palaeography
The art of beautiful hand – writing	calligraphy
The art of making maps and charts	cartography
The art of metal – working	metallurgy
The study of coins	numismatics
The science of numbers	mathematics
The science of measuring	mensuration
The art of measuring land	surveying
The science of preserving skins	taxidermy
The art of making fireworks	pyrotechnics
The science of colours	chromatics
The art of elegant speech or writing	rhetoric
The art of effective speaking or oral reading	elocution
The art of telling the future by the study of the stars	astrology
The study of mankind	anthropology
The science which deals with the varieties of the human race	ethnology

The science of the structure of the human body	anatomy
the science which deals with the way in which the Human body works	physiology
The scientific study of industrial arts	technology
The study of the human mind	psychology
The study of the human face	physiognomy
The study of physical life or living matter	biology
The study of plants	botany
The natural history of animals	zoology
The study of rocks and soils	geology
The study of birds	ornithology
The study of eggs	oology
The study of mountains	orology
The study of languages	philology
The study of the origin and history of words	etymology
The study of stars	astronomy
The study of lakes or of pond life	limnology

MEDICAL

A disease affecting many persons at the same place and time	epidemic
A disease widely epidemic	pandemic
A disease affecting widely scattered groups of people	sporadic
A substance which destroys or weakens germs	antiseptic
A substance used by dentists to deaden the gum and nerve	cocaine
A substance used in surgery to produce unconsciousness	chloroform
Any medicine which produces insensibility	anaesthetic
A medicine which alleviates pain	anodyne
The mark or scar left after a wound is healed	cicatrice, cicatrix
A powder or paste (usually sweet – smelling) used for cleaning the teeth	toothpaste, dentrifice
A medicine to counteract poison	antidote
An instrument used by physicians for listening to the action of the heart and lungs	stethoscope
Free or exempt from infection	immune
To place apart to prevent from infecting others	isolate
A medicine for producing sleep	narcotic, opiate
A medicine to cause vomiting	emetic
Confinement to one place to avoid spread of infection	quarantine

To cut off a part of a person's body which is infected	amputate
A cure for all diseases	panacea
One who is recovering from illness	convalescent
Gradual recovery from illness	convalescence
A vehicle for conveying sick or injured people to the hospital	ambulance
Want or poorness of blood	anaemia
Affecting the lungs	pulmonary
A substance to keep down evil smells	deodorant
To be able to tell the nature of a disease by its symptoms	diagnose
A forecast of the result of a disease or illness	prognosis
To disinfect by smoke	fumigate
The science of diseases of the human body	pathology
The mosquito which transmits filarial	culex
The mosquito which transmits malaria	anopheles
The mosquito which transmits yellow fever	stegomyia

DEATH

Fainting or death due to being deprived of air	asphyxia
The dead body of a human being	corpse
The dead body of an animal	carcass
Dead and decaying flesh (esp. of animals)	carion
A place where dead bodies are temporarily placed	mortuary
A place where the bodies of persons found dead are placed for identification	morgue
Disposal of a dead body by burning	cremation
To preserve a dead body from putrefaction	embalm
The cloth which is wrapped round a dead body	winding-sheet
To dig up a corpse	exhume
A frame on which a dead body is conveyed	bier
A pile of wood on which a dead body is burned	pyre
A vehicle for taking dead bodies to the cemetery	hearse
A place where dead bodies are interred	cemetery
An examination of a dead body	post-mortem, autopsy
Occurring after death	posthumous
An inscription on a tomb	epitaph
A vault beneath a church used for burial	crypt
A stone coffin, especially one made of limestone	sarcophagus

Underground caves with burying places for the dead	catacombs
A very expensive and elaborately built tomb	mausoleum
The practice of putting painlessly to death	euthanasia
An account in the newspaper of the funeral of one deceased	obituary
To die without leaving a will	intestate
The property left to someone by a will	legacy
Mass for the dead	requiem
The act of killing oneself	suicide
The act of killing a human being	homicide
Murder of a new-born child	infanticide
Murder of a brother	fratricide
Murder of a sister	sororicide
Murder of a mother	matricide
Murder of a father	patricide
Murder of a parent	parricide
Murder of a king	regicide
Rising from the dead	resurrection
A monument set up for persons who are buried elsewhere	cenotaph
Killed by an electric current	electrocuted

WORDS CONNECTED WITH NATURE STUDY

At home equally on land or in water	amphibious
Living or going in flocks or herds	gregarious
The dormant condition in which plants and animals pass the winter	hibernation
(Trees) which lose their leaves annually	deciduous
A cud-chewing animal, e.g. the cow	ruminant
A gnawing animal, e.g. the rat	rodent
A four-footed animal	quadruped
Animals which carry their young in a pouch, e.g. kangaroo	marsupials
Soil composed largely of decayed vegetable matter	humus
Soil washed down and carried away by rivers	alluvium
A preparation for killing insects	insecticide
A plant or animal growing on another	parasite

Lasting for a single year or season	annual
Lasting for two years	biennial
Living for many years	perennial
That part of the seed which develops into the plant	embryo, germ
The part of the embryo which forms the root	radicle
The part of the embryo which forms the stem	plumule
The process by which the young plant begins to grow	germination
The process by which plants give off excess water through their leaves	transpiration
The process by which plants manufacture food	assimilation
The process by means of which plants and animals breathe	respiration
The process by which plants take up mineral salts in solution through their roots	absorption
Tiny openings on the under-surface of leaf through which the plant breathes	stomata
The green colouring matter in the leaves of plants	chlorophyll
A slimy substance between the wood and bark of a stem	cambium
Two leaf-like appendages at the base of some leaves	stipules
A spiral shoot of a plant which winds itself round another body for support	tendrils
The process by which pollen dust is transferred from the stamen to the pistil	pollination
The entrance of the pollen grains into the ovules in the ovary	fertilization
An instrument for making holes in the soil for seeds or seedlings	dibble
One who studies plant and animal life	naturalist
The parts of an animal killed for food which are rejected or considered waste	offal
Rock from which metal is extracted	ore
The track of a wild animal	spoor
The meat of deer	venison
The flesh of sheep	mutton
A cluster of flowers on a branch	inflorescence
The seed-leaves of the embryo	cotyledon
Plants with one seed-leaf, e.g. corn	mono-cotyledonous
Plants with two seed-leaves, e.g. lime	di-cotyledonous
A thick underground stem	rhizome
Animals with backbone	vertebrates
Animals without backbone	invertebrate

The inside of a nut	kerne
The central or innermost part of a fruit	core
The animals of a certain region	faul
The plants and vegetation of a certain region	flo
The last stage through which an insect passes before it becomes a perfect insect	chrysalis
Absence of rain for a long time	drought
To supply land with water by artificial means	irrigate
The feelers of an insect	antennae
The dead skin cast off by a snake	slough

OPPOSITES

Writing that is easy to read	legible
Writing that is difficult to decipher	illegible
Able to read	literate
Unable to read	illiterate
Fit for food	edible
Unfit for human consumption	inedible
Fit to be chosen or selected	eligible
Not having the qualities of being chosen	ineligible
Loud enough to be heard	audible
Not distinct enough to be heard	inaudible
Born of unmarried parents	illegitimate

With these may be grouped the following:

To move from one country to another	migrate
One who leaves his country to settle in another	emigrant
One who comes into a foreign country to settle there	immigrant
To send back a person to his own country	repatriate
To banish from one's country	expatriate
Love of one's country	patriotism
Goods brought into a country	imports
Goods carried out of a country	exports
A list or table of duties payable on exports or imports	tariff
A list of goods dispatched with quantity and price to the purchaser	invoice
One to whom goods are dispatched	consignee

NEGATIVES

That which cannot be pierced or penetrated	impenetrable
That which cannot be taken by assault	impregnable
That which cannot be passed	impassable
That which cannot be conquered	invincible
That which cannot be wounded or injured	invulnerable
That which cannot be lessened	irreducible
That which cannot be repaired or remedied	irreparable
That which cannot be made good in case of loss	irreplaceable
That which cannot be imitated	inimitable
That which cannot be rubbed out or blotted out	ineffaceable, indelible
Incapable of making errors	infallible
Incapable of being destroyed	indestructible
Incapable of being redeemed from evil i.e. beyond correction	incorrigible
Incapable of being burnt	incombustible
That which cannot be avoided or prevented	inevitable
That which cannot be made plain or understood	inexplicable
Enduring for all times	imperishable
Not admitting the passage or entrances of water etc.	impervious
Not endowed with animal life	inanimate
Absolutely necessary, cannot be dispensed with	indispensable
Not to the point	irrelevant
Unable to die	immortal
That which cannot be moved	immovable
That which cannot be heard	inaudible
That which cannot be seen	invisible

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

An instrument used for measuring heat or cold	thermometer
An instrument for measuring the pressure of the air	barometer
An instrument for measuring the force or variation of the wind	anemometer
An instrument for making very small objects appear large	microscope
An instrument for seeing distant objects	telescope
An instrument for transmitting the voice to a distance	telephone
An instrument for increasing the volume of the voice	microphone
An instrument for enabling persons inside a submarine to see objects above the surface of the water	periscope
An instrument for detecting earthquakes	seismograph
An instrument for taking photographs	camera
An instrument for measuring the speed of a motor-car	speedometer
An instrument for beating time during a musical performance	metronome
An instrument for measuring minute distances	micrometer
An instrument for measuring gases	manometer
An instrument for distinguishing precious stones	lithoscope
An instrument for recording revolutions	gyrograph
An instrument for measuring electric current	ammeter
An instrument which when put to both eyes enables a person to see distant objects as if they were near	binoculars

MILITARY WORDS

An unprovoked attack by an enemy	aggression
Nations carrying on warfare	belligerents
Compulsory enrolment as soldiers or sailors	conscription
The killed or wounded in battle	casualties
A number of ships travelling together under escort for the sake of safety	convoy
Smuggling of goods or engaging in prohibited traffic	contraband
The act or practice of spying	espionage

To remove from one place to another to avoid the destruction of war	evacuate
An order prohibiting ships to leave the ports	embargo
To make troops, ships etc. ready for war service	mobilize
To enter a country as an enemy	invade
Taking neither side in the struggle, that is, not assisting either of the belligerents	neutral
A foreigner in a belligerent country	alien
To keep citizens in confinement	intern
Shells, bombs, military stores	ammunition
Heavy guns, artillery and army stores	ordnance
A knife fixed on to the end of a gun	bayonet
A promise given by a prisoner not to try to escape if given temporary release	parole
Long strips of cloth bound round the legs of a soldier from the ankle to the knee	puttees
Music for awakening soldiers in the morning	reveille
A place where naval or military weapons are made or stored	arsenal
An apparatus which opens like an umbrella to enable a person to drop safely from an aircraft	parachute
A shower of bullets	volley
The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion	salvo
Horse-soldiers	cavalry
Foot-soldiers	infantry
A number of firearms being discharged continuously	fusillade
To make an examination or preliminary survey of enemy territory or military objective	reconnoiter
An agreement to stop fighting	armistice
To surrender to an enemy on agreed terms	capitulate
To reduce to nothing	annihilate
A general pardon of offenders	amnesty
The main division of an army	battalion
To surround a place with the intention of capturing it	besiege
A soldier recently enlisted for service	recruit
A soldier's holiday	leave, furlough
Official reports on the progress of the war	bulletin
The art of conducting negotiations between nations	diplomacy
A body of soldiers stationed in a fortress to defend it	garrison
A fortified place defended by soldiers, cannons, etc.	garrison
A broad belt worn across the shoulder and chest, with	

pockets for carrying ammunition	bandolier
A person who is forced by law to become a soldier	conscript
An irregular warfare conducted by scattered or independent bands	guerilla war
Movement of ships or troops in order to secure an advantage over the enemy	manoeuvre
To seize for military use	commandeer
To release from the army	demobilize
An encampment in the open air	bivouac
To camp in the open air without tents or covering	bivouac
A place where soldiers can buy drinks and other refreshments	canteen

LITERARY

A book in which the events of each day are recorded	diary
A book containing the words of a language with their definitions, in alphabetical order	dictionary
A book of names and addresses	directory
A book of accounts showing debits and credits	ledger
Word for word	verbatim
The sum of all the words which may be used by a particular person	vocabulary
The ordinary, everyday language of a people	vernacular
A book containing information on all branches of knowledge	encyclopedia
A book with blank pages for putting autographs, pictures, stamps, etc.	album
A list of books in a library	catalogue, bibliography
A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words	glossary
A written account, usually in book form, of the interesting and memorable experiences of one's life	memoirs
The trade mark of the maker seen on paper when it is held up to the light	watermark
One who pretends to have a great deal of knowledge	wiseacre
A brief summary of a book	epitome
A collection of choice poems or literary extracts	anthology
An extract or selection from a book of writing	excerpt

The heading or short description of a newspaper article, chapter of a book etc.	caption
A statement which is accepted as true without proof	axiom
A list of the headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting	agenda
Language which is confused and unintelligible	jargon
A declaration of plans and promises put forward by a candidate for election, a political party or a sovereign	manifesto
To remove the offensive portions of a book	expurgate
Still in use (of books published long ago)	extant
A picture facing the title of a book	frontispiece
The exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish or sell copies of his writings	copyright
An error or misprint in printing, or writing	erratum
An exact copy of handwriting, printing, or of a picture	facsimile
A principle or standard by which anything is, or can be judged	criterion
Delivered (of a speech) without previous preparation	extempore, impromptu
A short speech by a player at the beginning of a play	prologue
An excess of words	verbiage
Beautiful handwriting	calligraphy
Bad handwriting or spelling	cacography
A short speech by a player at the end of a play	epilogue
Passing off another author's work as one's own	plagiarism
A writing or speech in praise of a person	eulogy, encomium
A person's own handwriting	autograph
A record of one's life written by himself	autobiography
The history of the life of a person	biography
A humorous play, having a happy ending	comedy
A play with a sad or tragic end	tragedy
A mournful song (or poem) for the dead	dirge
A poem of lamentation, especially for the dead	elegy
A conversation between two persons	dialogue
Speaking to oneself	soliloquy
Study by night	lucubration
A succession of the same initial letters in a passage	alliteration
A note to help the memory	memorandum
A list of articles and their description	inventory
The concluding part of a speech	peroration
A noisy or vehement speech intended to excite passions	harangue
To make expressive gestures or motions while speaking	gesticulate

Language that is very much used

hackneyed

To pronounce words distinctly

enunciate

One who writes plays

dramatist, playwright

A poem in which the first letters of each line,
taken in order, form a name or a sentence

acrostic

WORDS PERTAINING TO COOKING

To roast beef, pork or chicken dipped in sauce over an open fire
barbecue

To moisten meat or fish with butter or fat curing cooking
baste

A rich thick soup made from meat or fish
bisque

To cook meat until brown and then allow to simmer in a covered pan
braise

A soup mad with fish, meat or vegetable; Small pieces of buttered
toast served with a paste of cheese, fish or meat
canapés

A pyrex dish in which food is baked and served
casserole

A dish made from fish or pork stewed with vegetables, often in milk
crowder

A condiment of East Indian origin made from green mangoes, pepper,
onions, curry powder, etc
chutney

A kitchen utensil with small holes at the bottom and sides for craining
colander

A salad made from shredded raw cabbage, carrots, sweet pepper in
mayonnaise sauce
coleslaw

A clear soup made of meat and vegetable
consommé

A thin slice of meat for frying or broiling
cutlet

Flour moistened with water or milk for baking bread or pastry
dough

A slice of fish removed from the bone
filet

A dish of meat cut into small pieces, fried or stewed and served with gravy

fricassee

A stew made with beef craveal and vegetable es seasoned with mild red pepper (paprika)

goulash

A stew of meat, especially mutton, and vegetables

haricot

A dish of chopped meat and potatoes, sautéed, baked or browned

hash

An appetizer consisting of olives asparagus and other savories served before the main meat

hors d

oeuvre

A dish of rice, fish, bacon, onions, etc

kedgeree

A mixture of seasoning in which fish or meat is soaked before cooking

marinade

A thick soup of Italian origin made with vegetables and meat stock

minestrone

Vegetables or meat boiled to a thick soup and then strained

puree

A dish of rice, meat, onions and butter cooked in broth and served instead of a soup

risotto

To fry quickly in a little oil or fat

sauté

To keep a pot on low fire to bring out the flavour in food

simmer

The broth from boiled meat, fish or bones used as a foundation for preparing soup

stock

MISCELLANEOUS

Fluent in two languages

bilingual

Lasting only for a day

ephemeral

Word for word

verbatim

To change to stone

petrify

To reduce to powder	pulverize
A plane figure with six sides and six angles	hexagon
A plane figure with eight sides and eight angles	octagon
A plane figure with ten sides and ten angles	decagon
Sparing in eating and drinking	abstemious
Wasteful in spending	extravagant
To learn by heart	memorise
(Traveling) under a name other than one's own	incognito
Capable of being drawn out	malleable, ductile
Consisting of several kinds	miscellaneous
The exclusive right to buy or sell a commodity	monopoly
Unable to pay one's debts	insolvent
The outfit of a new-born baby	layette
Easily broken	fragile
Capable of being reduced to powder	friable
Capable of being separated or torn asunder	discerptible
Close at hand	imminent
Serving for money	mercenary
Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks	dipsomania
Excessive devotion to the female sex	gyneolatry
A fence or railing of stakes, or iron, etc.	palisade
A job for which one is paid, but which has few or no duties attached to it	sinecure
An appendix to a will	codicil
Correct spelling	orthography
Bad spelling	cacography
A line of people waiting for something	queue
Steps to enable one to get over a fence	stile
Loss of memory	amnesia
Loss of voice	aphonia, aphony
A seat on the back of an elephant	howdah
To turn a train etc, on a side track	shunting
The liquid which comes out from a sewerage tank	effluent
To separate the husks from the grain	winnow
A bar or pair of bars for confining cattle in a stall	stanchion
The likeness or representation of a person, especially on coins or medals	effigy
A forsaken or neglected child who has no home and spends most of its time on the streets	waif
An iron ring placed at the end of a staff to prevent	

it from splitting	ferrule
Living on flesh	carnivorous
Living on grass	herbivorous, graminivorous
Living on fish	piscivorous
Feeding on both animal and vegetable food, i.e. eating all kinds of food	omnivorous
A chairman's hammer	gavel
A stick used by a music conductor, or by a policeman	baton
The yellow part of an egg	yolk
The white of an egg	albumen
The stripes on the sleeves of policemen and non-commissioned officers in the services to denote their rank	chevron
A bridge carrying a road or railway across a river or valley	viaduct
A mixture of metals, especially when an inferior metal is mixed with one of richer value	alloy
A rich covering over a throne or bed or carried over some dignitary in a procession	canopy
To lay a ship on its sides in order to clean it	careen
Home-sickness or a sentimental longing for the past	nostalgia
A list of the various items of food to be served at a meal	menu
Directions for preparing certain dishes, sweetmeats, pastries etc.	recipe
The part of milk from which cheese is made	casein
Able to adapt oneself readily to many situations	versatile
Goods thrown overboard in order to make a ship lighter	jetsam
Goods found floating after a shipwreck	flotsam
A rally of Boy Scouts or a joyful gathering of youth groups	jamboree
A set of bells so arranged that tunes of songs or hymns can be played on them	carillon
A picture of a person or thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter	caricature
A name taken on by a person but which is not his real name	alias
A picture or pattern produced by putting together small pieces of coloured glass, marble or stone	mosaic
A leather for sharpening razors	strop
A leather traveling-bag carried in the hand	valise
A list showing the order in which a number of persons have to perform certain duties	roster
One of a pair of baskets slung over the back of a donkey	pannier
A thing worn by some persons as a charm against evil, witchcraft, sickness etc.	amulet

The bony framework of the body	skeleton
The framework of a car	chassis
A covering of canvas, tarpaulin or other material to shade windows and doors from the sun	awning
To put to one's own use the money of another with which one is entrusted	embezzle
To be over-particular about spending of money	parsimonious
The space which for safety is left unfilled in a cask or vessel before it is sealed	ullage
A hollow space in a wall for a statue	niche
To compensate for loss of damage	indemnity
To bring a person before a court of law to answer a charge	arraign
An enclosure for prisoners in a courthouse	dock
The whole rim (or one of the segments of the rim) of a wheel	felloe

SECTION TWO

FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS

Above:	Above all—chiefly, before everything else. Above-board—not open to question, honest, straightforward, beyond reproach. Above-par—of superior quality.
Account:	On account of—for the sake of. On no account—not for any reason. To give a good account of oneself—to act with credit to oneself.
Achates:	A fidus Achates—a faithful friend.
Achilles:	The heel of Achilles—a weak spot, (Achilles, the famous Greek hero of the Iliad, when a child, had been dipped by his mother, Thetis, in the river Styx in order to make him invulnerable. The heel by which she held him was not touched by the water, and throughout his life this part of his body was his weak point. He was killed by Paris, who pierced his heel with an arrow.)
Adonis:	An Adonis—a very handsome man.
Air:	To build castles in the air—to think of something impossible of realization; to day-dream; to conceive fanciful ideas. To assume airs—to affect superiority. To air one's opinions—to give vent to one's feelings in public.
Aloof:	To stand aloof—to keep to oneself and not mix with others.
Altar:	To lead to the altar—to marry.
Amazon:	An Amazon—a warlike woman a masculine woman.
Ananias:	An Ananias—a liar (See Acts V 1-2).
Anchor:	To weigh anchor-----to be about to sail. To cast anchor—to drop anchor into the sea; to fix oneself.

Apollo:	An Apollo—a man with a perfect physique.
Apple:	The apple of discord—a cause of strife, contention, or quarrel. (Eris the Goddess of Discord had not been invited to the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, the parents of Achilles. To avenge this slight, Eris threw among the guests a golden apple on which was written “For the most beautiful.” Juno, Minerva and Venus contended for this prize of beauty and this quarrel finally led to the Trojan War.) To upset the apple cart—to disturb the peace. Apple pie order—in perfect order.
Apron:	To be tied to his mother’s apron strings—to be under the control and influence of his mother.
Arcadia:	Arcadian life—a blissfully happy, rural and simple life. (Arcadia was a beautiful rural district in Greece whose inhabitants led simple, happy lives.)
Arms:	To keep a person at arm’s length—to avoid coming in contact with a person, refuse to be on familiar terms with that person. To take up arms—to fight; to go to war. To receive with open arms—to welcome cordially.
Attic:	Attic salt—refined, subtle wit, (for which the Athenians were famous).
Augean:	To cleanse the Augean stables—to effect great improvements in government, or to abolish great abuses in a very short time. (One of the twelve labours of Hercules was to clean the stables of Augeas, King of Elis, in which were 3,000 oxen and which stables had not been cleaned for thirty years. Hercules performed the task in a single day by leading the rivers Alpheus and Peneus through the farmyard.)
Axe:	To have an axe to grind—to have some selfish objective in view. Not know a B from a bull’s foot—to be ignorant of even the simplest things.

Babel:	A Babel—a confused noise (see Genesis XI).
Back:	To break the back of anything—to perform the most difficult part of it. To get one's back up—to rouse one's anger. To backbite a person—to slander or to speak ill of someone. He is the backbone of his team—he is the one on whom his team mainly relies for its successes. He has no backbone—he has no will of his own. Backstairs influence—influence exerted in an underhand or clandestine manner.
Bad:	To cause bad blood—to cause strife and enmity. A bad egg; a bad penny—a worthless person. Bad form—bad manners.
Bag:	Bag and baggage—with all one's belongings.
Ball:	To keep the ball rolling—to keep things going (esp. amusement); to keep up a conversation and prevent it from flagging.
Bandy:	To bandy words—to wrangle or exchange arguments.
Baptism:	Baptism of fire—a soldier's first experience of actual war.
Bar:	To call to the bar—to admit as a barrister.
Barmecide:	Barmicide's feast—imaginary benefits.
Bat:	Off one's own bat—on one's own initiative.
Bear:	To bear down on—to sail in the direction of. To lose one's bearings—to be uncertain of one's position.
Beat:	To beat about the bush—to approach a matter in an indirect and roundabout manner. To be dead beat—worn out by fatigue.

Bed:	Bed and board—lodgings and food. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it—you will have to bear the consequences of your own mistakes or misdeeds. To take to one's bed—to have to be confined to bed as a result of sickness.
Bee:	To have a bee in one's bonnet—to hold fantastic notions on some point; to be cranky. Bee-line—the shortest distance between two places.
Beg:	To go a-begging—to be sold very cheaply because no one cares to buy.
Behind:	Behind's one's back—without one's knowledge. Behind the scenes—in private; out of sight.
Believe:	To make believe—to feign or pretend.
Bell:	To bell the cat—to do something which is extremely dangerous. To undertake a hazardous task with the object of rendering a common enemy harmless (from the fable of the Mice and the Cat).
Belt:	To hit below the belt—to act unfairly in a contest.
Berth:	To give a person a wide berth—to keep as far away from him as possible.
Better:	His better half—a man's wife.
Bird:	A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—Certainty is better than possibility; the little that one actually possesses is of greater value than what one is only likely to obtain. An old bird is not to be caught with chaff—Experience people are not easily fooled or deceived.
Bit:	To take the bit between one's teeth—to get out of control; to become unmanageable.
Bite:	To bite the dust—to be defeated in battle—to die.

The biter bit—to cheat the cheater.
His bark was worse than his bite—He usually makes a lot of
vain verbal threats.

Black: Let me see it in black and white—Write it down.

Blanket: A wet blanket—a person who discourages others; one way is a
damper to enjoyment.

Blarney: To have kissed the blarney stone—to have a very persuasive
tongue.

Blood: In cold blood—deliberately; not in passion.
Blood is thicker than water—One usually takes the side of
one's relation against another who is not of one's own blood.

Blow: To blow hot and cold—to do one thing at one time and the
opposite soon after.

Blue: A blue stocking—a learned woman, inclined to pedantry.
Once in a blue moon—a very rare occurrence.
Blue Ribbon—the highest prize in any sport competition or
tournament.

Blush: At first blush—at first sight.

Boat: In the same boat—in the same misfortune or circumstances.

Bolt: A bolt from the blue—a sudden and unexpected occurrence.

Bone: A bone of contention—a cause of dispute.
To have bone to pick with someone—to have something to say
to someone which might cause a quarrel.

Book: A bookworm—a person always poring over books.

Bound: By leaps and bounds—with remarkable speed.
Homeward bound—on the way home.

Bowdlerise: To Bowdlerise—to remove all the objectionable passages from a book. (Thomas Bowdler in 1818 published an expurgated version of Shakespeare’s works—hence the name.)

Boycott: To boycott—to avoid; to shun; to have no dealings with. (From Captain Boycott, an Irish Landlord, who was ostracized by members of the Irish Land League, owing to certain unpopular evictions which were carried out at his order.)

Breach: Breach of promise—failure to keep a promise to marry one to whom you are betrothed.

Bread: One’s bread and butter—one’s means of livelihood.
His bread is well buttered—He is in fortunate circumstances.
The bread winner—one who provides the means of livelihood for himself and his family.

Break: To break in—to tame; to bring under control in a gentle manner.
To break the news—to reveal something unpleasant in a gentle manner.
To break the ice-to be the first to begin; to take the first step.

Breast: To make a clean breast of anything—to make a full confession.

Breathe: To breathe one’s last—to die.
To breathe freely again—to be no longer in fear of anxiety.

Bricks: To make bricks without straw—to attempt to do something without proper materials or due preparation.

Bridge: Never cross the bridge until you come to it—Do not anticipate difficulties.

Bring: To bring down the house—to cause rapturous applause.
To bring up the rear—to be the last in line.

Broad: It is as broad as it is long—It is the same whichever way you view it.

Brow:	To knit the brow—to frown. To brow beat—to bully.
Bucket:	To kick the bucket—to die.
Buckle:	To buckle on one's armour—to set to work energetically.
Bull:	To take the bull by the horns—to tackle any difficulty in a bold and direct manner.
John Bull:	John bull—an Englishman.
Burke:	To burke a question—to suppress or prevent any discussion on it. (From a notorious Irish criminal named Burke who used to waylay people, suffocate them, and sell the bodies to the medical schools.)
Bury:	To bury the hatchet—to forget past quarrels and be friends again. (The American Indians had the custom of burying their tomahawks when peace was concluded, as a symbol of their peaceful intentions.)
Bush:	Good wine needs no bush—there is no need to advertise something good.
Busman:	Busman's holiday—one who elects to spend his holiday in an occupation similar to his regular work.
But:	But me no buts—Do not bring forward objections.
Cain:	To raise Cain—to rebuke severely.
Cake:	To take the cake—to take the first prize; to be the best of the lot.
Candle:	To burn the candle at both ends—to expend energy in two directions at the same time. The game is not worth the candle—The undertaking is not worth the trouble.

Canoe:	To paddle your own canoe—to be responsible for your actions; to act independently.
Cap:	If the cap fits, wear it—if you think the remarks made refer to you, then act accordingly. To go cap in hand—to beseech in a humble manner.
Capital:	Capital punishment—the death sentence or penalty. Capital ship—a warship of the most powerful kind.
Cart:	To put the cart before the horse—to do first what ought to be done afterwards; to reverse the proper order of things.
Cat:	To let the cat out of the bag—to expose the trick; to let out the secret. To fight like cats and dogs—to be always quarrelling and fighting. Care killed the cat—Don't worry and fret yourself to death. See which way the cat jumps—Sit on the fence; see how things are likely to turn out before deciding on a course of action. To rain cats and dogs—to rain incessantly. He is a cat's paw—one used as a tool to do something dangerous. (In the fable the Monkey used the Cat's paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire.)
Catch:	To catch one's eye—to attract attention.
Cerberus:	To give a sop to Cerberus—to appease someone by gift or bribe; to bribe. (Cerberus was a three-headed dog supposed to guard the entrance to Hades and prevent the dead from escaping. When a person died, the Romans used to put a cake in his hand as a sop to Cerberus.)
Chair:	To take the chair—to preside at a meeting.
Change:	To ring the changes—to be continually making alterations and trying new methods.

Chauvinism: Chauvinism—absurd patriotism which manifests itself in warlike conduct. (From Nicholas Chauvin, a soldier ardently devoted to Napoleon.)

Chicken: She is no chicken—She is older than she says, or appears to be.
Chicken-hearted—weak, timid, cowardly.
Don't count your chickens before they are hatched
Don't calculate your gains before they are realized.

Chip: A chip of the old block—a son resembling his father in face, disposition, habits etc.
A chip on the shoulder—easily offended because of supposed grievance.

Chock: Chock full—full to overflowing..

Choice: Hobson's choice—no alternative; take what you are offered or none at all. (Hobson, a Cambridge livery-stable keeper, used to hire out horses, but insisted that the customer should take the first horse nearest the stable door, or none at all.)

Choose: To pick and choose—to make a careful selection.

Cicerone: A Cicerone—a guide who takes strangers and tourists over a country and explains to them all the curiosities and features of the place. (Cicero, the Roman orator, had an easy, flowing style.)

Cimmerian: Cimmerian darkness—profound darkness.

Circle: To square the circle—to attempt something impossible.

Close: Close fisted—mean, miserly.

Cloud: Every cloud has a silver lining—Adverse conditions do not last for ever; brighter days are usually in store.
To have one's head in the clouds—to live in dreamland; to have fanciful ideas.

Clover: To live in clover; to be in clover—to be living in great luxury.

Coals:	To carry coals to Newcastle—to do anything superfluous or unnecessary. (Newcastle, a great coal port in England.) To haul over the coals—to scold severely; to reprimand. To heap coals of fire—to return good for evil (Prov.XXV 21-23).
Coast:	The coast is clear—The danger is past: there is no danger of interference.
Coat:	Cut your coat according to your cloth—Live within your income; make what you possess serve your needs.
Cock:	A cook and bull story—a foolishly incredible story. To be cock-sure—to be absolutely certain; extremely self-reliant.
Cold:	To throw cold water upon anything—to discourage effort. To give the cold shoulder—to rebuff, to treat with indifference.
Colour:	Off colour—not in the usual form. To show one's colours—to reveal one's true intentions by no longer pretending. To come off with flying colours—to succeed brilliantly
Commit:	To commit to memory—to learn by heart.
Cook:	Too many cooks spoil the broth—When there are more workers than necessary they are likely to get in each other's way and the result is apt to be a failure.
Coventry:	To send to Coventry—to boycott; to refuse to be familiar terms or to have any dealings with some one.
Crichton:	An admirable Crichton—a very talented person.
Crocodile:	Crocodile tears—hypocritical tears.
Crook:	By hook or crook—by fair means or foul.

Crow:	As the crow flies—in a direct line, the shortest distance between two points.
Cudgel:	To take up the cudgels—to champion or fight for someone.
Curry:	To curry favour—to seek favour by flattery.
Cut:	Cut and dry—ready made. To cut a dash—to make an impression. A cut-throat—a murderer.
Dagger:	To be at daggers drawn—to be deadly enemies.
Damocles:	To have the sword of Damocles hanging over one head—to be in imminent danger of losing one's life; live in constant fear of some impending danger.
Daniel:	A Daniel—an imperial judge. (Shakespeare, "Merchant of Venice"; Daniel I-VI.)
Dare:	A dare-devil—a fearless, reckless man.
Date:	Up to date—recent, modern. Out of date—obsolete.
Davy:	In Davy Jones's locker—drowned, at the bottom of the sea.
Day:	He has seen better days—He was once prosperous. Evil days—a period of misfortune. To gain or win the day—to be victorious. Halcyon days—a time when there is peace and happiness in the land.
Dead:	Dead beat—quite exhausted. Dead broke—penniless. To run dead heat—a race in which the contestants came in together. A dead letter—something which no longer exists. To step into dead men's shoes—to come into an inheritance; to succeed someone who died.

Devil:	To give the devil his due—give a person credit for his good qualities however worthless he may be. Go to the devil—Be off. Devil's playthings—playing cards. Devil's bones—dice. To be between the devil and the deep sea—to be faced with two dangerous situations, each of which is to be dreaded as much as the other. Devil's advocate—one appointed by the Pope to oppose claims for canonization; one who argues for the sake of argument by taking the opposite side.
Dilemma:	To be on the horns of a dilemma—to be in such a position that it is difficult to decide what to do.
Dog:	Give a dog a bad name and hang him—Once a person loses his reputation, he is likely to be blamed for the misdeeds of others. To be a dog in the manger—to prevent others from using what one cannot use oneself; to be selfish. Every dog has his day—Sooner or later, everyone has his share of good fortune.
Doldrums	To be in the doldrums—to be in low spirits; to be out of sorts.
Dole:	The Dole-money given in charity, and also allowances to the unemployed. To dole out—to give out in small quantities.
Door:	To keep the wolf from the door—to avoid starvation. To darken one's door—to pay a visit to one's house.
Down:	Ups and downs—varying fortunes; changes and chances of life. Down and out—penniless, ruined.
Draconian:	Draconian legislation—very severe laws. (From Draco, an Athenian legislator, whose laws were extremely severe.)
Draw:	To draw the long how—to relate fantastic stories. To draw the line at—to refuse to go beyond a certain limit.

Dust:	To throw dust in one's eyes—to try to deceive someone.
Dutch:	Dutch courage—bravery induced by alcoholic liquors.
Eagle:	Eagle-eye—quick to discover; very discerning.
Ear:	To set by the ears—to cause strife or incite to quarrel.
Egg:	A bad egg—a worthless person. To egg on—to spur on to further action. Do not put all your eggs in one basket—Do not stake all your money on a single industry. Spread your resources over a variety of transactions.
Elephant:	A white elephant—a useless possession which is extremely expensive to keep (The Kings of Siam when they wished to ruin one of their courtiers presented him with a white elephant, an animal sacred in Siam. The cost of its upkeep was so ruinous that the wealth of the noble soon dwindled away.)
Eleven:	At the eleventh hour—at the last moment.
Ell:	Give him an inch he'll take an ell—He will abuse his privilege and take great liberties.
Elysian:	Elysian happiness—a state of perfect bliss. (From Greek Mythology, Elysium, a region of perfect happiness whither the soul of the virtuous departed.)
End:	At his wit's end—utterly confounded. At the end of his tether—unable to proceed any farther. Odds and ends—remnants. To make both ends meet—to keep expenses within one's income. Without end—everlasting.
Escutcheon:	A blot on the escutcheon—a disgrace on the reputation of a family.

Exodus:	An exodus—the departure of a large body of people. (From the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses.)
Eye:	An eye for an eye—tit for tat; to return evil for evil; retaliate. To keep an eye on—to watch carefully. To see eye to eye—to be in complete agreement with the views of another.
Fabian:	Fabian tactics—a policy of wearing down an opponent by delaying action; harassing an enemy by avoiding open battle. (Fabius Maximus, a Roman Consul, wore down Hannibal by refraining from engaging him in actual battle in the second Punic War.)
Face:	To save one's face—to avoid disgrace.
Fair:	The fairer sex—women.
Faith:	Bad faith—dishonest intentions. In good faith—with honest intentions. A breach of faith—to act contrary to what one had professed.
Fall:	To fall out—to quarrel. To fall through—to fail. To fall upon—to attack.
False:	To sail under false colours—to attempt to deceive.
Feather:	A feather in one's cap—an honour; a distinction. Birds of a feather flock together—People of similar tastes and dispositions crave each other's company. To feather one's nest—to provide for the future. To show the white feather—to show signs of cowardice.
Fence:	To sit on the fence—to remain neutral; to take neither side in a controversy.
Fiddle:	As fit as a fiddle—in excellent health. To play second fiddle—to take a subordinate position.

File:	To march in single, or Indian file—to march in a single line, one behind another.
Finger:	To have at one's finger-tips—to know thoroughly.
Fire:	To set the Thames on fire—to do something sensational or remarkable. Fire away—Begin; say what you want to say. To spread like wild fire—to circulate (of news) with astonishing speed. A burnt child dreads the fire—One who has had a previous unpleasant experience is always scared of situations where such experiences are likely to be repeated.
Fish:	A fish out of water—anyone in an awkward embarrassing situation. Other fish to fry—more important business to attend to. This story is fishy—The truth of the story is doubtful. All is fish that comes to his net—He is not over particular about propriety.
Fit:	By fits and starts—spasmodically; not continuous; intermittently.
Flare:	To flare up—to fly into a passion.
Flash:	A flash in the pan—a sudden, single success.
Flog:	To flog a dead horse—to try to revive interest in something already stale and beyond hope of resuscitation.
Foot:	To carry one off his feet—to cause one to be intoxicated with admiration. To foot the bill—to pay the bill. To put one's foot in it—to get into trouble. To put one's foot down—to put a stop to.
Foregone:	A foregone conclusion—a decision arrived at beforehand.
Fortune:	Hostages to fortune—one's wife and children.

Foul:	Foul play—unfair dealing in a game: cheating.
French:	To take French leave—to leave one's companions furtively and without notice.
Fry:	To jump from the frying-pan into the fire—to come out of one trouble and get into a worse.
Gain:	To gain ground—to make progress in any undertaking. To gain the upper hand—to have the advantage.
Gallery:	To play to the gallery—to endeavour to gain cheap popularity.
Game:	The game is up—All is lost; everything has failed. To have the game in one's hand—to be certain of winning. To play the game—to act fairly and honourably.
Gargantua:	A gargantuan appetite—an enormous appetite. (Francois Rabelais in his book "Gargantua and Pantagruel" narrates the adventures of two mythical giants. So great was Gargantua, that even when a baby a day old, 17913 cows were required to furnish him with milk.)
Gauntlet:	To take up the gauntlet—to accept the challenge. To throw down the gauntlet—to challenge. To run the gauntlet—to receive blows from all sides; to be criticized on all quarters.
Ghost:	To give up the ghost—to die; to cease trying.
Gift:	Do not look a gift-horse in the mouth—Do not examine a gift too critically; do not criticize what is given for nothing; accept a gift for the sentiments which inspire it, and not for its value.
Glass:	Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones— People who do not live blameless lives should not find fault with others.
Gnat:	To strain at a gnat and swallow a camel—to be over particular in small things and lax in more important issues.

Gold:	All that glisters is not gold—Things are not always as attractive as they appear.
Good:	A good-for-nothing—a worthless person. A good Samaritan---a friend in need. (St. Luke X 33.)
Goose:	A wild-goose chase—a vain attempt. To kill the goose that laid the golden egg—to lose a valuable source of income through greed.
Gordian:	To cut the Gordian knot—to solve a difficult problem by adopting bold or drastic measures.
Grade:	To grade up—to improve the stock by crossing with a better breed.
Green:	He has a green eye—He is jealous. To give the green light—to give approval to proceed
Grist:	To bring grist to the mill—to bring profitable business or gain.
Hairs:	To split hairs—to argue about unimportant issues.
Hand:	From hand to hand—from one person to another. To take a person in hand—to undertake to correct a person of his faults; to discipline. To live from hand to mouth—to spend all one's earnings; to make no provision for the future.
Hard:	Hard and fast rules—strict rules. Hard of hearing—almost deaf. A die-hard—one who yields a point only after a struggle.
Hare:	To run with the hare and hunt with the hounds—to act treacherously; to play both sides.
Harness:	Back in harness—to resume work after a holiday. To die in harness—to continue at one's occupation until death.

Harp:	To harp on the same string—to refer repeatedly to the same subject.
Haste:	More haste less speed—Work done hurriedly is apt to be badly done, necessitating the job being done all over again. The overall time spent is usually more than if the job had been carefully done from the start.
Hat:	To hang up one's hat—to make oneself comfortable in another person's home. To pass the hat around—to ask for subscriptions.
Hay:	Make hay while the sun shines—Take advantage of all opportunities.
Head:	To keep one's head on—to remain calm. To lose one's head—to be carried away by excitement. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown—rulers and other people in authority have no easy time—their responsibilities weigh heavily upon them.
Heart:	To have one's heart in one's mouth—to be afraid. His heart is in his boots—he is a coward.
Hector:	To hector a person—to bully someone.
Heels:	To show a clean pair of heels—to run at a great speed. To take one's heels—to run at a great speed.
Hermetically Sealed:	Hermetically sealed—sealed closely and perfectly so as to exclude air.
Herod:	To out-Herod herod—to outdo someone in something for which he is noted
High:	On one's high horse—arrogant; affecting superiority. With a high hand—in a dictatorial or arbitrary manner. High-flown language—bombastic language.

Hole:	To pick holes in—to find fault with.
Hoof:	To show the cloven hoof—to reveal one's evil intentions.
Hook:	By hook or crook—by fair means or foul.
Horse:	Straight from the horse's mouth—from the most reliable source. To flog a dead horse—to attempt to put life into a movement which is past all hopes of resuscitation; to make fruitless efforts. Horse of a different colour—another matter altogether.
Hot:	To be in hot water—to be in trouble or difficulty.
Hour:	At the eleventh hour—at the last moment. The darkest hour is nearest the dawn—Relief is often just around the corner when things appear at their blackest.
Humble:	To eat humble pie—to submit oneself to humiliation and insult; to apologise humbly; to take an inferior place..
Ice:	To break the ice—to take the first step in an awkward situation; to lead the way when others are hesitant to come forward.
Ignorance:	Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise—It is foolish to try to educate people who are happy to remain in their state of ignorance.
Iron:	To have too many irons in the fire—to be attempting too many projects at the same time. An iron-bound coast—a coast surrounded by rocks. Strike while the iron is hot—take advantage of favourable opportunities.
Jezebel:	A Jezebel—a wicked, bold or vicious woman—especially one who paints her face. (From wife of Ahab, King of Israel.)
Jiffy:	In a jiffy—in an exceedingly short time.

Jowl:	Cheek by jowl—with cheeks close together; close together.
Kin:	Next of kin—nearest of blood relation.
Kind:	(To give or pay) in kind—to give or pay in produce or commodities, not in money.
Kiss:	To kiss the book—to take an oath in a court of law by touching the Bible with the lips. To kiss the dust—to be defeated in battle; to be slain.
Kowtow	To kowtow to anyone—to act in a very servile manner.
Laconic:	A laconic speech—a concise, pithy, epigrammatic speech.
Laurels:	To look to one's laurels—to take care not to lose one's place; to guard against defeat by a rival. To win laurels—to retire from active life after gaining distinction or glory in the field of sports, athletics etc.
Lamp:	To smell of the lamp—to show signs of strenuous preparation for an examination or a speech etc.
Law:	To go to law—to take legal proceedings. To take the law into one's hands—to try to gain revenge or satisfaction by force, and without recourse to the law courts.
Leaf:	To take a leaf out of one's book—to imitate, to follow the example of another. To turn over a new leaf—to change one's mode of life or conduct for the better.
Leap:	Look before you leap—think before acting.
Leg:	To be on one's last legs—to be on the verge of ruin. To stand on one's own legs—to depend entirely on one's own resources; to be independent.
Lie:	To give the lie to—to prove to be false. A white lie—an excusable untruth.

Let sleeping dogs lie—Do not recall matters which are likely to cause pain or grief or embarrassment to those concerned.

Light: To bring to light—to reveal, to disclose, to bring to public notice.
To come to light—to become known.
To see the light—to understand; to be converted.
To throw some light upon—to explain.
To make light of—to treat slightly; to disregard.

Lilliputian: A Lilliputian—a pygmy; a very short person.

Lines: Hard lines—a hard lot, to be in an extremely unenviable position.
To read between the lines—to detect the hidden meaning.

Lion: The lion's share—the largest part; almost the whole.
To beard the lion in his den—to defy a tyrant in his own domain; to resist openly one who is generally feared.
To twist the lion's tail—to insult or provoke someone of power.

Lock: Lock, stock and barrel—the whole of everything.

Loggerhead: To be at loggerheads—to be constantly arguing quarrelling.

Long: Before long—soon; in a short while.
In the long run—eventually.
The long and short of it—everything summed up in few words.

Look: Look before you leap—Think carefully before acting
To look down upon—to spurn, despise, or think someone inferior.

Lurch: To leave in the lurch—to desert someone still in difficulties.

Machiavellian

policy: A policy in which any means, however unscrupulous or treacherous, may be employed to achieve the end.

- Malapropism:** A grotesque misuse of words. (From Mrs. Malaprop in Sheridan's "The Rivals".)
- Marines:** Tell it to the marines—I don't believe your story.
- Mark:** Not up to the mark—not measuring up to a required standard.
To make one's mark—to distinguish oneself; succeed brilliantly.
To be beside the mark, to be wide of the mark—to miss the point completely.
- Martinet:** A martinet—a very strict disciplinarian. (From Jean Martinet, a very strict officer under Louis XIV.)
- Means:** By all means—certainly.
By any means—in any way possible.
By no means—on no account whatever.
- Medes:** The laws of the Medes and Persians—unalterable laws.
- Mercury:** A Mercurial temperament—light-hearted; fickle; flighty.
- Miss:** A miss is as good as a mile—The result is the same whether a person just misses the mark he has aimed at, or comes nowhere near it.
- Morpheus:** In the arms of Morpheus—asleep.
- Move:** To move heaven and earth—to exert all efforts; to leave no stone unturned.
- Much:** Much of a muchness—almost alike; practically the same.
- Nail:** Nail the lie to the counter—expose it publicly.
To hit the nail on the head—to mention the true facts of a case; to come up with the right answers.
- Needle:** To look for a needle in a haystack—to begin a search for something with only a slim chance of success.

Nick:	In the nick of time—at the right moment; just before too late.
Nine:	A stitch in time saves nine—if we give due attention to the little details of life, in the long run we will save ourselves from considerable time, worry and expense.
Nose:	To lead by the nose—to lead blindly. To turn up one's nose—to express contempt. To put one's nose into something—to be unduly meddlesome. Under one's nose—under one's close observation.
Nut:	A hard nut to crack—a person difficult to convince; a problem difficult to solve. In a nutshell—summed up in a few words. To put in a nutshell—to express in very concise terms to say in a few words.
Oil:	To pour oil on troubled waters—to make peace.
Olive:	To hold out the olive branch—to ask for peace.
Out:	Out of sorts—unwell. Out of temper—angry. Out of the wood—out of danger.
P:	To mind one's P's and Q's—to be very particular about one's behaviour. (In the old days in the ale house the host used to mark up the pints and quarts consumed by his customers on the wall or a blackboard. It therefore behoved the customer to mind his P(ints) and Q(uarts) in order that he did not get overcharged.)
Pass:	To come to pass—to happen. To pass on—to proceed.
Pave:	To pave the way—to facilitate.
Pay:	To pay the piper—to pay the expense.

Parthian:	Parthian shot—a parting word; a sharp retort at the end of a conversation.
Pearls:	To cast pearls before swine—to bestow good things upon people who cannot appreciate them.
Penny:	In for a penny, in for a pound—since I am to attempt a little I might as well attempt a lot.
Peter:	To rob Peter to pay Paul—to take what belongs to one person and pay another; to satisfy one person at the expense of another.
Petticoat:	Petticoat government—to be under the rules of a female, especially a wife or mother.
Pick:	To pick no pieces—to analyse critically.
Pig:	To buy a pig in a poke—to purchase something on mere reputation and without examining it beforehand.
Pin:	To pin one's faith on—to rely on. Pin money—originally a husband's allowance to his wife for dress, toilet necessities, etc. Now a negligible amount.
Plough:	To put one's hand to the plough—to begin a task earnestly To plough the sands—to labour uselessly. To plough a lonely furrow—to hold a view opposed to all your associates; to pursue with determination an unusual course of action or branch of study.
Point:	To make a point of something—to attach special importance to doing something. To the point—fit; appropriate; relevant.
Pooh:	To pooh pooh an idea—to express contempt for an idea.
Port:	Any port in a storm—Where one is in great difficulty one looks for help from any quarter.

Pot:	To take pot-luck—to share in a meal not specially prepared for guests.
Pudding:	The proof of the pudding is in the eating—People are judged by their actions.
Pull:	To pull down a person—to degrade or humiliate a person. To pull to pieces—to criticize. To pull through—to pass an examination, or succeed in something after a great deal of difficulty. To pull together—to co-operate. To pull strings—to court the favour of highly placed officials in order to secure remunerative jobs or positions.
Pulse:	To feel one's pulse—to try to find out one's views or intentions.
Purse:	An empty purse, a light purse-poverty. A heavy purse—wealth or riches. To hold the purse strings-to have control of finance To make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—to attempt to accomplish great things with inferior materials.
Pyrrhic:	Pyrrhic victory—a victory that is as costly as defeat.
Quandary:	To be in a quandary—to be in an unenviable position.
Queer:	To be in Queer Street—to be in an embarrassing position; to be in trouble.
Question:	Out of the question—not worth discussing or considering. To pop the question—to propose marriage.
Qui Vive:	To be on the qui vive—to be on the look out; to be on the alert.
Quixotic:	To be quixotic—to be extreme romantic, with very lofty but impractical ideals. (From Don Quixote, hero of the romance “Don Quixote” by Cervantes.)

Rain:	It never rains but it pours—Good fortune is usually the forerunner of great prosperity; similarly a streak bad luck is just the beginning of great misfortune.
Rat:	To be like a drowned rat—to be soaking wet. To smell a rat—to suspect something.
Reckoning	Days of reckoning—the time when one will have to settle accounts, or to give some account of one work.
Record:	To break the record—to surpass all previous achievements in competition, especially in the field or sports.
Red:	Red flag—the symbol of revolution, a sign of danger. To be caught red-handed—to be caught in the very act of committing a crime. To draw a red-herring across the trail—to turn attention from the real issue by irrelevant discussion. Red-letter day—a memorable day; a day of great importance. Red-tape—a term used to describe the delay in attending to matters in government departments because of official routine and formality.
Rein:	To give rein to—to allow a person to have his own way. To take the reins—to assume command.
Rome:	Rome was not built in a day—It takes time to accomplish anything really worthwhile. (Rome was the capital city of the great Roman Empire.)
Rope:	To give(a person) plenty of rope—to allow a person to act as he pleases in order that he may commit some blunder. To know the ropes—to be thoroughly acquainted with the particular situation.
Rough:	To rough it—to put up with inconveniences and hardships. Rough and ready—hastily prepared, without neatness or adornment. Rough and tumble—in a disorderly manner. To ride roughshod over—to treat in a high-handed fashion.

Rubber:	To win the rubber—to win the majority of a given set of matches in a tournament, e.g. cricket
Rubicon:	To cross the Rubicon—to take a decisive step from which there is no turning back; to cast the die.
Salt:	Below the salt—in the company of the less distinguished. To take with a grain of salt—to accept with doubt or misgiving.
Samaritan	To be a good Samaritan—to be kind and compassionate to someone in distress.
Sauce:	What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander The conditions are the same for all parties concerned.
Score:	To pay off old scores—to have one's revenge for an offence of long standing.
Scylla:	To be between Scylla and Charybdis—to be faced with two dangerous alternatives, so that escape from one will involve ruin from the other.
See:	To see daylight—to begin to understand. To see red—to be mad with anger.
Shave:	A close shave—a narrow escape.
Shoulder:	To give the cold shoulder—to ignore or treat with contempt.
Silk:	To take silk—to become a Q.C. (Queen's Counsel)
Skeleton:	A skeleton in the cupboard, the family skeleton—dreadful domestic secret.
Skin:	By the skin of the teeth—very narrowly. To save one's skin—to escape harm or injury.
Snake:	A snake in the grass—an enemy who strikes under cover.

Spartan:	A Spartan life—a life of extreme self-discipline, aimed at promoting health of body and mind.
Spade:	To call a spade a spade—to be brutally frank, out spoken, blunt in speech.
Spick and span:	Spick and span—smart and clean.
Sponge:	To throw in the sponge—to acknowledge defeat.
Steal:	To steal a march on—to go ahead of; to go beforehand.
Stone:	A rolling stone gathers no moss—Unstable people never achieve anything worthwhile; people who cannot settle down to business are never successful.
Straw:	A man of straw—one who has no financial resources.
Sunday:	A month of Sundays—an indefinitely long period.
Swallow:	One swallow does not make a summer—It is unreliable to base one's conclusions on only a single test or incident.
Tables:	To turn the tables—to reverse the conditions.
Tail:	To turn tail—to desert, to run away.
Tangent:	To go off at a tangent, to fly off at a tangent—to change suddenly to a different course of thought or action.
Tapis:	On the tapis—under consideration.
Tar:	To spoil the ship for a ha'p'orth of tar—to ruin something extremely valuable by failure to spend trifling sums on maintenance and repairs.
Tenterhooks:	To be on tenterhooks—to be in a state of suspense and anxiety.
Thespian:	Thespian art—the art of tragedy or drama.

Towel:	To throw in the towel—to acknowledge defeat.
Town:	Man about town—a well-dressed idler who frequents nightclubs and places of entertainment.
Triton:	A triton among the minnows—a person who completely dominates all his fellows.
Turtle:	To turn turtle—to overturn, to make a complete somersault.
Vessels:	Empty vessels make the most noise—Those who know or have little often shout the loudest.
Wheel:	To put one's shoulder to the wheel—to work hard in order to succeed.
Wind:	To take the wind out of one's sails—to frustrate by using a person's own materials or methods.
Wire:	Wire-pulling—to exercise an influence felt but not seen.
Wishes:	If wishes were horses, beggars might ride—if all people's wishes came true everybody would be rich.
Wonder	A nine days' wonder—an event which creates a sensation for a time but is soon forgotten.
Wool:	To pull the wool over one's eyes—to mislead or deceive.
Yellow:	Yellow press-newspapers which publish sensational and unscrupulous stories about crime, sex, etc.

SECTION THREE

PROVERBS

A bad beginning makes a good ending.
A bad excuse is better than none at all.
A bad husband cannot be a good man.
A beggar can never be bankrupt.
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
A burnt child dreads fire.
A cat may look at a king.
A cheerful look makes a dish a feast.
A cheerful wife is the joy of life.
A clear conscience is a coat of mail.
A drowning man will catch at a straw.
A drunkard's purse is a bottle.
A fault confessed is half redressed.
A fool and his money are soon parted.
A fool may give a wise man counsel.
A fool may make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A friend is easier lost than found.
A friend's frown is better than a fool's smile.
A full purse makes the mouth to speak.
A good dog deserves a good bone.
A good horse seldom needs the spur.
A good husband makes a good wife.
A good name is better than riches.
A good name is sooner lost than won.
A great talker is a great liar.
A guilty conscience needs no accuser.
A hungry man is an angry man.
A heavy purse makes a light heart.
A man in debt is caught in a net.
A man is as old as he feels.
A man's house is his castle.
A miss is as good as a mile.
A penny for your thoughts.
A penny saved is a penny gained.
A pound of care won't pay an ounce of debt.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.
A rose between two thorns.
A short cut is often a wrong cut.
A stitch in time saves nine.
A thing begun is half done.
A wise man changes his mind sometimes, a fool never
A wonder lasts nine days.
A word to the wise is enough.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
Action speaks louder than words.
Advice when most needed is least heeded.
After a storm comes a calm.
All covet, all lose.
All that glisters in not gold.
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
All play and no work makes Jack a mere toy.
All's fair in love and war.
All's fish that comes to his net.
All's well that ends well.
Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
An army marches on its stomach.
An empty bag will not stand upright.
An idle brain is the devil's workshop.
An old bird is not to be caught with chaff.
An ounce of discretion is worth a pound of wit.
An ounce of a prevention is worth a proud of cure.
Any port in a storm.
Appetite comes with eating.
As a man lives so shall he die.
As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.
As you make your bed so you must lie on it.
As you sow, so you shall reap.
Ask much to get little.
Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.
Back again, like a bad penny.
Barking dogs seldom bite.
Be just before you are generous.
Be not the first to quarrel, nor the last to make it up.
Be sure before you marry, of a house wherein to tarry.

Beggars must not be choosers.
Better be alone than in ill company.
Better late than never.
Better be happy than wise.
Between the devil and the deep blue sea.
Birds of a feather flock together.
Blood is thicker than water.
Books and friends should be few and good.
Borrowing thrives but once.
Boys will be boys.
Brevity is the soul of wit.
Bullies are generally cowards.
By other's faults wise men correct their own.
By timely mending save much spending.
Call a spade a spade.
Care killed the cat.
Catch not at the shadow and lose the substance.
Catch the bear before you sell his skin.
Catch who catch can.
Charity begins at home but should not end there.
Cheapest is dearest.
Children are what you make them.
Christmas comes but once a year.
Comparisons are odious.
Courtesy costs nothing.
Curses are like chickens, they come home to roost.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Dead men tell no tales.
Delays are dangerous.
Devil takes the hindmost.
Diligence is a great teacher.
Discretion is the better part of valour.
Distance lends enchantment to the view.
Do as I say, not as I do.
Do not cut off your nose to spite your face.
Do not put all your eggs in one basket.
Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.
Do not spur a willing horse.
Do not tell tales out of school.
Early to bed and early to rise,

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
Easier said than done.
Eat to live, but do not live to eat .
Employment brings enjoyment.
Empty vessels make the most noise.
Enough is as good as a feast (to one that's not a beast).
Enough is better than too much.
Every ass loves to hear himself bray.
Every cloud has a silver lining.
Every dog has his day.
Every little helps.
Every man has his price.
Every man for himself and God for us all.
Every man must carry his own cross.
Every man has his weakness.
Every why has a wherefore.
Everyone can find fault, few can do better.
Everyone knows best where the shoe pinches.
Everyone thinks his own burden the heaviest.
Everyone thinks he is best able to advise others.
Everything comes to those who wait.
Example is better than precept.
Exchange is no robbery.
Experience teaches.
Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other
Extremes are dangerous.
Facts are stubborn things.
Failure teaches success.
Faint heart never won a fair lady.
Fall out with a friend for a trifle.
Familiarity breeds contempt.
Fancy kills and fancy cures.
Fine feathers make fine birds.
Fingers were made before forks.
Fire is a good servant but a bad master.
First come first served.
Flattery brings friends, truth enemies.
Flies are easier caught with honey than with vinegar.
Follow the river and you will find the sea.
Fools build houses and wise men buy them.

Forewarned is forearmed.
Fortune favours the brave.
Fortune favours fools.
Genius is a capacity for taking trouble.
Give a dog a bad name and hang him.
Give a fool rope enough and he will hang himself.
Give and spend and God will send.
Give everyone his due.
Give him an inch and he'll take an ell.
Give the devil his due.
God helps those who help themselves.
God never shuts one door but he opens another.
Good beginnings make good endings.
Good to begin well, better to end well.
Good wine needs no bush.
Grasp all, lose all.
Gratitude is the least of virtues, ingratitude the worst of vices.
Great haste makes great waste.
Great minds think alike.
Great profits, great risks.
Great talkers are little doers.
Habit is second nature.
Hail fellow, well met.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Hasty climbers have sudden falls.
He giveth twice that gives in a trice.
He is idle that might be better employed.
He is richest that has fewest wants.
He knows most who speaks least.
He knows which way the wind blows.
He laughs best that laughs last.
He runs with the hounds and hunts with the hare.
He that by the plough would thrive,
 Himself must either hold or drive.
He that comes first to the hill, may sit where he will.
He that doth lend doth lose his friend.
He that goes-a-borrowing, goes a-sorrowing.
He that knows little soon repents it.
He that knows nothing, doubts nothing.
He that loves glass without G,

Takes away L, and that is he.
He that will eat the kernel must crack the nut.
He that will not when he may,
 When he will he shall have nay.
He that will thrive must rise at five,
 He that hath thriven may lie till seven.
He who ceases to pray ceases to prosper.
He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.
He's no man who cannot say "No".
His bark is worse than his bite.
His heart is in his boots.
Home is home, though it never be so homely.
Honest men marry soon, wise men not at all.
Honesty is the best policy.
Hope springs eternal in the human breast.
Hunger is the best sauce.
If a man deceive me once, shame on him; if twice, shame on me.
If fools went not to market bad wares would not be sold.
If the cap fits, wear it.
If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.
If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.
If you cannot make a man think as you do, make him do as you think.
If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
Ill got, ill spent.
In for a penny, in for a pound.
It is a god horse that never stumbles, and a good wife that never grumbles.
It is a long lane that has no turning.
It is always time to do good.
It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
It is easier to get money than to keep it.
It is easier to pull down than to build.
It is easy to be wise after the event.
It is folly to live in Rome, and strive with the Pope.
It is never too late to mend.
It is no use crying over spilt milk.
It never rains but it pours.
It takes two to make a quarrel.
Jack of all trades and master of none.
Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs.
Kill two birds with one stone.

Kind words are worth much and cost little.
Kindle not a fire that you cannot put out.
Kindness begets kindness.
Kissing goes by favour.
Knowledge is power.
Lazy people take the most pains.
Learning makes the wise wiser, but the fool more foolish
Least said, soonest mended.
Lend only what you can afford to lose.
Let bygones be bygones.
Let sleeping dogs lie.
Let the cobbler stick to his last.
Liars should have good memories.
Life is never one sweet song.
Life father, like son. Like mother, like daughter.
Little boats must keep the shore,
 Larger boats may venture more.
Little strokes fell great oaks.
Live and let live.
Live not to eat, but eat to live.
Loans and debts make worries and frets.
Look before you leap.
Lost time is never found.
Love is blind.
Make every bargain clear and plain,
 That none may afterwards complain.
Make hay while the sun shines.
Make short the miles, with talk and smiles.
Man proposes, God disposes.
Manners maketh man.
Many find fault without an end,
 And yet do nothing at all to mend.
Many hands make light work.
Many straws may bind an elephant.
Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
Masters two, will not do.
Men are as old as they feel; women as old as they look.
Men make houses, women make homes.
Misfortunes never (seldom) come singly.
Money makes the mare to go.

More haste, less speed.
Much cry, little wool. (Great cry, little wool.)
Murder will out.
Nature abhors a vacuum.
Nearest is dearest.
Necessity hath no law.
Necessity is the mother of invention.
Needles and pins, needles and pins,
 When a man's married then trouble begins.
Neither wise men nor fools can work without tools.
Never a rose without thorns.
Never cross the bridge until you have come to it.
Never damn the bridge that you have crossed.
Never do things by halves.
Never hit a man when he's down.
Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.
Never say die! Up man, and try.
Never spoil the ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.
Never too old to learn; never too late to turn.
Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
New brooms sweep clean.
No gains without pains.
No living man, all things can.
No man is indispensable.
No man is without enemies.
No news is good news.
No-one knows where the shoe pinches but he who wears it.
None so blind as those who will not see.
None so deaf as those who will not hear.
Nothing succeeds like success.
Nothing venture, nothing have—win.
Oaks fall when reeds stand.
Of one ill come many.
Of two evils choose the less.
Old age is a heavy burden.
Old birds are not caught with chaff.
Old wounds soon bleed.
On a long journey even a straw is heavy.
One can live on a little, but not on nothing.

One cannot die twice.
One fool makes many.
One good turn deserves another.
One may lead a horse to water, but twenty cannot make him drink.
One man's meat is another man's poison.
One may sooner fall than rise.
One swallow does not make a summer.
One today is worth two tomorrows.
Other fish to fry.
Out of debt, out of danger.
Out of sight, out of mind.
Out of the frying, pan into the fire.
Penny wise, pound foolish.
Pigs grow fat where lambs would starve.
Plaster thick, some will stick.
Practice makes perfect.
Practise thrift or else you'll drift.
Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.
Presents keep friendships warm.
Prevention is better than cure.
Pride and poverty are ill, yet often dwell together.
Pride must (or will) have a fall.
Pride goes before a fall.
Procrastination is a thief of time.
Punctuality is the soul of business.
Punctuality is the politeness of princes.
Put not your trust in money; put your money in trust.
Put your own shoulder to the wheel.
Quick believers need broad shoulders.
Rats desert a sinking ship.
Reckless youth makes rueful age.
Rome was not built in a day.
Rumour is a great traveler.
Save me from my friends.
Saying is one thing, doing another.
Scratch my back and I will scratch yours.
Second thoughts are best.
See a pin and let it lie,
 You're sure to want before you die.
Seeing is believing.

Set a thief to catch a thief.
Set not your loaf in till the oven is hot.
She's the cat's mother.
Show me a liar and I'll show you a thief.
Silence gives consent.
Sink or swim.
Six of one and half a dozen of the other.
Skill is stronger than strength.
Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy.
Slow and steady wins the race.
Slow and sure.
Small beginnings make great endings.
Soft words break no bones.
Soft words win hard hearts.
Some men are wise and some are otherwise.
Sometimes the best gain is to lose.
Soon hot, soon cold.
Sooner said than done.
Spare the rod and spoil the child.
Speak little but speak the truth.
Speak well of your friends, and of your enemy nothing.
Speaking without thinking is shooting without aim.
Speech is silver, silence is golden.
Spilt salt is never all gathered.
Still water runs deep.
Strike while the iron's hot.
Study the past if you would divine the future.
Suspicion is the bane of friendship.
Sympathy without relief is like mustard without beef.
Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.
Talk of the devil and he'll appear.
That which is evil is soon learnt.
That which proves too much proves nothing.
The best of friends must part.
The biter bit.
The cat is fain the fish to eat, but hath no will to wet her feet.
The cheapest comes the dearest in the end.
The child is father of the man.
The company makes the feast.
The darkest hour is nearest the dawn.

The devil lurks behind the cross.
The early bird catches the worm.
The end justifies the means.
The exception proves the rule.
The fountain is clearest at its source.
The game is not worth the candle.
The goat must browse where she is tied.
The habit does not make the monk.
The heart sees further than the head.
The last straw breaks the camel's back.
The less people think, the more they talk.
The love of a woman and a bottle of wine
 Are sweet for a season but last for a time.
The master's eye fattens the horse.
The morning sun never lasts the day.
The nearer the church the further from God.
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The public pays with ingratitude.
The receiver is as bad as the thief.
The stone that lieth not in your way need not offend you.
The strength of a chain is its weakest link.
The tongue ever turns to the aching tooth.
The unexpected always happens.
The wise make jests and the fool repeats them.
The wish is father to the thought.
The world is a staircase; some are going up, some are coming down.
There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it.
There are more foolish buyers than foolish sellers.
There are two sides to every question.
There could be no great ones if there were no little.
There is a "But" in everything.
There is no true love without jealousy.
There is no venom like that of the tongue.
There is a salve for every sore.
There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.
There's safety in numbers.
They who only seek for faults find nothing else.
Those who do nothing generally take to shouting.
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
Those who make the best use of their time have none to spare.

Time and tide wait for no man.
Time cures more than the doctor.
Time flies.
Time is money.
Time is the best counselor.
Tit for tat is fair play.
To be born with a silver spoon in the mouth.
To err is human; to forgive divine.
To forget a wrong is the best revenge.
To kill two birds with one stone.
To know the disease is half the cure.
To look for a needle in a haystack.
To make one hole to stop another.
To make two bites at one cherry.
To put the cart before the horse.
To scare a bird is not the best way to catch it.
To stir up a hornet's nest.
To take the chestnut out of the fire with the cat's paw.
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
Too much of one thing is good for nothing.
Train a tree when it is young.
Tread on a worm and it will turn.
True love never grows old.
True lover= never runs smoothly.
Trust but not too much.
Trust dies because bad pay poisons him.
Turn over a new leaf.
Two eyes see more than one.
Two heads are better than one.
Two is company, three is none.
Two is company, three is a crowd.
Two wrongs do not make a right.
Throw a sprat to catch a whale.
Undertake no more than you can perform.
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
Union is strength.
Vice is its own punishment, virtue its own reward.
Walls have ears.
Wash your dirty linen at home.
Waste makes want.

Waste not, want not.
We are such stuff as dreams are made on.
We can live without our friends, but not without our neighbours.
Wedlock is like a place besieged; those within wish to get out, those without
wish to get
in.
Well begun is half done.
What belongs to everybody belongs to nobody.
What can't be cured must with patience be endured.
What cost nothing is worth nothing.
What's done can't be undone.
What is learnt in the cradle lasts to the tomb.
What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
What is sauce for goose is sauce for the gander.
What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.
What man has done man can do.
Whatever you are be a man.
What the eye does not admire the heart does not desire.
What the eyes don't see the heart does not grieve for.
What the heart thinketh the tongue speaketh.
When a man is going down the hill everyone will give him a push.
When in Rome do as the Romans do.
When money's taken freedom's forsaken.
When poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window.
When rogues fall out honest men come into their own.
When the cat is away the mice will play.
When the wine is in, the wit is out.
When thy neighbour's house doth burn, be careful of thine own.
When two friends have a common purse, one sings and the other weeps.
When wits meet sparks fly out.
Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.
Where there is nothing to lose there is nothing to fear.
Where there is smoke there is fire.
Where there's a will there's a way.
While there is life there is hope.
While the grass grows the horse starves.
Who chatters to you will chatter of you.
Who judges others condemns himself.
Who knows most says least.
Who spends more than he should, shall not have to spend when he would.

Who will not hear must be made to feel.
Who will bell the cat?
Whom the gods love die young.
Willful waste makes woeful want.
Wine and wenches empty men's purses.
Words are wind, but blows are unkind.
You cannot eat your cake and have it.
You cannot get blood out of a stone.
You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
You cannot see the wood for the trees.
You cannot shoe a running horse.
You cannot teach old dogs new tricks.
You never know till you have tried.
Young men think old men fools; old men know young men to be so.
Youth and age will never agree.
Youth lives on hope, old age on remembrance.
Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.

SECTION FOUR

SMALL WORDS FOR BIG ONES

This section has been put into this book simply to provide mental recreation, and to help those who are interested in word games.

It is well to emphasise, however, that it is generally better to use the small rather than the big word, both in speaking and in writing.

Big word.....	Small word	Big word	Small word
cinerary.....	ashes	insolvent.....	bankrupt
accessory.....	additional	mendicant.....	beggar
contiguous.....	adjoining	salutary.....	beneficial
derelict.....	abandoned	vaunt.....	boast
eschew.....	avoid	clocher.....	belfry
fortuitous.....	accidental	nigrescent.....	blackish

minauderie.....affectation
pugnacious.....aggressive
propitiate.....appease
supercilious.....arrogant
vituperate.....abuse
factitious.....artificial
plenipotentiary.....ambassador
dudgeon.....anger

cecity.....blindness
jejune.....bare
audacious.....bold
consuetude.....custom
recreant.....coward
debonair.....courteous
sangfroid.....coolness, calmness
malediction.....curse
puerile.....childish
cupidity.....covetousness
pellucid.....clear
traduce.....defame
decadence.....decay
lethal, lethiferous.....deadly
quotidian.....daily
demise.....death
negation.....denial
assiduity.....dormant
delectable.....diligence
lexicon, thesaurus.....delightful
tenement.....dwelling-house
hallucination.....delusion
intrepidity.....daring
aphonia.....dumbness
prudence.....discretion
vouchsafe.....condescend
ingenuous.....candid
vicissitude.....change
ludicrous.....comical
frigid.....cold
coagulation.....clotting

setaceous.....bristly
vociferate.....bawl
alacrity.....briskness
osseous.....bony
succinct.....brief
turpitude.....baseness
acerbity.....bitterness
compendious.....brief
pugilist.....boxer
benediction.....blessing
grandiloquent.....bombastic
sanguinary.....blood-thirsty
encephalon.....brain
thrasonical.....boasting
decapitate, decollate.....behead
impeccable.....blameless
terminus.....boundary
credence.....belief
sterile.....barren
chanticleer.....cock
felicitation.....congratulation
perfunctory.....careless
chronometer.....clock
querimonious,
vitiate.....corrupt
calcareous.....chalky
myriad.....countless
coerce.....compel
vanquish.....conquer
insouciant.....careless
acatalectic.....complete
twaddle.....chatter
obsequious.....cringing
hamate.....crooked
esculent.....edible
edible.....eatable
avidity.....eagerness
elucidate.....explain
eximious.....excellent
inane, vacuous.....empty

masticate.....chew
 tranquil.....calm
 maladroit.....clumsy

 ambiguous, equivocal,
 dubious.....doubtful
 opprobrium.....disgrace
 beguile.....deceive
 ignominy.....disgrace
 desuetude.....disuse
 internecine.....deadly
 combination.....denunciation
 inebriate.....drunk
 labefaction.....decay
 procrastinate.....defer
 sediment.....dregs
 defeasance.....defeat
 denegation.....denial
 evanesce.....disappear
 insubordinate.....disobedient
 portal.....door
 oblivion.....forgetfulness
 timorous.....fearful
 aliment.....food
 inundate.....flood
 vapulation.....flogging
 prospicience.....foresight
 fatuous, desipient.....foolish
 prognosis.....forecast
 fugacious.....fleeting
 insipience.....foolishness
 plumose.....feathery
 sebaceous, adipose.....fatty
 pusillanimous.....faint-hearted
 mendacity.....falsehood
 spurious.....false
 amity.....friendship
 fecundity.....fruitfulness
 replete.....full
 amicable.....friendly

sempervirent.....evergreen
 commutation.....exchange
 sempiternal.....everlasting
 tentative.....experimental
 adversary.....enemy
 exorbitant.....excessive
 oriental.....eastern
 reverberate.....echo
 interminable.....endless

 gratuitous.....free
 valediction.....farewell
 intimidate.....frighten
 obese.....fat
 quondam.....former
 adulation.....flattery
 parsimonious.....frugal
 absolution.....forgiveness
 plenary.....full
 plenitude.....fullness
 decrepit.....feeble
 gigantic.....huge
 ululate.....howl
 innocuous, innoxious.....harmless
 acephalous.....headless
 manacle.....handcuff
 assuetude.....habit
 co-adjutor.....helper
 pendulous.....hanging
 colossal.....huge
 recluse.....hermit
 asperity.....harshness
 deleterious, noxious.....hurtful
 corneous.....horny
 animosity.....hatred
 cursory.....hasty
 nostalgia.....home sickness
 secrete.....hide
 moiety.....half

aptitude.....fitness
 edacious.....greedy
 hiatus.....gap
 mucilage.....gum
 cupidity.....greed
 vertigo.....giddiness
 confabulate.....gossip
 garish.....gaudy
 porraceous, viridescent.....greenish
 authentic.....genuine
 chivalrous.....gallant
 conjecture, surmise.....guess
 jocund.....gay
 habiliment.....garment
 culpable.....guilty
 voracious.....gluttonous
 gravamen.....grievance
 merchandise.....goods
 wraith.....ghost
 rapacious.....greedy
 calisthenics.....gymnastics

erudite.....learned
 affirmation.....oath
 avocation.....occupation
 elliptical.....oval
 extortionate.....oppressive
 translucent.....opaque
 senile.....old
 pristine.....original
 amiable.....lovable
 delitescence.....latent
 encomium, eulogy.....praise
 impuissant.....powerless
 collateral.....parallel
 indigent.....poor
 calligraphy,
 hilarious.....merry
 abstemious.....moderate

fainéant.....idle
 propensity.....inclination
 inadequate.....insufficient
 incarcerate.....imprison
 irascible.....irritable
 nescient.....ignorant
 simulacrum.....image
 animus.....intention
 valetudinarian.....invalid
 ameliorate.....improve
 afflatus.....inspiration
 contumelious.....insolent
 disingenuous.....insincere
 inexorable.....inflexible

facetious.....jocular
 succulent.....juicy
 convivial.....jovial

geniculate.....knotted
 osculate.....kiss

domicile.....house, home
 inanimate.....lifeless
 indolent, otiose.....lazy
 lascivious.....lewd
 deficiency.....lack
 missive.....letter
 vivacious.....lively

impecunious.....penniless
 munificent.....liberal
 clemency.....leniency
 salacious.....lustful
 effulgence.....luster

chirography.....penmanship
 depurate.....purify

banausic.....mechanical
 lugubrious.....mournful
 esoteric.....mysterious
 fallacious.....misleading
 labyrinth.....maze
 miscellaneous.....mixed
 alimony.....maintenance
 matrimony.....marriage
 venal.....mercenary
 deride.....mock
 mucedinous.....mouldy
 rabid.....mad
 hypochondriacal.....melancholy
 humidity.....moisture

obstreperous, fremescent,
 boisterous.....noisy
 indigenous, vernacular.....native
 sobriquet.....nickname
 contiguity.....nearness
 adjacent.....near
 anonymous.....nameless
 proximity.....nearness

oleaginous.....oily
 unguent.....ointment
 provenance.....origin
 umbrage.....offence
 opulent, affluent.....rich
 taciturn.....reserved
 commodious.....roomy, spacious
 intermission.....recess
 recipient.....receiver
 udometer.....rain-gauge
 veritable.....real
 alacrity.....readiness
 temerarious.....reckless
 compunction.....remorse
 refescent.....reddish
 desultory.....rambling

aperient.....purgative
 tableau.....picture
 demotic.....popular
 peradventure.....perhaps
 commiseration.....pity
 lucrative.....profitable
 predatory.....plundering
 echinated.....prickly
 verisimilitude.....probability
 concierge.....porter
 hauteur.....pride
 prophylactic.....preventive
 copious.....plentiful
 petulant.....peevish
 defecate.....purify
 rapine.....plunder
 contaminate.....pollute
 orison.....prayer
 penitentiary.....prison
 enigma.....puzzle

cantankerous.....quarrelsome
 charlatan.....quack
 expeditious.....quick

conundrum.....riddle
 guerdon.....reward
 recapitulate.....summarise
 celerity.....swiftness
 surveillance.....supervision
 firmament.....sky
 intimidate.....scare
 emolument.....salary
 sedentary.....sitting
 fortitude.....strength
 contumacious.....stubborn
 sudation.....sweat
 amorphous.....shapeless
 insomnia.....sleeplessness
 subaltern.....subordinate

renovate.....renew
insurgent.....rebel
insurrection.....rebellion

transgression.....sin
viscid.....sticky
arenaceous.....sandy
deglutition.....swallowing
espionage.....spying
aspersion.....slander
truculent.....savage
velocity.....swiftness
disseminate.....scatter
somnolence.....sleep
edulcorate.....sweeten
expectorate.....spit
lentitude.....slowness
pertinacious.....stubborn
acauline.....stemless
proclivitous.....steep
homily.....sermon
consign.....send
exiguous.....small
obdurate.....stubborn
surreptitious, clandestine.....secret
acerbity.....sourness
interstice.....space
prehensile.....seizing
declivity.....slope
pishogue.....sorcery
amanuensis.....secretary
ecumenical.....universal
rectitude.....uprightness
ineffable.....unspeakable
mendacious.....untruthful
subterranean.....underground
coalesce.....unite
micturate.....urinate
infallible.....unerring
inquietude.....uneasiness

immaculate.....spotless
asphyxia.....suffocating
tardy.....slow
conspectus.....synopsis
reticent.....silent
succedaneum.....substitute
taciturn.....silent
vilify.....slander

garrulous, loquacious...talkative
cogitate.....think
depredator.....thief
totile.....twisted
endeavour.....try
lacerate, lancinate.....tear
veracity.....truth
minacious.....threatening
sepulcher.....tomb
titillate.....tickle
anourous.....tailless
stratagem.....trick
tenuity.....thickness
chicanery.....trickery
diaphanous.....transparent
edentate.....toothless
histrionic.....theatrical
pedagogue.....teacher

consentaneous.....unanimous
incertitude.....uncertainty
incessant.....unceasing
undulate.....wavy
lassitude.....weariness
oscillate, vacillate.....waver
debility.....weakness
mundane.....worldly
affluence.....wealthy
decrecent.....waning
nefarious.....wicked
textile.....woven

furlough.....vacation
quixotic.....visionary
regurgitate.....vomit
effeminate.....womanish
condign.....worthy

erroneous.....wrong
delinquent.....wrong-doer
occidental.....western
hebdomadal.....weekly
juvenescence.....youthfulness

SECTION FIVE

COMPARISONS OR SIMILES

as active as quicksilver.
as afraid as a grasshopper.
as ageless as the sun.
as agile as a cat – a monkey.
as alert as a chamois—as a bird in springtime.
as alike as a chamois—as a bird in springtime.
as alone as a leper—as Crusoe.
as ambitious as the devil—as Lady Macbeth.
as ancient as the sun—as the stars.
as angry as a wasp.
as far apart as the poles.
as arid as the sands of Sahara.
as artificial as clockwork—as made ice.
as audacious as the day.
as awful as justice—as thunder—as silence.
as awkward as a cow on ice.

as bad as the itch—as a blight.
as bald as a coot—as a billiard ball—as an egg.
as bare as a stone—as winter.
as barren as winter rain.
as bashful as a schoolgirl.
as beautiful as the sunset—as the rainbow.
as big as an elephant—as a whale.

as bitter as hemlock—as wormwood—as gall.
as black as ebony.
as blameless as the snow.
as blank as an empty bottle.
as blind as a bat—as ignorance.
as blithe as May.
as blue as indigo—as forget-me-nots.
as blunt as a hammer—as the back of a knife.
as boisterous as stormy sea winds.
as bold as brass—as a lion.
as boundless as the ocean.
as bounteous as nature.
as brainless as a chimpanzee.
as brave as Achilles.
as brief as time—as a dream.
as bright as new penny—as a new shilling—as bright as a button
as brilliant as a mirror—as stars.
as brisk as a flea—as a bailiff.
as brittle as glass.
as brown as a berry—as a bun—as hazelnuts.
as buoyant as wings.

as calm as a summer sea—as glass—as death.
as candid as mirrors.
as careless as the wind.
as cautious as a fox—as a Scot.
as certain as the rising of the morning sun—as Christmas.
as changeable as the moons.
as chaste as Minerva—as a lily.
as cheap as dirt—as lies.
as cheeky as a young bantam cock.
as cheerful as the birds—as the day was long.
as cheerless as the grave.
as cheery as a sunbeam.
as chill as death—as chilly as a tomb.
as chubby as a cherub.
as clammy as death.
as clean as a Dutch oven—as a new pin.
as clear as daylight—as crystal—as a bell—as rock water.
as clever as paint.

as clumsy as a bear.
as coarse as hemp—as fustian.
as cold as a dog's nose—as cold as a frog—as cold as a corpse.
as comfortable as coin.
as common as pins—as common as poverty—as dirt.
as complacent as a cat.
as confident as Hercules—as justice.
as conscientious as a dog.
as consoling as night.
as constant as the sun.
as contagious as a yawn.
as contrary as light and dark.
as convincing as the multiplication table.
as cool as a cucumber.
as costly as an election.
as cosy as the nest of a bird.
as countless as the stars—as hairs—as the desert sands.
as cowardly as a wild duck.
as crafty as a fox.
as credulous as a child.
as crisp as new bank notes.
as crooked as a corkscrew.
as cruel as Media—as winter—as death.
as cunning as a fox—as a monkey.
as curious as a fish.

as dangerous as machine-guns.
as dark as a dungeon—as pitch—as midnight.
as dead as a doornail—as the Roman Empire—as wood—as mutton
as deaf as a beetle-as the billows.
as deceitful as the devil.
as deceptive as the mirage of the desert.
as deep as despair—as hell-as the sea.
as dejected as a wet hen.
as delicious as forbidden fruit—as a dream.
as desolate as a tomb.
as devoted as a faithful dog.
as difficult as a Greek puzzle—as a beginning.
as dirty as a hog.
as disappointing as wet gunpowder.

as dismal as a hearse.
as distant as the horizon.
as dizzy as a goose.
as docile as a lamb.
as dreadful as a gathering storm.
as dreary as an Asian steppe—as an empty house.
as drunk as a top—as fish—as a beggar.
as dry as dust—as a bone.
as dull as ditch water—as lead.
as dumb as an oyster—as a mouse.

as eager as a bridegroom.
as easy as pie—as shelling peas—as lying.
as elastic as a caterpillar.
as eloquent as Cicero.
as elusive as quicksilver.
as empty as an idiot's mind—as space.
as enticing as a riddle.
as essential as the dew.
as expensive as glory.

as fabulous as Aladdin's ring.
as faint as the hum of distant bees.
as fair as the morn—as truth—as Eve in Paradise.
as faithful as the dog—as the sun.
as faithful as fair weather.
as false as dice.
as familiar as an oath—as a popular song.
as far as the poles asunder.
as fast as light—as an eagle—as a storm.
as fat as a porpoise—a sheep's tail—as a distillery pig.
as fickle as the weather—as friends—as the sea.
as fidgety as an old maid.
as fierce as a famished wolf—as wolves.
as firm as a faith—as adamant—as rocky mountains—as steel.
as fit as a fiddle.
as fixed as the laws of the Medes and the Persians—as fate.
as flabby as a sponge.
as flat as a pancake—as flat as the fens of Holland.
as fleet as a greyhound—as the wind.

as flimsy as gauze—as gossamer.
as foolish as a calf.
as foul as slander—as a sty.
as frail as a lily—as flowers—as glass.
as free as a breeze as thought—as a fly.
as fresh as dew—as a sea breeze—as a rose.
as friendless as an alarm clock.
as friendly as a puppy.
as frigid as an iceberg.
as frightened as Macbeth before the ghost of Banquo.
as frisky as a colt.
as frizzled as a lawyer's wig.
as fruitful as Egypt.
as full as an egg is of meat.

as game as a fighting cock.
as garrulous as a magpie—as an old maid.
as gaudy as a butterfly.
as gay as a bullfinch—as larks—as the spring.
as generous as a dream—as a lord.
as genial as sunshine.
as gentle as a fawn—as a turtle dove—as sleep—as falling dew.
as glad as a fly—as a blooming tree.
as glib as glass.
as glossy as a mole—as the finest silk.
as gloomy as night.
as glorious as the sun.
as glum as an oyster—as mud.
as gluttonous as curiosity.
as good as gold—as a play.
as gorgeous as a Sultana—as the Heavens.
as graceful as a fawn.
as gracious as the morn—as a duchess.
as grand as a victory—as a Greek statue—as the world.
as grave as a judge.
as grey as time—as smoke.
as great as a lord.
as greedy as a hog—as a cormorant.
as green as grass—as a leaf.
as grim as death—as hell.

as haggard as specters.
as hairless as an egg.
as hairy as a mastodon—a spider.
as handsome as paint.
as happy as a lark—as a child—as a lord.
as hard as flint—as granite—as steel.
as harmless as a babe.
as harsh as truth—as a grating wheel.
as hasty as fire.
as hateful as death—as hateful as hell.
as haughty as the devil.
as healthy as a May morning.
as hearty as an oak.
as heavy as lead.
as helpless as a babe.
as hideous as the witch of Endor.
as high as Heaven—as the stars.
as hoarse as a raven.
as hollow as a drum.
as honest as mirror.
as hopeful as the break of day.
as horny as a camel's knee.
as horrid as a murderer's dream.
as hot as pepper—as hell—as fire—as molten lead.
as hueless as a ghost.
as huge as high Olympus.
as humble as a worm—as Uriah Heep.
as hungry as a wolf—as a bear—as the grave—as a church mouse.
as hushed as midnight.

as ignorant as a child.
as illimitable as the boundless sea.
as illusive as a dream.
as immaculate as an angel.
as immense as the sea.
as immortal as the stars.
as immutable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians.
as impatient as a lover.
as imperishable as eternity.
as impetuous as a poet.

as inconsistent as the moon—as the waves.
as indolent as an old bachelor.
as industrious as an ant.
as inevitable as death.
as inexhaustible as the deep sea.
as inexorable as the grave.
as inflexible as a granite rock.
as innocent as lamb—as a babe.
as invisible as the air.

as jealous as a Spaniard—as a cat.
as jolly as a shoe brush.
as joyful as a fly.
as joyous as the laughter of a child.
as jubilant as old sleigh bells.

as keen as a razor—as hunger—as mustard.
as killing as a plague.
as kind as consent.
as knowing as the stars.

as languid as a love-sick maid.
as lasting as the pyramids.
as lawful as eating.
as lawless as the stormy wind.
as lax as cut string.
as lazy as a toad—as a lobster—as a ship in the doldrums.
as lean as Sancho's ass—as a lath—as a skeleton.
as level as a pond.
as liberal as the sun.
as lifeless as the grave.
as light as down—as air—as cork—as a feather.
as lithe as a panther—as a tiger.
as little as Tom Thumb—as a squirrel.
as lively as a cricket.
as loathsome as a toad.
as lonely as a deserted ship—as the Arctic Sea.
as loquacious as Polonious.
as loud as thunder—as a horn.
as lovely as Venus—as the violet.

as low as the grave.
as lowly as a slave.
as loyal as a dove.

as mad as a hatter—as a March hare.
as magnanimous as Agamemnon.
as malicious as Satan.
as mean as a miser.
as meek as a dove—as a mouse.
as merciless as the grave—as Othello—as ambition
as merry as a lark.
as merry as spring.
as mild as a dove—as moonlight.
as mischievous as a kitten—as a monkey.
as mobile as humanity.
as modest as a dove—as a primrose.
as monotonous as a corpse.
as mournful as the grave.
as muddy as sheep dogs.
as mum as an oyster.
as mute as the tomb—as the grave.
as mysterious as an echo—as a sphinx.

as naked as night—as a peeled apple.
as natural as life.
as nearsighted as a mole.
as neat as a nail—as ninepins.
as needful as the sun.
as nervous as a mouse.
as new as day.
as nice as ninepence.
as nimble as a lizard—as quicksilver.
as noiseless as a shadow.
as numerous as the sands upon the ocean shore.
as obedient as a puppet—as the scabbard.
as obnoxious as an alligator.
as obstinate as a mule—as a pig.
as old as creation—as Methuselah—as Trilobites
as opaque as the sky.
as open as a smile.

as opposite as the poles.

as pale as Banquo's ghost—as death.
as passionate as young love.
as patient as the hours—as Job.
as peaceful as sleep.
as persistent as a mosquito.
as piercing as light.
as placid as a duck-pond.
as plain as a pikestaff.
as playful as a rabbit—as kittens.
as pleasant as health.
as pleased as Punch.
as plentiful as black berries.
as poor as a church mouse—as Job.
as populous as an ant hill.
as powerful as death—as a lion.
as powerless as an infant.
as pretty as a picture—as paint.
as progressive as time.
as proud as a peacock—as Lucifer.
as punctual as springtime.
as pure as a lily—as winter snow—as faith.

as quarrelsome as the weasel.
as quick as a flash—as quick as thoughts.
as quiet as a mouse—as a lamb.

as ragged as Lazarus.
as rapid as lightning.
as rare as a blue rose—as rare as a comet.
as ravenous as a winter wolf.
as real as the stars.
as rebellious as the sea.
as red as a cherry—as blood—as a poppy.
as regal as Juno.
as regular as sunrise.
as relentless as fate.
as remote as a dream.
as resistless as the wind.

as restless as ambition—as the sea.
as rich as Croesus—as a Creole.
as rosy as a bride—as the morn.
as rotten as dirt.
as rough as hemp—as a storm.
as round as the O of Giotto.
as rude as a bear.
as rugged as a rhinoceros.
as ruthless as the sea.

as sacred as a shrine.
as sad as night—as doom.
as safe as a tortoise under its shell—a sardine.
as salt as a sea sponge—as brine.
as saucy as the wave.
as scarce as hen's teeth—as feathers on a fish.
as secret as thought.
as secure as the grave.
as seedy as a raspberry.
as selfish as a fox.
as senseless as stones.
as sensitive as a flower.
as serious as a doctor—as an owl.
as shallow as a pan.
as shameful as a sin.
as shameless as a nude statue.
as shapeless as an old shoe.
as sharp as a razor—as a thistle.
as short as any dream—as the life of a wave.
as shy as the squirrel—as the fawn.
as sick as a dog.
as silent as thought—as a stone.
as silly as calves.
as simple as A.B.C.—as a child.
as sincere as sunlight.
as sleek as a mouse.
as sleepless as owls.
as slippery as ice—as a serpent.
as slow as a snail.
as sly as a fox.

as small as atoms.
as smart as a sixpence—as paint.
as smooth as ice.
as sober as a judge.
as soft as wool—as velvet—as fur—as silk.
as solid as bricks.
as solitary as a tomb.
as soothing as the breath of Spring.
as sour as lime.
as spacious as the element.
as speechless as a stone.
as spineless as a jelly-fish.
as spiteful as a monkey.
as spotless as snow—as lilies.
as spruce as an onion.
as stale as old beer.
as stately as an oak—as a queen.
as steadfast as the sun.
as stealthy as a cat.
as stiff as a stone—as a ramrod.
as still as a log—as a statue.
as stinking as a polecat—as carrion.
as straight as a candle—as a lance.
as strange as a vision.
as strong as Hercules—as brandy—as Samson.
as stubborn as a mule.
as stupid as a serpent.
as sudden as a snap—as lightning.
as sulky as a bear.
as superfluous as a fifth wheel.
as superstitious as sailors.
as supple as a snake.
as sure as a gun—as sunrise—as death.
as suspicious as a cat.
as sweet as a rose—as sugar.
as swift as an arrow—as lightning—as a flash—as thought.

as talkative as a magpie.
as tall as a steeple.
as tame as a sheep.

as taut as a fiddle string.
as tedious as a guilty conscience.
as tender as a bud—as a lamb—as tears.
as terrible as Jove—as hell.
as thick as ants—as thieves—as hail.
as thin as a wafer—as a goat—as a lath.
as thirsty as a sponge—as Tantalus.
as thoughtless as a lark.
as tidy as a candy shop.
as tight as a drum head—as teeth.
as timid as a mouse—as a fawn.
as tired as tombstones.
as tough as leather—as nails.
as trackless as the sea—as the desert.
as tranquil as the summer sea.
as transient as lightning.
as transparent as glass.
as treacherous as the memory.
as tricky as an ape.
as trivial as a parrot's prate.
as troublesome as a monkey.
as true as the gospel—true as steel.
as truthful as a knight of old.
as tuneless as a bag of wool.

as ugly as a scarecrow—as sin—as a bear.
as unapproachable as a star.
as unattractive as a gargoyle.
as uncertain as the weather.
as unchangeable as the past.
as unclean as sin.
as uncomplaining as lamb.
as uncompromising as justice.
as unconquerable as chewing gum.
as uncontrollable as the wave.
as unfeeling as rocks.
as unhappy as King Lear.
as universal as seasickness—as light.
as unmerciful as the billows.
as unprofitable as smoke.

as unreal as a dream.
as unstable as the wind.
as unsteady as the ocean.
as unusual as a sailor on horseback.
as upright as a tower.
as useful as a cow.

as vague as a shadow—as futurity.
as vain as a peacock.
as various as the weather—as variable as the weather
as vast as eternity.
as venomous as a snake.
as vigilant as the stars.
as vigorous as fire.
as violent as steam.
as virtuous as holy truth.
as voiceless as the tomb.
as voracious as a camel.
as vulgar as money.

as wan as moonlight—as ashes.
as warlike as the wolf.
as warm as sunbeams—as wool.
as wary as a fox.
as wasteful as a hen.
as watchful as a sentinel.
as wavering as Hamlet.
as weak as water—as a reed.
as weather-beaten as a fisherman's oar.
as welcome as dew on parched flowers.
as welcome as a rainstorm in hell—as a star.
as wet as a fish—as a drowned rat.
as white as porcelain—as snow—as fleece—as ivory—as a lily
as wide as hope.
as willful as a mule.
as wily as a fox.
as wise as Solomon.
as yellow as saffron—as jaundice—as sulphur.
as young as morn—as dawn.
as youthful as the month of May.

as zigzag as lighting.

SECTION SIX

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

Generally abbreviations which can be pronounced as a word, e.g. NATO do not have full stops between the letters; abbreviations which end with the last letter of the full word also do not have a full stop. Otherwise full stops are usually used. No full stops are used with abbreviations of metric units.

A1.....	First Class	A.R.P.....	Air Raid Precautions
A.A.....	Automobile Association; Anti-Aircraft	Assn.....	Association
A.A.A.....	Amateur Athletic Association	Asst.....	Assistant
		Att.-Gen.....	Attorney-General
		A.V.....	Authorised Version (of the bible)
A.B.....	Able-bodied seaman		
abbr.....	abbreviation	B.A.....	Bachelor of Arts
a/c.....	account	Bart.....	Baronet
A.C.P.....	Associate of the College of Preceptors	B.B.C....	British Broadcasting Corp
A.D.....	(Anno Domini) In the year of Our Lord	B.C.....	Before Christ
ad.....	advertisement	B. Comm...	Bachelor of Commerce
A.D.C.....	aid-de-camp	B.D.....	Bachelor of Divinity
ad lib.....	(ad libitum) as much as you like	B.E.F.....	British Expeditionary Force
A.E.C.....	Army Educational Corps	B.M.A.....	British Medical Association
A.E.F....	Allied Expeditionary Force	B.R.C.S.....	British Red Cross Society
A.I.Mech.E.....	Associate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers	Brit.....	Britain; British; Britannia
a.m....	(ante meridiem) before noon	B.Sc.....	Bachelor of Science
A.M.....	amplitude modulated	B.Sc.(Econ.)..	Bachelor of Science, Economics
A.M.I.C.E.....	Associate Member of The Institute of Civil Engineers	B.S.T.....	British Summer Time
anon.....	anonymous	Bt.....	Baronet; bought
A.N.Z.A.C.....	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps		

A.R.C.M.....Associate of the Royal College of Music	B.Th.....Bachelor of Theology
B.W.I.A.....British West Indian Airways	B.W.I.....British West Indies Co.....Company
©.....copyright	c/o.....care of
C.....Centigrade	C.O.D.....Cash on Delivery Corp.....Corporation
C.A.....Chartered Accountant	C. of E.....Church of England
C.A.N.A.... Caribbean News Agency	Col.....Colonel
Cantab.....of Cambridge (University)	Cpl.....Corporal
cap.....capital letter; chapter	C.P.R...Canadian Pacific Railway
Capt.....Captain	Cr.....credit, creditor
Caricom.....Caribbean Community	C.S.....Civil Service
Carifesta.....Caribbean Festival of the Arts	C.V.O....Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
CARIFTA.....Caribbean Free Trade Area	cwt.....hundred weight
C.B.....Companion of the Order of the Bath	C.X.C....Caribbean Examinations Council
C.B.E.....Companion of the Order	D.B.E....Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire
D.D.....Doctor of Divinity	C.C.....Country Council
deg.....degree	cc (or cm ³).....cubic centimeter
Dept.....Department	C.C.C.....Caribbean Council of Churches
Deut.....Deuteronomy	C.D.B.....Caribbean Development Bank
D.F.C.....Distinguished Flying Cross	C.E.....Civil Engineer
diam.....diameter	Cf.....compare
dim.....diminutive	C.G.M.....Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
D.Lit.....Doctor of Literature	C.H.....Companion of Honour
D.Litt.....Doctor of Letters	C.I.A..Central Intelligence Agency
do.....ditto, the same	Dr.....Doctor; debtor
doz.....dozen	D.S.C..Distinguished Service Cross
D.P.H.....Department of Public Health; Diploma in Public Health	D.Sc.....Doctor of Science
C.I.D.....Criminal Investigation Department	D.S.M.....Distinguished Service Medal
CIDA.....Canadian International Development Agency	D.S.O.....Distinguished Service Order
c.i.f.....cost, insurance, freight	
cm.....centimetre	
cm ²square centimeter	

cm³.....cubic centimeter
 C.M.G.....Companion of the Order
 God willing
 C.M.S.....Church Missionary
 Society

 E.C.L.A....Economic Commission
 of the Royal for Latin America
 ECOWAS...Economic Community
 of the Royal of West African States
 EEC.....European Economic
 Community
 EFTA.....European Free Trade
 and Trade Association
 E. & O.E.....Errors and omissions
 excepted
 e.g...(exemplie gratia) for example
 E.R.....(Elizabeth Regina)
 Queen Elizabeth
 G.C.M.G..(Knight) Grand Cross of the
 Order of St Michael
 and St George
 etc.....(et cetera) and so forth

 et seq.....(et sequens) and the
 following
 ex.....example
 exp.....export
 F.....Fahrenheit
 F.A.O.....Food and Agriculture
 Organisation
 ha.....hectare
 H.C.F.....highest common factor
 H.I.S.....(hic iacet sepulus)
 here lies barried
 H.M.....His (or Her) Majesty
 H.M.S.....His (or Her) Majesty's
 Ship or Service
 Hon.....Honourable; Honorary
 h.p.....horse power

D.Th.....Doctor of Theology
 D.V.....(Deo volente)
 of St Michael and St George
 ea.....each
 E.C.C.M.....Eastern Caribbean
 Common Market
 F.R.H.S.....Fellow
 Horticultural Society
 F.R.Hist.S.....Fellow
 Historical Society
 g.....grass
 GATT.....General Agreement
 on Tariffs
 G.B.E....(Knight) Grand Cross
 of the Order of the
 British Empire
 G.C.F...greatest coramon factor
 G.C.M.....greatest common
 measure
 esp.....especially
 Esq.....Esquire

 G.D.P.....Gross Domestic
 Product
 G.G.....Governor General
 G.M.....George Medal
 G.M.T....Greenwich Mean Time
 G.N.P....Gross National Product
 Govt.....Governments
 G.P.O.....General Post Office
 F.B.I.....Federal Bureau of
 Investigation
 fcap., fcp.....foolscap
 Fid. Def. (Fidei Defensor). Defender
 of the Faith
 fig.....figure; figurative
 fin.....at the end
 FM.....frequency modulated
 f.o.b.....free on board
 fol., foll.....following

Kt.....Knight
Kt. Bach.....Knight Bachelor
kw.....kilowatt (1 000 watts)

l.....litre
Lab.....Labour; laboratory
Lat.....Latin; latitude
lb.....pound
l.b.w.....leg before wicket (cricket)
L.C.M.....lowest common multiple
L.C.P.....Licentiate of the College
of Preceptors

L.-Cpl.....Lance-Corporal
L.D.C.....Less Developed Country
N.B.....(nota bene) note well
N.C.O.....Non-commissioned
Officer

neg.....negative
nem,con.....no-one contradicting
No.....number
no l. pros.....to be unwilling to
prosecute

non seq.....it does not follow
N.U.T.....National Union
of Teachers

o/a.....on account
R.A.....Royal Artillery;
Royal Academy (of Art)

R.A.F.....Royal Air Force
R.A.M.....Royal Academy of Music
R.A.M.C.....Royal Army Medical
Corp

O.M.....Order of Merit
O.P.....out of print
OPEC.....Organisation of Petroleum
Exporting Countries

O.T.....Old Testament
Oxon.....of Oxford (University)

M.P.....Member of Parliament
Mr.....Mister
M.R.C.P....Member of the Royal
College of Physicians

Mrs.Mistress (pronounced Missis).
MS.....Manuscript
MSS.....Manuscripts
Mt.....Mountain
M.V.O.....Member of the Royal
Victorian Order

NATO.....North Atlantic Treaty
Organisation

naut.....nautical
P.T.O.....Please turn over
P.W.D..Public Works Department

Q.C.....Queen's Counsel
q.e.d...(quod erat demonstrandum)
which was to be done
q.e.f.....(quod erat faciendum)
which was to be done

qr.....quarter
q.t.....quart
q.v.....(quod vide)

O.A.S.....Organisation of
American States

O.A.U.....Organisation of
African Unity

o.b.....(he, or she) died
O.B.E.....Officer of the Order of
the British Empire

R.C.....Roman Catholic
R.C.S...Royal College of Surgeons
R.D.....Rural Dean
Rd.....Road
re., ref.....reference
Rev.....Reverend

oz.....ounce
 R.I.P.....(Requiescat in pace)
 may he, or she, rest in peace
 R.M.C.....Royal Military College
 R.N.....Royal Navy
 R.N.A.S...Royal Naval Air Service
 R.N.R.....Royal Naval Reserve
 P.M.....Prime Minister
 P.M.G.....Postmaster-General
 pos.....positive
 Pres.....President
 pro.....professional
 pro tem.....for the time being
 prox.....(proximo) next month
 P.S.....(postscript) written after
 P.T.....Pupil Teacher;
 Physical Training
 Pte.....Private
 Seq.....the following
 Sgt.....Sergeant
 S.O.S.....“Save our Souls”
 (a signal of distress)
 sov.....sovereign
 S.P.C.K.....Society for the
 Promotion of Christian
 Knowledge
 S.P.G.....Society for the
 Propagation of the Gospel
 sq.....square
 S.R.N.....State Registered Nurse
 S.S.....Steamship
 St.....Saint, or street
 Supt.....Superintendent
 T.N.T.....Trinitrotoluene
 (an explosive)
 Treas.....Treasure
 T.U.C.....Trades Union Congress

 U.D.C.....Urban District Council

R.H.S..Royal Horticultural Society
 pd.....paid
 per cent.....by the hundred
 Ph.B.....Bachelor of Philosophy
 Ph.D.....Doctor of Philosophy
 p.m.....(post meridiem) afternoon

 R.N.V.R.....Royal Naval Volunteer
 . Reserves
 r.p.m.....revolutions per minute
 R.S.P.C.A.....Royal Society for the
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 R.S.V.P...(Repondez s’il vous plait)
 Please reply
 Rt. Hon.....Right Honourable
 R.T.S.....Religious Tract Society

 Sec.....Secretary
 UNRWA.....United Nations Relief
 and Works Agency
 UNO.....United Nations
 Organisation
 UNRRA.....United Nations
 Relief and Rehabilitation
 Administration
 U.S.A.....United States of America
 USAID.....United States Agency
 for International Development
 U.S.S.....United States Ship
 U.S.S.R...Union of Soviet Socialist
 Republics
 U.W.I.....University of the
 West Indies

 V.A.D...Voluntary Aid Detachment
 V.C.....Victoria Cross
 V.D.....Venereal Disease
 Ven.....Venerable
 verb. sap.....(verbum sapienti)
 A word is enough for a

U.F.C.....	United Free Church	wise man	
U.F.O.....	Unidentified Flying Object	V.G.....	Vicar General
U.H.F.....	Ultra high frequency	V.H.F.....	very high frequency
U.K.....	United Kingdom	via.....	by way of
ult.....	(ultimo) last month	viz.....	(videlicet) namely
UNESCO.....	United Nations	V.S.,(Vet.)...	Veterinary Surgeon
	Educational Scientific and		
	Cultural Organisation	W.H.O.....	World Health
U.N.....	United Nations		Organisation
Unctad.....	United Nations	W.R.A.C.....	Women's Royal
	Commission for Trade		Army Corps
	and Development	W.D.....	War Department
U.N.D.P.....	United Nations	W.R.A.F.....	Women's Royal
	Development Programme		Air Force
UNDRO.....	United Nations Disaster	W.R.I... Women's Rural Institute	
	Relief Organisation	W.R.N.S.....	Women's Royal
UNICEF.....	United Nations		Naval Service
	International Children's	W.S.....	Writer to the Signet
	Emergency Fund		
W.V.S.....	Women's Voluntary	UNIDO.....	United Nations
	Service		Industrial Development
			Organisation
Xmas.....	Christmas	Y.M.C.A.....	Young Men's
			Christian Association
Y.W.C.A.....	Young Women's	yr.....	younger, year
	Christian Association		

SECTION SEVEN

PREFIXES IN COMMON USE

- ab, abs, a- away from: e.g. abnormal, avert, abstract.
- ad, (a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at)- to: e.g. adjoin, ascend, accede, affix, aggravate, alleviate, annex, append, arrive, assimilate, attain.
- ambi, amphi- both: e.g. ambidexterous, amphibian, amphibious.
- ante- before: antecedent, antediluvian, anticipate.
- anti- against: e.g. antidote, antipathy, anti-aircraft, antiseptic.
- arch- leader, chief: e.g. archangel, archbishop.
- archae- ancient: e.g. archaeologist, archaic.
- auto- self: e.g. autobiography, automobile.
- bene- well: e.g. benefactor, benevolent.
- bi, bis- two, twice: e.g. bisect, bilingual, biennial.
- cata, cath- down, throughout: e.g. cataract, catapult, catholic.
- circum- round: e.g. circumference, circumnavigate, circumlocution.
- cis- on this side: e.g. cis-alpine.
- con, (co, com, col, cor)- with, together: e.g. connect, co-operate, combine, collaborate, corroborate.
- contra, counter- against: e.g. contradict, contravene, counteract, controvert.
- de- down away from: e.g. descend, dethrone, degenerate, deflect, detract.
- deca- ten: e.g. decade, decagon, decalogue.
- demi- half: e.g. demi-god.
- dia- through: e.g. diameter, diagonal.
- dis, dia- in two: e.g. dissyllable.
- dis, (di, diff)- apart, asunder: e.g. differ, dispel, divert.
- dys- ill: e.g. dysentery.
- epi- upon: e.g. epitaph.
- equi- equal: e.g. equidistant, equivalent, equilibrium.
- eu- well: e.g. eulogy, euphony.
- ex, ec- out of, from: e.g. exodus, exhume, exclude, excavate, eccentric.
- ex- former: e.g. ex-policeman, ex-soldier, ex-convict.
- extra- beyond: e.g. extraordinary.
- fore- before: e.g. foretell, forefinger, forehead.
- hemi- half: e.g. hemisphere.

hepta- seven: e.g. heptagon, heptarchy.
 hetero- different: e.g. heterogeneous, heterodox.
 hexa- six: e.g. hexagon, hexameter.
 homo- the same: e.g. homogeneous, homonym.
 hyper- beyond, above: e.g. hyperbole, hyper-sensitive.
 hypo- under: e.g. hypothesis.
 in (ig, il, im, ir)- not: (These are used before adjectives) e.g.. invisible, ignoble, illegal, impure, irregular.
 in (il, im, ir, em, en)- into: (These are used before verbs) e.g. inject, illustrate, import, irrigate, encourage, embrace.
 inter- between: e.g. intervene, intermediate, intercept.
 intro- within: e.g. introduce.
 juxta- near to: e.g. juxtaposition.
 mal, male- bad: e.g. malefactor, malediction, malice, malcontent.
 meta- change: e.g. metaphor, metamorphosis, metonymy.
 mis- wrong: e.g. mislead, miscount.
 mono- alone, one: e.g. monarch, monoplane, monologue.
 ne, non- not: e.g. nonsense, negation.
 ob (o, oc, of, op)- against, in the way of: e.g. obstacle, obnoxious, omit, occasion, offend, oppose.
 omni- all, universal: e.g. omnipotent, omniscience, omnivorous.
 para, par- beside: e.g. parallel, parable.
 pene- almost: e.g. peninsula.
 penta- five: e.g. pentagon.
 per- through, thoroughly: e.g. perfect, percolate.
 peri- around: e.g. perimeter.
 poly- many: e.g. polygamist, polygon, polysyllabic.
 post- after: e.g. posthumous, post-mortem, postscript.
 pre- before: e.g. predecessor, preamble, precede.
 preter- beyond: e.g. preternatural.
 pro- for: e.g. pronoun, produce, propel.
 pro- before: e.g. prologue, prognosticate.
 pseudo- sham: e.g. pseudonym.
 re- back, again: e.g. rediscover, react, rejoin, remit.
 retro- backwards: e.g. retrograde, retrospect.
 se- aside, apart: e.g. seclude, seduce, separate.
 semi- half: e.g. semicircle, semicolon.
 sine- without: e.g. sinecure.
 sub- under: e.g. submarine, subordinate, subterranean.
 super- above: e.g. superhuman, supernatural, superman, superfine.

sur- above: e.g. surmount.
trans- across: e.g. transport, transmit, transatlantic.
tri- three: e.g. triangle, tripod, triple, tricycle.
ultra- beyond: e.g. ultra-modern, ultra-violet, ultra-mundane.
vice- in place of, for: e.g. viceroy, vice-captain, vice-president.

SECTION EIGHT

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING

The earth: The earth on which we live is shaped like a ball; yet it is not quite round, being a little flattened at the poles and bulging slightly the equator.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from pole to pole.

There are two poles—the North Pole and the South Pole.

The equator is an imaginary line drawn round the earth, midway between the two poles.

The circumference of the earth is approximately 39 900km (248miles). The diameter of the earth is roughly 12 900 km (8 000miles)

The solar system: The sun is fixed, and moving around the sun are number of large spheres called planets. The earth on which we live one of those planets. Our moon is also a planet. Some of the other planets are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The sun and all the planets around it are called the solar system.

The sun is 150 million km (93 million miles) away from the earth.

The moon is about 386 000 km (240 000 miles) away from the earth.

Motions of the earth: The earth has two motions: (a) diurnal or daily and (b) annual or yearly.

Diurnal or daily motions: The earth rotates or turns on its axis from west to east once in twenty-four hours. This is called the rotation of the earth. Rotation of the earth causes day and night. When that side of the earth on which we live is turned towards the sun, we have day; but when it is turned away from the sun we have night.

The annual or yearly motion: The earth turns not only on its axis also moves around the sun along an almost circular path called its Orbit. This journey of the earth around the sun is called the revolution of the earth and it takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. Leaving out the $\frac{1}{4}$ day our ordinary year consists of 365 days; but at the end of every four years the four quarter-days are added to the ordinary year to make a leap year of 366 days.

Seasons: The axis of the earth is inclined at an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}$ degree to the plane of its orbit. As a result of this the earth is in different positions as it makes its journey round the sun. The annual motion of the earth, on its inclined axis, therefore causes the four seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

On 21 March the sun is overhead at the equator. It is then Spring in the North Temperate zone.

On 21 June when the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, places in the North Temperate zone have Summer.

On 23 September the sun is back on the Equator and the North Temperate zone has the season of Autumn.

On 21 December the sun is at the Tropic of Capricorn. Then the North Temperate zone has Winter.

In the South Temperate Zone the seasons are the reverse of those mentioned above at the same time of the year.

Equinoxes or equal nights (and consequently equal days) are the times when the sun is shining directly overhead at the Equator. 21 March is called the Vernal Equinox; 23 September is called the Autumnal Equinox.

Solstices are the times when the sun is overhead at the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and seems to stand for a little while before moving back in

the direction of the Equator. 21 June is called the Summer Solstice, 21 December is called the Winter Solstice.

Distance: In order to enable us to calculate the distance between one place and another a number of circles are drawn round the globe. Every circle is divided into 360 degrees and each degree is approximately 112 km (69 1/2 miles).

Lines of latitude and longitude enable us to measure distances on a map, or to find the position of any place on a map.

Latitude is distance, measured in degree, north or south of the Equator.

Longitude is distance, measured in degrees, east or west of a given meridian.

Meridians or mid-day lines drawn on a map from the North Pole to the South Pole, and all places on any one of these lines have mid-day at the same time.

The Prime Meridian passes through Greenwich. East longitude is up to 180 degrees east of Greenwich. West longitude is up to 180 degrees west of Greenwich.

THE FIVE CHIEF PARALLELS OF LATITUDE ARE:

The Equator marked 0 degrees

The Tropic of Cancer 23 1/2 degrees north of the Equator.

The Tropic of Capricorn 23 1/2 degrees south of the Equator.

The Arctic Circle 66 1/2 degrees north of the Equator.

The Antarctic 66 1/2 degrees south of the Equator.

TEMPERATURE BELTS OR ZONES

The above-named parallels of latitude divide the earth into five belts or zones corresponding to different kinds of climate.

- (a) The North Frigid Zone from the Arctic Circle to the North Pole.
- (b) The North Temperate Zone between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.
- (c) The Torrid Zone on both sides of the Equator between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.
- (d) The South Temperate Zone between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

- (e) The South Frigid Zone between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

The frigid zones have the coldest climate.

The torrid zone has the hottest climate.

The temperate zones are neither too hot nor too cold.

Time: Parallels of Longitude determine time. The time of a place depends on its longitude east or west of Greenwich. As the earth rotates from west to east, places to the east of Greenwich will come directly under the sun before those places to the west of Greenwich. Now the earth rotates through 360 degrees in twenty-four hours, or 15 degrees in 1 hour, or 1 degree in four minutes. Calcutta is approximately 90 degrees east of Greenwich so that Calcutta will be $\frac{(90 \text{ degrees} \times 4)}{60}$ = 6 hours in advance of the time

60

in London.

That is to say when it is noon in London it will be 6 p.m. in Calcutta.

Standard Time: As local time is found to vary constantly as one travels some distance from one place to another, there is usually an arrangement by which all places in a certain region or “belt” agree to use the same time. This is called Standard Time.

International Date Line: Meridian 180 degrees E and Meridian 180 degrees W are one and the same line, situated in the Pacific Ocean, near Fiji, Samoa, and Gilbert Islands. In reckoning time from Greenwich to this meridian, it is found that there is a difference of one day between Greenwich to 180 degrees E and Greenwich to 180 degrees W. In order to avoid confusion the International Date Line was agreed upon. Travellers crossing the meridian of 180 degrees from the east add a day, while those from the west subtract a day, from the calendar.

Climate: The climate of a place is its average weather conditions calculated over a long period of time. Climate chiefly depends upon (a) temperature, (b) rainfall.

PRINCIPAL CLIMATES OF THE WORLD

TYPE OF CLIMATE	CHARACTERISTICS	TYPICAL AREAS
A. Hot Climates:		
1. Equatorial.	Always very hot with a temperature of about 27 degrees C. Little range of temperature-about 1-2 degrees. Rainfall throughout the year, 2000-2500mm. Convectional rains. Evergreen forests.	Found stretching in a belt about 5 degrees on either side of the equator. The Congo Basin; Amazon Basin; The East Indies.
2. Savanna or Tropical grasslands.	Hot throughout the year. Rain during the hottest season. A long dry season.	Found to the north and south of the equatorial belt. The Sudan; Venezuela; Mexico; The Orinoco Basin.
3. Monsoon.	Always hot. Heavy rains during the hottest season.	India; Southern China; North Australia.
4. Hot Desert.	Always very hot and dry. Very little rainfall—less than 250 mm. Great range of temp between days and nights--the days are hot, the nights cold.	The desert regions lie on the west of the continents along the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in the rain shadow areas, or in the center of huge land masses. Sahara in Africa Kalahari in S. Africa; Ataca- Ma in S.America; Desert of Arabia. Thar or Indian Desert Australia Desert.
B. Temperature Climates:		
5. Mediterranean.	Hot, dry summers; mild, cool, wet winters.	On the west side of the continents between Lat.

		28-40 degrees. The whole region around the Mediterranean Sea; California; Central Chile S.W. Australia; Southern part of the West Coast of South Africa.
6. Trade Wind, or Warm Temperate East Coast.	Hot, wet summers; cool winters Rain at all seasons.	Southern Brazil; S.E. United States, Central and N. China; Natal; Queensland in Australia.
7. Maritime, or Cool Temperate West Coast.	Warm summers; mild, cool winters. Small range of temperature. Rain throughout the year.	British Isles; West Europe; Br. Columbia; Southern Chile; New Zealand; Tasmania.
8. Continental.	Very hot summers; very cold winters. Considerable range of temperature. Rainfall chiefly in summer.	Central Canada; Mid-west U.S.A.; Southern Russia, South Siberia.
9. Temperate Desert.	Dry all through the year. Hot summers, cold winters.	Gobi in Central Asia. Desert of Iran or Persia.

C. Cold Climates:

10. Arctic, or Cold Desert.	Very long bitterly cold winters; very short, cold summers. Very little rainfall.	Lapland; N. Siberia; N. Canada. These regions are in the frigid zones.
11. Alpine, or Mountain.	Perpetual snow on the tops of the mountains.	The Alps in Italy and Switzerland; The Rockies in N.America; The Andes in S. America; The Himalayas in India.

A Natural Region is a part of the earth's surface having certain definite characteristics of climate and of plant and animal life.

Temperature is the degree of heat or cold in the atmosphere as measured by the thermometer. The temperature of a place is determined by (a) latitude, (b) altitude, or height above sea-level, (c) distance from the sea, (d) direction of the prevailing winds, (e) the presence of a cold or warm current, (f) slope of the land.

Wind: Wind is air in motion. The chief cause of winds is the difference in the pressure of the air. Heated air near the earth's surface, being light, rises into the higher regions while cold air from the surrounding regions move into this low pressure area to equalize the pressure of the atmosphere. This movement of the air is known as wind.

Wind blow from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure.

Winds are named by the direction from which they blow, but the deflection of the winds is due to the rotations of the earth. Winds are deflection to the right in the Northern Hemisphere, and to the left in the Southern Hemisphere.

Winds are divided into three main groups:

1. Regular—e.g. trade winds, westerlies.
2. Periodical—blowing at certain seasons—e.g. monsoons.
3. Variables—e.g. cyclones and other local winds.

Trade Winds: The steady currents of air blowing towards the equator from the north-east and the south-east are known as the Trade Winds. They are so called

because they were of great use to sailing ships, which did the carrying trade of the world before the invention of steamships.

Monsoons are seasonal winds which blow briefly over India, IndoChina, China and North-west Australia. In summer, due chiefly to the winds blow from the sea to the land bringing a great deal of rain. In winter the reverse is the case. A monsoon climate, therefore enjoys summer rains and winter drought.

The Westerlies are regular winds which blow outside of the tropics in the Temperate Zones. The south-westerly winds blow in the Northern Hemisphere and the north-westerly winds in the Southern **Hemisphere**.

South of Latitude 40 degrees the absence of land masses enables these winds to gather great force and thus they are known as **Roaring Forties**.

Chinook are hot, dry winds on the east or leeward side of the Rocky Mountains (Rain Shadow area). As these winds descend from the mountains they are pressed down and become heated. Similar winds on the north of the Alps are called Fohn.

The Sirocco is a hot, moist wind which blows from the Sahara desert across to Italy.

The Solano is a similar wind blowing from the Sahara to the Iberian Peninsula.

The Harmattan is a hot dry wind blowing from the interior of West Africa.

The Mistral is a very cold wind which blows down from the plateau of Central France.

The Bora is a cold, dry wind blowing outwards from Hungary to the north of Italy.

Punas are cold dry winds blowing down on the western side of the Andes.

Cyclones are irregular local winds which swirl round and round a low pressure area. They are chiefly found in latitudes 35 degrees to 60 degrees.

Anticyclones are similar winds swirling round a high pressure centre.

Hurricane: A hurricane is a severe tropical storm which revolves around a centre of low pressure. It travels at a terrific speed, usually between 160 and 240 km per

hour. In approaching the centre it moves in a anti-clockwise direction, and in departing it moves in the opposite direction. In the middle of a hurricane there is usually a lull or calm. The lull occurs when the hurricane has spent about half its force. Then the winds begin to blow in the opposite direction, and the hurricane rages as violently as before for the other half of its life.

A hurricane does considerable damage to life and property. There are many islands in West Indies which lie in the path of hurricanes. Fortunately, certain warning signs give notice of its approach. There is a rise in the barometer, a fall in the thermometer, and a disappearance of land and sea breezes.

Blizzard is a blinding storm of snow and wind common in the polar regions.

Typhoon is the name given to a cyclone which occurs over the China seas.

Tornadoes are violent cyclonic storms which occur in some parts of the United States and cause great destruction.

Ocean Currents are streams of water crossing the oceans. They follow the direction of the prevailing winds.

Beginning in the Atlantic Ocean, the westerly winds drive the cold **Antarctic Current** eastwards. This turns northwards when it reaches the coast of Africa and is known as the **Benguela Current**. The South East Trade Winds take this current westwards as the **South Equatorial Current**. Off Cape St Roque at the corner of Brazil this current divides into two. One branch flows south-west to become the **Brazilian Current** while the main current continues north-west into the Gulf of Mexico. This South Equatorial Current leaves the Gulf of Mexico and flows north-east as the **Warm Gulf Stream**. It widens over the Atlantic, part flowing as the **North Atlantic Drift** and warming the shores of the British Isles and Northern Europe. The other part turns south at the Canaries under the influence of the North East Trade Winds to join the **North Equatorial Current**. From the Arctic Ocean come the cold **Arctic Current** flowing along the shores of Greenland, and the cold **Labrador Current**. The latter meets the warm Gulf Stream off Newfoundland. The meeting of the cold air and warm air from over these two currents causes great fogs off Newfoundland. (Trace these currents on a map of the world showing currents.)

In the Pacific Ocean the currents are similar to those in the Atlantic but the names are different. The Antarctic Current joins the **Peruvian Current** which is

continued as the South Equatorial Current. Off the East of Australia this current divides into the New South Wales Current which turns south, while the main current continues to become Japan or Kuro Siwo Current—the counterpart of the Golf Stream. When this current turns southwards it becomes the **Californian Current**.

The currents of the north Indian Ocean follow the monsoons. Those of the South Indian Ocean follow the pattern of the Atlantic and Pacific. The most important current in this part of the ocean is the **Agulhas Current**.

Ocean Currents influence climate. Places near to a warm current have a much warmer climate than lands in the same latitude under the influence of a cold current.

Rain: By a process called EVAPORATION the heat of the sun changes much of the water of seas, rivers and lakes into water-vapour.

When this moisture-laden air ascends into the colder higher regions of the atmosphere or is blown there by winds, it becomes cooled, and condensation takes place. The drops of water then unite and fall to the earth as rain.

The chief types of rainfall are convectional, relief, cyclonic.

Dew: During the night the earth cools more rapidly than the air above it. The layers of air nearest the earth therefore become cooled. Condensation takes place and the moisture deposited on the ground, grass and other objects is called dew.

Rainbow: The sun's rays passing through the drops of water in the air are doubly refracted and the human eyes sees the reflection in the form of a brilliant arch of prismatic colours which we call the rainbow. A rainbow is best seen when the rain is falling while the sun is shining.

Clouds are collections of water-vapour on the dust particles in the various layers of the atmosphere. They are usually classified as follows: cirrus (feathery); cumulus (rounded masses); stratus (horizontal sheets); nimbus (rain).

Fogs and Mist are formed when condensation of the water-vapour in the air near the earth's surface takes place upon the dust particles in the air.

“A fog is a cloud resting on the earth; a cloud is a fog floating high in the air.”
(Huxley.)

Snow: If the temperature in the upper layers of the atmosphere falls below freezing-point then the moisture in the air is frozen into little six sided crystals.

These crystals fall to the earth as snow, but only when the temperature over the earth's surface is also near to freezing-point.

Snow Line: The level above which there is always snow.

Hail is caused by the freezing of raindrops as they pass through layers of cold air. Hence hail falls to the ground in showers of little hard pellets.

Eclipse: When the light of the sun or the moon is obscured by another body passing between it and the eye, the sun or moon is said to be in eclipse. The sun is in eclipse when the moon comes between it and the earth. There is an eclipse of the moon when the earth comes between it and the sun.

Land and Sea Breezes: Land heats more rapidly and cools more quickly than the sea.

During the day, therefore, the pressure of the air over the land is lower than that over the sea. Hence breezes blow from the sea to the land.

At night the air over the sea is warmer than the air over the land so that the breeze blows from the land to the sea.

Tides: These are the regular rise and fall of the waters of the ocean. Tides are caused by the attractive force of the sun and moon acting upon the earth and on the moving waters of the ocean. There are two kinds of tides. (a) Spring tides, which are caused by the pulling of the sun and moon together; and (b) Neap tides, which are caused when the sun and moon are at right-angles and pull against each other. There are two Spring tides and two Neap tides every lunar month.

Spring tide is when the highest point of the tide is reached. Neap tide is when the lowest point of the tide is reached.

The flow of the tide is the coming in.

The ebb of the tide is the going out.

Tides ebb and flow twice in 24 hours.

Work of the Tides: Tides alter the shape of the coast line. They form estuaries when they rush up the mouth of a narrow river.

They sometimes form bores, as in the Severn; and capes, as when they bring material and deposit it on the continental shelf e.g. The Cape of Good Hope.

They aid shipping.

Saltiness of the sea: The water of rivers absorbs tiny particles of mineral salts from the earth which eventually reach the sea. In the course of centuries these accumulated deposits have made the sea water salt.

Continental shelf is the name given to the land around the continents which is covered by the sea. The shelf slopes down to a depth of 100 fathoms (183 metres), from which edge there is a steep drop to the bed of the ocean. Continental shelves provide excellent fishing grounds and good harbours.

The earth's crust is composed of rocks which are classified as either (a) igneous, (b) aqueous or sedimentary or stratified, (c) metamorphic.

Volcanoes: A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust out of which steam, gases and molten rocks are hurled with terrific force.

The interior of the earth is very hot. Through cracks in the earth's surface water from the rain, rivers, seas etc., trickles down to the interior of the earth where it boils and is changed into steam. This is kept down by the pressure of the layers of the earth. At certain times the steam forces itself through a fault or a line of weakness in the earth. When this happens an eruption of a volcano is said to have taken place.

Volcanoes may be either active, dormant or extinct.

Geysers are hot springs from which columns of boiling water and steam gush forth at intervals. Geysers are found in regions usually associated with volcanoes.

Iceland; The Yellowstone Park in Wyoming, North America; and New Zealand are famous for geysers.

An earthquake is the shaking or movement of the earth. As the interior of the earth cools it solidifies and leaves spaces between the layers of the earth. The crusts of the earth then fall or move to fit themselves on the shrinking interior. When this happens we feel the movements as earthquakes.

Fold mountains are caused by earthquakes and are found along the lines of weakness of the earth.

Block mountains are solid masses of hard resistant rocks which have been able to withstand the movements which cause folding of the earth's surface.

Valleys: When forces working inside the earth cause a block mountain to split, the "rift" thus made is known as a Rift Valley.

When a valley runs parallel to the trend of the mountains it is **Longitudinal**; when it runs across it is **Transverse**.

A **canyon** is a steep-side gully carved out by a river flowing through a rainless region.

Isobars are lines drawn on a map to connect places having equal pressure.

Isotherms are lines drawn on a map to connect places having equal temperature.

Isohyets are lines drawn on a map to connect places of equal rainfall.

Contours are lines drawn on a map to connect places of equal height above sea level.

Shotts is the name of the plateau in North-West Africa between the Atlas Mountains and the Tell.

A **shott** is a shallow lake which becomes dry in the hot season.

Tell: The Tell is the most important region of the Republic of Algeria in North-West Africa. It is fertile coastal strip between the Algerian Plateau and the sea.

Veld: The Veld or High Veld is a rich grassland country in the eastern part of the plateau of South Africa. Most of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and part of Cape Colony belong to it. Large flocks of sheep are reared on the Veld chiefly for wool.

Steppers are the great temperate grasslands of Southern Russia.

Karroos: The Karroo is a natural region of South Africa between the coastlands and the Plateau. There are two Karroos, the Little Karroo and the Great Karroo. The vegetation in the Karroos is poor and the main industries are sheep farming and ostrich rearing.

Karst is a barren region on the coast of the Adriatic Sea.

Landes are an area of sand dunes on the south coast of France near Bordeaux.

Polders are the areas of land in Holland below sea level which are enclosed by the embankments and dykes. Machinery for pumping water is a feature of the polders.

Cantons: The term used to describe the political divisions of Switzerland.

Water table: The margin of the earth below which the layers of soil are saturated with water.

A tributary is the name given to a stream which empties itself into the main river as it flows to the sea. A tributary is also known as an affluent.

A confluence is the place where a tributary joins the main stream.

A flood plain is a plain which is liable to flooding by the overflowing of a river which has become swollen by heavy rains or melting snows. A flood plain is built up of deposits of fertile alluvial soil left by the river after the floods have subsided.

A waterfall is a steep descent or fall in the flowing of a river. Large waterfalls are called cataracts; smaller ones are known as cascades.

An avalanche is a mass of snow and ice which breaks loose from the snow-clad mountains and slips down the mountain sides with terrific force.

A glacier is a huge sheet of ice formed from compressed snow which glides slowly down the mountain sides or valleys.

A moraine is the name given to the debris after a glacier has melted.

An iceberg is the name given to a large mass of ice floating in the sea. Icebergs are really parts of a glacier which break off and fall into the sea when the glacier reaches the coast unmelted. The bulk of an iceberg submerged, only about one-tenth being visible above the surface of the water.

The largest ocean in the world

Pacific Ocean, about 166 000 000 km² in area

The longest rivers in the world

Mississippi, 7244 km

Amazon, 6436 km

Nile, 6670 km

Yangste, 5471 km

The shallowest sea in the world

Baltic Sea

The greatest ocean depth	Challenger Deep 11 035 metres (off Guam-Pacific)
The largest island in the world	Greenland
The largest lake in the world (excluding Caspian Sea)	Lake Superior in N.A., 616 km long
The largest lake in North America	Lake Superior
The largest lake in South America	Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia
The largest body of fresh water in Asia	Lake Baikal
The largest river in Europe	Volga
The longest canal in the world	The Grand Canal of China
The greatest seaport in the world	Rotterdam
The greatest meat-producing country in the world	Argentina, S.A.
The highest chain of mountains in the world	Himalayas
The highest chain of mountains in Europe	Alps
The highest peak in the world	Mt. Everest, 8840m
The highest peak in the Andes	Aconcagua, Chile, 6968 m
The highest mountain in Europe	Mt. Blanc, 4877 m
The most mountainous country in Europe	Switzerland
The highest active volcano in the world	Cotopaxi, Ecuador, 5968 m
The hottest region in the world	Sahara Desert
The coldest inhabited place in the world	Verkhoyanak
The longest day (in the Northern Hemisphere)	21 June
The shortest day (in the Northern Hemisphere)	21 December
The greatest centre of the silk industry	Lyons, in France
A country in Europe famous for its cart-horses	Belgium
The land of windmills	Holland
The greatest oil-producing countries in the Commonwealth	Nigeria, Britain and Canada
The highest waterfall in the world	Angel Falls, Venezuela, 1005 m
The largest equatorial forest in the world	The Amazon Basin

COMMODITIES AND FIVE LARGEST SUPLIERS (in order)

COMMODITY	CHIEF SOURCES OF SUPPLY
Wheat	Soviet Union, United States, China, India, France
Maize	United States, China, Brazil, Rumania, France

Rice	China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand
Cocoa	Ivory Coast, Brazil, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon
Coffee	Brazil, Colombia, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Mexico
Tea	India, China, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Japan
Sugar	Cuba, Soviet Union, Brazil, India, United States
Cotton	United States, Soviet Union, China, India, Pakistan
Wool	Australia, Soviet Union, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa
Jute	India, China, Bangladesh, Thailand, Burma
Barley	Soviet Union, China, France, United Kingdom, Canada
Oats	Soviet Union, United States, West Germany, Canada, Poland
Tobacco	China, United States, India, Brazil, Turkey
Grapes	Italy, France, Spain, Soviet Union, United States
Nickel Ore	Soviet Union, Canada, New Caledonia, Australia, Cuba
Diamonds	Zaire, Soviet Union, South Africa, Botswana, Ghana
Rubber	Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India
Gold	South Africa, Soviet Union, Canada, United States, Papua New Guinea
Silver	Mexico, Soviet Union, Canada, United States
Tin	Malaysia, Thailand, Bolivia, Indonesia, China
Copper	United States, Soviet Union, Japan, Chile, Zambia
Petroleum	United States, Japan, France, Italy, West Germany
Iron	Soviet Union, Australia, United States, China, Brazil
Coal	United States, China, Soviet Union, Poland, United Kingdom
Salt	United States, China, Soviet Union, West Germany, United Kingdom
Zinc Ore	Canada, Soviet Union, Australia, Peru, United States
Lead Ore	Soviet Union, United States, Australia, Canada, China

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

COUNTRIES	CAPITAL	AREA (sq. km)	POP. (millions)
Algeria	Algiers	295,033	18.2
Angola	Luanda	1,246,700	5.8
Benin	Porto Novo	112,600	3.2
Burkina	Ouagadougou	274,200	7.1
Botswana	Gaborone	575,000	0.8

Burundi	Bujumbura	27,834	4.4
Cameroon	Yaounde	474,000	8.5
Central Africa Empire	Bangui	617,000	2.4
Chad	N'Djamene	1,284,000	4.6
Comoro Islands	Moroni	2,170	0.3
Congo	Brazzaville	331,850	1.6
Djibouti	Djibouti	23,000	0.1
Egypt	Cairo	1,000,000	36.4
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	28,051	0.3
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	1,000,000	30.4
Gabon	Libreville	267,000	0.6
Gambia	Banjul	9,300	0.6
Ghana	Accra	238,537	11.3
Guinea	Conakry	245,857	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	36,125	0.8
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	322,463	8.6
Kenya	Nairobi	582,600	15.8
Lesotho	Maseru	30,340	1.3
Liberia	Monrovia	111,000	1.8
Libya	Tripoli	1,759,540	3.1
Madagascar	Tananarive	587,041	7.6
Malawi	Lilongwe	118,000	5.9
Mali	Bamako	1,204,021	6.8
Mauritania	Nouakchott	1,070,700	1.7
Mauritius	Port Louis	1,865	0.9
Morocco	Rabat	540,000	19.5
Mozambique	Maputo	784,961	12.7
Namibia	Windhoek	823,145	1.0
Rep. of South Africa	Cape Town and Pretoria	1,221,042	23.9
Reunion	Saint-Denis	2,510	0.5
Rwanda	Kigali	26,330	5.1
Senegal	Dakar	197,161	5.7
Seychelles	Victoria	375	0.6
Sierra Leone	Freetown	73,326	3.4
Somali Republic	Mogadishu	700,000	3.6
Sudan	Khartoum	2,500,000	18.4
Swaziland	Mbabane	17,400	0.6
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	939,936	17.6
Togo	Lome	56,000	2.8
Tunisia	Tunis	164, 150	6.4

Uganda	Kampala	236,037	13.2	
Western Sahara	El Aainn	266,000	0.08	
Zaire	Kinshasa	2,345,409	28,3	
Zambia	Lusaka	752,262		6
Zimbabwe	Harare	390,622		7.5

SECTION NINE

REVISION NOTES IN ENGLISH

GENDER

Gender is an easy subject, well treated in most grammar books. The student should especially note the following:

The feminine gender is denoted in three ways

- (i) By a suffix, e.g. actor—actress.
- (ii) By a word prefixed to another word, e.g. cock-sparrow; hen-sparrow.
- (iii) By an entirely different word, e.g. drake—duck.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
author.....	authoress	gaffer.....	gammer
bachelor.....	maid, spinster	gander.....	goose
baron.....	baroness	gentleman.....	lady
beau.....	belle	hart.....	roe
billy-goat.....	nanny-goat	he.....	she
boar.....	sow	heir.....	heiress
bridegroom.....	bride	hero.....	heroine
buck.....	doe	him.....	her
buck-rabbit.....	doc-rabbit	horse.....	mare
bull.....	cow	instructor.....	instructress
bullock.....	heifer	jack-ass.....	jenny-ass
cob.....	pen	lad.....	lass
colt.....	filly	lord.....	lady
count.....	countess	margrave.....	margravine
czar.....	czarina	marquis.....	marchioness
don.....	donna	mayor.....	mayoress
drone.....	bee	milter.....	spawner
duke.....	duchess	monk.....	nun
earl.....	countess	nephew.....	niece
emperor.....	empress	ram.....	ewe
executor.....	executrix	signor.....	signora
fox.....	vixen	sir.....	madam
friar.....	nun	sire.....	dam
sloven.....	slut, slattern	tutor.....	governess
spinner.....	spinster	uncle.....	aunt

stallion.....	mare	viceroi.....	vicereine
steer.....	heifer	viscount.....	viscountess
sultan.....	sultana	votary.....	votress
swain.....	nymph	wether.....	ewe
tom-cat.....	tabby-cat	widower.....	widow
traitor.....	traitress	wizard.....	witch
tsar.....	tsarina	waiter.....	waitress

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

The possessive (or genitive) is the case which denotes the owner or possessor, e.g. uncle's bicycle; ladies' hats; children's toys.

The possessive case is very important. Study the following rules.

Rules for forming the Possessive Case

1. The possessive case of nouns is formed by adding's (apostrophes) to the singular: e.g. The boy's ball; the child's toys; the man's hat.
2. If the plural ends in s the apostrophe only is added, e.g. The boys' ball.
3. If the plural does not end in s then the apostrophe s ('s) must be added: e.g. The children's toys; The men's hats.
4. With abstract nouns ending in ss or ce the apostrophe only is added. These are usually found in such phrases as: for goodness' sake; for righteousness' sake; for conscience' sake.
5. The sign of the possessive is put on the last word of:
 - (a) Compound nouns: e.g. He lives at his father-in-law's house.
 - (b) Nouns followed by a qualifying phrase: e.g. The winner of the race's prize.
6. As regards names note the following: We say Jone's birthday but the Joneses' residence.

FORMATION OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, VERBS AND ADVERBS

Below is set out a number of these words with the answers supplied in every case. To facilitate revision they are arranged in groups of ten. You should add to this list any other words you come across.

Word	Noun Formed
ferocious.....	ferocity
sit.....	seat
compare.....	comparison
weigh.....	weight
penitent.....	penitence
abundant.....	abundance
noble.....	nobility
honest.....	honesty
grand.....	grandeur
serve.....	service
fail.....	failure
fix.....	fixture
mix.....	mixture
scarce.....	scarcity
coal.....	colliery
wise.....	wisdom
king.....	kingdom
prosper.....	prosperity
shady.....	shade
perform.....	performance

dry.....	dryness
wed.....	wedlock, wedding
child.....	childhood
free.....	freedom
broad.....	breadth
vale.....	valley
neighbour.....	neighbourhood
hill.....	hillock
true.....	truth
save.....	saviour
friend.....	friendship
kind.....	kindness
bond.....	bondage
prove.....	proof
wide.....	width
draw.....	draught

Word	Noun Formed
just.....	justice
injure.....	injury
thumb.....	thimble
high.....	height
laugh.....	laughter
poet.....	poetry
false.....	falsehood
solitary.....	solitude
die.....	death
join.....	joint
decide.....	decision
think.....	thought
know.....	knowledge
gird.....	girth
defend.....	defence
slow.....	slowness, sloth
grow.....	growth
warm.....	warmth
slave.....	slavery
conquer.....	conquest

lose.....	loss
proud.....	pride
decide.....	decision
humble.....	humility
heroic.....	heroism
clean.....	cleanliness
long.....	length
fly.....	flight
strong.....	strength
destroy.....	destruction
innocent.....	innocence
hinder.....	hindrance
timid.....	timidity
absurd.....	absurdity
intimate.....	intimacy
excellent.....	excellence

lenient.....lenience, leniency
 judge.....judgment
 please.....pleasure
 merry.....merriment

curious.....curiosity
 deep.....depth
 sell.....sale
 angry.....anger
 exhaust.....exhaustion
 pursue.....pursuit
 bag.....baggage
 fragrant.....fragrance
 anxious.....anxiety
 punctual.....punctuality
 regular.....regularity
 depart.....departure
 applaud.....applause
 loyal.....loyalty
 young.....youth
 behave.....behaviour
 discreet.....discretion
 pure.....purity
 enter.....entrance
 bury.....burial

vain.....vanity
 busy.....business
 cruel.....cruelty
 able.....ability
 invade.....invasion
 reveal.....revelation
 holy.....holiness
 explain.....explanation
 extend.....extension
 accommodate.....accommodation
 ocean.....oceanic
 pity.....pitiable
 prosper.....prosperous
 mercy.....merciful

submit.....submission
 analyse.....analysis
 awful.....awe
 lend.....loan

candid.....candour
 ardent.....ardour
 zealous.....zeal
 splendid.....splendour
 marry.....marriage
 provide.....provision
 gay.....gaiety
 seize.....seizure

Word	Adjective Formed
flax.....	flaxen
flavour.....	favourable
metal.....	metallic
fortune.....	fortunate
music.....	musical
honour.....	honourable
danger.....	dangerous
fury.....	furious
circle.....	circular
talk.....	talkative

wool.....woolen
 attract.....attractive
 sense.....sensible
 extend.....extensive
 disaster.....disastrous
 ash.....ashes
 asp.....aspen
 wood.....wooden
 wit.....witty
 skill.....skilful
 vigour.....vigorous
 energy.....energetic
 zeal.....zealous
 enthusiasm.....enthusiastic

Italy.....Italian
France.....French
Spain.....Spanish
angel.....angelic
study.....studious
poet.....poetical

imagine.....imaginary
fool.....foolish
palace.....palatial
providence.....providential
child.....childish
continued.....continual, continuous
winter.....wintry
autumn.....autumnal
equator.....equinoctial
equinox.....equinoctial

joy.....joyful, joyous
rhyme.....rhythmical
charity.....charitable
people.....popular, populous
decide.....decisive
force.....forceful, forcible
defend.....defensive
Turk.....Turkish
mountain.....mountainous
picture.....picturesque

sheep.....sheepish
spirit.....spiritous
mischief.....mischievous
quarrel.....quarrelsome
humour.....humorous
accident.....accidental
plenty.....plentiful, plenteous
Canada.....Canadian
father.....fatherly
mother.....motherly
describe.....descriptive

smoke.....smoky
fish.....fishy
notice.....noticeable
machine.....mechanical
courage.....courageous
help.....helpful

victory.....victorious
man.....manly
woman.....womanly
Cyprus.....Cypriot
fame.....famous
athlete.....athletic
law.....lawful
caution.....cautious
custom.....customary
parish.....parochial

tide.....tidal
bible.....biblical
crime.....criminal
grief.....grievous
tire.....tiresome
mourn.....mournful
war.....warlike
occasion.....occasional
social.....sociable
prime.....primitive

memory.....memorial, memorable
adventure.....adventurous
instant.....instantaneous
comfort.....comfortable
life.....lifelike, lively
comic.....comical
prophet.....prophetic
art.....artful, artless
nation.....national
magnet.....magnetic
thought.....think

glory.....glorious
chaos.....chaotic
abyss.....abysmal
title.....titular
benefit.....beneficial
respect.....respectable
valour.....viliant
nature.....natural
habit.....habitual

courage.....courageous
merit.....meritorious
punish.....punitive
governor.....gubernatorial
office.....official
essence.....essential
sloth.....slothful
luxury.....luxurious
volcano.....volcanic
choir.....choral

parent.....parental
Wales.....Welsh
science.....scientific
Alsace.....Alsatian

Word	Verb Formed
courage.....	encourage
stupid.....	stupefy
fast.....	fasten
breath.....	breathe
new.....	renew
electric.....	electrify
clean.....	cleanse
notice.....	notify
simple.....	simplify
peril.....	imperil
sweet.....	sweeten

cloth.....clothe
gold.....gilded
circle.....encircle
false.....falsify
fruit.....fructify
beauty.....beautify
angry.....anger
pure.....purify
sight.....see

hard.....harden
clear.....clarity
fine.....refine
solid.....solidify
resolution.....resolve
humble.....humiliate
solution.....solve
vigour.....invigorate
fertile.....fertilise
black.....blacken

brass.....braze
low.....lower
solemn.....solemnise
knee.....kneel
glory.....glorify
danger.....endanger
bright.....brighten
belief.....believe
strong.....strengthen
light.....lighten
glass.....glaze
slave.....enslave
person.....personify
liquid.....liquefy
head.....behaed
power.....empower
equal.....equalise
broad.....broaden
friend.....befriend

suspicion.....suspect
 large.....enlarge
 endurance.....endure
 custom.....accustom
 poor.....impoverish
 freedom.....free
 nation.....nationalise
 success.....succeed
 calm.....becalm
 peace.....pacify
 high.....heighten
 division.....divide
 company.....accompany
 people.....popularise
 judgment.....judge
 product.....produce
 siege.....besiege
 pleasure.....please
 strife.....strive
 memory.....memorise

rich.....enrich
 certain.....certify
 sympathy.....sympathise
 creation.....create
 tale.....tell
 camp.....encamp
 able.....enable
 song.....sing
 force.....enforce
 loss.....lose
 roll.....enroll
 dictation.....dictate
 speech.....speak
 deed.....do
 shelf.....shelve
 lively.....enliven
 drama.....dramatise
 comparison.....compare
 feeble.....enfeeble

glad.....gladden
 hot.....heat
 fat.....fatten
 tight.....tighten
 loose.....loosen
 safe.....save
 bath.....bathe
 trust.....entrust
 deep.....deepen
 wide.....widen
 long.....lengthen
 less.....lessen
 food.....feed
 noble.....ennoble
 cheap.....cheapen
 mad.....madden
 smooth.....smoothen
 modern.....modernise
 unison.....unite
 soft.....soften

terror.....terrify
 vacant.....vacate
 sale.....sell
 joy.....enjoy
 slaughter.....slay
 pursuit.....pursue
 thought.....think
 liberty.....liberate
 health.....heal

	Adverb
Word	Formed
valour.....	valiantly
free.....	freely
annual.....	annually
menace.....	menacingly
history.....	historically
happy.....	happily
true.....	truly

sad.....sadden
sincere.....sincerely
able.....ably
vain.....vainly
remark.....remarkably
occasion.....occasionally

whole.....wholly
necessary.....necessarily
honour.....honourably
first.....firstly
last.....lastly
hope.....hopefully

noble.....nobly
sympathy.....sympathetically
note.....notably
natural.....naturally
office.....officially
merit.....meritoriously

pleasant.....pleasantly
ideal.....ideally
will.....wilfully
design.....designedly
art.....artfully
skill.....skilfully

ANTONYMS

(Graded from simple to difficult, and arranged in groups of ten)

Word	Opposite
cold.....	hot
dry.....	wet
love.....	hate, hatred
question.....	answer
asleep.....	awake
front.....	back
joy.....	sorrow, grief
begin.....	end, cease
find.....	lose
friend.....	enemy, foe

dead.....	alive
busy.....	idle
sweet.....	sour, acid, bitter
bright.....	dull
rise.....	fall, sink
true.....	false
quick.....	slow
start.....	finish
ugly.....	beautiful

Word	Opposite
absent.....	present
poor.....	rich
right.....	wrong
win.....	lose
peace.....	war
coarse.....	fine
rough.....	smooth
top.....	bottom
buy.....	sell
life.....	death

proud.....	humble
easy.....	difficult, hard
cheap.....	dear, expensive
inside.....	outside
give.....	take
hit.....	miss
wide.....	narrow
loud.....	soft
clean.....	dirty

near.....far, distant
kind.....cruel
empty.....full
ever.....never
bless.....curse
adult.....child
north.....south
east.....west
high.....low
upper.....lower
higher.....lower

better.....worse
entrance.....exit
active.....passive
noise.....silence
quiet.....noisy
inner.....outer
lend.....borrow
go.....come
hard.....soft
old.....new

junior.....senior
live.....die
long.....short
enjoy.....dislike
gay.....grave
rejoice.....mourn, grieve
pleasant.....disagreeable
success.....failure
harmony.....discord
blessing.....curse

generous.....mean, selfish
valour.....cowardice
bravery.....cowardice
advance.....retreat, retire
arrive.....depart
attack.....defend

weep.....laugh
collect.....disperse
youth.....age
modern.....anciently
former.....latter
least.....greatest
slender.....stout
robust.....feeble, delicate
good.....bad
big.....small
smart, clever.....foolish, stupid

here.....there
first.....last
early.....late
fat.....thin, lean
join, unite.....separate
light.....heavy, darkness
day.....night
many.....few
all.....none
often.....seldom

fresh.....stale
straight.....crooked
weak.....strong
deep.....shallow
open.....shut, closed
black.....white
praise.....blame
this.....that
these.....those
morning.....evening

summer.....winter
young.....old
giant.....dwarf
wild.....tame
profit, gain.....loss
happy.....sad

before.....behind
engage.....dismiss
appear.....vanish
everywhere.....nowhere
earth.....sea
hill.....valley
mountain.....plain
right.....left
public.....private
acute.....obtuse
lazy.....industrious
master.....servant
arrive.....depart
remember.....forget

appoint.....dismiss
knowledge.....ignorance
pale.....ruddy
raw.....cooked
help.....hinder
accept.....reject, refuse
natural.....artificial
polite.....saucy
summit.....base
apex.....base

cloudy.....clear
dawn.....dusk
ascend.....descend
vacant.....occupied
hope.....despair
interior.....exterior
permanent.....temporary
obey.....command
negative.....positive
conceal.....reveal

hide.....show
singular.....plural
foreign.....native

daily.....nightly
health.....sickness, disease
lead.....follow
land.....water
bow.....stern
stationary.....moving
dynamic.....static
centrifugal.....centripetal
oriental.....occidental
miser.....spendthrift
spacious.....limited
sober.....intoxicated
future.....past
abundance.....scarcity

common.....rare
simple.....complex
barren.....fruitful
ally.....enemy
flow.....ebb
teach.....learn
think.....guess
work.....rest
worker.....drone
truth.....error

familiar.....strange
freedom.....captivity
poverty.....riches
extravagance.....thrift
danger.....safety
sacred.....profane
virtue.....vice
wisdom.....folly
within.....without
polite.....rude

proper.....common
saint.....sinner
height.....depth

smile.....frown
 multiply.....divide
 wax.....wane
 prosperity.....adversity
 victory.....defeat
 superior.....inferior
 level.....steep
 liquid.....solid
 pardon.....punish
 complainant.....defendant
 debtor.....creditor
 rural.....urban
 emigrant.....immigrant
 optimist.....pessimist
 ingenuous.....insincere
 numerous.....sparse
 transparent.....translucent, opaque

pedestrian.....passenger
 powerful.....feeble
 guilty.....innocent
 hell.....Heaven
 heroic.....base
 ancestor.....progeny
 assemble.....disperse
 condemn.....exonerate
 slim.....chubby, stout
 minimum.....maximum

arrival.....departure
 reward.....punishment
 economy.....extravagance
 increase.....decrease
 majority.....minority
 employ.....dismiss
 liberty.....slavery
 lawful.....illegal
 transverse.....longitudinal
 attract.....distract

asleep.....awake
 convex.....concave
 agree.....contradict
 bashful.....bold
 indolent.....diligent
 inhale.....exhale
 expand.....contract
 victor.....vanquished
 real.....imaginary
 antecedent.....consequent
 eager.....reluctant
 order.....chaos
 certain.....doubt
 affirmative.....negative
 venial.....unpardonable
 liquid.....solid
 rigid.....flexible

novice.....veteran
 industry.....sloth
 genuine.....counterfeit
 accelerate.....retard
 celestial.....terrestrial
 benevolent.....malevolent
 benediction.....malediction
 compulsory.....voluntary
 compulsory.....option
 obligatory.....voluntary

analysis.....synthesis
 excess.....shortage
 surplus.....deficit
 prosperous.....indigent
 assent.....dissent
 consent.....dissent
 include.....exclude
 indigenous.....exotic
 apprehend.....release
 gaiety.....melancholy

amateur.....professional
 confine.....release
 orthodox.....heterodox
 pure.....adulterated
 lovely.....repulsive
 graceful.....hideous
 pugnacious.....peaceful
 theory.....practice
 hostile.....friendly
 Gentile.....Jew
 monotony.....variety
 survive.....succumb
 prospective.....retrospective
 premature.....overdue
 caution.....recklessness
 force, compel.....persuade
 colleague.....antagonist
 prudence.....indiscretion
 motionless.....agitated
 exact.....inaccurate

solitary.....populous
 sparse.....populated
 predecessor.....successor
 confusion.....orderliness
 pleasure.....pain
 convict.....acquit
 concurrent.....consecutive
 poison.....antidote
 prolific.....sterile
 initial.....final
 regularly.....periodically
 submissive.....intractable
 incessantly.....rarely
 monogamy.....polygamy
 prologue.....epilogue
 latitude.....longitude
 precept.....example
 ancestry.....posterity
 creditor.....debtor
 prose.....verse

The following pairs of words, although not true opposites, are often used as such, and may be grouped with these:

parent-child, nephew-uncle, aunt-niece, teacher-pupil, guardian-ward, master-servant, mistress-servant, employer-employee, clergy-laity, soul-body, king-subject, landlord-tenant, lawyer-client, doctor-patient, lecturer-student, host-guest, wholesale-retail, vowel-consonant, hunger-thirst, captain-crew, demand-supply, cause-effect, lender-borrower.

SYNONYMS

abandon.....desert, forsake, leave
 abbreviate.....curtail, abridge, compress.
 abundant.....ample, copious, plentiful.
 adore.....worship, idolize.
 alive.....lively, vivacious.
 ally.....colleague, helper, partner, accomplice.
 alms.....offertory, dole, gratuity.
 amend.....improve, ameliorate.
 anxiety.....misgiving, foreboding, solicitude.

assent.....consent, acquiesce, agree.

bad.....evil, wicked, devilish, naughty, worthless.

beautify.....adorn, decorate.

beg.....implore, solicit, supplicate, beseech.

behavior.....conduct, demeanour, deportment.

big.....enormous, gigantic, huge, mighty, great, vast, immense, large,
majestic,

bulky.

biography.....memoir

blame.....censure, upbraid, reprove.

blessing.....benediction, benison.

brave.....courageous, fearless, daring, intrepid.

bright.....clear, brilliant, lustrous, transparent, intelligent.

brittle.....frail, fragile.

burlar.....bandit, highwayman, thief, brigand.

busy.....industrious, diligent, active, assiduous, alert, nimble, lively,
energetic.

candid.....frank, sincere, straightforward, outspoken, open, ingenuous.

care.....solicitude, anxiety.

catch.....capture, seize, arrest, apprehend.

cause.....reason, purpose, motive.

character.....reputation.

charity.....benevolence, philanthropy.

choose.....select, discriminate, differentiate.

clever.....ingenious, versatile, precocious.

clothes.....attire, dress, garb, apparel, raiment.

confess.....admit, apologise, own, acknowledge.

constant.....incessant, eternal, perpetual, continuous.

cross.....fretful, ill-tempered, crusty, ill-humoured.

cruelty.....oppression, tyranny, persecution.

dangerous.....perilous, risky, hazardous.

dear.....expensive, costly.

decrease.....curtail, reduce, diminish, contract, lessen.

difficult.....hard, involved, intricate, unmanageable, perplexing.

disaster.....misfortune, catastrophe, calamity, adversity.

discourse.....lecture, sermon, exhortation, dissertation.

disease.....malady, sickness, ailment.
disfigure.....mar, deface, injure.
dishonest.....unjust, unfair, fraudulent, deceitful, deceptive, unscrupulous.
disorder.....confusion, chaos.
dull.....dreary, gloomy, cheerless, lonesome, melancholy, backward.

eager.....keen, enthusiastic.
earn.....achieve, gain, win, merit, acquire.
ebb.....wane, decline, recede, sink, decay.
educate.....train, guide, instruct, teach.
eject.....expel, dislodge, emit, cast.
elevate.....raise, lift, improve, heighten.
elude.....baffle, avoid, cheat, fool.
emancipate.....free, liberate, loose, release.
embrace.....hug, clasp.
emotion.....feeling, passion, tremor, agitation.
enemy.....foe, adversary, opponent, antagonist.
enough.....adequate, sufficient.
enquire.....seek, search, investigate, pry, explore, trace, inspect, examine
entice.....lure, persuade, allure.
eradicate.....whole, total.
eradicate.....exterminate, eliminate, destroy.
esteem.....love, value, honour, prize, admire.
external.....perpetual, infinite, ceaseless.
exaggerate.....magnify, heighten, enlarge, overstate, amplify.
excess.....surplus, increase.

famous.....renowned, celebrated, eminent, distinguished.
fashion.....custom, style, form.
fasten.....bind, tether, fix, join.
fatal.....deadly, mortal.
fate.....lot, destiny, end.
fault.....error, flaw, defect.
fear.....terror, dread.
fearful.....timid, cowardly, frightened, faint-hearted, nervous.
fight.....battle, contest, combat, struggle, conflict, strife, contention.
firm.....substantial, durable, lasting, binding.
float.....glide, drift, slip.
fond.....affectionate, loving, devoted.
frank.....candid, outspoken, artless, open, sincere, plain, ingenuous.

friend.....comrade, companion, associate, colleague.
frugal.....thrifty, economical, sparing.
fruitful.....fertile, productive, luxuriant, prolific, fecund.

game.....pastime, recreation, sport, fun, frolic.
gay.....cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, blithe, buoyant.
gaze.....stare, espy, peer, reconnoiter.
general.....universal, common.
generous.....liberal, big-hearted, noble.
genuine.....pure, real.
good.....righteous, just, true, virtuous, upright.

habit.....custom, usage, way.
hateful.....abominable, detestable, execrable.
help.....assist, aid, succour, support.
high.....tall, lofty, elaborate.
hinder.....obstruct, impede, thwart.
home.....dwelling, residence, abode, habitation.

increase.....enlarge, augment, amplify, multiply, extend, magnify, expand
infinite.....endless, eternal, everlasting, boundless, limitless.
Injure.....hurt, harm, violate, wrong, ill-treat, damage.
Insolvent.....bankrupt.
Invasion.....raid, attack.
Invoke.....call, summon.
Irritate.....tease, provoke.

kind.....thoughtful, considerate, tender, good, affectionate.

lazy.....indolent, slothful, idle, inactive, sluggish, inert.
lure.....coax, entice, wheedle, persuade, inveigle, seduce, beguile.

map.....plan, design, outline, chart, sketch.
malice.....malevolence, spite, hate, rapacity.
merry.....gay, mirthful, jolly, sportive, joyous, jovial, jocund.
mistake.....error, blunder, inaccuracy, fault.
motive.....reason, purpose.
mute.....dumb, silent.

narrate.....tell, say, report, recite.

necessary.....needful, requisite, essential.
necessity.....want, need.

obey.....yield, submit.
obedient.....servile, cringing, submissive, meek, respectful.
oblation.....gift, offering.
obscene.....indecent, impure, vile.
odious.....offensive, hateful.
old.....ancient, antiquated, obsolete, antique.
omen.....sign, foreboding, augury.
oral.....verbal, unwritten.
oratory.....eloquence, rhetoric.

pale.....sallow, wan, pallid.
patron.....champion, advocate, supporter.
pitiful.....compassionate, sympathetic, consoling, piteous, merciful
polite.....affable, courteous, civil, obliging, polished, well-bred.
poor.....needy, destitute.
port.....harbour, haven, shelter.
power.....ability, capacity, talent.
poverty.....want, penury.
prattle.....chatter, jabber, gabble, gossip.
praise.....compliment, commend, applaud.
predict.....presage, herald, foretell.
pretty.....beautiful, lovely, fine, attractive, handsome, neat, elegant, trim,
gorgeous.
propagate.....broadcast, advertise, proclaim, multiply, increase.

quiet.....calm, still, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful.

rash.....careless, tactless, indiscreet, reckless.
ready.....prompt, alert, agile, nimble.
real.....authentic, genuine, original.
recruit.....tiro, novice, apprentice, amateur.
refugee.....outlaw, fugitive, exile, outcast.
regent.....viceroy, deputy, substitute.
riot.....insurrection, revolt, mutiny, rising.
rude.....insolent, impolite, abusive, offensive.
rule.....govern, manage, supervise.

safe.....secure, sure, protected, locked, guarded.
 scandal.....slander, calumny.
 scorn.....despise, abhor, condemn, deprecate.
 see.....behold, perceive, discern, view, scan, descry.
 silent.....reticent, taciturn, speechless.
 sin.....transgression, offence, misdemeanour.
 sly.....cunning, artful, crafty, subtle, shrewd, wily.
 small.....tiny, puny, little.
 smell.....scent, odour, perfume, fragrance.
 smooth.....level, plain, flat, uneven.
 souvenir.....memento, memorial, token, relic, remembrance.
 speech.....eloquence, oratory, rhetoric.
 spread.....scatter, disperse, distribute, disseminate, diffuse, broadcast.
 stranger.....foreigner, alien, immigrant.
 strong.....powerful, muscular, robust, able, stalwart, sturdy, lusty.
 suitable.....appropriate, befitting, becoming.
 surrender.....yield, relinquish, abandon, submit, capitulate.

 timid.....cowardly, fearful, faint-hearted.
 trick.....hoax.
 trust.....rely, believe.
 try.....attempt, strive, endeavour, essay.

 ugly.....hideous, unsightly, horrid, uncouth, grotesque, squalid, repulsive.

 value.....esteem, worth, appreciate, reverence.
 victory.....success, triumph.

 weak.....feeble, infirm, impotent, frail, flimsy.

HOMONYMS

Most examination papers in English language contain a question on the use of words of similar sound but different in meaning. The question usually takes a form something like the following:

Use these words in sentences to show that you know their meanings:

Aisle	diary	principal	stationary	compliment
Isle	dairy	principle	stationery	complement

A comprehensive list of these words is found in most good spelling books and it is not intended to repeat these here.

It is, however, important for the student to remember that when he is asked to use these words in sentences in order to illustrate their meaning, his sentences should be explicit enough as to leave no doubt in the examiner's mind that the writer knows the exact meaning of the words which he is using.

Take for example the words **stationary**, **stationery**. When used in the following sentences the meaning is not fully brought out.

(a) The bus is stationary. (b) I bought some stationery at the store.

Sentences (c) and (d) however, leave no doubt in the examiner's mind that the writer is fully acquainted with the meaning of the words:

(c) Wait until the bus is **stationary** before attempting to get off.

(d) I will need a good deal of **stationery** to write all these letters.

Note also that it is a good plan to underline the significant word in the sentence.

DISTINCTIVE SOUNDS

hens.....	cluck, cackle, chuckle	wolves.....	howl
geese.....	cackle	sparrows.....	chirp
ducks.....	quack	crickets.....	chirp
turkeys.....	gobble	robins.....	chirp
parrots.....	chatter	hounds.....	bay
monkeys.....	chatter	sheep, goat, calf.....	bleat
frogs.....	croak	elephants.....	trumpet
ravens.....	croak	lions.....	roar
rooks.....	caw	bitterns.....	boom
crows.....	caw	snakes.....	hiss
dogs.....	howl, growl, snarl, bark	serpents.....	hiss
owls.....	hoot, screech, cur	swashing of the sea	
cats.....	mew, purr	swishing of ladies' skirts	
bulls.....	bellow	hooting of a steam whistle	
oxen.....	low	tooting of a horn	
cows.....	moo	screeching of brakes	
grasshoppers.....	chirr	roaring, rolling, rumbling of thunder	

apes.....	gibber	rumbling of heavy vehicles
bears.....	growl	whizzing of arrows
eagles.....	scream	buzzing of a telephone
hyenas.....	laugh, scream	zooming of a aeroplanes
seagulls.....	scream	crackling of fire, wood, dry leaves
bees.....	buzz	tinkling of coins
beetles.....	drone	popping of corks
rabbits.....	squeal	tinkling of glasses
pigs.....	grunt, squeal	tinkling of bells
wrens.....	warble	jingling, chiming of bells
doves.....	coo	shuffling of feet
swallows.....	twitter	whirring of wings
mice.....	squeak	crinkling of paper
deer.....	bell	clangour of hammers
asses.....	bray	clanking of chains
horses.....	neigh, whinny	ticking of a clock
		clatter of horses' hoofs
howling of the wind		creaking of hinges
pattering of the rain		hissing of steam
gurgling of the rivers		rustle of silk or leaves
babbling of the brooks		crack of a whip
splashing of water		
lapping of water		

DISTINCTIVE NAMES GIVEN TO THE YOUNG OF ANIMALS

Adult	Young
cat	kitten
cock	cockerel
cow	calf
horse	foal
ass	foal
sheep	lamb
hen	pullet
cow	heifer (one that has not yet given birth to a calf)
bull	calf
deer	fawn
dog	puppy

duck	duckling
pig	piglet
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet
fowl	chicken
goat	kid
goose	gosling
stallion (horse)	colt or foal
mare	filly
hare	leveret
frog (toad)	tadpole
trout	fry
salmon	parr
bird	nestling
hawk	bowet
eel	elver
lion, bear, fox	cub
butterfly, moth	caterpillar
swan	cygnet

Diminutives

With these may be grouped the following diminutives
formed from:

animal.....	animalcule, animalculum	flower.....	floweret
ball.....	ballet, bullet		
fourth.....	farthing		
brace.....	bracelet	globe.....	globule
cask.....	casket	grain.....	granule
convent.....	conventicle	hill.....	hillock
corn.....	kernel	ice.....	icicle
cover.....	coverlet	isle.....	islet
crown.....	coronet	lance.....	lancet
dear.....	darling	lass.....	lassie
eagle.....	eaglet	latch.....	latchet
leaf.....	leaflet	sack.....	satchel
lock.....	locket	scythe.....	sickle
man.....	manikin, mannikin	seed.....	seedlet
park.....	paddock	sphere.....	spherule

part.....	particle	stream.....	streamlet
ring.....	ringlet	tower.....	turret
river.....	rivulet	verse.....	versicle, verselect, verset

DISTINCTIVE ADJECTIVES CONNECTED WITH CERTAIN WORDS

Pertaining to--		Pertaining to—	
goats.....	caprine	infant.....	infantile
eagle.....	aquiline	servant.....	menial
horses.....	equine, callavine,	shepherds.....	pastoral, bucolie
	equestrian	priests.....	sacerdotal
lion.....	leonine	priesthood.....	hieratic
hares.....	leporine	author.....	auctorial
wolf.....	lupine	tailor.....	sartorial
peacock.....	pavonine	barber.....	tonsorial
pigeons.....	peristeronic	wife.....	uxorial
fish.....	piscine	day.....	diurnal
parrots.....	psittaceous	morning.....	matinal
fox.....	vulpine	evening.....	vesper
swine, pigs.....	porcine	night.....	nocturnal
cats.....	feline	marriage.....	connubial, nuptial
goose.....	anserine	matrimony.....	conjugal
ships or sailors.....	nautical	love.....	erotic
ships.....	naval	heaven.....	celestial
spring.....	vernal	earth.....	terrestrial
winter.....	brumal	asses.....	asinine
autumn.....	autumnal	bees.....	apiarian
birth.....	natal	cattle.....	bovine
mother.....	maternal	dogs.....	canine
father.....	paternal	sheep.....	ovine
sister.....	sororal	crow.....	corvine
brother.....	fraternal	wild beasts.....	ferine
uncle.....	avuncular	smelling.....	olfactory
duke.....	ducal	seeing.....	visual, optical
son or daughter.....	filial	dinner.....	prandial
serpent.....	serpentine	hearing.....	auditory, aural
sound.....	acoustic	dancing.....	terpsichorean
water.....	aquatic	weaving.....	textile

air.....	pneumatic	fishing.....	piscatory
rain.....	pluvial	swimming.....	natatory
sea.....	maritime, marine	first age.....	primeval
belly.....	alvine	old age.....	senile
brain.....	cerebral	fats.....	sebaceous, adipose
heart.....	cardiac	moon.....	lunar
breast or chest.....	pectoral	stars.....	astral, sidereal, stellar
iron.....	ferrous	sun.....	solar
tin.....	stannic	land.....	praedial
silk.....	sericate	gums.....	gingival
river.....	fluvial	tongue.....	glossal
leaves.....	foliar	throat.....	guttural
rope.....	funicular	lips.....	labial
island.....	insular	hair.....	crinal
tears.....	lachrymal	nose.....	nasal
milk.....	lacteal	floods.....	diluvial
lamp.....	lucernal	parish.....	parochial
country.....	rural, rustic	lungs.....	pulmonary
town or city.....	urban	The Apostle Peter.....	Petrine
money.....	monetary, pecuniary, fiscal	The Apostle Paul.....	Pauline
coins.....	numismatic	Bernard Shaw.....	Shavian
preaching.....	predicatory	Oxford University.....	Oxonian
colour.....	chromatic	Cambridge University.....	Cantabrigian
kitchen.....	culinary	Canterbury.....	Cantuarian
law court.....	forensic	Alps.....	Alpine

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISSPELT

(Arranged in groups of ten words—for rapid revision)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
until	pursue	ceiling	diarrhoea	chauffeur
separate	pursuer	receive	dysentery	superintendent
ninety	pursuit	receipt	diphtheria	secretary
psalm	sanctify	niece	typhoid	lieutenant

psalmist	sanctity	sieve	tuberculosis	oculist
psalter	khaki	yield	diary	sepulcher
arctic	bouquet	February	dairy	cemetery
antarctic	ecstasy	Wednesday	eight	symmetry
asthma	privilege	bicycle	gramophone	dying
diphthong	hiccough	cedar	mortgage	dyeing
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
conceit	benefit	adjacent	haemorrhage	neighbour
deceive	benefiting	embalm	paralysis	plumber
thief	begin	debtor	pneumonia	quay
bier	beginning	condemn	pneumatic	disciple
handkerchief	accommodate	buoyant	catarrh	martyr
hygiene	eczema	diaphragm	dungeon	mischief
geography	phlegm	liquor	veil	mischievous
grammar	abscess	anxious	sceptre	restaurant
chasm	yacht	anxiety	aisle	chaos
truly	forty	recipe	subtle	committee
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
bailiff	commercial	curiosity	encyclopedia	aide-de-camp
recipe	vicious	muscles	rhythm	chassis
physician	abyss	reservoir	syringe	camouflage
yolk	abysmal	zephyr	soliloquy	ballet
viscount	almighty	mosquito	picnic	depot
wrestle	character	knuckle	picnicking	gauge
borough	manoeuvre	resign	pavilion	amateur
gnaw	teetotaler	knowledge	bazaar	bureau
islet	jubilee	rheumatism	gaiety	buffet
lightning	avoirdupois	library	luscious	bayonet
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
bulletin	champagne	queue	apostle	seize
biscuit	psychology	sergeant	catechism	relieve
scythe	coupon	plague	schism	believe
synonym	rogue	matinee	hymn	suite
fatigue	auxiliary	rendezvous	chorus	fashion
gnat	autumn	connoisseur	choir	athlete
debris	kiln	debt	myrrh	campaign
debt	scepter	column	dependent	influenza

sovereign
exaggerate

centre
moustache

etiquette
guitar

dependant
wholly

spasm
shield

(21)
heifer
colonel
kernel
design
foreign
victuals
neigh
pageant
viscount
maize

(22)
pianos
solos
tomatoes
photos
mottoes
potatoes
banjoes
dynamos
manifestos
mulattos

(23)
agreeable
noticeable
movable
notable
marriageable
valuable
changeable
advisable
pleasurable
excusable

(24)
audible
edible
visible
available
digestible
forcible
preventable
inevitable
inseparable
responsible

(25)
abundance
correspondence
independence
occurrence
existence
acquaintance
maintain
maintenance
impertinence
permanence

(26)
preliminary
sorcery
physical
sustain
substenance
cashier
column
besiege
unique
believe

(27)
apparatus
analyse
hoeing
honour
honourable
honorary
humour
favour
favourite
councilor

(28)
motor
persecutor
prosecutor
operator
donor
refrigerator
sculptor
surveyor
supervisor
coroner

(29)
commissioner
photographer
luggage
confectioner
aviator
altar
alter
calibre
somber
centre

(30)
advice
advise
practice
practice
council
counsel
licence
license
stationery
stationary

(31)
parallel
punchon
parcel
pencil
freight
courtesy
Britain
extinct
persuade
spectre

(32)
singe
singeing
wharf
counterfeit
geology
grieve
patience
weight
tongs
tongues

(33)
zinc
rein
reign
skein
envelope
enthusiasm
corpse
corps
copse
caustic

(34)
plough
mileage
fulfil
install
gallop
galloping
judgment
belfry
eruption
irruption

(35)
realm
disease
decease
bankrupt
jealousy
hypocrite
ankle
piece
doze
dose

(36)	(37)	(38)
abbreviation	opponent	earnest
accumulate	opportunity	punctual
battalion	perennial	punctuality
buccaneer	programme	thorough
colonnade	rebellion	luscious
recommend	association	skilful
ellipse	woollen	heinous
embarrass	wholly	currant
harass	possession	current
lettuce	leisure	chronic

(39)	(40)
surety	gaol
martial	goal
height	peasant
deceive	tincture
principal	chaplain
principle	surgeon
sign	malicious
business	dough
sculptor	villain
discern	debtor

(41)	(42)	(43)
vein	parasol	tough
siege	fibre	caliber
overwhelm	fulfil	course
cavalier	hearse	coarse
instinct	shrewd	thigh
critic	alms	czar (tsar)
criticism	theatre	czarina
atmosphere	brief	mosque
stalk	their	spectacle
colour	measles	puncture

(44)	(45)
enough	canoe
curtain	lyre
heir	shrewd
heiress	syllabus
vault	lair
juice	liar
physique	sauce
phenomenon	appendix
gigantic	hippopotamus
sphere	memorandum

(46)	(47)	(48)
portmanteau	tariff	pharmacy
radius	saber	secrecy
plateau	adieu	icicle
Mediterranean	pronounce	laundry
Shakespeare	pronunciation	sacrifice
altogether	technical	logarithm
development	laughter	eclipse
career	anecdote	science
focus	chalice	stratagem
ladle	phantasy	tragedy

(49)	(50)
willful	trophy
social	trousers
cathedral	eucharist
hydraulic	usury
ascension	medicine
cocoa	mechanic
conscience	grotesque
tarpaulin	picturesque
instalment	umbrella
eccentric	embezzle

SECTION TEN

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

DISTINCTIVE NAMES GIVET TO SOME COUNTRIES

The Emerald Isle	Ireland
Hibernia	Ireland
The Pearl of the Antilles	Cuba
The Magnificent Province	Guyana
The Land of Oat Cakes	Scotland
The Land of the Golden Fleece	Australia
The Land of the Midnight Sun	Lapland, Norway
The Land of the Flying Fish	Barbados
The Land of the Eucalyptus	Australasia
The Land of the Rising Sun	Japan
The Land of the Five Rivers	Punjab, in Pakistan and India
The Land of the Humming-bird	Trinidad
The Land of the Dykes	Holland
The Land of the Tulips	Holland
The Land of Milk and Honey	Canaan
The Land of the White Elephant	Thailand
The Land of the Thousand Lakes	Finland
The Sugar Mill of the Antilles	Cuba
The Isle of Springs	Jamaica
The Barbary States	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya
The Granary of Spain	Andalusia
The Spice Islands	Moluccas in the East Indies
The mother-in-law of Europe	Denmark
Our Lady of Snow	Canada
The bread basket of the Empire	Canada
The spice island of the west	Grenada
The roof of the world	Tibet
The white man's grave	West Africa
The sea of mountains	British Columbia
The Iberian Peninsula	Spain and Portugal
The Promised Land	Canaan
The battle-field of Europe	Belgium

The playground of Europe
The Antipodes
The George Cross Island
Little Venice
Rich Coast
Rich Port
The diary of Northern Europe
Caledonia
The sick man of Europe
The halfway house of the Pacific
Robinson Crusoe's Island
Mountainous Country
The Celestial Empire
The Land of Han
The saw mill of Europe
The mother colony of the West Indies
The Gift of the Nile
The storehouse of the world
The island of the hawks
Everglade State
Holy Land

Switzerland
New Zealand
Malta
Venezuela
Costa Rica
Puerto Rico
Denmark
Scotland
The Turkish Empire
Hawaii
Juan Fernandez, Tobago
Haiti
China
China
Sweden
St Kitts
Egypt
Mexico
Azores
Florida
Palestine

DISTINCTIVE NAMES GIVEN TO SOME TOWNS

The Garden of England
Country Palatine
The Garden State
The Golden State
The Silver State
The Copper State
Blue Hen State
The Nutmeg State
Garden of America
Old Dominion
The Eternal City
The twin city
The Imperial City

Country of Kent
Lancashire
New Jersey
California
Nevada
Arizona
Delaware
Connecticut
Virginia
Virginia
Rome
Budapest
Rome

The Holy City	Jerusalem
The Holy City of the Hindus	Benares
The Golden City	Johannesburg
The Diamond City	Kimberley
Windy City	Chicago
The twin cities of the Mississippi	St Paul and Minneapolis
The city of magnificent distances	Washington, D.C.
The automobile capital of the world	Detroit
The meat market of the world	Chicago
The mother city of Russia	Kiev
The city of the Arabian nights	Baghdad
The Birmingham of Belgium	Liege
The Paris of the East	Bucharest
City of Pleasure	Bucharest
The hub of the Universe	Boston
The modern Babylon	London
The Liverpool of France	Le Havre
The City of God	Allahabad
The Queen of the Adriatic	Venice
The lighthouse of the Mediterranean	Stromboli
An ice-house in winter and a furnace in summer	Madrid
The Manchester of France	Rouen
The Manchester of Poland	Lodz
The Gibraltar of the North	Sveaborg, near Helsingfors
The Iron Gates	The deep gorge of the Danube, near Orsova, in Rumania
The Gibraltar of the Pacific	Corregidor
The Pearl of the Orient	Damascus
Valley of Kings	Thebes
Athens of the West	Leyden
Gibraltar of America	Quebec
City of Elms	New Haven
Queen City	Regina, Cincinnati
The eye of Greece	Athens
The Rome of the Ocean, the Bride of the Sea	Venice
The Athens of the North	Edinburgh

DISTINCTIVE NAMES GIVEN TO SOME FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Many famous men and women in history have been called
By distinctive names. Here is a list of some of them:

The Great Commoner
The Iron Duke
The Grand Old Man
The wisest fool in Christendom
The Bard of Avon
The Blind Poet
The Iron Chancellor
The Old Pilot
The Little Corporal
The Black Napoleon
The Beloved Disciple
The Apostle of the Indians
The Black Prince
Coeur de Lion
Farmer George
The Merrie Monarch
The Light of Asia
The Mad Monk
The Dickens of France
The Sage of Concord
The Sailor King
The First Gentleman in Europe
The head of the Buddhist faith in Tibet
The Unready
Longshanks
Edward the Peacemaker
The King Maker
Thorough
Old Rough and Ready
Old Dreadnought
The Morning Star of the Reformation
Lawrence of Arabia
The Swedish Nightingale
William the Conqueror

William Pitt, the elder
The Duke of Wellington
William Ewart Gladstone
King James I of England
William Shakespeare
John Milton
Prince Otto Von Bismarck
Prince Otto Von Bismarck
Napoleon Bonaparte
Jean Jacques Dessalines, of Haiti
St John
Bartholome de Las Cassa
Son of Edward III, King of England
Richard I of England
King George III of England
King Charles II of England
Buddha
Resputin
Honore de Balzac
Ralph Waldo Emerson
King William IV of England
King George IV of England
Dalai Lama
King Ethelred II of England
Edward I of England
Edward VII of England
Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford
Zachary Taylor, a President of the USA
The English Admiral, Boscawen
John Wycliff
Col Thomas Edward Lawrence
Jenny Lind
William I of England

The Maid of Norway
The Lady of the Lamp
The Virgin Queen
The Maid of Orleans
Madonna
The Holy Father, His Holiness
The Apostle of Northumbria
Mata Hari
The Laughing Philosopher
The Grand Old Man of Hungary
The Faultless Painter
The Learned Blacksmith
The Young Pretender

The most musical of all Englishmen
The Seraphic Doctor
The Semiramis of the North
Defender of the Holy Sepulchre
The Inspired Idiot
Noll
The Magnificent
The Uncrowned Queen of Arabia

Daughter of Eric II, King of Norway
Florence Nightingale
Queen Elizabeth
Joan of Arc
The Virgin Mary
The Pope
Saint Aidan
Marguerite Gertrude, a spy
Democritus
Count Albert Apponyi
Andrea del Sarto
Elihu Burritt, an American linguist
Charles Edward Stuart,
Grandson of James II of England
Sir William Sterndale Bennett
St Bonaventura
Catherine II, Empress of Russia
Godfrey of Bouillon
Oliver Goldsmith
Oliver Cromwe
Sultan Solyman
Gertrude Bell

With these may also be classed the following:

The Father of Poets
The Father of English Poetry
The Father of Biography
The Father of History
The Father of Experimental Philosophy
The Father of Moral Philosophy
The Father of Medicine
The Father of Modern Astronomy
The Father of Modern Chemistry
The Father of Natural History
The Father of the Science of Political Economy
The Father of Unitarianism
The Father of Modern Music
The Father of Novel Writing

Homer
Geoffrey Chaucer
Plutarch
Herodotus
Francis Bacon
Thomas Aquinas
Hippocrates
Copernicus
Antoine Lavoisier
John Ray
Adam Smith
John Biddle
Johann Sebastian Bach
Giovanni Boccaccio

OTHER DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES AND THINGS

The Gilded Chamber	The House of Lords
The Vatican	The home of the Pope in Rome
The White House	The home of the President of USA
No. 10 Downing Street	The home of the Prime Ministe of Britain
The Citadel of Athens	The Acropolis
The Colosseum	The ruins of the Flavian amphitheatre in Rome
The Alhambra	The famous palace and stronghold of the Moorish kings of Granada in Spain
Fleet Street	The newspaper centre of Britain
Wall Street	The financial centre of USA
The Pillars of Hercules	Two great rocks, Gibraltar and Ceuta, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea
Indian corn	Maize
Indian date	Tamarind
Indian file	Single file, i.e. one person walking behind the other
Paternoster	The Lord's Prayer
Chanticleer	A cock
Potter's field	A burial ground for the very poor and unknown
Persian apple	The peach
Adam's apple	The larynx
Adam's ale	Water
The inner man	The stomach
Junker	A member of the German aristocracy
Limb of the Law	Policeman
Kulak	A Russian land-owning peasant
The silver streak	The English Channel
Black art	Witchcraft
The herring pond	The Atlantic Ocean
The House of Keys	Parliament of the Isle of Man
Iron horse	A train
The gentle craft	Shoemaking
The lamp of Heaven	The moon
The universal arithmetic	Algebra
China's sorrow	The Hwang-Ho
River of Silver	Rio-de-la-Plata
Quicksilver	mercury
The garden of France	The Loire Valley

Black diamond	Coal
Capital punishment	The death sentence
The Ashes	Symbol of victory in international cricket matches
King of metals	Gold
God's acre	A churchyard
God's image	The human body
A Good Samaritan	A friend in need
Bottomless pit	Hell
White plague	Tuberculosis
Hansen's disease	leprosy
White fuel	Water power
April gentleman	A newly-married man
Scotland Yard	The headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police Force
The Father of the waters	The River Nile
King of the waters	The River Amazon
King of the jungle	The tiger
King of beasts	The lion
King of the sea	The herring
Sheep's eyes	Looks of love
Bird of peace	The dove
The olive branch	A symbol of peace
Morganatic marriage	Marriage of a king or queen or one of royal rank to one of a lower rank
The head of the Roman Catholic Church	The Pope
The head of the Church of England	The Queen and then the Archbishop of Canterbury
Bird of Jove	The eagle
Bird of Juno	The peacock
Bird of night	The owl
American leopard	The jaguar
John Bull	An Englishman
Cockney	A Londoner
The fourth estate	The Press
The sinews of war	Money
Gentlemen of the robe	The legal profession
The sterner sex	Men
The fairer sex	Women
Flower of the flock	The best child of a family
Land of the Leal	Heaven

Lent Lily
Ocean greyhound
House of correction
A man of letters
Jack Tar

The daffodil
A swift ship
A prison, penitentiary
A scholarly author
A seaman

GREAT INVENTIONS

Alexander Graham Bell
Thomas Alva Edison
E. Berliner
Professor David Edward Hughes
John L. Baird
Evangelista Torricelli
Galileo Galilei
Janssen
William Gascoigne
John Harrison
Laennec
Sir David Brewster
Orville and Wilbur Wright
Count Von Ferdinand Zeppelin
Dr Alfred Bernhard Nobel
Roger Bacon
Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim
Samuel Colt
Sir Joseph Whitworth
Elias Howe
James Watt
George Stephenson
James Nasmyth
Sir Charles Algernon Parsons
Marchese Gulielmo Marconi
Michael Faraday
Messrs Coke and Wheatstone
Benjamin Franklin
Robert Stephenson

The telephone
The phonograph
The gramophone
The microphone
Television
The barometer
The thermometer and the telescope
The microscope
The micrometer
The chronometer
The stethoscope
The kaleidoscope
The aeroplane
The Zeppelin dirigible airship
Dynamite
Gunpowder
The automatic gun
The revolver
The Whitworth rifle
The sewing-machine
The steam engine
The locomotive
The steam hammer
The steam turbine
The wireless telegraph
The dynamo and electric transformer
The electric telegraph
The lightning conductor
The flashing system of throwing light
out to sea from lighthouses

Sir Humphry Davy	The safety lamp
Sir Joseph Wilson Swam	The incandescent electric lamp
	The autotype process of photography
	The art of making rapid dry photographic plates
George Eastman	The roll photographic film
	The Kodak camera
Alois Senefelder	Lithography
Johann Gutenberg	The art of printing
Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof	Esperanto
Samuel Finley Morse	The Morse Code of signals
	The Morse system of electric telegraph
	A celestial and a terrestrial globe
Gerhardus Mercator	The spinning frame
Sir Richard Arkwright	The power loom
Edmund Cartwright	The spinning mule
Samuel Crompton	The spinning jenny
James Hargreaves	The process of converting cast-iron
Sir Henry Bessemer	
into steel	
John Macadam	Macadamised roads
Henry Cort	The process known as “puddling” for
	Converting pig iron into malleable iron
The Marquis De Vauban	Income tax

FAMOUS DISCOVERERS, NAVIGATORS, EXPLORERS AND INVENTORS

Christopher Columbus discovered or re-discovered	America, and the W. Indies
Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered	The Pacific Ocean
Sir Humphrey Gilbert discovered	Newfoundland
Vasco Da Gama discovered	The sea route to India 1498
Sebastian Cabot discovered	Labrador in 1497
Captain James Cook discovered	The Sandwich Isles
Henry, the Navigator discovered	Madeira and the Azores
Henry Hudson discovered Hudson River, Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay	Ferdinand
Magellan was the first person to attempt to sail around the world.	
Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to sail around the world, 1577-1580.	
William Baffin discovered Baffin Bay.	

Sir Martin Frobisher discovered Frobisher's Strait.
Matthew Flinders discovered Bass Strait.
Vitus Bering discovered Bering's Strait.
John Davis discovered Davis Strait.
Sir Samuel White Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864.
Marco Polo made explorations in China, India and the East.
Captain Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole in 1912; flew over the North Pole in 1926.
Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd flew over the North Pole in 1926; flew over the South Pole in 1929.
Rear Admiral Robert Edwin Peary succeeded in reaching the North Pole on 6 April, 1909.
Captain Robert Scott reached the South Pole, 18 January, 1912.
David Livingstone explored a great deal of Central Africa between 1849 and 1873.
Sir Henry Morton Stanley explored Central Africa between 1871 and 1889.
Mungo Park explored the River Niger 1795-1806.
Jacques Cartier explored a great deal of Canada, especially the Gulf of St Lawrence and the river St Lawrence.
Charles Goodyear discovered the art of vulcanizing rubber.
Professor Pierre Curie and Madame Curie were the joint discoverers of Radium, a substance used in the cure of cancer.
Edward Jenner discovered vaccination.
Lord Lister discovered antiseptic treatment.
Robert Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis.
William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.
Louis Pasteur discovered the science of bacteria, i.e. the germ-theory of diseases.
Professor Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen discovered Rontgenrays (X-rays).
Sir James Young Simpson discovered the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic.
William Hyde Wollaston discovered ultra-violet rays.
Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen.
Sir William Ramsay discovered argon gas and helium.
Sir Ronald Ross discovered the cause of malaria.
Sir Patrick Manson discovered that the malarial parasite was transmitted by the anopheles mosquito.
Sir Aldo Castellani discovered the cause of sleeping sickness.
Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravitation.
Henry Cavendish discovered the composition of water; he also discovered hydrogen.
Francis Appert discovered how to preserve animal and vegetable food by enclosing them in hermetically sealed tins or cans.

Archimedes discovered specific gravity and the principles of the lever.
Bernard Pallis discovered the art of producing white enamel.
Sir Rowland Hill introduced the penny postal system.
William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus.
Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

FAMOUS FOUNDERS

Lord Robert Baden-Powell founded by Boy Scouts in 1908.
“General” William Booth founded The Salvation Army, in 1878.
John Wesley was the founder of the “Methodist” church.
Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men’s Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.).
Mrs Mary Baker Eddy founded the Christian Science religion.
St Benedict, founder of the Order of Benedictine Monks.
Jeremy Bentham, founder of the Utilitarian School of philosophy.
Professor Alfred Adler, founder of the school of Individual Psychology.
Confucius, founder of Chinese Philosophy.
Dr Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.
William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, in 1682.
Sir Thomas Raffles founded Singapore in 1819.
Diego Velasquez founded Santiago and Havana.
Dr Thomas John Barnado founded the homes for orphan-waifs, which bear his name.
Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel, founder of the Kindergarten system of education.
Sir Isaac Pitman found the Pitman system of Shorthand.
Sir Francis Galton founded the study of Eugenics.
Friedrich Anton Mesmer founded the system of Mesmerism.
Alfred Krupp founded the great gun factories at Essen, Germany, which were the largest in the world.
Joseph Smith, founder of the religious sect called Mormons.
Sir William Smith founded the Boys’ Brigade in 1883.

PIONEERS

The first person to fly across the Atlantic
Sir John Alcock and Sir A. Whitten Brown in 1919

The first person to fly from England to New Zealand	Jean Gardner Batten
The first person to fly the English Channel from Calais to Dover	Louis Bleriot
The first person to fly in Great Britain	William Cody in 1908
The first solo Atlantic flight	Charles Lindbergh, May 1927
The first woman to fly the Atlantic	Amelia Earhart, June 1928
The first woman to fly solo from England to Australia	Amy Johnson
The first person to cross Africa from east to west	Verney L. Cameron
The first person to take a successful photograph of the human face	John William Draper
The first Socialist to be elected to the House of Commons	James Keir Hardie
The first mountaineers to reach the top of Mount Everest	Sherpa Tensing and Sir Edmund Hillary
The first man to travel in space	Yuri Gagarin, April 1961
The first man to walk on the moon	Neil Armstrong, July 1969

SOME RECORD HOLDERS

The largest church in the world	Saint Peter's in Rome
The tallest building in the world	Empire State Building New York City, USA, 442m high
The longest bridge in the world	Lower Zambesi, Africa, 3541 metres
The largest bird in the world	The ostrich
The lightest of all substances	Hydrogen gas

SOME FAMOUS EDUCATIONISTS

Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel
Maria Montessori
Johann Pestalozzi
John Dewey
Francisco Ferrer

Robert Raikes
Archbishop Cranmer
Elizabeth Fry
John Howard
Jean Piaget

SOME FAMOUS RELIGIOUS REFORMERS

John Huss
Hugh Latimer
Ulrich Zwingli

Martin Luther
John Wesley
John Calvin

SOME FAMOUS PHILANTHROPIST

Andrew Carnegie
George Cadbury
John Howard
Baron Maurice de Hirsch
Viscount Nuffield

Julia Ward Howe
Robert Owen
John D. Rockefeller
Rabindranath Tagore
Dr Alfred Nobel

MYTHOLOGY

Muses: The Muses were the goddesses who presided over the liberal arts. There were nine muses, as follows:

Clio, the muse of history; Calliope, the muse of epic poetry; Euterpe, the muse of lyric poetry; Erato, the muse of love poetry; Melpomene, the muse of tragedy;

Thalia, the muse of comedy; Urania, the muse of astronomy; Terpsichore, the muse of dancing; and Polyhymnia, the muse of psalmody or religious song.

Graces: The Graces were three goddesses representing the perfection of beauty and charm. They were Algaia, Euphrosyne and Thalia.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

GODS AND GODDESSES

The god of		The goddess of
War.....	Mars	Peace.....Pax
Wine.....	Bacchus	Vengeance.....Nemesis
Riches.....	Plutus	Fruit.....Pomona
Fertility.....	Priapus	Morning.....Aurora
The Sea.....	Neptune	Fire.....Vesta
Heaven.....	Uranus	Hunting.....Diana
Fire.....	Vulcan	Wisdom.....Minerva
Medicine.....	Apollo	War.....Minerva
Music.....	Apollo	The Liberal Arts.....Minerva
Day.....	Apollo	Love.....Venus
The Underworld.....	Pluto	The Health.....Vesta
Healing.....	Aesculapius	The Earth.....Rhea
Flocks and Herds.....	Apollo	The earth's produce.....Ceres
Protection and Punishment.....	Apollo	Justice.....Astraea
The Rivers.....	Alpheus	Infatuation.....Ate
Revelry and Feasting.....	Comus	War.....Bellona
Love.....	Cupid	Chastity.....Bona Dea
The Sun.....	Sol or Helius, Baal	Silence.....Calypso
Marriage.....	Hymen	Flowers.....Flora
Sleep and Dreams.....	Morpheus	Law and Justice.....Themis
Sleep.....	Somus	Health.....Hygeia
Shepherds and Hunters.....	Pan	
The water which surrounded the earth.....	Oceanus	

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

Wedding Anniversaries are social events. Here is a complete list of Wedding Anniversaries appropriately named. Those not named are usually giftless Anniversaries. Gifts presented to the celebrating couple by their friends are usually made of materials corresponding to the name of the Anniversary.

1 st year—Paper	8 th year—Bronze
2 nd year—Calico	9 th year—Pottery
3 rd year—Leather	10 th year—Tin
4 th year—Silk or Book, Fruit or Flowers	11 th year—Steel
5 th year—Wood	12 th year—Linen
6 th year—Iron	13 th year—Lace
7 th year—Copper or Brass	14 th year—Ivory
20 th year—Chinaware	15 th year—Crystal
25 th year—SILVER WEDDING ANNIVERSARY	
30 th year—Pearls	
35 th year—Coral and Jade	
40 th year—Ruby	
45 th year—Sapphire	
50 th year—GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY	
55 th year—Emerald	
60 th year—DIAMOND WEDDING ANNIVERSARY	

COINS USED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Balboa	Panama	Kyat	Burn
Bolivar	Venezuela	Lempira	Hondura
Colon	Costa Rica, El Salvador	Lev	Bulgaria, Rumania
Cordoba	Nicaragua	Lira	Italy
Cruzeiro	Brazil	Marka	
Finland			
Deutsche Mark	Germany	Naira	Nigeria
Dinar	Yugoslavia, Iraq	Peso	Various Latin American
Dollar	Australia, USA, Canada,		countries, notably Mexico
China	£ Sterling	United Kingdom	Malaysia, Hong Kong
	Eire, New Zealand		

Drachma		Greece	Rail	
Iraq				
Escudo		Portugal	Rand	South Africa
Forint		Hungary	Rouble	
USSR				
Franc	France, Belgium, Luxembourg, India, Sri Lank		Rupee	Pakistan,
	Switzerland, Albania		Schilling	
	Austria			
Gourde		Haiti	Sol	Peru
Guilder		Netherlands	Sucre	Ecuador
Koruna		Czechoslovakia	Yen	Japan
Krone	Denmark, Norway, Sweden	Zloty		Poland

RELIGION

The Decalogue	The Ten Commandments.
Koran	The sacred scriptures of Islam/
Apocrypha	A collection of fourteen books of the Old Testament, not considered genuine by the Jews. The Protestant Churches regard the Apocrypha only as historical records, and it is not included in the authorized version of the Bible. Some of the Books included 1 and 2 Esdras, Tobit, Judith, Esther X-XVI, etc.
Apocalypse	The Book of the New Testament in which the revelation of St John is recorded.
Apocalyptic Number	The mystical number 666 which is mentioned in the Apocalypse.
Canticles	The songs of Solomon.
The Major Prophets	Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Isaiah.
Pentateuch	The first five books of the Old Testament, namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
The Golden Rule	“Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.”
Bhagavad-Gita	Hindu sacred scriptures.
Paternoster	The Lord’s Prayer.
Cardinal or Seven deadly sins	Pride, lust, envy, anger, covetousness, gluttony, and sloth.

Millennium The thousand years, according to Revelations 20: 1-5 during which Jesus Christ will rule the world.

SOME PATRON SAINTS

St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. James of Spain, St. Dennis of France, ST. Anthony of Italy, St. Nicholas of Russia, St. Cecilia of Music, St. Crispin of Shoemakers, St. Pancras of Children, St. Christopher of Travellers.

SOME LOCAL NAMES GIVEN TO CERTAIN PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Local Name	English Name	Local Name	English Name
Ochroes	Ladies' Finger	Roucou	Annatto
Sour Orange	Seville Orange	Jumbie Bead	Coral Bean
Chataigne	Breadnut	Pewah	Peachnut
Caimite	Star Apple	Manicou	Opossum
Pomme	Pak Choi	Chinese	
Cythere	Golden Apple	Pe Ts-ai	Cabbage
Zabocca	Avocado	Crapaud	Crabwood
Pimento	Kakapool	Periwinkle	
(Allspice)	Jamaica Pepper	Queen of	
Old Maid	Periwinkle	Flowers	Pride of India
Palmiste	Cabbage Palm	Love Apple	Tomato
Primrose	Kew Plant	Manioc	Cassava
Old Man's			
Beard	Mistletoe	Belle Apple	Water Melon
Flower Fence	Barbados Pride	Barbadine	Granadilla

Bois Canot	Trumpet Tree	Stinging Nettle	Scratch Bush
Shaddock	Forbidden Fruit	Lady of the	
Adlay	Job's Tears	Night	Tree of Sadness
Melongene	Egg Plant	Shame Plant	
Dasheen	Chinese Eddoes	Tee Marie	Sensitive Plant
Fat Pork	Cocoa Plum	Bois Flot	Cork Wood
Pomme Malac		Bodi	Yard Bean
(Pomerack)	Malacca Apple	Black Eye Pea	Cow Pea

MISCELLANEOUS

The five Senses or gateways of knowledge are seeing, hearing, feeling, smelling and tasting.

The Four Elements (Ancient) are fire, water, air, earth.

The Dead Languages are Ancient Greek and Latin.

The Three Professions are Divinity, Law, Medicine.

The Lake Poets are Coleridge, Southey, Words worth.

The Latin Races are French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians.

A Decade is a period of ten years.

A Generation—about thirty years.

A Century—one hundred years.

A Millennium—one thousand years.

Cardinal Numbers are 1, 2,3,4,5 etc.

Ordinal Numbers are 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc.

Cardinal Points are North, South, East, West.

Cardinal Signs are Aries, Libra, Cancer, Capricorn.

Cardinal Virtues are (a) Prudence, Temperance, Justice, Fortitude, or (b) Faith, Hope, Charity.

All Fools' Day	--April 1 st
All Saints' Day	--November 1 st
All Souls' Day	--November 2 nd
Ash Wednesday	--The first day of Lent
Valentine's Day	--February 14 th

THE METRIC SYSTEM

Linear Measure

Equivalents

10 millimetres (mm)	= 1 centimetre (cm)	1 inch	= 25.4 millimetres
100 centimetres	= 1 metre (m)	1 yard	= 0.91 metres
1000 metres	= 1 kilometre (km)	1 fathom	= 1.83 metres
		1 chain	= 20.12 metres
		1 mile	= 1.61 kilometres = 1.610 metres

Approximate Metric

Square Measure

100 square milli- metres (mm ²)	= 1 square centi- metre (cm ²)	1 square yard	= 0.84 square metres
10,000 square Centimetres	= 1 square metre (m ²)	1 square mile	= 2.59 square kilo- metres
1,000,000 square metres	= 1 square kilo- metre (km ²)	1 acre	= 0.4 hectares

Land Measure

1 square metre	= 1 centiare	1 fluid ounce	= 28 cubic centi- metres
100 centiares	= 1 are	1 pint	= 0.57 litres
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha)	1 gallon	= 4.55 litres
100 hectares	= 1 square kilo- metre	1 gallon	= 3.79 litres

Fluid Measure

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre	1 ounce	= 28 grammes
100 centilitres	= 1 litre	1 pound	= 0.45 kilogrammes
		1 ton	= 1,016 kilogrammes
		1 metric tonne	= 1,000 kilogrammes = 2,204 pounds

Temperature

Freezing point of water	= 0° Celsius (centigrade) (C)	1 cubic yard	= 0.76 cubic metres
	= 32° Fahrenheit (F)	1 centimetre	= 0.39 inches
Boiling point of water	= 100 °C = 212 °F	1 metre	= 3.28 feet = 1.09 yards
To convert Fahrenheit to		1 kilometre	= 0.62 miles

$$\text{Celsius} = (\text{°F} - 32) \times 5/9$$

$$= \text{°C}$$

$$1 \text{ square metre} = 10.76 \text{ square feet}$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ square yards}$$

Weight

$$1000 \text{ grams} = 1 \text{ kilogram (kg)}$$

$$1000 \text{ kilograms} = 1 \text{ tonne}$$

$$1 \text{ hectare} = 2.47 \text{ acres}$$

$$1 \text{ square kilo-metre} = 0.39 \text{ square miles}$$

Capacity

$$1000 \text{ cubic centimetres (cm}^3\text{)} = \text{litre (l)}$$

$$1 \text{ litre} = 1.76 \text{ pints}$$

$$1000 \text{ litres (m}^3\text{)} = 1 \text{ cubic metre (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$1 \text{ kilogramme} = 2.2 \text{ pounds}$$

THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM

Linear Measure

$$1 \text{ yard} = 36 \text{ inches}$$

$$1 \text{ furlong} = 220 \text{ yards}$$

$$1 \text{ mile} = 8 \text{ furlongs}$$

$$= 1,760 \text{ yards}$$

$$= 5,280 \text{ feet}$$

$$1 \text{ league} = 3 \text{ miles}$$

$$1 \text{ chain} = 22 \text{ yards}$$

$$= 66 \text{ feet}$$

Measures of Numbers

$$1 \text{ dozen} = 12 \text{ units}$$

$$1 \text{ score} = 20 \text{ units}$$

$$1 \text{ gross} = 144 \text{ units}$$

$$1 \text{ quire} = 24 \text{ sheets of paper}$$

$$1 \text{ ream} = 20 \text{ quires}$$

$$1 \text{ bale} = 10 \text{ reams}$$

Land Measure

$$144 \text{ sq. ins.} = 1 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

$$9 \text{ sq. ft.} = 1 \text{ sq. yd.}$$

$$484 \text{ sq. yds} = 1 \text{ sq. chain}$$

$$10 \text{ sq. chains} = 1 \text{ acre}$$

$$1 \text{ acre} = 4,840 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

$$= 43,560 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

Nautical or Graphical Measure

$$6 \text{ feet} = 1 \text{ fathom}$$

$$120 \text{ fathoms} = 1 \text{ cable}$$

$$6,080 \text{ feet} = 1 \text{ knot (nautical mile)}$$

Roman Numerals

$$\text{I} = 1$$

640 acres = 1 sq. mile

Measures of Capacity

1,728 cubic in = 1 cubic foot

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard

Measures of Weight

16 ounces = 1 pound

14 pounds = 1 stone

28 pounds = 1 quarter

4 quarters = 1 cwt.

(hundredw't)

112 pounds = 1 cwt.

20 cwt. = 1 ton

2,240 pounds = 1 ton (long)

Fluid Measure

2 pints = 1 quart

4 quarts = 1 gallon

8 pints = 1 gallon

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

D = 500

M = 1,000

When a character is followed by another of less or equal value, the number expressed denotes the sum of their single values, but when preceded by one of less value, it signifies the difference.

e.g. III = 3

IV = 4

VI = 6

XL = 40

LX = 60

CD = 400

DC = 600

MCMXLVI = 1946

Arabic Numerals consist of

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so called because they were introduced into Europe by the Arabs.

ARITHMETICAL FORMULAE

SQUARE:

- (a) Area of square = Side squared = S^2
- (b) Perimeter of Square = Side $\times$ 4 = $S \times 4$
- (c) To find the side, Area being given:
Take the square root of the Area
 $\therefore S = \sqrt{A}$

RHOMBUS: Area of Rhombus = base x perpendicular height
 = B x H

RECTANGLE:

- (a) Area of Rectangle = Length x Breadth = $L \times B$
 (b) Length of Rectangle = Area / Breadth = $\frac{A}{B}$
 (c) Breadth of Rectangle = Area / Length = $\frac{A}{L}$
 (d) Perimeter of Rectangle = 2 (length + breadth) = $2(L+B)$

PARALLELOGRAM:

Area of Parallelogram = base x perpendicular height = B x H

TRIANGLE:

- (a) Area of Triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (base x perpendicular height) = $B \times H$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (B \times H)$ or $\frac{B \times H}{2}$
- (b) Height of Triangle = (Area x 2) / height = $\frac{A \times 2}{B}$
- (c) Base of Triangle = (Area x 2) / height = $\frac{A \times 2}{H}$
- (d) To find the Area of a Triangle, the lengths of the three sides being given.

RULE: From half the sum of the three sides subtract each side separately; then find the continued product of the half and the three remainders; finally extract the square root of the product. Thus $\text{Area} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$
Where s is used to denote half the sum of its sides, and a, b, c, the lengths of the three sides.

THE RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLE:

In any Right-Angled Triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

- (a) Hypotenuse $= \sqrt{\text{perp.}^2 + \text{base}^2} = \sqrt{p^2 + b^2}$
 (b) Perpendicular $= \sqrt{\text{hypotenuse}^2 - \text{base}^2} = \sqrt{h^2 - b^2}$
 (c) Base $= \sqrt{\text{hypotenuse}^2 - \text{perpendicular}^2}$
 $= \sqrt{h^2 - p^2}$

TRAPEZIUM:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ width} \times (\text{sum of parallel sides}) = \frac{1}{2} w(a+b)$$

AREA OF THE FOUR WALLS OF A ROOM

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of 4 walls} &= \text{Twice the sum of the length and breadth of the room} \times \text{height} \\ &= 2(L + B) \times H \end{aligned}$$

SIMPLE INTEREST:

- (a) Simple Interest $= \frac{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate} \times \text{Time}}{100} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$
 (b) Principal $= \frac{\text{Interest} \times 100}{\text{Rate} \times \text{Time}} = \frac{I \times 100}{R \times T}$
 (c) Rate $= \frac{\text{Interest} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Time}} = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times T}$
 (d) Time $= \frac{\text{Interest} \times 100}{\text{Principal} \times \text{Rate}} = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times R}$
 (e) Amount $= \text{Principal} + \text{Interest} = P + I$

CIRCLE:

- (a) Circumference of Circle $= \text{diameter} \times \pi = d \times \pi$
 or $= \text{twice radius} \times \pi = 2\pi R$
 (b) Diameter $= \text{Circumference} / \pi = \frac{C}{\pi}$
 (c) Radius $= \text{Circumference} / 2\pi = \frac{C}{2\pi}$
 (d) Area of Circle (when radius is given)
 $= \text{Radius squared multiplied by } \pi = \pi R^2$
 (e) Area of Circle (when diameter is given)
 $= \text{one quarter of the diameter squared multiplied by } \pi$
 $= \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$
 (f) Area of Circle (when circumference is given)
 (i) Divide the square of the Circumference by four times π
 $\frac{C^2}{4\pi}$
 or (ii) Multiply the square of the Circumference by $\frac{1}{4\pi}$

- (g) To find the Radius, area being given

Divide the area by π then extract the square root.

$$= \sqrt{\text{Area} / \pi}$$

- (h) To find the Circumference, area being given

- (i) Multiply the area by four times π then extract the square root.

$$= \sqrt{\text{Area} \times 4 \pi}$$

or (ii) Multiply the area by π , extract the square root, then multiply the results by two.

$$= 2\sqrt{\text{Area} \times \pi}$$

CIRCULAR RING:

To find the Area of a Circular Ring, multiply the product of the sum and difference of the inner and outer radii by π

$$= \pi(R + r)(R - r)$$

CYLINDER:

- (a) To find the Area of Curved Surface of Cylinder, multiply the circumference of the cylinder by the height.

$$\text{Area of Curved Surface} = 2 \pi r \times h$$

- (b) Area of Total Surface of Cylinder

$$= \text{Area of Curved Surface} + \text{Area of ends.} = 2 \pi rh + 2 \pi r^2$$

or multiply the sum of the height and radius by the Circumference

$$= \text{Circumference} \times (\text{height} + \text{radius}) = c(h + r)$$

- (c) Volume of Cylinder = Area of Base x height = $\pi r^2 h$

CONE:

- (a) To find Curved Surface of Cone, multiply the product of radius and slant height by π Curved Surface of Cone = $\pi r l$ (where l denote slant height)

- (b) Area of Total Surface of Cone

$$= \text{Area of Base} + \text{Area of Curved Surface} = \pi r^2 + \pi r l$$

- (c) Volume of Cone = Area of Base x $\frac{1}{3}$ perpendicular height.

$$= \frac{2 \pi r^2 \times h}{3}$$

THE SPHERE:

- (a) Area of Surface of a Sphere = $4 \pi r^2$

- (b) Volume of Sphere = $\frac{4 \pi r^3}{3}$

THE PRISM:

- (1) Lateral surface of prism = (perimeter of base) x height.

- (2) The Total surface of prism = lateral surface + area of ends.

(3) Volume of Prism = (area of base) x height.

THE PYRAMID:

- (1) Area of Slant Surface of Pyramid
= $\frac{1}{2}$ (perimeter of base) x slant height.
- (2) Total Surface of Pyramid = slant surface + area of base.
- (3) Volume of Pyramid = $\frac{1}{3}$ (area of base) x height.

RECTANGULAR SOLIDS:

- (a) To find the Area of Surface of a Rectangular Solid, take the sum of the Areas of the six faces. $\therefore$ Total Surface = $2(lb + bh + lh)$ Where l denotes length; b breadth; h height
- (b) Volume of Rectangular Solid = length x breadth x height
= $l \times b \times h$
 - (i) Length of Rectangular Solid = Volume / (base x height)
= $\frac{V}{b \times h}$
 - (ii) Breadth of Rectangular Solid = Volume / (length x height)
= $\frac{V}{l \times h}$
 - (iii) Height of Rectangular Solid = Volume / (length x breadth)
= $\frac{V}{l \times b}$

THE CUBE:

- (a) To find the Total Surface of a Cube, square the length of one side and multiply by 6. $\therefore$ Total Surface = $2(a^2 + a^2 + a^2) = 6a^2$
- (b) Volume of Cube = the cube of the length of the side
= $(a \times a \times a) = a^3$
- (c) To find the side of a cube, volume being given. Take the cube root of the Volume $\therefore$ Side = $\sqrt[3]{V}$

DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY:

- (a) Density = $\frac{\text{Weight of Substance}}{\text{Weight of same Volume of Water}}$
- (b) Weight of Substance = Density x weight of the same volume of water as the substance.

SECTION ELEVEN

CIVICS

Civics has been defined as the science of citizenship and municipal government. The study of Civics in schools is intended to help children to become “upright and useful members of the community in which they live and worthy sons and daughter of the country to which they belong.”

THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

The main functions of Government are three in number:

- (a) Legislative—the function of making, altering, amending or repealing laws. This is the work of the Legislature.
- (b) Executive or Administrative—the work of putting the laws into effect, and of administering the country: these functions are performed by the Heads of Departments and other members of the Civil Service.
- (c) Judicial—the function of explaining or interpreting the laws. This work is performed by the Law Courts which are presided over by Judges and Magistrates.

THE RIGHTS OF A CITIZEN

1. Perhaps the greatest privilege of a citizen is his right to share in the government of the country. He can do so directly if he becomes a member of the Legislative, Borough or Country Council, or he can do so indirectly by exercising the franchise to elect suitable representatives to sit on the Councils.
2. In the eyes of the law all citizens are, broadly speaking, equal. Whatever our station in life, whether rich or poor, coloured or white, all of us are liable to punishment in the ordinary courts of law for breaches of the law.
3. Unless he has been suspected of committing a felony a policeman may not arrest a citizen without a warrant.
4. No citizen can be legally punished or deprived of his possession except by the decisions of ordinary courts of law.
5. All citizens enjoy equal protection from the law. The protective hands of the Police Force are there for us all.
6. Every citizen enjoys personal freedom: short of breaking the law he is free to do what he likes. If a citizen is wrongfully deprived of his liberty he can obtain redress by recourse to the law courts.
7. Every citizen has a right to freedom of discussion. This means that he is free to say, write or publish anything he pleases so long as he does not commit a breach of the law.

The law is infringed if he says or publishes anything of a defamatory, seditious, blasphemous, or obscene character.

8. Every citizen has the right to public meeting. People may meet together whenever or wherever they please in so far as they do not offend against the law. They can be apprehended for committing a nuisance, or trespass, or constituting an unlawful assembly. Also, the public have no right to meet in a public thoroughfare, or public resorts.
9. Every citizen enjoys the right of self-defence. He is justified in using a proportionate amount of force in defence of himself, his wife, his children, his house, or his property.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A CITIZEN

1. A citizen's first duty is loyalty to his Ruler or Head of State, and country.
2. It is the duty of the citizen to obey all the laws of the land.
3. Since the revenue of Government is used to defray public expenditure, it is the duty of the citizen to pay all taxes and rates which he has to pay and not try to defraud the revenue.
4. If called upon to help, it is the duty of every citizen to give active aid to the Police in the apprehension of offenders.
5. The citizen must do all in his power to help to suppress a riot, or other outbursts of disorder, or to help repel an invasion.
6. It is his duty to aid the course of justice by giving evidence as a witness in criminal or police cases.
7. He has a responsibility to register the birth of his children soon after they are born, to have them vaccinated, and to see that they receive elementary education.

The above are the legal statutory duties of a citizen, but it must not be supposed that the responsibilities of the citizen end with these. If a citizen faithfully adhered to the above he could be described as a law abiding citizen. If he were apprised of all the information in the foregoing pages he might be considered an informed citizen. But these would not in themselves make him a good citizen.

It is important that the citizen should realize that he lives in a civilized society and that he has certain moral, social and community obligations.

In times like these there is no place for the "lone wolf." Our actions are dependent on the actions of others with whom we have to associate. If, therefore, we wish to be worthy citizens of our country, there are certain principles which we must try to observe. These are: (1) Proper human relationships; (2) Self-Independence; (3) Service to the community; (4) Observance of certain standards of conduct and behaviour.

1. Proper human relationships or the art of living

This is an important element of good citizenship. This calls for (a) consideration for the feelings of others; (b) respect for the other persons' point of view; (c) co-operation.

(a) Consideration for the feelings of others

(i) So many of us want everything for ourselves and our families. Let us remember that other people have as much right to happiness and the good things of this world as we. We should all try to bear one another's burdens by acts of helpfulness when the need arises.

(ii) In the eyes of God all men are equal. Every person, regardless of his station in life has a dignity and importance far greater than the lower animals. He or she is a human being and should be treated as such.

(iii) All of us are proud of the things we do. Let us cultivate a sense of gratitude—the habit of giving due praise and thanks to people for what they do for us, or what they do for others because of us. Little gifts of flowers, Birthday or Christmas cards bring happiness both to the donor and the recipient. Also we must not be too ready to blame others, for we all make mistakes.

(iv) We must try to avoid the bullying, aggressive, scowling and critical attitude in our relations with our friends or subordinates.

(v) We must not be insubordinate to our superiors. Insubordination is distasteful to any employer. It antagonizes him and begets retaliation and victimization. In the long run it is the employee who suffers.

(vi) If we only have a thought to the untold misery which road accidents bring to the homes of so many families, we would all develop a better road sense and observe the Highway Code.

(b) Respect for the other person's point of view

This would be a dull and monotonous world if we all thought alike. It is said that variety is the spice of life. None of us has a monopoly of brains or ideas. We must therefore learn to be tolerant of the views and opinions of others. Don't do all the talking. Listen to what the other persons have to say even if their view on a question is not the same as yours. There may be a lot in what they have to say.

(c) Co-operation

It requires little thought to realize that we have to depend on each other at every turn of our lives. Production under the modern system is based on "division of labour" or "specialization," whereby several kinds of workers have to co-operate to turn out one finished manufactured article. Similarly no one today could be entirely self-sufficient in every respect. Every person has to depend on the labour of other people for certain commodities which he cannot produce himself. Thus

all workers are dependent on others, whether they be agricultural, manual, factory, technical, clerical, administrative or professional workers.

2. Self-independence

It is the duty of the citizen while he has youth, strength and vigour to endeavour to make adequate preparation for himself and his family, so that neither he nor they will become a burden or charge on the community. The best ways to make this preparation are by:

- (a) Being Thrifty: Save all you possibly can. Don't be extravagant in food, dress, or otherwise.
- (b) Self Help: There are many worth-while organizations through which one may help oneself, e.g. Friendly Societies, Credit Unions and Co-operative Societies, Trade Unions.

3. Service to the community

This is one of the noblest duties of the citizen. A number of voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross Society, Child Welfare League, Boy Scout Movement, Girl Guide Movement, Village Councils, Literary and Cultural Clubs etc. offer innumerable opportunities for people to render service to the community. Incidentally, these organizations help to develop in their members the qualities of leadership and a sense of responsibility, just the type of citizen our country needs at the present time.

4. Observance of certain accepted standards of conduct and behaviour

These are legion, but mention is made only of those which are considered most important.

- (a) Good citizens must come from good homes. The love of parents for their children and the affectionate regard of children for their parents are the first marks of a good home. Love, patience, and understanding should exist not only between father and mother but should embrace the entire family.
- (b) Belief in religion: Every religion provides a code of rules to guide its members and to instill in them a sense of right and wrong.
- (c) We owe it to Society to refrain from anything vulgar, indecent or immoral as regards our conduct and manner of dress.

Some don'ts for the young citizen

1. Don't do anything in public which will cause embarrassment or unpleasantness to others. For example, don't spit on the pavement, don't shove your way to the front of a line if you are required to take your place in a queue, don't make uncomplimentary remarks about people as they pass along the street.
2. When speaking to other people—
 - (a) Don't puff the smoke from your cigarette in their faces.
 - (b) Don't monopolize the conversation. Give the other person a chance to say something also.
 - (c) Don't argue about religion. It ends nowhere and usually leaves a lot of bitterness behind.
4. At parties or other social entertainments--
 - (a) Don't take more than a just share. Leave some for the others.
 - (b) Don't sponge. Bear your part of the expenses.

Chief human wants

The primary human wants are:

- (a) Air to breathe.
- (b) Water to drink and for trade and domestic purposes.
- (c) Adequate, wholesome and nourishing food.
- (d) Sufficient clothing to keep us warm and to enable us to conform to the accepted standards of decency.
- (e) Land on which to build our houses.
- (f) A house or shelter to protect us from the sun, wind and rain, and to ensure the privacy necessary for human beings in a civilized society.