CHAPTER - IV

RELEVANT SAMPLES FROM THE DICTIONARY
UNDER PREPARATION

4.0 "A Model Bilingual Dictionary (English-English-Oriya) For School Children."

4.0.1 A few lines

A dictionary is an important educational aid for learning a language. When it is a second or third language, the skill of consulting a dictionary is all the more important. A good dictionary, besides acquainting us with the spelling and pronunciation of a word, opens a wide vista of knowledge by presenting a word with its various uses. It includes adequate number of lexical, grammatical and derivational formations. Giving the meaning of a word in context is not the be-all and end-all of a dictionary. A useful dictionary also includes parts of speech, antonyms and synonyms, gender forms of some words, usages and phrasal verbs, irregular plural forms of nouns and verb forms, compound words etc. Illustrative sentences and illustrative pictures make a dictionary more appealing and educative. These entries constitute the important features of a useful dictionary.

This dictionary is not theoretical; it is a pedagogic one. In order to meet the pressing demand of the secondary learners of the regional medium schools of Orissa, attempts have been made to make it student friendly. After a detailed survey of the needs of the young learners, the words have been selected on the basis of the occurrence of words in their textbooks and on the basis of their present and future requirements at the +2 level. As the Oriya students need Oriya equivalents of
English words, Oriya meanings of English words have been included to create an easy access for them to a dictionary that would encourage them to turn the pages of a dictionary and will help them in habit formation. Some definitions and some model sentences have been taken from different dictionaries when the compiler felt that such items would be more appreciated by the secondary school learners than the definitions and model sentences conceived by the compiler. Ultimately they are expected to grow into auto learners with the help of the dictionary. In this way they will shade off their fear for a non-native language i.e. English and go for monolingual dictionaries at an advanced stage of learning. The compiler aims at making a pocket dictionary out of it by including some very necessary and common words so that the learners will take the same book to the classroom and use them there.

This dictionary can serve two purposes. First, it will be very helpful to an Oriya knowing person learning English. Secondly, it will give some amount of incentive to the English knowing person to know some Oriya words. So, besides the young Oriya learners, the other people who are interested in learning English through Oriya and vice-versa will also take interest in this book.

In the concluding lines, it is hoped that the teachers and the taught who are in mind as the primary users of this dictionary will make best use of this dictionary for academic purposes.

4.0.2 Guidelines to follow the Entries:

(1) Entries are arranged in alphabetical order.

(2) Head words, given at the beginning in the left margin are written in bold prints.
(3) The head word is followed by standard pronunciation shown between slanting lines with I.P.A. symbols. Stress is also indicated. The stress mark on the top of the relevant syllable indicates strong stress or main stress (i.e. accent) and the mark below a syllable implies secondary stress. Alternative pronunciations are also mentioned wherever available. A key to phonetic symbols used is given in the beginning of the book.

(4) Parts of speech like noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition etc. follow the phonetic transcriptions. They are given in abbreviations. Moreover, their respective subdivisions – i.e., in case of noun, whether a countable or uncountable, in case of a verb, whether transitive or intransitive, in case of adjective, whether predicative (after a verb) or assertive (before noun) – have been mentioned.

(5) Gender forms (lion-lioness, man- woman) are also appended. Besides such information about gender, words indicating the names of the young of the animals like ‘cub’ ‘kitten’ are also included with the head words given. As they have been given in a scattered way, they are again mentioned in two different tables in the beginning part of the book for ready reference of the young learners.

(6) Diminutive forms of some words like river-rivulet, book-booklet, stream-streamlet are also included.

(7) Antonyms and synonyms of words are also given under the headings ‘opp’ for antonyms and ‘syn’ for synonyms.

Cf. ‘opp’- kind (adj) - unkind.

‘syn’ (i) little (adj) – small, tiny, short, brief.

(ii) jealous - (adj) - envious
(8) Words having different spellings but one meaning (cf. jail, gaol) have been grouped together. Both the words appear in bold letters.

(9) Meaning of the head words is explained (cf. diffident – adj- lacking in confidence). If a word has several meanings, they are given separately by using numbers. (cf. differ – v. (1) not similar (2) to disagree). Besides the entry of the meanings of words, there is an illustrative sentence showing the use of the word. In most cases, when a head word is connected with other words, group of words or phrases, they all appear in the dictionary under one head word.

(10) Words having two forms but one meaning have been indicated. Cf. fertilization, fertilisation and realize, realise etc.

(11) Compound words or expressions are combinations of two or more words but they function as a single unit. Compounds may appear as a single word unit like keepsake or may take a hyphen (cf. night-club). So, compound words are listed as head words and those which appear with hyphens (post-mortem) or as separate words are included in the head word entry according to the alphabetical order.

(12) Clear definition of different words having slight difference in meaning cf. (i) ‘Jungle and Forest’, (ii) ‘kill, murder, suicide, assassination etc.’ (iii) ‘Fetch, bring’ (iv) rain, drizzle, shower, rainstorm, thunder storm and wind breeze etc have been treated separately in different boxes to draw the attention of the learners to such delicate areas of meaning discrimination.

(13) (i) Cross references are given to note the words with a contrasting meaning.

Cf. fertiliser, fertilizer → manure
Cross references to related word/words are abundant in this dictionary. Cf. School-nursery school.

See also/ also acquaints the learner with another word which has a similar or related meaning.

Cross reference helps the learners in their learning process by showing the illustrations, notes on usage and appendices.

Idioms and phrasal verbs are given with special symbols. Cf. EDM PHR. V

Information on comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs are listed (cf. small-smaller-smallest, light-lighter-lightest, murky-murkier-murkiest) Here, instead of writing the full forms in different degrees, their short forms (-er, -est) are given.

Doubling of final consonant of the adjective forms in comparative and superlative degrees have been mentioned cf. red –redder-reddest.(Words which change their forms totally in comparative and superlative forms (cf. adj. Good-better-best, adv-well, better-best) have been stated clearly.

Common phrases in bold letters with explanations and illustrative sentences are given in Notes i.e., few, a few, a lot, lots etc.

Irregular plural form of noun like man-men, deer-deer, oasis-oases, cactus-cactuses or cacti, syllabus-syllabuses or syllabi are also listed.

Some words do not change in plural forms (cf. Scissors, pants) and some words appear only in plural forms Cf. Physics, Economics and take a singular verb. Such cases are also clearly mentioned with illustrative sentences to show their proper use.
(20) Where there is doubling of final letters in different verb forms, they have been stated cf. knit-knitted, man-manned.

(21) Doubling of final consonant in ‘-ing’ and ‘-ed’ forms have been indicated cf. knitting, knitted, rigged, rigging, rubbed, rubbing.

(22) Illustrative sentences are given in italic letters. Such sentences serve as examples regarding the use of a word in different contexts.

(23) Some illustrative pictures are included to appeal to the visual organs of the learners and to make meaning of a word concrete. Some activities like leaning against, leaning back etc. running, jumping etc. have been presented in pictures.

(24) A list of abbreviations used in this dictionary are given.

(25) There is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participles at the back of the book (cf. spring-sprang – sprung, give-gave-given).

(26) Some words like diary and dairy, dessert and desert very often confuse the learners and are frequently misspelt. This dictionary helps finding such differences by presenting their uses in ‘Notes’.

(27) Sounds produced by some animals have been indicated.

(28) The living place of some animals have been listed.

(29) Useful information on subjects like Dates, numbers, time, measurement etc., are given.

(30) At the back of the dictionary, there is a list of names of countries and the names of the people of that Country.

(31) Full forms of some common abbreviations are given at the back of the dictionary.
4.0.3 Abbreviations used:

abbr - abbreviation
adj - adjective
adv - adverb
art - article
attr - attributive
aux - auxiliary
colloq - colloquial
conj - conjunction
derog - derogatory
deter - determiner
eg - for example
esp - especially
etc.- and so on
fem- feminine
fig - figurative
IDM – idiom
infml - informal
interj – interjection
mas –masculine
n -noun
oft - often
opp - opposite (antonym)
pl – plural
pred – predicative
pref - prefix
prep – preposition
pron – pronoun
pc – present/past continuous
(present progressive & past progressive)
p.p.– present/perfect, past perfect
p.t. – past tense
phr. v –phrasal verb
sb- some one
sth something
sg – singular
s.p. – simple present
syn – synonym
tech - technical
usu - usually
v – verb
vt – verb transitive
v.i – verb intransitive
v.i.t. – verb intransitive, transitive
4.0.4 Phonetic Symbols used:

Consonants

b - bag, black    d - day    f - fever, fan, if

g - gone, dog    h - his, hot    j - yes, yellow, you

k - come, king, pick    l - life, leg, bill    m - man, mat

n - night, tin    p - pen, lip    r - rose, run

s - so, sea, bus    t - tap, bet    v - very, van, love

w - we, wool, win    z - zoo, buzz    j - shoe, wish

3 - zero, leisure, vision    θ - think, thin, myth  ð - this, then, bathe

ŋ - sing, king

tf - champion, witch  dʒ - jar, jump, bridge

Vowels and Diphthongs

æ = acid /ə'sid/, cat/kæt/    u: = room/ruːm/, stool/stuːl/

əː = father /fɑːðə(r)/, calm/kæm/    ə = about/ˈɑːbʌt/, ago/ˈɑːɡoʊ/

e = rent/ren/, ten/ten/, met (from meet)/mɛt/    i = five/fɛɪv/, lie/lai/    ai = five/fɛɪv/, lie/lai/

ɜː = bird/bɜːd/, girl/gɜːl/    əʊ = go/gəʊ, note/nəʊt/

i = rail/reil/, sit/sit/    ei = day/deɪ/, hail/heɪl/

iː = see /siː/, feed/fiːd/    əʊ = go/gəʊ, note/nəʊt/

ɔ = hot/hɔt/    ɔ = hair/haː(r)/

ɔ = spot/spɔt/    ɔ = near/niə(r)/, deer/diə(r)/

ɔː = (from see) saw/sɔː/, claw/klaː/    ɔi = boy/boɪ/, joint/dʒɔɪnt/

ʌ = cup/kʌp/, bus/bʌs/    u = put/pʊt/, foot/fʊt/

Vowels-

Short sounds are: i, e, ə, ɔ, u, ɔː

Long sounds are: iː, əː, ɔː, uː, ɔː
Diphthongs –
ei, ai, oi, eu, ou, au, iə, eə, uə

4.0.5 Stress Pattern in the Dictionary:

/ / the stress mark put above is the main stress or accent.

Cf. saliva/saˈlaɪvə/, junction/dʒəˈnekʃn/.

/, / the stress mark used below is the secondary stress.

Cf. salutation/sæljuˈteɪʃn/, retell/rɪˈtel/ words like ‘junction’, ‘saliva’ take main stress. In the words like ‘salutation’, ‘retell’, two stress marks are found. In the word ‘retell’ secondary stress is on the syllable ‘re’ and main stress is on the syllable ‘tell.

4.0.6 Parts of Speech:

The part of speech of each word has been given after the phonetic symbol of that word, noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction and exclamation or interjection are different parts of speech of a word.

Noun:

(1) A Noun is the name of something.

A Proper Noun gives the name of a particular person or thing.

Cf. Gopabandhu, January, Bhubaneswar etc.

A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

(2) A Common Noun gives the general names of a person or thing.

Cf. man, dog, town, month etc.

(3) A Collective Noun stands for the name of a special group of people or things.

Cf. board of technicians, a herd of cows etc.
(4) An Abstract Noun explains some abstract qualities i.e. the name of something we can not see, touch, hear, smell or taste.

Cf. happiness, honesty, truth, honour etc.

A Pronoun

A Pronoun is a word which is used for a noun.

Cf. he, she, they, it, this, us, whose, those etc.

Personal Pronouns- I, you, he, she, it, us etc.

Relative Pronouns- who, whom, that, which, what etc.

Note: A relative pronoun is different from a personal pronoun in the sense that the former always joins two phrases or sentences.

This is the book that I needed.

Interrogative Pronouns (used to ask questions) who?, Whom?, which?

Demonstrative Pronouns point out a noun. Cf. this, that, those, these.

Possessive Pronouns show ownership. Cf. mine, theirs, his, their etc.

Note: Words like 'this' 'that' 'those' 'either' what, 'whichever' etc. can be used as pronouns or adjectives. When they are used as adjectives they are directly related to a noun which follows them.

What time is it?

Adjective

An adjective describes a person or thing.

Descriptive Adjective describes a noun or pronoun.

A tall man, A red rose.

Adjective of Quantity tells the quantity i.e. 'how many?'

One, two, ten, some, a few, several, most etc.
Distinguishing Adjectives explain the difference between/among two/more things.
either, this, that, which, what, those etc.

Verb

A verb is a word or group of words that explains an action (Cf. sing, eat, read), an event (happen) or a state (exist).

The infinitive of a verb takes ‘to’ before the verb.

The tense of a verb speaks about the time of action ie, present or past or future.

There are irregular verbs, phrasal verbs etc.

Auxiliary verb- Sometimes a verb consists of two words.

Cf. ‘is coming’, ‘will go’. In such cases ‘is’ ‘will’ are called as ‘helping verbs’ or ‘auxiliary verbs’. In the present participle of a verb form the main verb usually takes ‘-ing’ at the end. Cf. eating, playing, coming, working.

Note: From the above example, one can notice how ‘come’ has dropped ‘e’ and taken ‘ing’ at its end. So, carefulness is required to find out when ‘e’ is dropped and when it continues to say even after being converted to the present participle forms. Cf. ‘coming’ ‘dyeing’(dye) etc.

The Past Participle gives the past tense of a verb. The main verb usually takes ‘-ed’. Cf. ‘worked’ ‘played’ but there are derivations Cf. sing, sung. The latter case is called irregular verb forms.(See a list of irregular verb forms at P. 470 - 477).
Adverb

An adverb is a word that gives more information about a verb, an adjective, a phrase or another adverb. ‘work honestly’ ‘unbelievably good’ ‘just in time’ ‘kindly’

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word that joins words or sentences.

Cf. either - - - or, neither - - - nor, but, and, so, as etc.

Exclamation or Interjection- It shows sudden emotion of excitement.

Oh! no! never! etc.

4.0.7 Singular and Plural Nouns or Countable and Uncountable Nouns.

Some rules to be followed while changing singular to plural nouns:

1) Normally ‘s’ is added to the singular noun.

Cf. dog – dogs, cat – cats

2) If the singular noun ends in s, sh, x, ch, z, ‘-es’ is added to convert them to plural nouns.


(Exceptions: stomach – stomachs).

3) (a) When the singular ends in –y with a consonant before it, ‘y’ is changed into –ies:


(b) When the singular ends in –y with a vowel before it, the noun takes ‘-s’

Cf. toy – toys, boy – boys

4) When the singular noun ends in ‘-f’ or ‘-fe’, in some case ‘-s’ is
added.

Cf. dwarf – dwarfs

Sometimes ‘-f’ is changed into ‘v’


5) If the singular noun ends in –ff, then ‘-s’ is added.

Cliff – cliffs.

6) If words end in ‘-o’ generally ‘-es’ is added to convert them to plural forms: Cf. hero – heroes

7) In the case of compound words, the main word generally takes the plural form.

brother-in-law = brothers-in-law.

father-in-law = fathers-in-law

boy friend = boy friends

travel agent = travel agents

But some words never go by the above rules when they take their plural forms. Some words of this category are given below:

- appendix - appendixes (or appendices)
- axis - axes
- basis - bases
- buffalo - buffaloes (or buffalo)
- bus - buses
- cactus - cacti, cactuses
- cannon - cannon

etc.
4.0.8 Plural Words or Collective Nouns:

The following words are always plural in form. They are called as Collective Nouns.

Scissors, tongs, spectacles, trousers, measles, series, gallows, oats, species, thanks, clothes, bellows, outskirts, premises, pajamas etc.

4.0.9 Adjectives with their Comparative and Superlative forms:

Words of one or two syllables: -er and -est are added to give the comparative and superlative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>Bigger</td>
<td>Biggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>Easier</td>
<td>Easiest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words having more than two syllables (and sometimes with two syllables) take more and most to form the comparative and superlative degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>careful</td>
<td>more careful</td>
<td>most careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>more difficult</td>
<td>most difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>more expensive</td>
<td>most expensive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some adjectives take new forms in comparative and superlative degrees. Just like irregular verbs, they care considered as irregular adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Comparative</td>
<td>Superlative</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fortunately</td>
<td>more fortunately</td>
<td>most fortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slowly</td>
<td>more slowly</td>
<td>most slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>more friendly</td>
<td>most friendly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some cases –er and –est are added to the end of the words.

Cf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>low</td>
<td>lower</td>
<td>lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard</td>
<td>harder</td>
<td>hardest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some cases, new words are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0.11 Use of Prepositions:

Preposition is a word or group of words, such as to, under, at, in, from, out of, on behalf of etc. It is used before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.

(i) Simple Preposition – When a preposition consists of a single word it is
called a simple Preposition.

Cf. Abroad, about, above, as, at, before, behind, below, despite, during, for, from, in inspite of, of, off, on, out, over, past, round, since, till, towards, under, with, without etc.

(ii) Common Compound Preposition – A Compound Preposition consists of a group of words.

Cf. in charge of, in order to, in connection with, by virtue of etc.

Note: (a) In, at, on, but, by, from, during, for and since denote a particular period of time.

(b) Similarly, the use of at, in, on explain a particular place.

(c) Preposition like across, along, between, among, below, under, above, over, on, beside denote a particular place or position.

(d) Prepositions such as of, in, with describe people and their clothes.

(e) Prepositions like by, through, with, to, towards, for, at, against are known as prepositions of cause, agency and instrumentality.

(f) from, of, off are used as prepositions of source and origin.

(g) At, on, in are used for immovable things whereas ‘to’ ‘into’ and ‘upon’ are used for things in motion.

4.0.12 Punctuation Marks: Punctuation marks are used to make the meaning of the sentence clear to the reader. These marks also indicate how to read aloud an expression.

Full Stop  

i) A full stop [.].comes at the end of a sentence.

ii) Full stop is used in abbreviations. Cf. Mrs. T.V. Jan.
A Question Mark: A question mark (?) is used at the end of a direct question.

An Exclamation Mark: (!) is used when the speaker shouts out in fear, anger or surprise. Commands and greetings are also followed by an exclamation mark.

Cf. Shyamali has gone to school. Is she a good student? Look! She is coming.

Comma: A comma (,) is used when there is a break in a sentence.

Cf. Pinki is a singer, a dancer and a scholar. By the way, how is your father?

Colon: Colon (:) is used before a number of things or before a sentence which helps another sentence which comes before it.

Cf. i) My friend has many things: a building, a car, a T.V. and a washing machine.

ii) Sandeep is bright: Raman is dull.

Semi Colon: A semi colon (;) is used for a longer pause than a comma. A semi colon is used instead of conjunctions such as and and but.

Pratap had served in the army for ten years; then he retired and returned home. (instead of ‘and’ ‘;’ is used).

Apostrophe: i) An apostrophe (‘) indicates the possessive case of nouns.

Sabitri’s pen, women’s college, Boy’s competition.

ii) An apostrophe joins two words together to make a short form.

Cf. will not – won’t, I am – I’m etc.

Hyphen: The hyphen (-) is used to join two words in order to form a compound
word. Cf. show-room, self-service, self-respect, whole-some etc.

**Quotation Marks or Inverted Commas**

Quotation marks or Inverted Commas (" ") are used to present the exact words of a speaker or a quotation.

A comma is used before the first quotation mark.

My teacher said, “you should work hard.”

### 4.0.13 Expressions using numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
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<td>one</td>
<td>/wʌn/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>two</td>
<td>/tu:/</td>
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<td>16th /ˈsɪkstiːnθ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Seventeen</td>
<td>/ˈsevnˈtiːn/</td>
<td>17th /ˈsevnˈtiːnθ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18 eighteen/'ei ti:n/ 18th Eighteenth/'ei ti:n/ 
19 nineteen/'nain ti:n/ 19th Nineteenth/'nain ti:n/
20 twenty/'twenti/ 20th twentieth/'twenti oo/
21 twenty-one/'twenti WAn/ 21st twenty-first/'twenti fo:st/
22 twenty-two/'twenti tu:/ 22nd twenty-second/'twenti 'sekand/
30 thirty/'eadi/ 30th thirtieth/'eadi '
40 forty/'fo:ti/ 40th fortieth/'fo:ti /
41 forty one/'fo:ti WAn/ 41st fortieth and first/'fo:ti '
42 forty two/'fo:ti tu:/ 42nd fortieth and second/'fo:ti and 'sekand/
50 fifty/'fifti/ 50th fiftieth/'fifti /
51 fifty one/'fifti WAn/ 51st fiftieth and first/'fifti '
52 fifty two/'fifti tu:/ 52nd fiftieth and second/'fifti and 'sekand/
60 sixty/'siksti/ 60th sixtieth/'siksti/
61 sixty one/'siksti WAn/ 61st sixtieth and first/'siksti '
70 seventy/'sevnti/ 70th seventieth/'sevnti /
71 seventy one/'sevnti WAn/ 71st seventieth and first/'sevnti '
80 eighty/'eiti /
81 eighty one/'eiti WAn/ 81st eighty and first/'eiti '
90 ninety/'nainti/ 90th ninetieth/'nainti /
91 ninety one/'nainti WAn/ 91st ninety and first/'nainti '
100 a/one hundred/ei/wAn 100th hundredth/'hAndrae /
'handrad [-drid]
101 a/one hundred and one /ei/wAn 'handrad and wan/' hundred and first/'handrad and 
fo:st/
Examples

349 three hundred and forty nine.

5321 five thousand, three hundred and twenty one.

70919 seventy thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Telephone numbers

While saying a telephone number, say each number separately and use a pause after two/three numbers.

Cf. 580317 – five eight zero – three one seven.

For 33 you can say three three or double three.

When you contact a telephone number in another town (Cf. from Cuttack to Puri, from Sambalpur to Balasore etc.) you have to use the area code number before the telephone number of the person at Puri or Balasore you want to contact.

Cf. Puri Code Number is 6752. While contacting a person at Puri, you are to use this code number and then the telephone number of the person at Puri you want to contact.

If you want to talk over a phone to a person in a large firm or a big office,
you may be required to contact their PABX (Cf. 403471) and then extension number (thirty seven).

Cf. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack has many extension lines from one phone. One extension may be in the library, some more lines may be in the office and still some more may be in different faculties of the College. You will have to contact the main number and ask for the extension number you want to contact. Cf. 802317 – 27.

4.0.14 Numbers in Measurement

Fractions and Decimals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>a half/ei haːf/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>a quarter/ei 'kwɔːta/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8</td>
<td>an/ei WAn 'eɪtʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>a/one tenth/ei WAn 'tenə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/14</td>
<td>a/one fourteenth/ei WAn 'fɔː,twentiːnə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>a/one third/ei WAn ˈθɜːd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/5</td>
<td>two fifth/tuː ˈfɪfθ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/12</td>
<td>three twelf/tuː 'twɛlf/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>one and a half/ei WAn ˈend ei haːf/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 3/8</td>
<td>four and three eighths/fo(:r) ˈend ˈeɪtʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>(nought) point one/nət pɔːnt ˈwɛnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>(nought) point two five/nət pɔːnt tuː 'feɪv/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>(nought) point three two/nət point ˈwɛnt ˈeɪtʃ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentages and Proportions:

+ plus
— minus
x times or multiplied by
÷ divided by
= equals
% per cent
4² Four squared
5³ Five cubed
9¹⁰ Nine to the power of ten

Temperature

In temperature count two terms are used i.e., (1) degrees celsius and (2) degrees Fahrenheit

(1) The Celsius or Centigrade (°C) scale is used to count temperature in the following manner:

A hot day of forty two degrees celsius.

The normal temperature of human body is 37°C

Water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C

(2) The Fahrenheit (°F)

My friend is suffering from fever with a temperature of 102°F

Fahrenheit can be converted to celsius in the following manner:

Subtract 32 from the number indicating degrees Fahrenheit, then multiply the number by 5 (five) and divide by 9 (nine).

41°F - 32 = 9 × 5 = 45 ÷ 9 = 5°C
Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Metric</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>25.4 millimetres (mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 inches</td>
<td>1 foot (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>1 yard (yd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1760 yards</td>
<td>1 mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Metric</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 square (Sq) inch</td>
<td>= 6.452 Sq. Centimetres (Cm)$^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144 square inches</td>
<td>= 1 Sq. foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 square feet</td>
<td>= 1 Sq. yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4840 square yards</td>
<td>= 1 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640 acres</td>
<td>= 1 Sq. mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.0.15 Dates, Times in Different Periods:

When there is a reference to a time further back in the past or further forward in the future:

**Past**

- The day before yesterday
- The week/month/year before last two days/weeks etc. ago

**Future**

- The day after tomorrow
- The week/month/year after next in two days/weeks etc.

‘every’ is used when sth takes place regularly.

Sheela goes to School everyday.

My mother goes to the temple every other day.  

(i.e., every second day)
Prepositions used for different time

In

Parts of the day (not night)  in the morning(s)
in the evening(s)
month  in January/November
seasons  in (the) winter
years  in 1998
decades  in the 1960s
centuries  in the 21st century

At

Time  at 3 o'clock
at 6.30 a.m.
at night

On

Days  =  on Monday
Dates  =  on (the) 21st of January
Specific Days -  on his birth day
on the following day.
on new years day.

Expressing Time

05.00  five o'clock
05.05  five past five
05.10  ten past five
05.15  (a) quarter past five
05.20 twenty past five
05.30 half past five
05.35 twenty five to six
05.45 a quarter to six
05.55 five to six
9.12 twelve minutes past nine.

**Dates**

Dates are written in numbers or in numbers and words:


Or, August the eighth, two thousand and two or, the eighth of August, two thousand and two.

**Times in Different Periods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>last year</td>
<td>this year</td>
<td>next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>last month</td>
<td>this month</td>
<td>next month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>last week</td>
<td>this week</td>
<td>next week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>last day/yesterday</td>
<td>this day/to-day</td>
<td>next day/tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>last night</td>
<td>this night</td>
<td>next night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>last morning</td>
<td>this morning</td>
<td>next morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>last evening</td>
<td>this evening</td>
<td>next evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>last afternoon</td>
<td>this afternoon</td>
<td>next afternoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Referring to

Holidays - at the week end.
### 4.0.16 Masculine and Feminine forms of People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>actor</td>
<td>actress</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>spinster</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>girl</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridegroom</td>
<td>bride</td>
<td>man servant</td>
<td>maid servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>sister</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>mistress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother-in-law</td>
<td>sister-in-law</td>
<td>mayor</td>
<td>mayoress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>Lady doctor</td>
<td>monk</td>
<td>nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duke</td>
<td>duchess</td>
<td>mr.</td>
<td>mrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emperor</td>
<td>empress</td>
<td>murderer</td>
<td>murderess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>mother</td>
<td>negro</td>
<td>negress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law</td>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
<td>nephew</td>
<td>niece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gentleman</td>
<td>lady</td>
<td>patron</td>
<td>patroness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god</td>
<td>goddess</td>
<td>poet</td>
<td>poetess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god father</td>
<td>godmother</td>
<td>priest</td>
<td>priestess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governor</td>
<td>matron</td>
<td>prince</td>
<td>princess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>grandmother</td>
<td>shepherd</td>
<td>shepherdess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>sir</td>
<td>madam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>son</td>
<td>daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headmaster</td>
<td>headmistress</td>
<td>son-in-law</td>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heir</td>
<td>heiress</td>
<td>sorcerer</td>
<td>sorceress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hero</td>
<td>heroine</td>
<td>step father</td>
<td>stepmother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>hostess</td>
<td>sultan</td>
<td>sultana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creature</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunter</td>
<td>huntress</td>
<td>traitor</td>
<td>traitress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>wife</td>
<td>tutor</td>
<td>governess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instructor</td>
<td>instructress</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jew</td>
<td>jewess</td>
<td>villain</td>
<td>villainess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king</td>
<td>queen</td>
<td>waiter</td>
<td>waitress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lad</td>
<td>lass</td>
<td>widower</td>
<td>widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lord</td>
<td>lady</td>
<td>wizard</td>
<td>witch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>landlord</td>
<td>landlady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.0.17 Masculine and Feminine forms of Animals and Birds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creature</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ass</td>
<td>jackass</td>
<td>jenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>he-bear</td>
<td>she-bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>tom-cat</td>
<td>tabby-cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle (young)</td>
<td>bullock</td>
<td>heifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>buck, stag, hart</td>
<td>doe, hind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>bitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duck</td>
<td>drake</td>
<td>duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fox</td>
<td>dog-fox</td>
<td>vixen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl</td>
<td>cock</td>
<td>hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fowl (young)</td>
<td>cockerel</td>
<td>pullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goat</td>
<td>billy-goat, he-goat</td>
<td>nanny-goat, she-goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goose</td>
<td>gander</td>
<td>goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hare</td>
<td>buck</td>
<td>doc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**4.0.18 Creatures and Their Young**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creature</th>
<th>Young</th>
<th>Creature</th>
<th>Young</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ass</td>
<td>foal</td>
<td>hare</td>
<td>loverest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>cub</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>foal, colt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>nestling, chick</td>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>cub, whelp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>kitten</td>
<td>lion</td>
<td>cub, whelp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>calf</td>
<td>ox</td>
<td>Steer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer</td>
<td>fawn</td>
<td>owl</td>
<td>owlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>pup</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>piglet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
duck duckling seal calf
eagle eaglet sea-lion calf
eel elver sheep lamb
elephant calf swan cygnet
fish fry tiger cub
fox cub toad tadpole
frog ladpole whale calf
goat kid wolf cub

**4.0.19 Names for a Group of People**

- an audience (in a meeting)
- a congregation (at a religious place like church, temple etc.)
- spectators (a group watching sth.)
- a bench of magistrates
- a board of directors
- a board of governors
- a group of ministers
- a group of teachers/students/workers/ladies/musician/girls etc.
- a choir of singers
- a crew of sailors

**4.0.20 Names for a Group of Creatures**

- a brood of chickens
- a colony of gulls
- a pack of hounds/wolves
- a pack of wolves
a covey of partridges
a flight of swallows
a flock of birds/sheep
a gaggle of geese
a herd of cows/sheep/goats/
deer/elephants/buffaloes/
antelopes
a litter of pigs/pups/cubs
a nest of mice

4.0.21 Sounds of Animals and Birds

An ape gibbers
An ass brays
Bees – buzz, or, hum
A bear- growls
Small birds – chirp
A cat purrs, mews
A cow moos, lows
A cock crows
A deer bells, bellows
A dog barks
A donkey brays
A monkey chatters, gibbers
A mouse squeaks, squeals
A parrot talks, screeches
A snake hisses
A swallow twitters

A duck quacks
An elephant trumpets
A fog croaks
A fox barks
A goat bleats
A goose cackles, gaggles
A horse neighs, whinnies
A hen clucks, cackles
A hyena laughs, screams
A lamb bleats
A lion roars
A sheep bleats
A swallow twitters
A pig grunts, squeals
A pigeon coos
A rabbit squeals

4.0.22 Animals and Their Living Places:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the animals and birds</th>
<th>Places of living</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lion</td>
<td>den, lair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>stable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>house/field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog/fox</td>
<td>kennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiger</td>
<td>den, lair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbits</td>
<td>burrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>nest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bees</td>
<td>hive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parrot</td>
<td>cage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rats, frogs, snakes</td>
<td>holes under the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>squirrel</td>
<td>drey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birds of prey</td>
<td>eyrie, aerie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Extracts
From the Dictionary
jab/dæb/v.i.t. (Pp, -bed, Pc -bbing) aim a blow at sb/sth quickly as in boxing, force (a pointed weapon, elbow etc.) suddenly (at sb/sth)  

 Jab sth with sth
-- Please don't jab me with your elbow. (+at) Niru jabbed at the calling bell.

n.c. a sudden blow, esp with sth pointed.

jack/dæk/n.c (1) an instrument used to lift heavy objects off the ground, such as a car (in order to remove a wheel).

jack sth in (slang) (T) to give up sth.

jack sb/sth-up (T) (1) to lift a vehicle etc. with a jack. (2) (infml) to increase prices, sales etc. by a considerable amount

The businessmen jacked the prices up through artificial scarcity. 

jack sth up (T) (1) to lift a vehicle etc. with a jack. (2) (infml) to increase prices, sales etc. by a considerable amount

jack sb/sth-up (T) to lift a vehicle etc. with a jack. (2) (infml) to increase prices, sales etc. by a considerable amount

The businessmen jacked the prices up through artificial scarcity. 

jack sth up (T) (1) to lift a vehicle etc. with a jack. (2) (infml) to increase prices, sales etc. by a considerable amount

Jack sth with sth

jack-of-all-trades-n (sg) sb who can do many different types of work, but who is not an expert in any one of them.

jackal/dʒeɪkəl/n.c a wild animal of dog family जैकल, जैकल.

jack boot/dʒeɪkbuːt/n a boot that is tall enough to reach the knee.

jack-fruit - 

jacket/dʒeɪkit/n.c a short, light coat with sleeves जेकेट, जेकेट, जेकेट.

jade[dæid/n.u.(1) (u) a hard, usu green stone often used to make ornaments.

jaguar/dʒeɪgwɔ̃r/n.c a large animal of the cat family with black spots on its back and brown and yellow fur that lives in some parts of central America.

jail (also gaol)/dʒeɪl/n.c.u. (prison) a place where criminals are kept.

jailer, gaoler/dʒeɪlə(r)/n.c. an officer who guards a prison or prisoners.

jainism/dʒeɪnɪzəm/n.c. a religion in India that does not practise violence towards any living things.

jain/dʒeɪn/n.c sb whose religion is Jainism.

jam[dʒæm/n.c.u. (1) a thick sweet substance made from boiled fruit and sugar.

mango jam.

Note: Jam made from oranges or lemons is called marmalade.

jam[r]-n heavy traffic making movement of vehicle difficult, a number of things crowded together so that movement becomes difficult.

traffic jam.
difficult situation.

jungle jaw

to push a number of things to be kept into a small place kept in a compacted manner. (2) jam up (1.t.) pressed firmly against sth, kept in a compacted manner. (3) jam (up) (T), jam (T) A vast crowd had jammed the entrance to the theatre. jammed/accepted adj. (not before noun) (1) (syn. stuck). The door is jammed. (2) crowded, full (syn. jammed). The auditorium is jammed. jammy/accepted adj. (infinl) covered with jam.

jangle/dasengl/n. harsh sound produced by the clanging of metal. The broken drum made a jarring sound.

January/dasenjuari/abbr. Jan. n.c.u. (Pl. - ies) the first month of the year between December and February.

jargon/dasengron/ n.u (oft. derog) (1) technical words or expressions belonging to a particular profession and difficult for others to understand, debased language. A child's jargon. Computer jargon / legal jargon.

jasmine/dasemmin/n.u. a plant with white or yellow flowers which have sweet smells. night jasmine.

jaundice/dasendis/n.u. illness that makes the skin and the whites of the eyes become yellow. jaundiced- adj (1) bitter, unhealthy mental state caused by jealousy etc. His mother is in the hospital since January.

Japanese/dasapa'niiz/n.u. the language of Japan. the Japanese-

javelin/daselvin/n.c. a light spear for throwing. usu in sports. the
upper jaw/the lower jaw. **jaws** - (pl) the mouth with its bones and teeth. IDM

the jaws of death/defeat - an unpleasant situation. **jawbone**/dʒəʊˈbɒn/ n. either of the two bones forming the lower jaw.

**jazz**/dʒæz/n.u. music of African-American origin with strong rhythms.

**jealous**/dʒeləs/adj (of sb/sth) (1) (Syn: envious) feeling or showing unhappiness because of the success or better fortune of sb else. **jealousy**/-si/n (pl-ies) a feeling of being jealous.

**jeans**/dʒɛnz/n.(pl) trousers made of a strong cotton cloth.

**jeep**/dʒiːp/n.c. a type of car used for travelling over rough roads. The road is jeepable.

**jersey**/dʒərzi/n.(pl-s) a light brown cow that produces more and high quality milk.

**jerk**/dʒɜːk/v.i.t.(l) to move or make sth move in short, sudden manner. (a) A bus jerks more in village roads. (b) jerk to a stop/halt-to stop suddenly with a jerking movement. (2) to pull sth suddenly and hardly. (at/on) Don’t keep jerking at the drawer, it has jammed.

**jerky**/dʒɜːki/adj(-ler,-liest) movements that are jerky are rough, with many starts or stops.

**jeer**/dʒiː(r)/v.i.t. to laugh unkindly at sb to show your disapproval of them, to mock sb/sth. His classmates jeered at his failure. jeering comment- I was hurt by his jeers. **jeering**/-əriŋ/adj a jeering comment or sound shows disapproval of sth in a bitter way.

**jelly**/dʒelɪ/n.c.u.(pl.-ies) (1) a soft solid substance made by boiling fruit juice with sugar or from gelatine. mango jelly. (2) -n.u. substance that is solid and thick but very soft and moves easily when you touch it. Frogs’ eggs floating in jelly.

**jellied**-adj. (1) covered with jelly. A jellied stone. (2) food covered with jelly. A jellied piece of bread.

**jelly fish** /dʒelɪ fɪʃ/ n.c. (pl.-same or -es) a transparent sea creature that is jelly like and sometimes stings.

**jerkin**/dʒərkɪn/n.c. a short jacket that covers your body without covering your arms.

**jersey**/dʒərzi/n. (pl-s) a light brown cow that produces more and high quality milk.
jersey [ˈdʒersi] n. c. a. shirt made of soft material/wool worn by football players.

joseph [ˈdʒoʊzəf] n. m. a. member of the Roman Catholic religious society of Jesus. The Society of Jesus.

Jesus [ˈdʒeəs] n. the person who Christians believe as the Son of the God and whose life and preachings are the foundations of Christianity.

jet [dʒet] n. c (1) a type of aircraft that leaves behind it a visible line of gas. (2) -n. c stream of gas, steam, water, flame that comes out of a small opening. jet aircraft- an aircraft with jet engines. jet engine- an engine that works by sending out a jet of hot gas at the back. (2) a narrow stream of liquid or gas that comes quickly out of a small hole. A water jet. jet lag- feeling of great tiredness after a long air journey because of the differences in time in different parts of the world. jet-propelled-adj, jet propulsion-n. jet [dʒet] n deep black coloured mineral which is used for making ornaments jet black-adj, n.u. very dark black colour.

jib [dʒib] n. (1) a triangular sail in front of a ship (2) the arm of a crane used for lifting things. v (-bbing, -bbed) (+ at) to refuse or express unwillingness to do sth. Piku jibbed at visiting a picture.

jingle [dʒɪŋgl] n. c (1) (sg) the sound of small metal objects striking together (as of keys). (2) (c) a short song used in advertisements esp on radio or television in order to draw attention. v.i.t.(-led, -ling) to make or cause this sound. He jingled the coins in his pocket.

jink [dʒɪŋk] v. to run quickly in a zigzag way in order to avoid being caught.
jinx/diipks/n (sg) bad luck, a person or thing that seems to bring bad luck ྱན, ཆེན་གཉིས་གཉིས་.(+on) There is business failure from all sides, may be there is a jinx on it.

job/dsob/n the work that is paid for ཡིག (1) (c) [We look for/apply for/or find a job. A job can be well paid/ highly paid/badly paid/low paid. A job can be full time or part time, permanent or temporary]. The job of a doctor is to serve the people. get/find a job/take a job/lose a job, temporary/permanent job/offer a job, part-time/full time job (a job you do only for some hours/work all the day long) apply for a job - try to get a job, job satisfaction - getting happiness from the job. leave/quit a job. change jobs - get a different job; job security - how permanent your job is likely to be; steady job - a job that is to continue; be out of a job - not to have a job; know your job - be very much experienced at your work; (2) on the job - doing a particular job. We want sincere people on the job. IDM make a bad, poor, good, excellent etc. job of sth - to do sth badly, well etc.; the job in hand - the work that you are doing now. jobless adj - unemployed, without a job འཕྲོད་གཉིས་(pl) people who are unemployed. The jobless are always in misery. joblessness n(syn. unemployment)

Note: job, work, employment, occupation, profession and trade. job(e) we work for sb else and we are paid for it. work- (u) It’s more general. We may work for others or we may work for ourselves. There may be payment or it may be voluntary. (1) I am looking for a job. (2) His job is teachership. work- After holidays, the teachers get payment for their work. I don’t have any maid servant, so I do all my house hold works. Voluntary work. employment is official job with legal sanction. occupation - is a more formal word than job and it is mostly used in written form esp. in forms and documents. Cf. father’s occupation: government job. profession is a job which requires higher education and special type of training. She is a lawyer by profession/the medical profession. A trade requires practical training and skill with the hands. The building trade, a gardener by trade.

jog/dogy/v (-ging, -ged) (1) to run slowly and continuously for a long time, esp. for exercise. My brother goes jogging every morning. (2) to hit or push sb slightly. Pitambar jogged his brother’s elbow to keep silent. IDM jog sb’s memory - to do/say sth that makes sb remember sth which was forgotten. n(Sg) (1) a slow run esp. for physical exercise. Priyanka likes a jog every evening. (2) a light push or knock. Your poem came as a jog to make me remember my mother. jogger/dogyar/n.c. a person who runs slowly and steadily for exercise. Gopi is a jogger. jogging/dogyary/n.u. running slowly as a form of exercise. I have decided to go jogging to reduce weight.
jogging suit - also track suit-n.

joggle/dogyol/v. to move or to make sb/sth move from one side to another or up and down.
join/dzvin/v.t.i. (-ing, -ned/dzvind) (1) (a) (T) to connect or tie things together, unite, connect with a line, rope, bridge etc. ཕྱུག་ བྱུད་ རྒྱུ་ ཚྲི། Can you join these two lines together? (b) (i.t) to come together and become connected. ཁྱུག་ བྱུན་ ཝུ་ The delta is a place where the river joins the sea. (2) (T) to
Join

become a member of an organization, society or group, associate with. Join the army/join a union. (3) To take part in an activity in which others are already present. (4) join a course/class etc. (5) to do/say sth together with sb

Note:

Join, Enrol in/at

Join (1) if you meet sb, you join and them. You also join (become a member of) an organisation, group, for example a club, a political party, a company, a religious assembly. (2) When you join a class/a course/a University, you actually enrol yourself in/at it. So, in this situation the word enrol is preferred.

Join and Enrol

We go/come to a meeting/wedding/official dinner. We do not join, we attend them.

Join in and participate in

When you take part in sth which is being done by a group, you join in it. Formal term of join in is participate in. Anjali joined in the debate competition with all interest. Anjali has decided to participate in School debate.

Joke

n.c. a point where two parts of an object are tied or connected together. Things are tied so well, you cannot see the join easily.

Joker/d3æuk/n.c. (1) sth said or done esp. an amusing story or a trick which make

people laugh. joke, make a joke (say sth funny).
play a joke on sb-trick sb. dirty joke-
about sth unpleasant or of bad taste.
have a joke- not said seriously. (2) a
situation that is not serious. His
attempts at singing are nothing but a
joke,
v.i.t. (-king) (1) to say funny
things about sth serious. Ram is joking
about it. You
are joking/you must be joking - (usu.
spoken) (used to express surprise) you
are not serious.

jokingly/'d33auki/ adv. in a joking
manner 

jokey, joky -adj.
joker/'d33uka(r)/n.c. (1) a person who
behaves or speaks in a way to make
others laugh. a jolly time. adv. very
a jolly
good brother.
jollity/'d3olith/n.u. the
condition when one is jolly

jolly boat-n.c. small pad or note book used for writing.

jot/'d30t/v (-tted, -ting) 1) to write
down sth briefly and quickly. The
important points were jotted down. – n
(sg) (usu after a negative) not a jot–
not at all, none at all, very small.
I do not care a jot for their
indifference/anger.
jotter/'d30ta(r)/n

jotting/'d30ting/n. pl. short notes,
usually written to remind you about sth.
The jottings he took in a
durry had many errors.

journal/'d3nol/n.c. (1) a magazine/
newspaper that deals with a subject of
particular interest or professional
activity. Mr. Bajpey started his career
in journalism. a medical/ an
educational journal. Subscribe to a
religious journal.

journalist/-nalist/n.c. a
person who takes journalism as
profession. (See
reporter) journalistic-adj.of journalism.
Journey

journey/'dʒərni/n (pl.-eys) जॉर्नी, यात्रा, यात्रा (1) (a) travelling from one place to another. The journey from Delhi to Bhubaneswar is never pleasant. (2) The time spent while going from one place to another. It takes a day’s journey by car to reach Madurai. -v.i. (-eys,-eying,-eyed) to travel यात्रा करना, यात्रा करना, यात्रा करना, यात्रा करना, यात्रा करना. The police officer is journeying far and wide to know the truth.

Note: journey, voyage, flight, cruise, travel, tour, trip, excursion. A journey can be of a long or a short distance. A 60 km journey. How long is your journey to school? A voyage is a long journey by sea or in space. A flight is a journey by air. When a journey is for pleasure, it is said a cruise. Travels (Pil) are long journeys from one place or country to another, for pleasure or interest. He is writing a book about his travels in our tribal areas. Travel is an uncountable noun which describes the act of travelling. Our travel to Kashmir was very expensive. A tour is a journey on which you stop or visit several places. They went on a tour of Goa. A trip is a journey to a particular place and back. Business trips. We were on a trip to Nandankanan. An excursion- a trip by a group while on holiday. Our class students went on an excursion to Delhi during Dushara holidays.

jovial/'dʒəvial/adj friendly and cheerful जोवियल, जोवियल, जोवियल, जोवियल, जोवियल, जोवियल, जोवियल. Indians are usually jovial. jovially /-iəli/ adv. joviality /'dʒəviələti/ n.u. जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी, जोवियलिटी. Inner joviality wins friends.

joy/dʒɔi/n.u. (no plural) (syn. delight) (1) (u) great happiness and pleasure खुशी, खुशी, खुशी, खुशी, खुशी, खुशी, खुशी. To her parents joy, she got the first prize. dance/sought/jump for joy- be very pleased She jumped for joy when her father bought her new dolls. (2) sth/shb that gives pleasure. The joys of student life. joyful/ˈdʒɔiəl/adj likely to cause happiness. jubilant, jubilee the joyful news/event. joyfully/-fəli/adv. Don’t grumble, work joyfully joyfulness-n.u. joyless/'dʒɔiəs/ adj without any happiness, sad, miserable. joyful, jovially, a joyless stay at an unknown place. joylessly-adv., joylessness-n.u. joyous/'dʒɔjəs/adj full of joy, very happy, to make people very happy जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, a joyous get-together. joyously-adv.

joyousness-n.u.

joyride/'dʒɔɪrɪd/n.u. joyriding/'dʒɔɪrɪdɪŋ/n. a very fast and exciting ride in a stolen car.

joystick/'dʒɔɪstɪk/n.c. a handle that is moved to control movement or direction. (i.e. a computer, an aeroplane) (Picture at computer).

jubilant/'dʒuːbɪlənt/adj extremely happy and pleased because of your success जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, (अ) जुबिलेंट, jubilantly-adv. jubilative/'dʒuːbɪleɪtɪv/adj & n. जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, a jubilant day. jubilation /'dʒuːbɪleɪʃn/ n.u. happiness because you have been successful जुबिलेंट, जुबिलेंट, jubilee

jubilee/'dʒuːbɪli/n.c. the celebration of an anniversary जुबिली, जुबिली, जुबिली, जुबिली, जुबिली, a Silver jubilee- an important event celebrated on the 25th year's day जुबिली; Golden jubilee- an important event celebrated exactly on the 50th year's day जुबिली; Diamond jubilee- the exact day after completion of 60 yrs to celebrate an important event. जुबिली, जुबिली, Platinum jubilee- the exact day
after completion of 100 years to celebrate an occasion.

**Judge**

**judge**/dʒʌdʒ/ n.c. (1) an officer in a law court who decides about the punishment of the criminals. 高等法院法官, 執法官, 執法官, 法官 *High court judge, Supreme Court judge,* etc. (2) sb who decides in a dispute, contest or competition. Two teachers will act as judges over the debate competition. (3) a good/bad judge of sb/sth - to assess sb’s works, behaviour etc., to criticise. 他是一位好法官，法官。法官 他是一位好法官 He is a good judge of the qualities of gold and silver. 

**v.i.t.** ( - dging) (1) I.T. to form or give an opinion about sb/sth to calculate the price of sth. 你方的 估价, 估价, 估价 你方的 估价 He judged the distance to be about 100 feet. (2) (T) to decide in a court whether one is guilty of a crime or not. 他判他犯了罪。他判他犯了罪 He judged the case and found the man guilty. (3) (I) to guess an amount, distance, height weight etc., estimate. 他估计了距离。他估计了距离 He judged the distance to be about 100 feet. (4) (I) to decide on the result of a competition, to be the judge in a competition. Who is judging the debate competition? (5) (T) I.T. to form or give an opinion about sb esp in an unfair way. 你没有权利去评价别人的私生活。你没有权利去评价别人的私生活 It’s not for me to judge.

**judg** sb/sth by/from/on sth. (T) you can judge him on his work. (I) Judge well before you punish your students. (2) (T) to decide in a court whether one is guilty of a crime or not. He judged the case and found the man guilty. (3) (I) to guess an amount, distance, height weight etc., estimate. (T) He judged the distance to be about 100 feet. (4) (I) to decide on the result of a competition, to be the judge in a competition. Who is judging the debate competition? (5) (T) I.T. to form or give an opinion about sb esp in an unfair way. You have no right to judge other’s private lives. **IDM** It’s not for me to judge.

**judgement**/dʒədʒmənt/ n.c.u. (1) c.u. an opinion resulting from careful examination of things. In my judgement, we should start our journey. (2) (u) the ability to make wise decisions about situations or people. **sound judgement/ good judgement.** (3) (c) (u) an official decision given by a judge or a court of law. **IDM** against one’s better judgement - while doing sth against your wise decision. **sit in judgement over sb** - to criticize sb esp maliciously. **Judgement Day** - also Day of Judgement-n (sg) (not with the) 訴訟日，訴訟日，訴訟日 According to Christianity and some other religions, souls from coffins will rise and present before the throne of God on the day of Judgement and be judged by God for what they have done in life.

**judicial**/dʒəˈdiʃəl/ adj (l) related to a court of law, judges or legal decisions 執法官的决定，法律决定 The judicial system of the country.

**judiciary**/dʒəˈdiəri/ n.c. the judiciary - all the judges in a country who form part of the system of government. 他是一位好法官，法官。法官 他是一位好法官 He is a good judge of the qualities of gold and silver. 

Note: Compare Executive, Legislative.

**Executive**/ɪɡˈzɛkʃətɪv/ n.c. (A senior level official either in a government office or in a business organisation. They carry out important laws and orders but the field of law and dealing with criminals do not come under their power). **His son is a senior executive in the Rourkela Steel Plant.**

**Legislative**/lɛdəˈsiːlətɪv/adj – involving or relating to the process of making and passing laws. The recent order against abolition of child labour is the first legislative step.

(2) judicial behaviour is wise behaviour which shows good judgement. **judicially** (-ly) adv. 他是一位好法官。他是一位好法官 It’s not for me to judge.

**judiciary**/dʒʊˈdiəri/ n.Pl-ies the judiciary - all the judges in a country who form part of the system of government. 他是一位好法官。他是一位好法官
Judicious

judicious/dʒuˈdɪʃəs/adj (opp. -injudicious) done in a wise and careful way. They took a judicious decision. Judicious gentlemen should not do any harm to others. judiciously-adv, judiciousness- n.u.

judo/dʒuˈdoʊ/n.u.a Japanese method of wrestling and self defence.

jug/dʒʌg/n.c. a deep container for liquids with a handle and a lip (for pouring liquids), 金融服务 a. a milk/coffee/ water jug.
jugful/dʒʌgfʊl/ n (Pl-fuls) the amount of liquid contained in a jug.

juggle/dʒʌɡl/v.i.t.(-ling, -led) (1) to throw a number of things into air esp balls and try to catch them quickly, keeping one or two of them in the air. The sentences of the paragraph are all jumbled up in an unsystematic order.

jugular/dʒuˈɡʊlər/adj a jugular vein. (a) go for the jugular- to criticise or attack sb violently in order to do some harm to them. jugular vein - n (c usu sg) the large vein (tube) in the neck that carries blood from head back to heart.

juice/dʒuːs/n.c. (usu u) (1) u. the liquid received from a fruit or vegetable or a drink made from this. Orange/ pineapple/ mango juice, juice squeezed from a lemon. (2) u. the juice coming from a piece of meat in the cooking process. The clerk failed to juggle the figures in the record book to hide his theft of office money (misappropriation) jugger/-ɪə(r)/ n.c. a person who juggles. See also juggling act. (See Act.)

jumbo jet, also jumbo- n.c. a very large jet aircraft which can carry a large number of passengers.
Jump junction

Note: Jump upwards takes (+over/across/onto etc.) downwards takes (+out/down etc.)

Jump up and down- Baboon is jumping up and down on the sofa.

Jump into the air/out of a window/over the wall/off a roof/onto the ground. (b) to go across or pass over sth by jumping. (T) The runners jumped over all the hurdles. (I) Don’t jump, you may fall down. (2)(I) to move quickly and suddenly (+ to)

He jumped to his feet finding his father around. (up) She jumped up and left the place. (+ in) Jump in, the bus is about to leave. (3) (I) to make a quick sudden movement because you are shocked or in fear. Finding a snake nearby, Muna jumped from the chair.

(4) (I) a machine making wrong movement. This typewriter jumps frequently and needs repair. (5) (I) to change quickly from one place, position, idea etc. to another, often missing the link. She always jumps from one topic to another which are unrelated to each other.

(6) (I) to increase suddenly and by a large amount (+ to) His profit has jumped from Rs.200/- to Rs.2000/- per month.

PHR. V jump at sth - (T) to accept an opportunity, an offer etc eagerly. He jumped at the offer of going abroad.

Jump in- (I) to interrupt a conversation. Don’t jump in when there is a serious discussion. Jump on (upon) (T) to attack sb suddenly, scold or blame sb.

Note: leap, jump, spring and bounce. Leap/leap/ is used to jump high or a long way in a forceful manner. One can jump and leap in any direction. He jumped into the car/onto the platform.

I left down the stairs. Spring- One jumps in surprise, to move suddenly and quickly. The sight of the snake made me spring to my feet. (surprise and fear). Bounce is used when sb/sth jumps up and down repeatedly on a soft surface. The ball bounces more on a hard surface.

-n.c. (1) pushing oneself suddenly up into the air with the force of legs. It was the best jump of the competition. Jumps in the hurdle-race. (2) an act of dropping from a place that is above the ground. A jump from the clay mound. (3) an act of jumping over a fence, gate or wall esp in a sports event. This white horse had a fine jump in the first round. (4) a sudden large increase in the price of sth. A jump in price rates of different vegetables. (5) different events in sports- Long jump, High jump, Running jump.

Jump suit - n. a dress consisting of trousers and a jacket or shirt sewn together in one piece.

jumper/jumper/ n.c. (1) a piece of clothing made of wool with no buttons that covers the upper part of your body and arms. Shyam is a good jumper.

jumper shot-n.c. An action in Basketball in which one throws the ball towards the basket while jumping in air.

junction/junction/ n.c. (1) a place where two or more roads or railway lines meet. My house is nearer to Cuttack junction. (2) a place where two or more cables are joined. A telephone junction box.

Note: a square is a meeting point of different roadways. (1) In India a
junction is considered as a meeting point of rails for a train. Railway junction. (2) where electric wires meet. (3) where bone joints of a body meet.

**juncture**/d3uʃktʃ(r)/n. (adj)  
-IDM at this juncture- at this point/moment in an activity or period of time.

**June**/d3u:n/abbr. Jun.- n.c.u. the sixth month of the year, between May and July. In June- My examination falls in June. Last June/next June. On June 1st/on 1st June.

**jungle**/d3uʃg/l/n.c.u. (1)(c)(u) an area of land, usu in a country that gets more rain and as such the trees and plants grow thickly there. Five elephants live in this jungle. (2) (sg) where things are put in a confused way. This room is a jungle of waste papers and broken glasses. The concrete jungle- a modern city where you find a lot of concrete buildings. The law of the jungle – where there is no order, logic or reason. When a good ruler dies, it is likely that there will be the law of the jungle in the state.

Note: Jungle, Forest.

**Jungle**- an area full of large number of tall trees and plants that grow very close to each other in an untrimmed or unplanned manner. The place looks very untidy and dark because of the luxuriant growth of trees.

**Forest**/d3uʃtʃ/ n.c.u. An area where trees and plants grow close together but most of them are useful trees and they are made to grow in a planned way and they are also trimmed.

**jungly**-adj.  

**junior**/d3uʃniə(r)/adj (opp- senior) (abbr. Jr.) (usu before noun) having a low rank in an organisation or profession because of less experience. A junior teacher (a younger teacher), be junior to sb. – to have a lower rank than sb. n.c. (opp. senior) younger 019.6 007 (1) be two/five/ten etc. years sb’s junior– to be two/five/ten etc. years younger than sb. My brother is seven years my junior. (2) having low rank in a profession, younger 019.6 007 an office junior. junior school, junior college. (3) a student in junior class. 

Note: you use 'younger than' but 'junior to' is correct.

**junk**/d3uʃk/n.u. (no plural) (1) (u) dark brown substance that accumulates (remains in increasing way) on the body of old, unused iron objects. Where are these old or unwanted objects that have no use or value. The concrete jungle- a modern city where you find a lot of concrete buildings. The law of the jungle – where there is no order, logic or reason. When a good ruler dies, it is likely that there will be the law of the jungle in the state.

**Jupiter**/d3uʃpita(r)/n.(sg.) the largest planet in the solar system which moves around the Sun. juridical/d3u'sridikl/adj. (usu. before noun) relating to the law or legal matters.

**jurisdiction**/d3uəris'dikʃon/n.u. the right to use official power to make legal decisions. jurisprudence/d3uəris'prudns/n.u. the science or study of law. jurisprudent (adj, noun) jurisprudential (adj)
jury /ˈdʒɔrri/ n.c. (Pl. juries) (1) a group of 12 ordinary people in a law court who have been chosen to listen to the details of a case and decide whether the accused is guilty or not. すり, するびやうまでを じつじを すり すり するびやうまでを じつじを Members of the jury. (2) a group of people chosen to judge a competition. すり, するびやうまでを じつじを すり すり するびやうまでを The jury is/are about to announce the result. すり, するびやうまでを じつじを すり すり するびやうまでを

Note: use of is/are gives different meanings. (1) The jury (one group) now sits on a judgement. (2) The jury (Here the members are considered individually i.e. different persons) are taking rest after the judgement.

just /dʒʌst/ adv. (1) exactly すり, するびやうまで to wait for a short time. すり, するびやうまでを じつじを じつじ just now – (1) at this moment すり, するびやうまで to wait for a short time. すり, するびやうまでを じつじを じつじ (a) I’m busy just now, I shall write the letter in the evening. (b) business is dull just now. (2) only a short time ago. The meeting was over just now. just then- (1) at that particular time, すり, するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり するびやうまで すり すり Just then my brother came. (2) in the next minute- すり, するびやうまで There was noise in the class as Rabi and Gopal quarrelled but just then our teacher came in. all/just the same- same, just about-almost, more or less, just so- exactly right, done very carefully and accurately. not just yet-not now, but may be very soon-adj (opp.- unjust) (usu before noun) (1) appropriate, fair. すり, するびやうまで, すり するびやうまで, すり すり すり すり すり すり すり すり I feel this is a just punishment for his crime. (2) morally right and reasonable. A just idea. Be just with the weak and ignorant. (3) deserved- Abul Kalam got his just reward for his love for the country when he became the President of India. justly-adv., justness (n)

justice /dʒəstɪs/ n.c.u. (opp. injustice) (1) (u) right or fair treatment. すり, するびやうまで to arrest sb for a crime and make him/her face a court. Escape justice – avoid being punished for a crime. justice has been done/served – sb has been punished according to their crime or somebody has been treated fairly. do justice to sb/sth, do sb/sth justice- to treat sb/sth fairly.
justifiable

Note: In Indian context, we say 'give justice' but the right expression is 'do justice'. To do justice to the film.

justifiable /dʒəstiˈfaiəbl/adj. (syn. legitimate) actions, reactions, decisions etc. which are reasonable. *Justifiable* punishment/ anger. justifiably /-əbli/adv.

justification /ˌdʒəstɪˈfɪkeɪʃn/ n.c.u. a fair action, a good and acceptable reason for doing sth. *There is no justification in their demands for a pay rise*.

The judge gave several points in justification of his judgement. justified /dʒəstɪˈfaɪtɪd/adj. having an acceptable reason for doing sth. *He is justified in demanding his legal claims.*

justify /dʒəstɪˈfaɪ/v.T. (-fies, -fying, -fied) (1) to give an acceptable explanation for sth to show that sth is right, just *justify doing sth* - Is it justified to keep the guests waiting? (2) justify yourself (to sb) to prove that your work is reasonable.

The end justifies the means - (spoken) Bad actions are acceptable if their results turn out to be good, beneficial or positive.

jute /dʒuːt/n.u. fibre from the bark of a tropical plant used for making rope and rough cloth. जूट *Jute mills/bags.*

juvenile /ˈdʒuːvənail/adj. (only before noun) 1) (of, related to, about) young. juvenile offence. 2) suitable for young people. (syn: childish) a juvenile picture. n. young person (not an adult).

juxtapose /dʒəkˈstreɪpəuz/ V.T.(-sing) to place people or things very close to show a contrast. ज़ोड़न वसा वाण लेन वैशाली जूनीर, Ratnakar the saint and Ratnakar the murderer are juxtapositions in character.

juxtapose black and white. juxtaposition /ˌpætəˈziʃn/ n.c.u. जोड़न में विपक्ष और जूनीर, Ratnakar the saint and Ratnakar the murderer are juxtapositions in character.
kangaroo

K

kangaroo/,kæŋəˈruː//n.c.
an animal in Australia with long hind legs. Its female has a pocket of skin in its body in which it carries its baby.

karate/ka'ra:ti/n.u. (no plural form) a Japanese style of fighting in which one kicks and hits with one's hands.

keen/ki:n/adj. (-ner, -nest) (1) (Syn: eager) eager to do sth, interested in sb/sth, a keen gardener. IDM (+on) He is very keen on cricket. Keen to do sth-very interested in sth (2) clever-one who quickly understands things (3) keen competition-a situation in which people compete with each other in a strong way (4) a keen sense of smell, sight or hearing is an extremely good ability to smell quickly etc. because the particular organs are highly developed.

- Cats have a very keen sense of smell. keenly-adv; keenness-n.u.

keep/ki:p/v.t.i. (Pt.Pp. kept/kept) (1) (T) to possess sth and never give them back. Keep this pen with you, I have extra pens. (2) (T) to continue to have sth. We will keep the house at Cuttack for our use although we will shift to Sambalpur (not to let out Cuttack house) (3) (I) to remain in a particular position or place without any change. I am trying to give a style to her hair but she does not keep still. keep sb warm/safe/dry etc. The weather being so chilly, it is very difficult to keep warm. Keep left/right-to stay to the left or right side of a road when you move. (4) (T) make sb/sth not move/change. Keep her in the hospital/jail. (i) to make sb stay at a particular place - Keep her in the hospital/jail. (ii) to make sb/sth stay at a particular condition without any change. keep sth clean/open etc. (iii) keep sb/sth doing sth - Keep the engine running. Don't keep her waiting. keep sb in suspense (make sb wait with expectations for some truth or results) (5) I.T. to continue doing an activity or to do sth frequently. keep (on) doing sth. She keeps on insulting me. I keep on forgetting to post this letter. (6) (T) to become the cause of delay. The train is about to leave. What's keeping him? (7) to support sb/oneself. It is difficult to keep oneself to a small income. (8) to give protection to sb (from sth) Keep the child from the mad dog. (9) (T) to store sth at a particular place so that you can find it easily. keep sth in/on/under etc., I always keep some necessary medicines in my bag, in case I may need them on the way. IDM Note (Some idioms are already mentioned under verb forms) keep a record/account/diary etc. - to regularly write down some information. Keep a list so that we can buy things easily. keep your promise/word etc. to do sth to fulfil your promise. keep a secret- not to reveal a secret that you know. Keep a secret. keep your temper- not to get upset or angry. keep guard/watch-to watch or guard against sth/sb. keep cats and dogs. keep in mind - to remember sth.
keep

keep in touch – to have contact with sb/sth.
keep going – to put effort to live normally in the midst of difficulty or suffering, continue, not stop.
keep an eye on sb – observe sb/sth very carefully.
The headmaster keeps an eye on the wicked boys of the school.
keep pace with – not to stay behind. Keep pace with time, everything will be all-right.
keep down – (a) to make sth remain at a low level, not to give chance to sth to increase.
Keep down wages/prices / the cost of living. (b) not to vomit. It is difficult to keep the bitter medicine down. (i.e. to check the feeling of vomiting is difficult),
Keep your voice down - (T) let not anybody hear our conversation; keep oneself/sb from sth/doing sth - (T) to prevent yourself or sb from doing sth.
Am I keeping you from your gardening? Sheela could hardly keep (herself) from crying.
Keep sth from sb- (T) not to tell sth. to others. The two sisters don't keep anything from each other.
keep off (of rain, snow etc) (T) not to happen. Keep off the rain. The play will continue provided the rain keeps off.
keep off sb/sth - (T) (1) to avoid eating, drinking or smoking sth.
keep off sth- (T) to prevent sb/sth from approaching nearer or touching etc. sb/sth.
Use a mosquito-net to keep the mosquitoes off.
keep on - (T) continue.
The music programme kept on all night.
keep out of sth (T) - stay outside; Try to keep out of the rain/out of corruption.
keep out of sth - (T) (1) to avoid eating, drinking or smoking sth. 
keep off fatty foods and sugar. (2) to avoid mentioning a subject.
keep sb/sth off sb/sth (T) - to prevent sb/sth from approaching nearer or touching etc. sb/sth.
Keep off sth.
keep to sth (T) (a) to avoid leaving a road or point etc. 
Keep to the road, the land around is full of snakes. (b) to remain in and not leave the specified place or position.
As before, she always keeps to her house.
keep sth to oneself (T) - not to tell others about a secret.
keep sb under (T) to control or supress sb. 
A good captain keeps his soldiers under his control.
keep up (of rain, snow, good weather etc) (T) to continue without stopping.
It seems the sunny weather will keep up for a few more days.
keep sth up – (T) (a) to make sth remain at a high level. It seems the price of oil and petrol is keeping up in the market.
keep sth up – (T) (a) to make sth remain at a high level. The price of oil and petrol is keeping up in the market. (b) to maintain sth like reputation, spirit etc.
The teacher tried to keep the standard of the school up. (c) to continue to practise sth.
keep in touch – to have contact with sb/sth. keep going – to put effort to live normally in the midst of difficulty or suffering, continue, not stop.
keep an eye on sb – observe sb/sth very carefully.
The headmaster keeps an eye on the wicked boys of the school.
keep pace with – not to stay behind. Keep pace with time, everything will be all-right.
keep time (of a clock) (1) to show correct time, (2) (in music) to follow the time of the music.
keep quiet - stop speaking or making noise.
Keep quiet.
keep (sb/sth) away (from sb/sth) – to avoid approaching sb/sth or to prevent sb/sth from going somewhere.
Keep away from the barking dog. His father's death kept him away from higher education.
keep sth back (Syn: restrain) (T) (a) to control a feeling, not to express your feelings, to restrain sth.
She could not keep back her feelings, (failed to hold back), (b) to continue to possess something.
A part of my salary has been kept back in my provident fund account.
keep sth down (of a clock) (1) to show correct time, (2) (in music) to follow the time of the music.
keep silent - stop speaking or making noise.
Keep silent.
keep down – (a) to make sth remain at a low level, not to give chance to sth to increase.
Keep down wages/prices / the cost of living. (b) not to vomit. It is difficult to keep the bitter medicine down. (i.e. to check the feeling of vomiting is difficult),
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The teacher tried to keep the standard of the school up. (c) to continue to practise sth.
keeper, keep up old customs/traditions.
keep up with sb/sth- (T) to move or progress at the same rate as sb/sth. I can't keep up with all the changes in the society. keep up with sth- (T) to learn about the news, current events etc. I can't keep up with all the changes in the society.

keepers/'ki:pa(r)/n.c. (1) sb whose job is to look after a particular place. a light house keeper, shop keeper, store keeper (2) sb who takes care of animals. zoo keeper (3) sb who guards the goal in a sport. goalkeeper.

keeping/'ki:piŋ/n.u. [IDM IN sb's keeping] being looked after by sb, in the care of sb. a light house keeper, shop keeper, store keeper. in/out of keeping with (1) in/not in agreement with sth (esp a rule or belief etc). This wicked boy is not keeping with the good name of his family. (2) that does/does not look good with sth. This old table is out of keeping with other furniture in the room.

keepsake/'ki:pseik/n.c. (syn: memento) a small thing that reminds you of a person who gave it. This watch is my father's keepsake.

kennel/'kenl/n.c. (1) a small hut for a dog/a hole where a fox lives. kennels: a place where dogs are bred or can stay when their owners are away. (2) kennels: a place where dogs are bred or can stay when their owners are away.
to understand sth, very essential.

**keyboard**

- a key figure in politics, a key factor/role.
- key points/questions/issues etc. - most important points etc.
- key mover/player - most important person to bring a change or to achieve sth

**keyboard** (n.c.) a set of keys which help in operating a computer or typewriter and makes a piano produce musical note.

- **keyhole** (n.c.) a hole in a lock used to put a key in
- **keyring** (n.) a ring used to keep keys on

**keynote** (n.c.) the central theme of a speech, book etc.

**kick**

- (1) an act of striking with your foot.
- kick sth down/over etc., kick sb in the head/face/stomach etc.
- kick sb out (of sth) to dismiss sb or send them away
- kick off to start a match.

**kill**

- (1) to make a living thing die.
- His parents were killed in an accident.
- (2) to cause sth stop or fail, or to make sth lose its effect.
- This medicine does not kill my pain.

**kick start**

- to do sth so that an activity or process will start or develop more quickly.
- kick off to start a motor cycle by hitting the lever with foot.

**kick the habit**

- to give up a bad habit.
- kick a man when he's down.

**kid**

- a child, a young goat (the kids - children)
- V.I.T. (T) to say sth that is not true, esp as a joke, to trick, deceive or tease sb in a playful way (Syn: joke)
- You're kidding me.

**kidnap**

- to take sb away illegally and forcefully with an evil intention.
- Sita was kidnapped by Ravan.

**kidnapper**

- the crime of kidnapping sb.

**kidney**

- an organ in the lower part of your body that regulates urine, urinary gland.
My brother will kill me if I do it again (4) (T) to make sb sad. Your rudeness kills me. (5) (usu. in the continuous tense) to give pain. My illness is killing me. (6) to put an end to sth. kill appetite/affection/faith. (7) to reject sth. to make sth fail. Kill a possibility/proposal. IDM kill time- wasting time on doing sth unimportant while waiting for sth to happen. Time is precious.

Don’t kill time by idle gossiping. kill the goose that lays the golden eggs- to destroy sth that would have brought profit in the future. kill two birds with one stone- to achieve two things with one attempt. killed with kindness killed with kindness.

PhraV kill sth off – to cause sb/sth to die, to get rid of sth. Pollution kills off plant and animal life.

Note: Kill, murder, execute, put to death, kill oneself. Commit suicide, slaughter, assassinate, massacre. Kill- to make sb or something die. Murder- to kill sb illegally and with a bad intention. He murdered his brother for landed property. Suicide- also, commit suicide – sb killing himself/ herself. Kill oneself- commit suicide or destroying oneself by not taking proper care of oneself. Slaughter- (loss of life) killing animals for food, leather etc. It is also used for the violent killing of a large number of people. To assassinate sb- to murder a famous and powerful person for political reasons. Massacre means to kill large numbers of common people esp. when they are unable to defend themselves.

killer"kílar(r)/n.c. a person, animal or thing that kills. killer whale- n.c. – a fierce black and white whale that eats meat.

killing"kílí(r)/n.c. a murder. killing-adj extremely tiring, sth that makes you exhausted. A killing walk. killingly-adv.

kiln/kíln/n. an oven for baking bricks.

kilogram"kíləgəm/n.c. abbr.-kilo a unit of measuring weight equal to 1000 grams. the short way of writing ‘kilogram’ is Kg. One Kg. of potato.

kilometer also kilometre"kíləmitə(r)/ n.c. a unit for measuring length, equal to 1000 meters. the short way of writing ‘kilometer’ is Km. I live 5 k.ms away from my office.

Kilowatt"kíləwɔt/n.c. (abbr. KW) a unit used for measuring electrical power equal to 1000 watts.

kin/kin/n.Pl. also kinfolk- member of your family.

IDM Kindred, kith and kin near of kin – closely related, kindred- of kin kith and kin.

kind/kaind/n.c. (1) a group of people or things having same type of characteristics. Mangoes of various kinds/ various kinds of mangoes. (Syn: sort or type) (2) (u) nature, character. They are similar in kind. IDM in kind (of payment)-in goods or services, not in money. We accept payment in cash not in kind.
Note: (1) (a) In formal speech:
a singular noun is used after kind of/sort of. Cf. One kind of musical note. Many kinds of musical notes. (b) Plural nouns are used in informal speech: Cf. Meera practises many kinds of musical notes. (c) In more formal speech, the noun can begin the sentence. Cf. Musical notes of many kinds/sorts.
(2) Would you be kind enough to/would you be so kind as to ...? are formally polite but they may sound unfriendly in informal speech and writing. So it would be better to say; please could you ....? Could you possibly...?

-adj (opp- unkind) (-er, -est) (1) Your behaviour which shows that you care about others and want to help them and make them happy.  
A kind man. (+ to) He is very kind to me. (2) not causing harm or suffering. Life has been very kind to me.

kindly/'kindli/adv. (1) in a kind manner
Sabita spoke kindly to the strangers. (2) used when making polite request- Kindly drop this letter in the post office. 

kindness/'kaindnas/n.u. (1) being kind. He helped me out of kindness, (not for money). (2) (c) a kind action- Do sb a kindness – You can do your friend a kindness by giving him some money. kill sb with kindness- to be too kind to sb

kindhearted-adj sympathetic, having a soft heart, a generous nature.

kindheartedly-adv. kindheartedness-n.u.

kindergarten/'kindergarten/n.c. a school for children usually ranging from three to five  

kindle/'kindl/V.T.I. (-es, -ling, -led) (90) ©©1991, 9f3 91091 I.T. to start burning or set fire to sth. Kindle a fire, kindle a flame.

kindle excitement / interest / ambition/ desire etc. - to make sb excited, interested so that interest, emotion, ambition, desire etc. start growing in them. 

kindling/'kindli^/n.u. small pieces of dry wood, leaves etc. that you use for making a fire

kindred/'kindrad/adj. (before noun) (1) a kindred spirit - someone who thinks and feels the way you do. (2) belonging to the same group or family.

kinetic/ki'netik/adj (usu. before noun) tech. related to movement. be kinetic
kinetically -adv.

kinetics/ki'netiks/n.u. (tech.) the science that studies the action or force of movement.

king/kig/n.c.(fem. queen) (1) a ruler of a country or a member of a royal family. (2) one who does a particular work in the best way (3) the most important piece in a game of chess (4) in the game
of cards, a card having the picture of a king is. The lion is the king of the jungle. live like a king/queen, the uncrowned king/queen - to have a high standard of life, the person considered very important in a group. The linm is the king of the jungle, live like a king/queen, the uncrowned king/queen - to have a high standard of life, the person considered very important in a group.

kinship

kingship

Note: like a rivulet i.e. a small river, starlet - a small star.

(2) a bird with golden colour crest is. A kit bag. (2) different parts of sth like furniture that you buy and put together yourself. a kit car. (3) a set of clothes and equipment that you use while playing a game football kit, cricket kit, first aid kit, tool kit. V.T. (-tted, -tting) PHR.V (T) (1) kit sb out
kitchen
- to give sb the clothes and equipment they need for an activity. (2) be kitted out/up - to have proper clothes and equipment for a particular activity. kit bag/kitbag/ n.c. a long canvas bag used by soldiers, sailors etc. for carrying their clothes and other things बहुत, दिशा का लाख, देश का लाख निर्माण दिनों में भी.
kitchen/kitchen/n.c. the room where you cook food. एक्क दिन में kitchener /kit/ina(r)/ n (1) a person employed in the kitchen यह दिन की किचन (2) दिनां दिन वर्ष.
kitchen garden-n.c. a garden or a part of a garden where you grow fruit and vegetables।*ौ*ौ
kite/kite/n.c. (1) a light frame covered in coloured paper or plastic that you let fly in the air pulling one or two strings attached to it. कैटनेर फ्लाइ काइट। (2) a type of hawk-नैंकी kite-flying-n.u. (1) the game or sport of flying a kite नैंकी फ्लाइ नैंकी (2) testing of public opinion कैटनेर फ्लाइ कैटनेर। kith and kin/kith an kin/n.pl. friends and relations।*ौ*ौ
kitten/kitten/n.c. a young cat नैंकी तौल्य (picture at cat) kittenish- adj.(esp. of a woman) silly, playful.
kitty/kitty/n.c. (usu sg) (1) नैंकी तौल्य (2) the money that people have collected for a particular purpose नैंकी तौल्य। (3) (c usu- sg) the money that the winner of a game of cards receives नैंकी तौल्य नैंकी। kleptomania/,klepta'meinia/ n.u. a mental illness in which sb has a tendency to steal things नैंकी की नैंकी। kleptomaniac /-'meiniæk/ also klepto- n.c. sb suffering from kleptomania। नैंकी की कैटनेर कैटनेर। My neighbour has kleptomania habits.
knack/næk/n. (infmtl) have a knack of doing sth - to have the tendency to do sth। कैटनेर, कैटनेर, कैटनेर knacky-adj cunning नैंकी। knapsack/næpsæk/n.c. a bag which you carry on your shoulders। नैंकी नैंकी कैटनेर (नैंकी की नैंकी) नैंकी। नैंकी
knavy/neiv/n.c. a dishonest person। नैंकी, नैंकी। knavish-adj नैंकी, नैंकी। knavishly-adv. नैंकी नैंकी। knavery /'neivari/n.c.u.dishonest behaviour। नैंकी
knead/ni:d/v.T (-ing, -ed) (1) to press or stretch sth like wet clay to make it soft for use। नैंकी, नैंकी। (2) to rub muscles to make them relaxed or to reduce pain of the joints etc., blend। nैंकी।
knee/ni:/n.c. (1) the joint that bends in the middle of your leg। नैंकी, नैंकी। (2) the part of your clothes that covers your knee। नैंकी, नैंकी। नैंकी। be/go (down) on one's knees। नैंकी। To kneel esp when praying or to show that one accepts defeat। नैंकी। bring sb to their knees। नैंकी। fall on sb's knee- on the top part of your legs when you sit down। नैंकी। with your knees knocking (together) - feeling very afraid or very cold। kneecap/'ni:k£ep/n.c. the bone at the front of your knee। नैंकी। (syn:
pattella) v.t (-pped, -ping). knee deep-adj (1) deep enough to reach your knees (+ in) knee deep in mud. (2) very much involved in sth, very busy in doing sth. (+ in) knee deep in work. knee high-adj. tall enough to reach your knees. n.c. a pair of socks that end just below your knee.

knell/nit/n. (Pl. knives/naivz/)n.c. (1) a metal blade with a handle used as a weapon or for cutting. penknife, vegetable knife. (2) a cutting blade in a machine or tool. DM get your knife into sb- to dislike sb, to do sb harm-v(T) (-fing, - fed) (+ on) to put a knife into sb's body, stab.

knight/nait/n.c. (1) a rank or honour which a man gets from the king or queen for his services to the country. (2) a man of noble rank who is given duty to fight for his king. (3) a chess piece, usu shaped like a horse's head. v.(esp, passive) to make sb a knight- He was knighted by the Queen. knighthood /'naitli/ the rank, title of a knight.

knob/nob/n. (1) a round handle esp. of a door or drawer. (b) a round button used to adjust a radio, television etc. (2) a round lump on the surface of sth. eg. on a tree trunk etc. (3) when your head or other parts of body hits strongly against sth, you get a knob.
knobbly

was hit against the wall and I have got this knob. (4) a knob of sugar/butter/coal- a small lump of sugar/butter/coal etc. "(a) a knob of sugar/butter/coal etc.

knobbly/nobi/adj. (-ier, -iest) also knobby/nobi/adj having many small hard lumps. knobby/nobi, knobbed/adj. set with knobs knob-stick-n a knob on a stick

knock /nɒk/V.T.1. (-ing, -ed ) (1) (T) to hit a door or window to draw the attention of the people living inside. He knocked on the door to go inside. (2) I.T. hit sb/sth so that it moves, falls down etc. The dog knocked over a table. The cabin shops blocking the road were knocked down by the municipality. (sb...down) The old man was knocked down by a bus. knock sth...down/off/over etc. The child knocked over the cup of tea.

knock a hole in - make a hole in sth by hitting it. Knock a hole in the wall. (3) hit sb hard - (a) knock sb flat/knock sb to the ground- hit sb so hard that they fall down. (b) knock sb unconscious/ senseless- to hit sb so hard that they become unconscious. (4) (of the heart or knees)- to beat or shake violently, e.g. from fear. My heart knocked after the accident. knock it off- (esp imperative) to stop making a noise. knock sb off- to murder sb. knock sth off (1) to reduce the price or value of sth. (2) to complete sth quickly and easily. knock sb out- (in boxing) (a) to hit an opponent in a way that he would lose the fight/to defeat sb so that he would not compete again. (b) to make sb fall asleep or become unconscious. knock sb/oneself out - to make sb/oneself very tired. knock sb/sth over- to strike sb/sth to make them fall or spill. The child knocked over the cup of tea. Smita fell down and has a nasty knock on her head. (3) (in an engine) the sound produced by the hitting of different parts of a machine showing mechanical problem. knock up- n. (sg) (in tennis etc.) a short period of practice before a game. (4) to cause sth to fall from a place. The child knocked over the cup of tea. Open the door, there is a knock.

Note: (1)The scooter collided with (not knocked against) the bus. (2) Knock, Tap, patter.

Knock-v- when sb knocks on a door, he/she hits the door hardy. Tap-v- to hit sb/sth gently with a light blow. Patter-v to make a quick, light tapping sound. (See also Pitter Patter-v)

knock a hole in- make a hole in sth by hitting it. Knock a hole in the wall. (3) hit sb hard - (a) knock sb flat/knock sb to the ground- hit sb so hard that they fall down. (b) knock sb unconscious/ senseless- to hit sb so hard that they become unconscious. (4) (of the heart or knees)- to beat or shake violently, e.g. from fear. My heart knocked after the accident. knock it off- (esp imperative) to stop making a noise. knock sb off- to murder sb. knock sth off (1) to reduce the price or value of sth. (2) to complete sth quickly and easily. knock sb out- (in boxing) (a) to hit an opponent in a way that he would lose the fight/to defeat sb so that he would not compete again. (b) to make sb fall asleep or become unconscious. knock sb/oneself out - to make sb/oneself very tired. knock sb/sth over- to strike sb/sth to make them fall or spill. The child knocked over the cup of tea. Smita fell down and has a nasty knock on her head. (3) (in an engine) the sound produced by the hitting of different parts of a machine showing mechanical problem. knock up- n. (sg) (in tennis etc.) a short period of practice before a game. A competition in which the winner continues to a further round and the loser does not take part anymore. a) a defeat in

knock
knot

such a competition. (2) a blow which makes a boxer to loose a contest. (3) (sg) (infml) an excellent person or thing.

knot/nɔt/n. c. (1) a join made by tying a piece or pieces of rope, cloth, string etc. (2) (a) a large number of hairs, threads etc. twisted together. (b) arranging hair into a tight round shape at the back of head. (3) a small group of people standing close together. (4) a hard round shape in a piece of wood where there was a branch. (5) the n. of a vessel. V.T.I. (tied, -ting) (1) (T) to fasten together two ends of rope, cloth, string etc. (2) (I) (T) (a) hair or thread getting twisted together. i.e., a hair style (3) (I) (T) a muscle or other part of your body feeling hard and uncomfortable.  

knotted/ˈnɔtɪd/adj (1)(only before noun) having a lot of knots. (2) muscle - knotted knee muscles. (3) knotted hands or fingers are twisted because of old age or too much work.

knotty/ˈnɔtɪ/adj (-ier, -iest) (1) difficult to solve. (2) full of knots - knotty wood contains a lot of hard round places on its body.

Know from experience - to know sth from your own realisation. Not known to God knows - to say strongly that you do not know sth. Have seen/known better days - to be very great.  

know/nɔ/ V.T.I. (pt knew/njuː// Pp known/nɔn/) to know, to know of, to know (I) (T) (not used in progressive) to have information about sth. Who knows the boy? know what/where/when etc. to know about sth- to be aware of sth. I know nothing about this. know that- She knew that her result was to be announced after a week. knowing that- (because you know) I did not like to accept (take) him as a friend knowing that he was a liar. want to know- want to be told. I’m dying to know - very eager to know. without sb knowing- secretly, without sb being told.  

know to do sth- know that you should do it. know sth/sb to be sth- know that sth is true about them. how do you know? - how did you know or what makes you think this way? as you/we know- As you know, Harish has become wicked now-a-days. as/so far as I know- I believe it to be true but I am not sure. know for certain/sure- to know definitely.  

Note: knotty, naughty.

know best/know better- to know the work or its result better than other people. know different/otherwise- to have contradictory information. know no bounds - to be very great.  

The father’s joy knew no bounds when he heard about his son’s success.
know-all korma

know one's own mind- to know very clearly about one's desires or intentions.

know one's way around- to know clearly about a place, subject, procedure etc.

know which side its bread is buttered – to know one's area of interest.

let it be known/make it known that ... to tell people sth openly or indirectly.

let sb know- to inform sb about sth.

make oneself known to sb - to introduce oneself to sb.

not know where/which way to look- to feel very much embarrassed at sb's behaviour or talks.

you never know- you can't be sure.

A knowing smile/look. knowingly /-li/adv (1) a way of behaviour that shows that you know sth which is not known to many ⟦but⟧, ⟦except⟧, ⟦except for⟧. She smiled knowingly at us. (2) on purpose (syn: deliberately) Shyam did it knowingly to start a quarrel. Govind would never have done this knowingly to give you pain.

knowledge/nolds/n.u.

Note: knowledge is never used in the plural.

(1) the idea, skill you gain through learning or experience ⟦but⟧, ⟦except⟧, ⟦except for⟧, ⟦except for⟧. More knowledge is necessary to deal with people. (of) His knowledge of English helped him to win a prize in the debate competition. (+ about) Your knowledge about these machines has helped us. (2) your information about a particular situation, event etc. My brother has done this work without my knowledge (i.e. without informing me)

in full knowledge of- knowing sth in detail, bring sth to sb's knowledge- give some information to sb which they do not know. To the best of your knowledge- as far as you know. Be common/Public knowledge - information which everybody knows.

knowledgeable/-abl/ adj (colloq) (clever) (knowing a lot) ကြာမီခေါင်, ကြာမီခေါင် knowledgeably/-abli/ adv.

known-adj (only before noun) sth that many people know. ကြာမီခေါင်, ကြာမီခေါင်, ကြာမီခေါင် a known problem/path.

knuckle/nakl/n.c. the joints in your fingers.ကြွေ့, ကြွေ့, ကြွေ့

koran, quran/κ'ra:n/n (sg) the koran, the holy book of the Mohammedans ကာရှိနီ, koranic-adj


korma-an Indian dish.
label /'leibl/n.c. (1) a name (with a short description) written and pasted on sth to indicate the contents. (2) the name of a person or company that produces some items.  
The product was on the label 'Moon Product.' (3) a word or phrase used for a person, group etc. which may not be quite true or accurate. The journalists often live on the label of bad boys.  
V.T.: to attach a label to sth to give information on sth. (1) label sth poison/secret etc. The record was labelled 'Top Secret.' (2) label sb/sth as sth - to describe sb/sth by a word or phrase which may be incorrect or unfair. The opposition party has unjustly labelled him as a liar.

laboratory /la'boratәri/ n.c. (abbr. Lab.) (Pl. -ies) a room or building where scientific tests are carried on. A research laboratory, a language laboratory, laboratory experiments.  
lac dye

laborious /'leibәriәs/adj. (1) (reg. work) needing a lot of hard work. (2) putting a lot of effort a laborious journey (3) (of a person) (of style) not fluent or easy. a laborious person. (4) (of style) a laborious piece of written work. laboriously-adv. laboriousness-n.  
labour /'leibә(r)/ n.u. (1) effort or work esp. physical work. manual labour. (2) workers n. Labour Force - all the people who are physical workers skilled/unskilled labour want of skilled labour. cheap labour - People who are paid very low wages. labour costs/shortages etc. (3) (sg.u) the process in which a child is born. have labour pains. 4) my labour/your labours - a period of hard work. After a long period of labour, we are here to take rest. forced labour - struggle to do some work. Educated people in Orissa do not like to labour in the field.  
laboured /'leibәd/adj. not natural, taking a lot of pain. labour camp - n.c. a camp for prisoners where they work hard. labour saving - adj (only before noun) sth that is made in a way to reduce or eliminate work. labour saving machine/ equipment/ device.  
labourer /'leibәrә(r)/ n.c. one who earns his living by putting physical labour. a field labourer.  
labyrinth /'leibәrin/ n.c. a number of roads crossing each other in such a complex way that it becomes difficult to find your own way.
lace/leis/n.u.c. (u) a fine material with small holes stitched to dresses, table clothes, curtains etc. to give them a beautiful look. (c) a string that passes through holes which is pulled and fastened together into Shoelace. -v.t. (P.c-cing) lace up-to pull sth together or tie a lace to fasten sth. lace sth to- the carpet was laced to a silk border. (+ through) to pass a lace or string through holes to fasten sth. lacy- adj.
lack/lask/n (sg.u) want of sth or less than the expected quantity. (+of) lack of vitamin causes diseases. a complete/distinct/ marked/total lack of- Minati always behaves with a lack of interest in anything. for/ through lack of- there is a lack of sth. no lack of- no want of anything, there is a lot of sth. -v (T) not to have sth that you need. My child lacks confidence.
lacking/lækiŋ/adj (not before noun) without sth such as a quality or skill. She is lacking in manners.
lack-lustre/læklaʊstrə(ɹ)/adj not very exciting, dull. a lacklustre meeting.
lactic acid/lækˈtɪkˌæsid/n.u. (1) an acid present in sour milk and cheese, that causes acidity. (2) a substance produced in the muscles while doing hard exercise.
lacto-meter/lækˈtɒmɪtər/n. a device that measures the lactation.
lad/læd/n.c. (colloq) 1) a boy. ladder/lædə(r)/n.c. (1) a structure for climbing up and down a wall, the side of a building- ding etc. (c) a number of stages used for career-building. ladderful-n a ladder.
ladle/leɪdl/n.c. a large deep spoon used for serving liquid food. lady, lady, lady (Picture at kitchen). ladleful-n a ladle.
lady(leidi/n.e.(Pl-ies)(masc. gentleman) (1) (a polite use) a woman. (2) a dignified woman. (3) a woman of good family and social status. lady and gentlemen-the expression for addressing an audience. lady-in-waiting-n. a lady attendant of the queen or a princess. lady-like/leɪdɪlaɪk/adj suitable for a lady, polite. lady love-n. ladybird/ˈleɪdibɜːd/n a small round flying insect, usu red with black spots.
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lacto-meter/lækˈtɒmɪtər/n. a device that measures the lactation.
lad/læd/n.c. (colloq) 1) a boy.
lagoon/ˈlɑɡən/n.n.c. (1) a lake of sea water separated by sand or rocks. (2) a small area of water near lake or river.
lake

lake/leik/n.c. a large area of water surrounded by land ে, Chilika lake, boating in the lake. Swimming in the lake.

Note:- A pond is smaller than a lake.

lake side/leiksaid/adj. by the side of a lake. -n (sg). the area beside a lake. a lakeside restaurant.

lakelet n. 

lakh/læk/n (used in India and Pakistan) a hundred thousand. ে (১ লাখ)

lama/la:ma/n.c. a Buddhist priest in Tibet, Mongolia etc.বৌদ্ধ ধর্মের বিশিষ্ট রীতি

lamb/laem/n.c. (1) a young sheep পাল, ফিরোজ (2) the meat of a young sheep পাল খাবার চিনি, (3) (c) sb gentle and lovable, esp a child পালামের ছেলে, (ছবিকে কি) েমে কে মে , like a lamb very quiet, meek, gentle পালের মত নুন্তা, মেক, মেকান; like a lamb to the slaughter- when one does sth without knowing its harms লাম্ব কেনানুন্তা বাস্তবের মত নুন্তা, (কেনাকে কন্বেক্ট স্থের) মেকান
lambkin-n লাম্ব পাল, পালাম ষেলে

Note: A lamb bleats.

lame/leim/adj unable to walk properly because of weak or injured leg or foot. েম, মুল, মুলচি; a lame excuse/ argument/joke. – weak and unconvincing explanation. lameness-n, lamely-adv. 'I donot know Ramesh' Pratima said lamely. V to make somebody limp (PC-ming, PP-med)

Note – Lame as a verb means to make a person or animal to walk with much difficulty. We use ‘paralyse’ in such case. So, this entry is dropped.

lament/læment/V.I.T. (I.T.) to express strongly your unhappiness or regret for sb/sth.বোধ লামেন্ট The mother lamented

over the death of the child. -n. a strong expression of unhappiness. েমে লামেন্ট

lamentable/læmentəbl/adj sth to be regretted লামেন্টেল, লামেন্টেল, লামেন্টেল; a lamentable death/ comment/ lack of commonsense.lamentably/-əbli/adv. লামেন্টেলে

lamentation/,laeman'tejjn/ n.c.u. (1) a strong expression of grief. েমেন্টেনশন, লামেন্টেনশন, লামেন্টেনশন (2) (u) the action of strong expression of unhappiness.

laminate/lə'minat/V.T.I. (P.C.-ting) েমিনেট A layer coated on by plastic or metal. The photo has been laminated with plastic. lamination-n.u. েমিনেটেনশন
laminate/lə'minat/V.T.I. (P.C.-ting) েমিনেট A layer coated on by plastic or metal. The photo has been laminated with plastic. lamination-n.u. েমিনেটেনশন

lamp/læmp/n.c. (1) an object that gives light by the use of electricity, gas or oil লাম্প, a street/table lamp etc. (2) an electrical equipment used to give a special kind of light esp. as medical treatment. An infrared lamp/ an ultraviolet lamp.

lamp light/ 'læmplait/ n.c. light from a lamp লাম্প লাম্পে লাম্প লাম্প। lamp lit/læmplit/ adj (before noun) light from lamps লাম্প লাম্প লাম্প লাম্প The lamp lit area/ room. lamp post-n.c. a tall pole with a lamp to give light on the streets or public places লাম্প পোস্ট লাম্প লাম্প লাম্প
lampshade/læmpsheid/ n.c.a decorative cover over a lamp to make the light soft.

land/lænd/n.u.c. (1) (u) the dry part of the earth’s surface েলান্ড। He came to land after 20 days of sea voyage. by
land, on land. (2) (u) ground, esp. used for cultivation or construction.  (3) (c) a country.  (d) native land, people coming from many lands. (4) (u) property. Pl. lands the area of land which is possessed by sb. He has a vast track of land. (5) (u) the land- rural areas and the rural way of life (contrasted with cities and towns). Many farmers are leaving the land to work in industries. V.I.T. (1) I.T. (a) (of a place). moving downwards onto the ground. The plane landed safely despite bad weather. (b) (I) to move downwards through the air. (2) (T) to put sb/sth on land from an aircraft or boat. The flood victims are rescued and landed at suitable places. (3) (I) to reach the ground after a jump or fall (+ in/on/under etc.) Bikash fell out of the tree and landed in a thorny bush. (4) (I) cause problems. (5) (T) To catch a large fish. He landed his catch. land sb in trouble/hospital/court etc (T) to cause serious problems for sb. His drinking habit will land him in hospital one day. land up (I) finally get into a particular place, situation or position which is undesirable. Land up in/on etc. Don’t land up in debt. land agent-n.c. sb who looks after land, cattle, farms, etc. that belongs to another person.

landed/landid/adj. (only before noun) having a lot of land. landed property. land-lady/landlidi/n.c. a woman who lets out her room, building, or a piece of land that you live in or use. land-lord/landlord/n.c. a man who lets out his room, building, or a piece of land that you live in or use. landless/landlis/adj. not having any land. land-mine/landmain/n.c. a kind of bomb hidden in the ground to explode.
landscape

1. (c) an area of countryside or land looked at from the scenic beauty.
2. (c) the painting of land in art.

landscape architect

A person who is a landscape gardener.

landslide

1. (c) a lot of earth or rocks falling down suddenly from a hill or cliff.
2. (c) one person or party winning a large majority of votes in an election.

land wind

Wind that blows from the land.

lane

1. A narrow road between fields or houses in rural areas.
2. A narrow street between buildings.
3. A single line of traffic.
4. Any of the marked sections of track, water etc each used by a competitor in a race.

blind lane

A lane that is not visible to drivers.

language

1. The system of communication through spoken or written words used by human beings.
2. A particular language used by the people of a nation.
3. A particular style of speaking or writing.
4. The words and phrases used by the people of a particular profession.
5. A way of expressing meaning through sounds, signs, movements etc.
6. Words, expressions which are considered as offensive.
7. Angry words.
8. Strong language.
9. Dead language.
10. Living language.

lanky

1. Very tall and thin.
2. (of a person) very tall and thin.

lax

1. Soft or loose.
2. Straight without curl.

languid

1. C.m the system of communication through spoken or written words used by human beings.

Oriya language

The language of the Oriya people of India.

Mind/watch your language

To be careful about your expression so that you do not offend anyone.

Speak/talk the same language

To be able to understand another person because both of you have similar opinions or values.

Language laboratory

A room containing special instruments to help people learn language.

lank

1. Tall and thin.
2. Soft or loose.
3. Straight without curl.

lanky

-er, -iest

A lanky teenager/boy.
lantern

lantern /ˈlæntən/ n.c. A big kerosene lamp with glass covering and a handle लैंटन, लांटन, लांटन, lantern

fly- n. फ्लाइ

lap /læp/ n (c) the upper part of your legs when you are sitting लप, लप, लप, lap

The mother asked her baby to sit on her lap. Come and sit on my lap. IDM in the lap of luxury- enjoying great comfort and wealth, लेप, लेप, लेप, lap

V.I.T. (P.C.-pping, P.P-pped) (V.T) लेप, लेप, लेप, (V.I) लेप, लेप, लेप, lap (1) (I.T) (esp. animal) drinking sth with quick movements of the tongue लेप, लेप, लेप, lap (T) A cat is lapping milk. (1) A dog is lapping noisily. (2) movement of water against the shore or a boat or hitting them and producing soft sounds लेप, लेप, लेप, lap The waves of the sea lapped against the rocks. (3) (I.T) When one thing laps another, a part of one covers a part of the other. लेप, लेप, लेप, lap Over lap.

lapdog /læpdɒg/ n.c. (1) a small pet dog. लेप-डाग, (2) sb who is completely under the control of sb else. लेप-डाग, lapdog

lapel /ˈlæpəl/ n. the front part of the collar of a coat or jacket that is folded back on both sides of the chest लैपल कलर, लैपल लेपल, lapel, lapelled-adj

lapse /læps/ n.c (1) a small error caused by sb’s carelessness or forgetfulness लैप्स, लैप्स, लैप्स, (of a) a lapse of memory or a memory lapse – when you fail to remember sth for a short time. लैप्स, लैप्स, लैप्स, lapse in security (2) (c) a failure to do sth you are expected to do, not to behave correctly. लैप्स, लैप्स, लैप्स, lapse After a lapse of one year. V.I (P.C. -sing) (of a contract, an agreement etc.) to be no longer valid because they are not renewed after the agreed time limit. लैप्स, लैप्स, लैप्स, lapse

PHR. (+ into) to gradually come to an end or stop for a short period. The building has lapsed into decay, a lapse into silence/sleep/a day dream etc. My membership in the City Library has lapsed because of non-payment. लैप्स, लैप्स, लैप्स, lapse

lap-top /ˈlæptɒp/ n.c. a small computer which can be easily carried. लैप्टॉप, lap-top

larch /lɑːtʃ/ n.c. u. a tree that looks like a pine tree but drops its leaves in winter लैर्च, larch

large /lɑːrʤ/ adj. (-er, -est) (opp: small) (1) of considerable size, number or amount, big. लैर्ज, लैर्ज, लैर्ज, large A large number of people/ a large amount of money. (2) a certain size of clothing, food and household products लैर्ज, लैर्ज, लैर्ज, large Buy the large packet, it is cheaper. (3) wide in scope or scale, broad लैर्ज, लैर्ज, large A large and difficult problem.

Note – Large, Tall, High

large – big/huge in size. Big in quantity. Tall –(of people or things) more in height. My sister is very tall. A tall building/tree. High- (of things) having a great distance from the base to the top. A high mountain.
largely

by and large – in general, speaking in general terms. 

largely

by and large - in general, speaking in general terms.  

My brother was largely to blame.

large-n. large at large (a) on the whole, in general, the opinion of the friends at large (b) free, not yet captured (of a criminal, a dangerous animal etc.) 

The escaped tiger is still at large. 

at large (a) on the whole, in general, the opinion of the friends at large (b) free, not yet captured (of a criminal, a dangerous animal etc.) 

The escaped tiger is still at large.

large-n. large handed-adj.

liberal, generous. large handedness-n, large hearted-adj. kind, liberal large heartedness-n, large minded -adj. 

largely/la:dʒi/adv. to a great extent, mostly, mainly. 

It was largely a matter of poor understanding.

large scale (opp: small scale)-adj (esp before noun) 

Large scale unemployment/destruction/waste. 

of light which is used in medical operations, to cut metals or to make patterns of light for entertainment. 

laser-disk- n.c. a computer Disk that can be read by laser light. 

larva/n. (Pl.-vae an insect when it has just come out of an egg and looks like a fat worm, larval-adj.

laryngitis/n.u. an infection of the larynx that makes speaking painful, it is a kind of disease. 

laryngitic-adj.

larynx/n(Pl.-xes,or in technical use, larynges/also voice box) a box like space near the top of the throat. It contains the vocal cords which produce the voice.

laser/.leiza(r)/n.c. a piece of equipment that produces a powerful narrow beam of light which is used in medical operations, to cut metals or to make patterns of light for entertainment. 

laser printer-n.c. a machine connected to a computer system which uses laser light while printing.

lash/laʃ/n.c. (1) one of the hairs that grows around the edge of your eyes-eye lash 

The disobedient student was given two lashes. 

(2) a hit with a stick, esp. as a punishment. 

The rain lashed her body. (+ against/down/across). 

of sth from one side to another. 

The rain lashed against the tree. 

of sth with a whip, stick etc. 

The lion lashed its tail and jumped on the prey. 

of sth. 

The minister was lashed in the public meeting. 

be/get up with the lark – to leave bed very early in the morning, happy as a lark- as happy as this singing bird. 

be/get up with the lark – to leave bed very early in the morning, happy as a lark- as happy as this singing bird. (See also sky lark) V.I. lark about/around-(l) behaving in a silly way to have amusement.

be/get up with the lark – to leave bed very early in the morning, happy as a lark- as happy as this singing bird. (See also sky lark) V.I. lark about/around-(l) behaving in a silly way to have amusement.

larva/n. (Pl.-vae an insect when it has just come out of an egg and looks like a fat worm, larval-adj.
PHR.V lash out (a) to speak angrily to sb (+at) My friend lashed out at me without any reason. (b) to hit sb with a series of violent movements. The window panes were broken being lashed out by heavy rains.

lashing /la5in/ n.c. (Pl-ings) whipping

lass /laes/ also lassie /laesi/ n.c. (poetic expression) — a girl (highland lass. (maid, lad)

lasso /lae'su:/ n.c. (Pl- os or- oes) a rope with a loop at one end used to catch cattle and horses by the Red Indians. (See loop) V(SP-es, PP-ed) catch with lasso.

last /la:st/ deter (opp: first) (1) most recent, the nearest one to the present time last meeting/night/ week/year etc. (2) happening or existing at the end, with no other after. I shall read the last chapter of the book. (3) the only thing, person or part of sth that remains the last minute/moment - the latest possible time before an important event. last minute decision.

one's last/dying breath — the last moment of one's life last straw— the last hope which may not help.

last-adv. (opp: first) (1) most recently, last year, I saw him last in Delhi five years ago. (2) after all others last but not the least- last but equally important like the others last of all — used before giving last item of information. He is honest, noble and last of all he is hardworking.
last-n. pron. (Pl, unchanged) (1) the last – the person or thing that comes after all the others. He was the last to leave the place. (2) the last person or thing to be spoken.

late

DM at (long) last- finally, after much delay. At last we reached home!
breathe one's last – to die, from first to last- to/ till the last- until the last moment, esp death. breathe one's last, to/breathe one's last V.I. (1) to continue for a specific period. In India, Summer lasts for four months. last an hour/t en minutes etc – The meeting lasted for an hour. (2) to be sufficient – India has enough reserved food to last (us) for two years. (3) to exist or tolerate sth. He is very ill and may not last the winter (i.e., he will probably die in the winter).

Note- Although 'last' as verb is not used in the continuous tenses, it takes present participle (-ing-form). The cyclone lasting for two days has made people homeless.

lasting/last-ing/adj strong enough, durable. A lasting peace settlement between India and Pakistan will bring happiness to both. Leave a lasting impression- A film on Gandhiji has left a lasting impression on me.

last judgement-n. the last judgement According to Christianity and some other religions, a day when every one (dead persons) is judged by God for their deeds. The Judgement Day.

DM on the latch – (esp of a door) closed while leaving unlocked. Leave the door on the latch. -v. fasten sth like door, window, gate with a latch. He latched the door before going to his garden.

late/late-ted/adj(-ed, -est) (1) after the expected time. The train was late. a late breakfast. (2) (only before noun) near to the end of a particular time, in the late afternoon. Why are you working at
this late hour of night? Malati is in her late sixties. (between the ages of about sixty five to sixty nine) (opp-early). (3) (a) paid after the agreed date จ่ายครบ You will have to pay fine in case of late payment of bills. (b) be late with- to pay sth after the agreed date จ่ายครบ. We are never late with the house rent. (opp-early) (4) Her late husband/ the late headmaster etc.- late is used to refer to sb who has died. (5) (before noun) (esp in the superlative) ฉχχχ (most) recent, her latest novel/the latest development, the latest discoveries/fashion.

IMD at the latest-no later than the time or date decided. Applications should reach by 30th September at the latest.

be too late- happening after the suitable time. It is too late to learn medicine.at a late hour จ่ายครบ to keep late hours at night- ฉχχχ early! late in the day- ฉχχχ.

Note: the latest, the last and the latter.

the latest- means the newest or most recent. She likes to be dressed in the latest fashion.

the last – means the one after all the others. What time does the last bus leave?

latter-refers to the second of two things/ persons. Bobby and Julie are reading in the same class but the latter is doing well. The latter part or half of sth is the second half. The latter part of the book...

late- adv. (opp- early) (1) after the usual time จ่ายครบ get up/go to bed late. She married late. (2) after the expected time จ่ายครบ The train came ten minutes late. (3) near to the end of a particular length of time or an event, late in May/August etc., late in the evening/night etc., late in 1998 etc. (4) late in life – at a later stage of life than at normal or expected time. lateness-n.

IMD better late than never - (See Better) of late – recently, lately ฉχχχ, ฉχχχ ฉχχχ sooner or later - (See soon). too late – extremely late, after the proper time when it could have been done successfully. latecomer/leitkama(r)/ n.c. a person who arrives late.ฉχχχ.

lately/leiti/adv. in recent times, recently ฉχχχ, ฉχχχ, ฉχχχ ฉχχχ, ฉχχχ the latest, ฉχχχ. Have you seen her lately?

late night – ฉχχχ ฉχχχ, late night-adj. at late hours of night. Late night trains.

Note: 1 - Former, late, Ex, Former – adj (only before noun)

Former headmaster –a person who was previously headmaster of a school but not now ฉχχχ.

Ex-headmaster (‘Ex’-Prefix) former head master who is still alive. ฉχχχ.

Late headmaster - One headmaster who is not alive now ฉχχχ.

Note: 2- Late and lately are both adverbs but late gives the similar meaning of the adjective form but lately means ‘recently’. I am late for the meeting. I haven’t received any letter lately from my brother.

Lately is mostly used with a perfect tense of the verb. Also refer to the idioms be too late (at the adjective) and too late (at the adverb) and find out the different uses)
latent/'leitnt/adj (esp before noun) sth that remains in a hidden way but not yet active, visible or developed. latent talent/abilities.

later/'leita(r)/adv. also later on (‘later’ is the comparative of late, superlative form of late is ‘latest’) (1) after the present time, at a time in the future. I have some urgent work to do, I’ll see you later. Two years later/one week later etc., later that day/morning/week, later in the day/week/year etc. (2) not later than – sth must be done by a particular time in the future not afterwards. Applications should reach not later than 30th September. The lunch was postponed to a later date. (2) more recent. The plan of work has greatly improved in later meetings. (3) in later years/life – when sb is older.

latest/'leitist/adj (only before noun) the most recent or the newest. The latest discovery in the field of medicine. (2) at the latest- not later than the mentioned time. I shall return your book on Sunday at the latest.

lathe/leɪf/n.c. a machine for shaping wood or metal by holding and turning them round and round against a fixed cutting tool. lathe

lather/'læðə(r)/n.u.(sg) (1) some foam like substance produced by soap or detergent when mixed with water. cf as used in shaving. (2) a nervous condition or a state when you are upset.

Sabitri is in a lather before so many people. get into a lather- very much eager, latherly-adv.

Latin/'leɪtɪn/n.u.c. (1) (u) the language of the ancient Romans. a Latin newspaper. (2) (c) a person from Southern Europe.- adj. (1) written in Latin: a Latin news paper. (2) connected with a nation that speaks a language that developed from Latin.

Latin American – adj –connected with South or Central America.

latitude/'lætɪtju:d/n.u.c.(opp:longitude) (abbr. lat.) (1) (c) (u) the distance of a place either from the north or south of the Equator (Equator is the imaginary line around the middle of the world) measured in degrees. (2) latitudes/(Pl) an area of a particular latitude. (3) (u) freedom to do or speak sth.

latitudinal-adj.

latitudinarian-n. adj. broad-minded (in views, principles and religious beliefs). latitudinous-adj. extensive.

latrine/laˈtri:n.c. a latrine is a toilet without some facilities of a toilet.

latter/'leitə(r)/n (opp : former) (2) the latter- the second of two people or things just said. adj (only before noun) (1) the last in a list just mentioned or the second of two people or things. Bhabani and Ganesh arrived late. The latter looked very sickly. (2) the nearest to the end of a time, recent. The latter invention of science is computer. latterly-adv. recently, in the latter part of life. Latter Day-.
Later – At a time in the future, after the time you are talking about. Seeta later became a teacher.

The latter – the Second of the two people or things already said. Baby and Muna are playing. The latter is very dull.

lattice/'laetis/(also lattice-work) n (u.c. usu sg) QISMfl, QiOQ «R (1) a frame work of crossed bars with spaces between. It is used as a fence or a support for the plants to climb. (2) a structure or design of this type. A lattice window- a window with small pieces of glass fixed to a framework of metal rods. latticed/'laetist/adj Q£fQ91Q latticed doors (doors decorated with lattice or are in the form of a lattice). lattice work / 'laetis-wk/ n.u. a pattern that is in the form of lattice Q£fQ91Q – lattice work cane table.

laudable/'la:dabl/adj worthy of praise and admiration Q6P901Q. a laudable effort. The effort of our soldiers at the border is really laudable. laudably /-abl/ adv. 9369

laudatory/'la:datori/ adj expressing praise 0I34999, 0I3429169. 

laugh/'la:f/n.c. a sound made by human beings expressing happiness 0I34, give/let out/break into/utter a laugh. We had a good laugh over the matter (found it amusing) IDM for a laugh – for fun. 0I34 V.I.T. to make the movement of the face and sound to show that something is funny 0I34 (+at/about) 0I34 His friends laughed at him finding him in a peculiar dress.

laugh in sb’s face – to show your hatred for sb openly. laugh till/ until one cries – laugh so much that there are tears in one’s eyes.

PHR. laugh at sb/sth – (1) (a) to show that one is amused by sb/sth. (b) to mock or ridicule sb/sth. (2) laugh away- He laughed away our proposal. (3) laugh down- The speaker was laughed down by the public. (4) laugh sth off- to show that one does not care for sth or considers that sth is very unimportant. He laughed off our proposal. (5) laugh over The problem was laughed off by the leader. (6) laugh at The father laughed over the behaviour of the child. break into a laugh 9369 9369 burst out laughing suddenly – started laughing for fun. 9369 9369 laugh with sb- to enjoy sth with somebody and laugh together without laughing at that person.9369 9369 laughable/'la:fabl/adj (derog) creating an atmosphere for amusement. 9369 laughably/-abl/ adv. 9369 laughing

laughing/'la:fing/adj. showing amusement, happiness 9369 laughing stock- n (esp sg) a person or thing that is the object of laughter 9369Note: Different ways of laughing.

Cackle – to laugh loudly in an unpleasant way.
laughter

Chuckle - to laugh quietly because there is sth funny.

Giggle - to laugh in a silly way because you are amused or nervous.

Guffaw - a noisy laughter.

Roar - a very loud laughter.

Similarly snigger/snicker and titter explain two different types of laughter.

laughing matter लहरितिन्ना बने no laughing matter- to be serious.

laughter/ˈlaːft(r)/n.u. the sound or manner of laughing रोर with laughter, suppressed laughter, a house full of laughter (with a happy atmosphere).

launch/ˈlɑːntʃ/ V.T. (S.P.-es) (1) to put a boat or ship into water (डांग) to launch a rocket from a launching pad. (2) to send a weapon or spacecraft into the sky or into space. Agni was launched from Chandipur. (3) to start an official, public or military activity that has been carefully planned डोडो डांग लेना, launch an appeal/an enquiry, launch an attack/assault. (4) to arrange the sale of a new product/book for the first time. launch a new dictionary.

laureate/ˈlɔːriət/n a person who is highly honoured for creative or intellectual achievement.

laureate/ˈlɔːriət/n a person who is highly honoured for creative or intellectual achievement. नोबेल लायरीटेच, नोबेल पॉत लायरीटेच.

laureateship- नोबेल लायरीटेच संस्था

lava/ˈlɑːva/n.u. (1) hot liquid rock that flows from a volcano (डांग) to lava when it becomes cold and solid.

lavatory/ˈlævətri/n.c.(Pl - ies) a toilet डांग।

lavender/ˈlævəndə(r)/n.u. (1) (c) a plant with sweet smelling purple flowers. (2) the dried flowers of this plant, used to make sweet smelling powder (डांग) and (2) (u) a pale purple colour (डांग)

lavish/ˈlɑːvɪʃ/adj (1) giving or doing sth in a generous or excessive way Seema was lavish in/with her praise. (2) rich in quality and usu very costly डोडो डांग देना डांग लेना, डांग लेना a lavish meal/ reception.

lavish care on her children, lavishly-

lavishly spent/decorated lavishness -n.u.

law/ˈloʊ/ n.c.u. (1) all the rules that citizens of a country or place must obey डांग, against the law- illegal डांग, break the law - do sth illegal डांग, become a law - be officially made a rule डांग, डांग करना, by law - according to rule डांग, keep/stay/remain within the law - to do legal things.
law breaker
tax law/divorce law etc, above the law- as if the law does not apply to sb अपराधी, दास, कार्यकारी, अपराधी उपरोक्त के लिए या की भी नहीं होती है। (2) (a) (c) any single rule या कोई अच्छी तरह से नियम नीति, नीति, नीति, कोई नीति को नियम. (b) (u) a branch of such rules नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, कोई नीति को नया स्थान में भारत में कॉर्पोरेट/क्रिमिनल law, the marriage/divorce law. (c) (u) such rules the study of which is accepted as a profession, a law student/degree. He gave up law (law practice) to become a writer.

IDM be a law unto oneself/itself- to behave in an unconventional manner बन अपने के लिए/अपने के लिए- अनूठे मूर्ख करना। go to law (against sb) to ask the law courts to decide a problem/claim etc., गायक करना law and order – respect for and obedience to law throughout society गायक करना law and order (punishment) अनुशंसा, अनुशंसा, अनुशंसा, the law of the jungle – a state of lawlessness जंगल का नियम, अनुशंसा, अनुशंसा, the law-maker/विशेषज्ञ ने, law-abiding adj. obeying the law. अनुशंसा करनेवाला (विशेषज्ञ), अनुशंसा, law-abiding people.
law breaker/विभ्रेका(r)/n a criminal, a person who does not care for the law अपराधी, दास, कार्यकारी, अपराधी उपरोक्त के लिए या की भी नहीं होती है। law court/विशेषज्ञ ने also court of law –n a room or building in which legal cases are decided. नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, नीति, कोई नीति को नया स्थान में भारत में कॉर्पोरेट/क्रिमिनल law, the marriage/divorce law. (c) (u) such rules the study of which is accepted as a profession, a law student/degree. He gave up law (law practice) to become a writer.

Note: Lawful, Legal.

Lawful and Legal – both the words mean ‘allowed by law’. Their opposites unlawful and illegal also give the meaning “not allowed by law” but illegal refers especially to criminal activities.
lawfully/-fa/adv. अनुशंसा a lawfully elected leader. lawfulness-n.u lawless /lawal/ – adj. (of a country or an area) (a) where laws or rules are not obeyed अनुशंसा, कॉर्पोरेट, कॉर्पोरेट, कॉर्पोरेट lawless people/office (b) (of people or actions) without any respect for the law, lawless youth. lawlessness- न अवस्था, अवस्था, अवस्था, अवस्था, lawless people/office (c) such rules the study of which is accepted as a profession, a law student/degree. He gave up law (law practice) to become a writer.

lawn[1] /lɔːn/ n.c.u.- c.u. a grass growing garden where grass is regularly cut or maintained जर्न, लॉन, लॉन, लॉन, the letter of the law (See letter) take the law into one’s own hands. Punishing the wrong doer by breaking the law अनुशंसा, कॉर्पोरेट, कॉर्पोरेट, law-abiding adj. obeying the law. अनुशंसा करनेवाला (विशेषज्ञ), अनुशंसा, law-abiding people.
lawsuit /ˈloʊsuːt/ n. the process of bringing a dispute or claim etc. to a law court for settlement जर्न, जर्न, जर्न, जर्न, जर्न, पात्रों का संयोग न करके आने के लिए एक लॉव कॉर्ट में समाधान पात्रों का संयोग न करके आने के लिए एक लॉव कॉर्ट में समाधान पात्रों का संयोग न करके आने के लिए एक लॉव कॉर्ट में समाधान

Note: Lawyer, Advocate, Councilor/ Counselor, Attorney, Barrister, Solicitor
lawyer- An advocate who speaks in court.
solicitor- One who works mainly from an office, but may also appear in the
courts. He/she gives legal advice, prepares legal documents.

A Barrister is also a lawyer with higher law qualification. He/she speaks for you in a court of law.

In American English a lawyer is often called a counselor and if he/she speaks in court, an attorney.

**lax/læks/adj.** Not strict enough (before noun) lax discipline (after verb) The rules and regulations are very lax in our office. laxity/læktsi/n.u. slackness in the execution of law and order (after noun) lax moral laxity. laxness- noun.

**lay/lei/v.t.** (Pt. Pp. laid/leid/) (1) (a) to put sth/sb down (b) to put sth in a suitable position for a particular purpose 例: lay the foundation of a house/lay a carpet. (to place in a lying position) (2) to spread/cover sth on sth,例: lay newspaper/ straw everywhere. lay bricks/carpet/concrete/cables etc. (3) I.T. the birds, insects etc. lay eggs i.e. it produces eggs from its body 例: Birds lay eggs in nests. (4) (T) to put money on a race, sports, game etc., to bet 例: He laid Rs.100/- on card game. 例: lay the blame on- to blame sb for sth 例: they laid the blame on me, they laid the blame on you. (5) to lay by-to store for future use 例: lay by the money for future use. (6) to lay a charge/proposal etc. to make a statement, suggestion etc. in official or public way 例: She laid charges against him. (7) to lay bare- to bring sth hidden/secret to light 例: lay bare the truth. 例: lay bare the facts. (8) to lay down (1) to put down your weapons, tools etc 例: The enemy soldiers put down their weapons when defeated. (2) When you think you don’t need them any more 例: lay down your life — to sacrifice your life in order to help other people. 例: lay off (T) also lay sb... off- to reduce expenditure by not employing more people 例: teachers are laid off, the workers are laid off. 例: lay sth out— (T) (1) (a) to spread sth out, to show, to display 例: lay out the jewellery on the table for the customers. (b) (oft, passive) to arrange sth in a careful manner. lay out a garden/town 例: Teachers are laid off during summer vacation. Lay sth out— (T) (1) (a) to spread sth out, to show, to display 例: lay out the jewellery on the table for the customers. (b) (oft, passive) to arrange sth in a careful manner. lay out a garden/town 例: Teachers are laid off during summer vacation.
present a plan, an idea etc. for others to consider. The detail plan of the building is laid out in this document.

Note: Lay, laid, laid –

lay (1) to arrange things. Lay your clothes on the cot and take rest for sometime (to place in a lying position) The mother laid the baby in a cradle.

(2) to produce eggs - This hen has laid two eggs.

lay -v (Pt. form of the intransitive verb lie) Similarly, there is another intransitive verb in the form lie (Sp. - lies, Pt.Pp-lied, Po-lying).

lay/lei/adj (before noun) (a) having no expert skill in a subject लैय, लैयन. I'm nothing but a lay man in surgery.

layer/'leia(r)/n.c. (1) a thickness of a substance which covers a surface लेयर, लेयर. There is a thick layer of fog.

(2) a substance lying in a thick way लेयर (of) a thin layer of butter between two pieces of bread. (See also ozone layer).

(3) one of several different levels of meaning लेयर. A poem may have many layers of meaning.

(4) multi layered, single layered etc. having many layers, one layer etc. sth that lies on or under sth else.

Note: Lair, Layer

Lair- lair (lairs) means a place where a wild animal lives लाईर, लाईर. लैयरिंग लैर.

Layer- layer is a thickness of material laid over a surface लेयर, लेयरिंग.

layman/'leiman/ n.c. Pl. laymen/'leiman/ also lay person- sb who is not trained in a particular subject लैयमन, लैयमन. Lay woman, lay person, in layman’s words.

lay out/leiaut/n.c. (1) the way in which sth such as a town, garden, or building is planned. लैय , लैयन.

(2) the action of arranging words and pictures on a page.

lazy/leizi/adj(-ier,-iest)(idle, disliking any work लैजी, लैजी. lead sb through/to/along etc. The gatekeeper led me to the headmistress.

(2) (a) (I) to be a way or means of access. (+down/into/towards etc) This passage leads to the balcony of the cinema hall.

(3) to provide leadership. A group of students is leading the strike.

(4) lead sb astray - to encourage sb to do bad or immoral things लैड, लैड. lead by ten points/two sets/four frames etc. (7) (T) to be the cause of sth लैड, लैड. What led you to choose painting as a career? lead sb to believe/ expect/understand sth- to influence sb to believe sth when it is not so लैड. (8) (T) lead a normal/ exciting/dull etc. life- to lead a particular kind of life लैड, लैड.
lead

the way - to be the first to do sth which may encourage others to do it
Gandhiji led the way in using non-violence.

blind leading the blind - One ignorant man misleading another ignorant person.

lead sb by the nose - to have no fruitful result.

lead sb to the altar - to marry sb.

Note: Lead, show the way, guide, direct, tell the way.

Roads, tunnels, corridors etc. may lead to places but cars, planes etc usually take you there.

Guide - a person/book that shows the way and explains things.

To direct (formal) means to explain to sb how to arrive at a place, but not to go with them.

Tell the way - (less formal) to explain to sb how to arrive at a place, but not to go with them.

n.c.u. take the lead/be in the lead - (1) (a) to go ahead of others in a race or competition Kapil Dev took the lead in winning the match (b) to take up the responsibility for doing sth Young people should take the lead in checking pollution. (c) to be a model for others Mother Teresa took the lead in nursing the poor and the sick.

leadership

(+ over) The Ganesh Club had a 17 point lead over the Raman’s by halftime. (+ of) The latest polls give the common Man’s Party a lead of 60%. (4) (a) the main acting part in a play, film etc. Ramesh is playing the lead in the opera. (b) lead singer/lead guitarist etc.

lead[2]/led/n.u.c. (u) a soft heavy grey metal used for water pipes, covering roofs etc lead piping. c.u. the central part of a pencil leads (Pl) (a) sheets of lead used for covering a roof (b) narrow pieces of lead used for holding small pieces of glass which form a window. black lead, white lead. Leaden-adj. heavy, like lead लेड लिडिया नेच (1) a person or thing that directs others नेताजी, नेता, नेता, नेता, नेता, नेता, नेता, नेता, a born leader, (+of) Pranab is the leader of the minority group. (2) the person, organization etc. that leads others in a field or race (+in) leaders in the field of market economy. leadership/li:d4kp/n. u.c. (1) (u) enjoying the position of a leader, नेताजी, नेताजी, नेताजी, Sachin Tendulkar took over the leadership of the Indian Cricket Team for sometime. under sb’s leadership - working under a particular person who is considered as the leader. [N.B.-We have not shown these finer distinctions (i.e. the quality, position, distinction of a leader for the students)] (2) (c) all the people who lead a group, organisation etc. The party leadership are united to claim a special status for Orissa. (3) (u) being ahead of others in a competition. This company’s leadership in selling washing powder has influenced the public a lot.
leading

leading/'li:di]/adj (only before noun) (1) best, most successful 0&II2, 094, 6£]9, 09919® One of the leading writers. Play a leading role in politics. (2) in first position(s) the leading runners.

leaf/li:f/n.c. (Pl. leaves/li:vz/) (1) (c) flat green part of a plant that grows from its stem/branches/root (ॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉॉী
leaning against the wall. (3) (T) to put sth in a sloping position to give support to that thing. She leant her head on her son's arm.

PHR.V lean on sb/sth. to depend on sb/sth for support esp at a difficult time

Retired persons usually lean on their children for support. Lean towards sth- (T) to support a particular set of opinions, beliefs etc. He is leaning towards Gandhian way of life.

-adj.(-er, -est) (1) (of a person) thin in health

My friend is lean and thin. (2) a lean period is a difficult period as it is a time of scarcity. also lean years

a lean year in harvests. leanness-n

leaning/li:nJ)/n.c.inclination, a strong liking

Hari has communist leanings.

leap/li:p/VIT, (Pt. Pp leaped or leapt /lept/) (1) (I) (a) jump

Mrinal leaped across the road. (b) (T) to jump over sth

He leaped the wall and ran across the field. (2) (I) to move fast (+up/out/into etc)

He leapt up the stairs three at a time. leap to sb's defence/assistance.

Mira leapt to her mother's assistance. (3) (I) to increase quickly

the price of onion leapt overnight. PHR.V leap at the chance/ opportunity/ offer- to accept a chance etc very eagerly. There was an offer to go to Delhi and I leapt at the chance. IDM leap to conclusions/the conclusion that- to take a quick decision without careful examination of things

Note: Learn, Study, Acquire, Revise, Cram, Practice.
**learned**

**Learn-** to know something through training and instructions. *We learn the second language at School.*  

**Acquire-** to learn sth naturally and spontaneously from the environment. *We acquire our first language at home.*

**Study-** to spend time for reading, attending classes etc to learn about a subject.

**Revise-** to learn the lessons again for your examination. *We will now revise the lessons we are already taught in the class.*

**Cram –** to learn a lot of things in a short time especially for an examination. *My sister has been cramming all her lessons for examination.*

**Practise –** to do sth regularly. *If you practise consulting a dictionary, your English will improve.*

**least/liːst/deter, pron.** (used as a superlative of ‘little’, see less) at least – anyway, at any rate (a) not less than a particular number or amount. *You will take at least an hour to reach the place.* (b) smallest in size, amount, extent etc – deter শিকারী, খিড়কা, খিড়কাঃ । Debasis is a good bowler even though he has the least experience (c) Pron-চিন্তা, That is the least of my worries (i.e. I have many more important things to take care of). DM not the least/not in the least- not at all/none at all – less than anything or anyone else. শিকারী, খিড়কা, খিড়কাঃ We least expected this bad news.

**adv. least of all-** (1) least- least concerned/ least experienced/ least expected (2) to the smallest degree. *No one knew his bad habits least of all his brothers.* adj. (Superlative of little)-smallest, n. the smallest.

**leather/lɛθə(r)/n.u.c.** a material made from animal skins- শাস্ত্রী, leather gloves/shoes/bags- leathers (pl) leather clothes. Leathery-adj. like leather.
The word "leave" has multiple meanings and uses in English. Here are some of its definitions:

1. (IT) to go away from a person or a place: When will you leave Cuttack?

2. (T) to get off a train, bus, ship etc.: Take care of your luggage before you leave the train.

3. (T) to remain after others have left: After 5 o'clock there was nobody left in the office.

4. (T) to be very unsatisfactory: Leave the radio on, please.

5. (T) to give sth to sb after you die: He left all his money to the orphanage.

6. (T) to neglect sth for some time so that you can think about sth else: Leave the papers in the office.

7. (T) to stop working for a particular organisation etc.: Leave me, I will post it tomorrow.

8. (T) postpone: Leave typing now, you can do it later.

9. (T) to let sb decide sth or take responsibility for sth: Leave it to me, I will post it.

10. (T) to force sb to do sth: You leave me with no time to take an alternative decision.

11. (T) leave sb/sth behind: Unless you get ready within five minutes, you will be left behind.

- leave home (IT) to stop living at your parent’s home.
- leave school (IT) to stop going to school.
- leave a job (IT) to stop working for a particular organisation.
- leave a space/gap (IT) to leave some place knowingly while doing sth.
- leave a mark (IT) to forget to take sth while leaving a place.
- leave sb/sth out (IT) to neglect sth for some time so that you can think about sth else.
- leave sb/sth behind (IT) to force sb to do sth.
- leave off (IT) to stop doing sth.
- leave one’s mark (IT) to stop doing sth.

Examples:
- leave the radio on, please.
- leave for Sanibalpur to-night.
- Sabita left in the morning to join her work.
- Bobby left his brother playing in the field.
- Take care of your luggage before you leave the train.
- She needs a cup of tea in case there is any left.
(T) omit sb/sth in a list etc. Azaruddin is likely to be left out of the team.

Note: Leave, depart- when you leave sb/sth permanently or for a short period of time. Cf. I leave Cuttack at 8.00 a.m. every day for my job. I have left Cuttack to live in Puri. Depart is a formal word and is used for boats, trains and aeroplanes etc. Jagannath Express departs from platform No. 1

lecture

n. (1) (a) a long serious talk which they consider unfair or unnecessary  hoá (b) a long serious talk criticising sb or warning them about sth  hoá (c) (on/about) My sister gave me a long lecture about the bad friends VTI (Pc.-ring) (1) (I) to talk to a group of people on a particular subject while teaching in a class.  hoá (2) to criticise or warn sb with

(2) u. permission to do sth  hoá He asked leave to go for shopping. IDM take leave of sb/take your leave  hoá by your leave having permission to do sth, leave-taking n. (usu. sg) the act of leaving when you say goodbye.

- leaved/li:',vd/-adj having leaves

left

left/lefit/adj (opp: right) (only before noun) (1) opposite of right  hoá (2) on the left side  hoá (3) supporters of socialism/ communism - a member of the left  hoá -adv. (opp: right)- towards the left side

ledger

n. a book maintaining accounts i.e. receipts and expenditures

leech

n. (1) a small soft creature that moves to the skin of animals and sucks blood  hoá (2) sb who takes money, food etc of other people in a cunning way.

lecture theatre

n. a large room used for giving lecture. Here, the rows of seats are arranged in a sloping manner.

left/left/adj (opp: right) (only before noun) (1) opposite of right  hoá -left side, left leg (2) on, by or in the direction of your left side- take a left turn at the end of this road. n. (1) the left side  hoá (a) Our heart is in the left side of our chest. (2) e (in boxing) a blow given with a left hand. He gave his enemy a strong left. (3) supporters of socialism/ communism - a member of the left  hoá -adv. (opp: right)- towards the left side

left fielder

n. sb who plays on the left hand side of a field.
The left side of something (3) curving to the left - a left hand bend. Left hand drive - adj a left hand drive vehicle has the steering wheel on the left side. -n (sg). Left handed - adj. (1) sb who uses left hand for most things esp. writing (2) done with the left hand. A left handed blow. Left handed - adv. Left handedness -n. (opp. - right handedness). Left hander - n. c. (opp. right hander) (1) sb who uses their left hand esp. for throwing a ball. (2) a hit made with left hand.

Leftist - leftist /adj supporting left wing politics, ideas or groups. Leftist - n. c. (opp. rightist). Leftism - n. u.

Left over / leftover /adj (only before noun) remaining after everything else has been used, eaten etc. Indians never serve the leftover food to anybody. If there is any sugar leftover, keep it for your use. Leftover - n (leftovers / -vaz / Pl) food that has not been eaten at the end of a meal. Give the leftovers to the dog.

Left-ward / leftward / adj (opp: rightward) on or towards the left. Leftward / leftwards - adv. Left wing - adj (opp : right wing) supporting the political theories of the socialists and communists who advocate for the equal distribution of wealth. A left wing newspaper. People believing in left wing political theory.

Legacy - legacy /n. c. (1) money or property given to a person after sb's death. Two brothers got a legacy of one lakh each. (2) inheritance sth passed to sb by people who lived at an earlier time. Paying regards to the elders is our cultural legacy.

Legal / legal / adj (before noun.) (opp: illegal) (1) relating to law -n. c. Legal system/advice/profession. We have courts to take legal action against the law breakers. The legal age for voting is 18. (2) allowed or required by

Animal used as food. Roast this leg of a chicken.

A chair with a broken leg. The last leg of the journey/cricket match was very pleasant. As fast as one's legs can carry one - as quick as one is able to move. Not to have a leg to stand on - to fail to establish your own words. To stand on one's (own) legs.
the law — free legal assistance.

legalistic/ˈliːgəlistɪk/adj (usu derog) showing very strict obedience to law.

legality/ˈliːgələti/n.u. the state of being allowed by law. People appreciate legible handwriting. legibly -abl/adv.

legally/ˈliːgəli/adv as per law.

legalise, -ize/ˈliːɡəlaɪz/V.T. (Pc-zing or -sing) to make sth legal. legislate/ˈliːɡəleɪt/ V.T. to make/ frame laws. (T) The Indian Parliament legislates laws. (+against/ for/on). legislation/ˈliːɡəleɪʃən/n.u. (1) a law or a number of laws. (2) the process of making laws.

legislative/ˈliːɡələstɪv/adj (esp before noun) involved with or concerned with laws or framing of laws. legislator/ˈliːɡələtə(r)/n.c. a person of an organisation who makes laws. legislature/ˈliːɡələstrə(r)/n.c. (Pl-res) a body of people that has power to make and change laws.

legitimate/ˈliːɡəmitɪt/adj (opp: illegitimate) (1) correct, reasonable. (2) fair, correct or reasonable as per law or rules. People appreciate legible handwriting. legitimate -ately adv.

legitimization or -ation n.
lego

lego/'legau/n.u. small toy blocks of coloured plastic that can be joined together to build things like houses, trains etc.

leisure/'leze(r)/n.u. spare time, free time, a period of time without work आत्मा, अमृता, अभ्यास, विवेक दोनही दोनही दोनही Do this at your leisure. leisure time- In her leisure time, she plays with her friends. IDM at leisure- (1) free अनिश्चित Now I am at leisure after the day's work. (2) without hurrying, with rest-अति मृत्यु, शांति, शांति I shall buy this book and read at leisure. leisurely /'lezəli/-adj. adv. Without hurry अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित adj. Walk at a leisurely pace. adv. He works leisurely. leisureed- adj. having enough leisure अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित

lemon/'leman/n.c.u. (1) c.u. a round green/yellow fruit with sour juice संस्कृत की उपयोगी उपयोगी उपयोगी lemon squash/juice/tea (2) lemon yellow- (u) a pale yellow colour अलंकार रंग, अलंकार रंग lemony-adj. अलंकार, अलंकार अलंकार lemonade/,'lema'neid/n.c.u. (1) a drink made from lemon juice, sugar and water जी राज उपयोगी उपयोगी उपयोगी (2) a sweet chilly drink अलंकार रंग, अलंकार रंग lemon squash- अलंकार रंग, अलंकार रंग lemony squeezer- n.c. a small kitchen tool used for squeezing the juice out of a lemon लेमनो लाइजर्स- लेमनो लाइजर्स lend/lend/V.T.I. (Pt.Pp-lent/lent/) (opp: borrow) (1) (a) (I.T.) to give money to sb on condition that they will give it back within a period of time often with interest amount. अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित (b) (T) to give sth to sb to use for a temporary period. अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित Lend me your pen, please. (T) My neighbour lends money and charges high interest (I) He is a miser who does not spend but always lends. (2) (a) to add sth to sth अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित The bird's song lent sweetness to the atmosphere. IDM lend an ear (to sb/sth) to listen in a sympathetic way अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, lend (sb) a (helping) hand – to help sb अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित lender/'lenda(r)/n.c. an organisation or a person that lends money अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित lending/'lendiŋ/-n (u) the action of lending money अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित lending library-n.c. a library from which you borrow books for a temporary period by becoming a member (esp on payment) अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित length/'leŋθ/n.c.u.-(1)(u)the measurement of sth from one end to the other अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, length of time – not for a long time. Films of this length are very boring. IDM at length-after a long time अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित at full length- taking a longtime, in great detail, fully अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित to go to any length-to do any thing that is possible अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित keep sb at arms length - to avoid sb you consider unfriendly or dangerous अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, the length and breadth of sth –all parts of sth अनिश्चित, अनिश्चित, The Odissi dancers
travelled throughout the length and breadth of America, noun, adj - lengthy.

lengthy/ˈleŋθi/adj (-their, -thiest) (1) taking a long time (long, longer, longest) lengthy, also a lengthy argument (2) a speech, a piece of writing that is very long. lengthy lengthiness- n.u. lengthyly- adv. lengthy

lenient/ˈlɛnɪənt/adj not very cruel esp while punishing people leniently -adv. leniency -ˈɛniəni/n.u. (also lenience) lenient Some judges are lenient with the offender. leniency leniently -adv. We are known for our leniency towards children. Treat your servant leniently.

lens/ˈlɛnz/n.c. (pl.lenses) (1) a piece of glass or some transparent material which makes things look bigger or smaller (big, bigger, biggest) in lens, concave lens, convex lens (2) the part of a camera through which the light travels before it hits the film lens, camera lens (3) eye lens, (See picture at Eye) (4) contact lens- one of a pair of small curved pieces of plastic or glass that fit closely to your eyes so that you see better (you may use a zoom or telephoto lens on your camera) concave lens (concave) convex lens (convex)

less/les/ adj, pron, (adj) (lesser, least) used with uncountable nouns as the comparative of little less - not as much (as......) a smaller amount (of) a (deter) less time/less importance
lessen: (b) (Pron) TO 090161 (b) (Pron) TO 09016169 I shall take less time to get there. -adv. not so much (as) TOSH TO Q919.9 90161, less colourful/ successful, less sympathetically/ enthusiastically 2K£0§ 69016169 He talks less. IDM any (the) less – (used after not) – a small amount 2K£0§ 69016169, even/much/still less- and certainly not 2K£0§ 69016169, less and less –decreasing again and again 2K£0§ 69016169, Now I have less and less time for visiting friends. more or less -(a) almost, (b) approximately, no less than ...... (used in front of a number which is considered high) as much as, none the less, not the less 2K£0§ 69016169.

Note: Less is used while speaking about quantity or amount. I have less than Rs.500/- in the Post-office.

Fewer refers to numbers of things or people. “There are less people in the meeting”, is wrong ‘less’ cannot be used here. cf. ‘fewer people’, ‘fewer vehicles’, ‘fewer accidents’ are correct.

Lesser-not much. These child labourers have little time to play

Prep. minus sth. Send a cheque for the book less 10% discount. suffix (in adjectives) (opp-more) (1) without sth (child) छोटा तरेला childless (without any child) harmless (without any harm) endless trouble (trouble that never ends) छोटा तरेला, छोटा heartless छोटा a tireless helper (who never feels tired)

Lessen/lesn/VIT to become smaller in size, importance, or value 2K£0§ 69016169, छोटा, छोटा (T) Garlic lessens the risk of heart disease. (I) Pain lessens with medicines.
night hours. let sb do sth – She won’t let her children play with fire. (b) to control oneself- She didn’t let her feelings come out. (2) to make it possible for sb/oneself/sth to go or pass in, out etc. The dog had been let out. The dog had been let out. (3) (a) a polite way of making or answering to a suggestion. Let let her work alone, (c) to express an imagination (esp in mathematics) Let line AB be equal to line CD. (4) to allow sb to use a house, room etc on regular payments They have decided to let their first floor building.

Note: Let, Allow or permit to
Let cannot be used in the passive. My mother won’t let me go there. Allow (permit to) is used in the passive- I will not be allowed by my mother to go there. Most idioms containing let are at the entries for the nouns or adjectives in the idioms,

let go- to slip sth/sb from hand. let sb go- (a) to make a person or animal free. let us face it/let us be honest- to prepare to accept an unpleasant fact. let me see/think – I’m thinking and trying to remember. to let – available for renting let the cat out of the bag – to allow a secret to be known let alone - leave out, not to mention. let a person (or thing) alone (to do sth) let alone

let sb down- (T) to disappoint sb because you are not reliable A true friend never lets you down. let sb down (T) (a) to lower sb a rope down to climb up. (b) to move sth downwards on a string or rope. let the bucket down into water. let sb/thin into (T) (a) to open the door of a room, building and allow sb to come in. (b) to make it possible for sb/oneself/sth to go or pass in, out etc. The dog had been let out. let her work alone, (c) to express an imagination (esp in mathematics) Let line AB be equal to line CD. (4) to allow sb to use a house, room etc on regular payments They have decided to let their first floor building.

let on- to reveal secrets, to betray. let one know- inform one. let sth out (T) to allow light, water, air etc to come to a place. let sb/thin off (T) (a) not to allow sb do some work which they are expected to do Be careful, don’t let the gun off. let on- to reveal secrets, to betray. let one know- inform one. let sb/thin out (T) to allow light, water, air etc. to leave a place Open the door and let out the smoke. (c) (T) let out a scream/cry/roar etc. to make a loud sound. let sth ... out – to allow sb to use a room, building etc. in exchange for money, hire, let/let/suffix (in nouns) (1) a small kind of sth, unimportant book/bukl - a small book rivulet/yuvul - small river starlet-a small star piglet-small pig, streamlet-a small stream etc. (2) a band worn on a particular part of your body-bracelet, an anklet (worn on the ankle).
lethal

Note: let, rent and hire. All the three words mean to allow sb to use sth on payment for a short period. People let or let out building or landed property to sb.

You can rent a house, car etc. from sb or rent it out (rent out) to sb usually for a long period of time. rent out to - We will rent out our spare room to a student. Rent from - Muna rents his house from a doctor who lives in Sambalpur. You can hire a vehicle, a building etc. usually for a short period and on a special occasion. You can easily hire a vehicle at Bhubaneswar.

hire from- My brother has hired this tractor from his friend. Hire out- My friend hires out cars.

let down/'let'daun/n (sg) disappointment It's a let down. The school function was a let down.

lethal/'leial/adj. having power for causing damage/death lethal. lethally-adv.

lethargic/'leθə:di:k/adj also lethargical- feeling dull and unenergetic, idle The summer days have made me lethargic.

lethargically/-di:kli/adv. आवारी दादा दण्डल लेथर्यूग्र/लेथाड्रि/नु. फेलिंग वेरी दुर लेथर्गी स्टॉर, अहंकार, लेथर्गी अचार उ लेथर्गी अचार

let's/lets/the short form of 'let us.' Let's start reading.

letter/'leta(r)/n.c (1) (c) a written or printed message, usu put in an envelope and sent by post लेटर. (2) (c) a sign which stands for a sound used in speech लेटर, लेटर लेटर, लेटर लेटर

Note: alphabet- A, B, C, D are capital letters and a, b, c, d are small letters.

letters-pl- learning लेटर, लिटरा lettering-n. letters written or painted carefully लेटर, लेटर्टर लेटर्टर, लेटर्टर लेटर्टर writer-n. लेटर लेटर, लेटर लेटर लेटर, लेटर a man of letters- a learned man लेटर, लिटरा letter writer of allotment- n.c. लेटर

IDM to the letter – to be serious to every detail The students followed their teacher’s advice to the letter. dead letter- (1) a law which is no longer used. डेड लेटर (2) a letter which cannot be delivered डेड लेटर गैंगर डेड लेटर गैंगर डेड लेटर गैंगर डेड लेटर गैंगर letter box- n.c. a box at the gate/door or a narrow opening in a door through which mail is delivered डेड लेटर गैंगर letter box-a letter box in which dead letters are kept (dead letters are letters which are not delivered for want of proper address).

mail box-also post box डेड लेटर गैंगर a box in a post office or street where people drop letters for delivery. letter of credit – n (finance) a letter from a bank which authorises the holder to get money from another bank. letterhead, /'letəhed/n.c. a sheet of writing paper having the name and address of a person, a business or an organisation at the top. लेटर सेट लेटर लेटर क्विर्टिक लेटर क्विर्टिक लेटर क्विर्टिक लेटर क्विर्टिक. letter weight-n. paper weight, लेटर क्विर्टिक

lettuce/'letis/ n.c.u. a plant with thin green leaves used in salad लेटे, लेटे, लेटे, लेटे (See picture on vegetables)

Leucoderma-n. a skin disease causing white patches on the skin लियो लियो
leukaemia

leukaemia/'lu:ki:mia/n.u. a serious disease which produces many white cells in the blood लेक्यूमिया एक तंदुरुस्त रोग है जो खाली जीवन में धक्कादायक रूप से ज्ञात किया जा सकता है।

level/levl/adj. (1) having a flat surface, not sloping लीवल एक सतह होती है जिसका दूर्धन्य नहीं होता। (2) of the same height or standard, having the same position समान ऊंचाई या निर्धारित स्तर होने की तरह, समान पदचिन्ह

levelling/levli/verb (1) to bring sth to a flat position. लीवलिंग सूत्र रखने की क्रिया। (2) to make sth flat or smooth किसी भी स्तर की रूपरेखा होने की क्रिया। (3) rise or fall in growth, development etc. विकास या उन्नति के लिए उठे या गिरे।

lever/'li:va(r)/n.c. (1) a rod used for lifting or opening sth with one end when pressure is put on the other end एक रूपक का डोर किया जाना है जब दूसरे दिशा में तेजी है। (2) a handle used to operate or stop a machine-gear lever एक एलवर्स है जिसका मदद से मशीन की गतिक लेवर किया जाता है।

leverage/-ridʒ/n.u. (1) use of a lever, action of a lever एल्वर का उपयोग, लेवर की क्रिया। (2) the ability to influence situations or people in order to have control over them ऐसे स्थितियों या लोगों का प्रभाव करने की क्षमता। (3) power, क्षमता।
leviathan

influence  My friend enjoys social leverage for his family status.

leviathan/ˈleviəθən/n.c. (1) sth very large and strong and very difficult to control A leviathan of corruption (2) (in the Bible) a huge sea monster of very large size

levity/ˈlevəti/n.u. the treatment of a serious matter in a light and humorous way, laxity

levy/ˈlevi/v.t. (sp. -ies) (pt. pp -ied) (pc. -ying) levy a tax/charge etc. to use power to make sb pay a tax etc., imposition of a levy or tax 3. act of collecting by authority, raising army, raising money (+on) Government has levied new taxes on electronic goods.

liability, liability/n.c. (1) legal responsibility for sth esp for paying money they owe to sb or for damage or injury (1+for) He had the liability for his father’s loan. (2) (c) a person or thing that causes problems, a burden A boy like Madhab would be a liability to any family. (3) liabilities (opp: assets) (tech) c. usually Pl. a debt liable/ˈlaɪəbəl/adj (after a verb) (1) responsible by law You will be liable to punishment if any accident takes place. (2) likely to get or have sth, subject to sth (+to) Unruly students are liable to punishment. (3) likely to do sth 3. We’re liable to take rest after long hours of hard work. liable to err-

Note: Liable should not always mean ‘likely’ it is liable to rain is wrong. The correct sentence is “it is likely to rain.” But you are liable to answer for the misuse of Ganesh Puja money is correct.

liaise/liˈeiz/V.I. to do the liaisoning work i.e. to act as a link among people to transfer information.

liaison/liˈeizn/n (sg, u) a working relationship involving communication between groups of people, units, organisations etc. A close liaison between army and police.

liaison with 3. between A close liaison between army and police. IDM

liaison officer/n.c. an officer who contacts different departments or groups and informs the officials regarding the work of each of the departments.

liar/ˈlaɪər(r)/n.c. sb who tells a lie or lies (esp. habitually)

liberal/ˈlibərəl/adj.(1) willing to tolerate other’s behaviour, ideas, opinions etc.
although they are different from your own, open to new ideas, 
liberalize librarian
Hindus have liberal 
attitude towards other’s religion. (2) 
giving generously, liberate a liberal 
supply of food. (3) generous with your 
money, liberalize outlook on corrupt practices. (5) 
not exact- a liberal explanation of the 
subject. (6) liberal education increases 
general knowledge and experience rather than giving technical or 
professional training (7) (politics) 
advancing social and political changes 
and principles in politics or on social 
matters. The Hindu Society was 
liberalised by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**liberalize**/-ise/'libralaiz'/ V.T. to make a 
system, laws or moral attitudes less rigid 
and loose, liberal. The Hindu Society was 
liberalised by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**liberated**/-tid/adj behaving 
freely without paying respect to social 
norms. Now-a-days, many young boys 
behave in a liberated manner.

**liberally**/-ali/ adv.
liberality /'libraalatii/ n.u. (1) generous activities, 
and liberal (2) respect for other people’s 
views, ideas.

**liberate**/-breit/ V.T. (Pc-ting) (1) to 
make sb/sth free from a restricted 
situation. liberate sb from slavery 
(+from) 
Liberate from bondage/ slavery (2) to 
free prisoners, a city, a country etc from 
their control. Bangla Desh was liberated 
in 1972. liberate/-tid/adj behaving 
freely without paying respect to social 
norms. Now-a-days, many young boys 
behave in a liberated manner.
Libyan/'libian/ adj (1) relating to Libya (2) people of Libya

lice/lais/n. the plural of louse

licence/'laisns /n.c.u. also license - (1) an official document permitting to do, own or use sth. (2) a driving licence/radio licence etc. licence to sell medicines (2)(u) freedom to do or say sth considering them best for you. ‘children should have more licence to choose their career. (3) (u) freedom to change words or exaggerate their meanings to make stories, pictures of events more interesting and beautiful. (4) under licence -when sth is made or sold with the permission of a company or organisation.

license/'laisns/v.(Pc-sing)(T)(usu. passive) to give a license to sb/sth to allow them to do or use sth. (note: private guns are licensed by the Government.

Note: Licence is noun, license is a verb licensed (not licenced) to sell foreign products.

licensee/,lais3n'si:/n.c. sb who has obtained official permission to do sth.

licenced also licenced/laisnst/adj having a licence to sell kendu leaves. (2) a car, gun etc that is licensed has official permission for use. Licensed guns. (3) with official permission to do a particular job. a licensed clinic.

lick/lik/VT -T (a) to move the tongue on the surface of sth in order to clean it, make it wet etc. The dog was licking its legs. He licked the spoon clean. (b) to take sth into the mouth by licking. He licked the milk. IDM lick/ smack your lips to feel excited because you are expecting sth. The dog licked its lip. lick sb's boots - to obey sb completely because you fear them or want to please them. (c) to change words or exaggerate their meanings to make stories, pictures of events more interesting and beautiful. Artistic/poetic licence. (4) under licence - (u) freedom to do or say sth considering them best for you. ‘children should have more licence to choose their career. (3) (u) freedom to change words or exaggerate their meanings to make stories, pictures of events more interesting and beautiful. (4) under licence -when sth is made or sold with the permission of a company or organisation. 

Note: lap, lick, bite, swallow, suck.

lap-to drink by licking with the tongue. The cat lapped up the milk from the pot.

lick- The cat licked the pot clean.

bite- to cut or attack sb/sth with your teeth. He gave a bite to the mango. He is bitten by a snake.

Swallow- to put liquid etc. into mouth quickly. The medicine is bitter, I shall swallow them.

suck - to draw liquid etc. into mouth to go down the throat to your stomach very quickly. The medicine is bitter, I shall swallow them. suck - to draw liquid etc. into mouth.

lick sth ---- up (off) to drink or eat sth by licking it. lick sth ----

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Note: lap, lick, bite, swallow, suck.
lie

the lid off sth/lift the lid on sth, to let people know sth secret. *lidded/lid/adj. with a lid, with a cover* *lidded pot.*

lie[i]/lai/V.I.(Sp.-lies, Pc.-lying, Pc.-pt.-lied) (1) to have or put one's body in a flat position on a surface for rest. *lie on one's back/side/front. The child is lying fast asleep on the lap of the mother.* (2) (of a thing) to remain on a surface *lidded, covered* (+on/in/there etc) *The papers were lying neatly on his desk, waiting to be signed.* (3) remain or be kept in a certain position *Rice is lying on the ground to become dry.* (4) to extend in front of one, beneath one etc *As you are young, your whole life lies ahead of you!* (5) to be situated in a specified place. *The village lies in the midst of a forest.* (6) (of abstract things) to exist or be found *The problem lies in deciding when to start our journey.* *lie low- remain hidden because sb wants to catch you* *lie heavy on (upon)- sth that makes you unhappy* *lie in (I) to remain in bed in the morning for longer in an unusual way.* *lie on or upon- depend on* *lie-down/,laidown/n (sg) a short rest, usually on bed I need a lie-down. Have a liedown. Rama wants to lie down.* *lie-in-n (sg) an act of remaining in bed longer than usual in the morning. (compare over sleep)*

lie[lai]/V I (Sp. lies, Pt.Pp lied, Pc.-lying) (I) to tell sb. sth that is not true *He is lying about his education. Rama lied when she praised her friend. Don't lie to me!* n.c. A false statement knowingly made *Tell a lie, pack of lies (completely untrue) tell sb a lie,*

Note: white lie, black lie – white lie – a well meant falsehood *black lie- a complete lie*

lie detector – n.c. an equipment esp used by police men to know whether the person is telling a lie or not

Note: verbs like lay and lie should not be confused.

lay (laying, laid, laid) is transitive. So, it takes an object. (1) The word means to put sth stay in a flat position or to be in a flat position. Cf. *Lay your clothes on the cot and take rest for sometime. The mother laid the baby in a cradle.* (2) to produce eggs- *This hen has laid two eggs to-day.*
lie (lying, lay, lain) is intransitive and can not be used with an object. This word means to remain in a certain position. Cf. I lay on the sofa and slept immediately. (2) There is another intransitive verb lie (lying, lied, lied) which means to say sth untrue. Cf. He lied about his family background.

lien /'li:ən/ n (in/on) (law) the right to keep sb’s property until the money they owe is paid back. The bank held the lien on the property. Cf. lien life

lieu /'luː/ n. [DM] in lieu (of) - instead of He accepted rice in lieu of money.

lieutenant /'liətənənt/n.c. (1) a relatively low rank of an officer in the army, navy, or airforce अनुकूल, अनुश्रुत (2) lieutenant colonel/ general/ Governor etc. an officer or official below the rank of colonel/ general/ Governor etc.

lieutenancy -n (Pl.-ies).

life /laif/n (Pl. lives/laivz/) (1) (c) the period of living as opposed to death जीवन, जीवनी One’s life is very dear to one. The body showed no signs of life. (2) (u) living things जीव जीवन Life is like this! (i.e. such things happen in life) (4) the business, pleasure and social activities of the world, manner of living जीवन जीवनी There is not much life in our village. (5) (u) interest, liveliness, cheerfulness रोशनी प्रसन्नित्व Children are always so full of life. (6) (u.c) a way of living life, जीवन जीवनी private/public/family life, city/village life, easy/difficult life. (7) (c) a story of sb’s life, biography जीवनित्व Write a life of Gopabandhu Dash. [DM] bring sb/sth to life – to make sb/sth more active जीवन, जीवनी, जीवन जीवनी Surendra Mohanty has brought historical characters to life in his “Neel Shaila”. come to life – (a) to become more lively जीवन जीवनी This club house comes to life only in the evening. (b) to start or act as if alive. जीवन निवृत्त निवृत्ती In a puppet show, all the toys come to life a dog’s life – an unsuccessful life, full of suffering and pain जीवन पूर्ण जीवनी, नित्तम जीवन, for dear life/for one’s life with the greatest effort esp while trying to escape death or harm. जीवनी जीवनी Having come across a tiger, he ran for his dear life. frighten/scare the life out of sb- to put terrible fear into sb so that the person feels as if he/she is dead,जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी be true to life- to represent life in a real way जीवनी This story is true to life. in fear of one’s life – anxious for one’s safety and well being. जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी larger than life- exaggerated in many respects like appearance, behaviour etc, which attracts attention. जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी The character of the hero in this novel is larger than life. laydown one’s life (for sb/sth)- to die in order to save sb/sth.जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी Many people laiddown their lives for our country’s freedom. A matter of life and death- a critical situation which may end in sb’s death. जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी जीवनी life giving- जीवनी जीवनी, जीवनी, life history- जीवनी जीवनी put an end to one’s life/to oneself- to kill oneself जीवनी जीवनी, take one’s (own)life – to kill oneself जीवनी जीवनी, take sb’s life – to kill sb. जीवनी जीवनी
life-belt

*a sb’s way of life* a way or manner which someone adopts in life. *a religious way of life*, *an Indian way of life.*

**Note:** life, living—life relates to the total experience of living. Living is related to physical needs of living. *He had a good life*—i.e., he had many good experiences and he enjoyed his life. They have a good living—they have enough money, food etc. *make or earn a living*—you work to get money to meet the needs of your life like food, clothings etc. *make a life for yourself somewhere*—you go somewhere, find work, establish a home etc. to earn and arrange things for your living. The way of life or (less often used) the way of living—the style or way of life of people. *living conditions* (not life conditions)—the rooms people live in, where they get water, electric supply etc. *the cost of living*—(not the cost of life) the amount people need to spend on necessary things. The poor people suffer as the cost of living goes on rising. *Standard of living* also living standard—the condition or quality of living.

**Grammar:**

*life* (v) — when used to talk about life in general, it never takes ‘the’ *Life is hard* (not the life....) *She loves life in the village.*

**life-belt**/laifbol/*n.c.* a ring used to make the person afloat in water esp at the time of ship wreck. *lifeboat*/*laifbaut/nc a small boat attached to the ships to save people if the ships sink.

**life buoy**/*laifbouy* also **life belt**/laifbelt/*n.c.* a large ring that floats and can save a person in water.

**life cycle**/*n.c.* (biology) a number of changes in the development of a plant or an animal during its life. *the life cycle of a butterfly/frog.*

**life expectancy**/*n.c.* (1) the period of time that a person or an animal is expected to live. *life expectancy of the Indian people.* (2) the period of time that sth is expected to exist or function; *the life expectancy of the average car.*

**life guard**/*laifgud/or -n.c.* sb working at a beach or swimming pool to help swimmers who are in danger.

**life history**/*n.c.* all the happenings during the life of a living thing.

**life insurance** also **life assurance**/*n(u)* a type of insurance payment which is paid so that after sb’s death, their family will receive money.

**life-jacket**/*n.c.* a piece of clothing that is filled with air to be used to stop you from sinking in the water.

**lifeless**/*laiflis/ adj. (1) dull, listless, folded up, rigid, etc. *a lifeless acting* (2) dead, without life. *lifeless*/*adv., lifelessness-n.u*

**lifer**/*laif(r)/n.c. a person sentenced to a life long imprisonment.
life-like

life and death- adj. (before noun) critical, serious, extremely important. The refugees are facing a life and death struggle to survive.

life-like/'laiflaik/adj. looking exactly like a real person or thing a life like statue

life-line/'laiflain/n. (a) a line or rope thrown to save sb who is in danger in water a line tied to sb while going into deep water. (c) a thing on which sb/sth depends on entirely sub-urban trains serve a life line for the people of Bombay.

life-long/'laifbf)/ adj. (only before noun) throughout life

life-saver/'laifseiva(r)/n. (1) sb/sth that saves you from difficult situation (2) a life guard.

life-sentence-n. a sentence or order that sends a person to stay in prison for the rest of life, or for a very long period of time

life-size-adj also life sized (of painting or sculpture) the same size of the person they stand for. of painting or sculpture

life-span/'laifspaen/n. (1) a period of time a person, an animal or a plant lives (2) n. (of a product, idea organisation) - a period of time for which they continue to function.

life-style- the style or way in which an individual or a group lives quality of life- how enjoyable one's life is.

life-time/'laitfaim/n (c usu. sg) the length of a person's life or the existence of a thing.

lift/lift/V.T. (1) (T) to remove sth from one place to another or raise it up (2) also lift up (IT) to raise sth upwards into the air The members of the Parliament lifted (raised) their hands up in protest. (I) My spirit lifts up at the sight of sea waves. (3) (T) to move your head or eyes upwards in order to see She lifted her eyes from her book and saw me standing there. lift up one's eyes/head- (look up)

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life-style- the style or way in which an individual or a group lives quality of life- how enjoyable one's life is.
lift

ride in a car etc. He gave me a lift to the post office. (3) (sg) the condition of feeling better, hopeful, cheerful etc The father gave the child a happy lift.

lift off-n.c.u. the act of setting a rocket or spacecraft into movement. The lift off of the Agni missile was a great achievement. (see also blast off)

weight lifting- n (1) (2) thief child lifter, cattle lifter

ligament/ligament/n.c.a strong flexible tissue that joins bones in a person’s or an animal’s body strain a ligament.

ligature/ligature/n.(Tech) A thing that joins things or ties sth very tightly, eg. to stop bleeding strain, ligature strain, ligature strain. She is preparing her lessons by candle light. You see things by sun light, moon light, candle light, fire light or lamp light. in/into the light-out of darkness to light We do not see things clearly when we come suddenly from darkness into light. (3) (c) a device used to produce light eg- a match or a cigarette lighter Do you have a light? (eg. for a cigarette).

light[1]/light/n.c.u (opp:dark) (1) (a) (u) the energy from the sun, a flame, a lamp etc that makes things visible sun light, moon light, lamp light, candle light. The morning light is entering your bedroom. day light It's light- there is natural day light it gets light- it becomes lighted. The light was poor to read by. (2) (c) a source of light, esp an electric lamp turn on the light, turn off the light. The light comes/goes (+on) The street lights are going on even during daytime. the light goes off/out/on- Suddenly the street lights went out and then there was storm switch off/on the light

Note: A light can be put/switch/turn on, off or out. It is dark, switch on the light. Switch off the light after 9.00 p.m.

turn the lights down/dim the lights- make lights less bright i.e. sth such as a lamp or torch. Give a light to the boy as he is going out in the dark. A beam/ray of light-a thin line of light. good/strong/bright light- The light is not bright enough to read these small letters. poor/dim/fading light. by/in the light of- using the light produced by sth.

light comes/goes (+on) The street lights are going on even during daytime. the light goes off/out/on- Suddenly the street lights went out and then there was storm switch off/on the light

Note: A light can be put/switch/turn on, off or out. It is dark, switch on the light. Switch off the light after 9.00 p.m.
light

I could see the light of love in her eyes. **IDM** the light of one's eyes (one's) be/stand in sb's light-to be between sb and a source of light thereby obstructing vision. I cannot see, you're in my light, bring sb to light- to make sth known. (to) cast/shed/ throw light on sth- to make sth clearer. The secret was brought to light by the detective. bring to light (as) cast/shed/ throw light on sth- to make sth clearer. The secret was brought to light by the detective. This essay will throw much light on the sudden disappearance of Subash Chandra Bose. come to light- to become known. The plan of the villain finally came to light. in the light of sth- in view of sth, considering sth. In the light of my father's suggestion, I became a doctor. light at the end of the tunnel- success, happiness etc after a long period of suffering. See the light — (a) to understand or accept sth after much difficulty or doubt. See the light of day - to be born. (day) (b) light (of success)-Madam Curie saw the light (of success) after a series of failures. (c) to begin to believe in a religion very strongly; set light to sth- to burn sth. light and shade - (of painting) brightness and darkness. to throw a new light upon (sth) The mother's face lit up when her son came back from the war field. As the stage lit up, we found the heroine sitting in a sofa.

Note1': Light/lighting. The noun light has many different meanings. Lighting is used to explain the type of light in a place or the way lights are used to have a particular result. Cf. the lighting system. The lighting on the mirror looks beautiful.

Note2*: Lighted, Lit: Lighted is usually used as an adjective before a noun. Lit is used as the past participle of the verb. Clay lamps are lit to...
observe Deepabali festival. The temple is full of lighted lamps.

inner light - adj. অন্তর্বাস, অন্তর্ভূত

light - adj. (opp. heavy) (-er, -est) (1)
(a) not heavy লটা, লটা, লটা, লটা, লটা I can carry this suitcase, it is so light!
(b) (esp, before noun) less than normal weight লটফ, লটু As this old bridge is weak, only light vehicles can pass by.
(2) (following ns) less than the desired or specified weight লটু The attendance in the class is very light (thin) to-day লটফ একাডেমিক একাডেমিক a light meal/lunch etc লটু লটু (ie, eating a small amount of food) (not rich or heavy) (3) esp (before noun) gentle, soft, delicate লটু light pressure/touch/footsteps - soft pressure/touch, very gentle and quiet movement (4) (esp before noun) easy to do, not tiresome লটু, লটু, লটু As you were down with fever, do some light exercise.
(5) very pleasant but doesn’t need serious attention লটু এমনোর লটু light music/comedy/conversation/entertainment. (6) (of colour) a light colour or light skin is pale and not dark লটু, লটু, লটু the light orange/blue colour. (7) (of sound) (opp: loud) very quiet লটু There is a light knock at the door. (8) (of wind) (opp: strong) blowing or falling with a little force লটু a light breeze, light showers of rain. (9) easy to bear, not serious লটু, লটু a light heart-attack. (10) not heavy, not intense লটু The load of homework is usually light during the vacations. (11) (of sleep) (before noun) not deep লটু, লটু He is enjoying a light sleep after the day's work. (12) (esp before noun) cheerful, having no worries লটু, লটু, লটু, লটু (opp: heavy) He is moving with a light heart. 

air/feather - very light লটু, লটু (to) make light of sth- to deal with sth in a very unimportant manner; make light work of sth to do sth easily, leisurely and quickly লটু, লটু Many hands make light work - many people's co-operation makes the work light. On a lighter note/ in a lighter vein - saying sth in a manner which is not serious.

light - adv. with a few things. লটু I prefer to travel light.

light aircraft - n.c. (Pl. unchanged) a small plane লটু, লটু

lighten[^1]/laitn/V.T.I. (Pc-ning, Pt-ned) (1) (T) to lessen the amount of worry, debt, work etc. লটূ, লটু, লটু His tension lightened when he cleared the examinations. (2) (T) to reduce the weight of sth or become less heavy লটূ, লটূ, লটূ; n. (T) lighten a load/pack.

lighten[^2] (1) (I) looking more cheerful, relaxed লটূ, লটূ, লটূ, লটূ His heart was lightened when his daughter returned home after the storm. (2) I.T. (opp: darken) to become less dark or make sth brighter, to illuminate লটূ, লটূ, লটূ, লটূ Let us move ahead as the sky has lightened.

Note: Lighten, Lightning

Lighten v (1) to make sth lighter or becoming lighter or less heavy. (2) to make or become brighter. Lightning n.u. (1) a flash of light in the sky accompanied by a thunderstorm. 

Lightening is never used in the plural. (2) adj. sudden.

(3) (I) to make sth less serious লটূ, লটূ, লটূ Lighten up! It’s a joke.
lighter

lighter[1,2]/laita(r)/n.c. a small object that produces a flame 93T 99IQ9I ©^©l ©®
cigarette lighter;

lighter[1,2]/n.c. a flat bottomed boat used for loading and unloading ships 919 6991 316)91 ©®l
lighter,2,/n.e a flat bottomed boat used for loading and unloading ships

light-fingered – adj (1) in the habit of stealing things 919 keep the light fingered friends away.
(2) able to move your fingers easily and quickly, esp when you play a musical instrument Q©
nough, a light fingered dancer.

light-footed – adj able to move quickly and beautifully §3 Q©
a light footed dancer.

light-hearted – adj (1) not serious §29©, light hearted way.
(2) cheerful and without any worries. She always behaves in a light hearted way, light heartedly-adv.; light heartedness-n.u.

light-headed-adj. §29©, without showing any worry §29 Q 69Q
Despite the disturbance, the minister smiled lightly and addressed the audience.

lightness-n.

light meter-n.c. an instrument used by a photographer to measure how much light there is.

light-minded-adj - frivolous §29 ©

lightning/'laitinifl/n.u. a powerful flash of light in the sky usually followed by thunder §29, be struck by lightning (be hit by lightning) – adj sudden, very fast and often without warning §29© a lightning attack at with lightning speed extremely quickly.

lightning bug-n.c. an insect with a tail that shines in the dark, firefly §29©

lightning conductor – n.c. also lightning rod §29© a metal wire or bar connecting the highest point of a building to the ground so that it can prevent lightning from damaging the building.

light pen- n.c. (tech) an instrument like a pen used to draw lines on a computer screen

light railway- n.c. an electric railway system for light trains that carries is putting steps lightly before beginning her dance. (2) using or having only a small amount of sth 93T lightly packed baskets. (3) without showing any worry 93Q 69Q.
light - lightly- You should not take your failure so lightly. IDM escape/get off lightly – to get less punishment. Late comers got off lightly with a small fine.

lightness-n.

lightness-n.
lightship

I
passengers, not goods 0§0S>9 Q0Q0I91

light-ship/'laitjip/n.c. a small ship that stays near a dangerous place at sea and uses a powerful light to guide other ships.

light show – n.c. a series of moving lights of different colours used at pop shows, operas etc. I'd like to see a light weight blanket.

light year – n.c. (1) the distance that light travels in one year. It is used for measuring distances between stars. (2) light years (Pl) very long time.

like/laik/V.T. (not usually in the continuous tenses) (opp. dislike) (1) (a) to enjoy sth to appreciate sth/sb as beautiful I like this book/man; like sth best- to prefer sth. Which of these flowers do you like best? (b) to prefer to do sth of sth to be made or happen in a particular way He likes his friends to be punctual. (2) (used with should/ would/d to express a polite wish or preference at a particular time). Would you like visiting him as he is always busy.

Note: ‘like’ used in some spoken phrases. I'd like – to express a want, a desire. I'd like a glass of water. I'd like Sita to do this work. would you like ….? (Polite expression) a question to ask sb about their want Would you like some more rice? Would you like me/her etc to do sth? if you like – used to suggest or offer sth If you like, I shall go with you. how do you like? Asking for someone’s opinion. How do you like my new umbrella? (whether you) like it or not- used to say that sth unpleasant is true or will happen and cannot be avoided. Whether you like it or not, your child is not regular in studies. I'd like to see you/him do sth – used to express a desire that you feel sth to be difficult for sb. I'd like to see you teaching at home before taking a class in the school. Some more examples with their moods: I like it- preference, appreciation, I like to do it – desire, eagerness, I like doing it-(gerund) desire.

like/n (opp: dislike)- things we enjoy doing, appreciation for sth 21 21201, 21 21201 (1) sb’s likes and dislikes (pi) all the things you like and do not like 21 21201. We all have our likes and dislikes. (2) equal, similar person or thing. He is like you in social status. (3) and the like –and similar things 21 21201. Meera is doing a lot of social work such as educating poor children, helping poor widows to earn something and the like. -adj (more like, most like) (only before noun) similar to some extent. 21 21201, 21 21201, 21 21201 This
meeting offers a chance to meet people of like mind. prep. (opp. unlike) (1) in the manner of, to some degree as. Mahesh became angry when he was treated like a fool. (2) (a) similar to sb/sth, resembling sb/sth 像, 雷同, 类似 My pen is like yours. very like- she is very like her mother.

Look/sound/feel/taste/seem like - The building looks like a temple. just like-exactly similar; like new - in perfect condition 像, 雷同 Your sweater needs a dry wash and then it will look like new. (b) when you want some one to give a description of something/somebody, you ask: What is he/she like? What is it like? I have not seen your village, what is it like? (c) nothing like/anything like - sth is not at all similar to sth else, or to ask whether it is similar. 像, 雷同 What is the school drama anything like our village play? (d) like this, like so- (spoken) (1) when you ask sb. to imitate your action in a particular way- close the door like this. (2) typical of a particular person 像, 雷同 She is not like Susmita to speak ill of others. (3) for example 像, 雷同 I am fond of reading serious novels like The Paraja. DM there's nothing like - (spoken) used to say that a particular thing is the best. 像, 雷同 There's nothing like a cup of tea.

like-conj (colloq) in the same manner as, as well as, as, as if 像, 雷同 My daughter's result did not turn out like I desired.

Note: It is incorrect in standard English to use like as conjunction. Cf. “Tell it like it was” is wrong, “Tell it as it was” correct.

-suffix (used with ns to form adjs) similar to resembling 像, 雷同 Child-like simplicity, student-like innocence, lady-like behaviour, gentleman-like manners, snake-like slyness, a jelly-like substance etc.

like-(slang)-so to speak, (colloq) - probably.

likeable/'laikəbl/adj. also likeable- pleasant. A likeable child. likeably-adv.

likelihood/'laiklihud /n. (sg u) also likeliness chance, probability 像, 雷同 There is no likelihood of a holiday. In all likelihood - (i.e., very probably) In all likelihood, our cricket team will win.

likely/'laikli/ adj (-ier, -iest) (opp. unlikely) (1) probable or expected 像, 雷同 a likely cause/result. It is likely to rain. more than likely (that)- almost certain. As the house owner was always creating problem, it is more than likely that they will buy a building very soon. (2) that seems suitable for a purpose 像, 雷同 A likely candidate, a likely place to visit. likely - adv. (1) probably 像, 雷同 He is most likely to come out first in the class. (2) not likely-(colloq) least possibility, certainly not. Will he take a course in Computer? not likely.

Note: In standard British English the adverb likely takes a word like most, more or very. He will most likely visit his friend's house in Delhi

like minded - adj having similar tastes or opinions 像, 雷同 some like-minded politicians want to form a new party. like-mindedness - n.u.

liken/'laikan/VT. to say that sb/sth is like sb/sth, compare 像, 雷同
likeness

Note: liken is usually used in passive and is followed by the preposition 'to'; liken sth/sb to sth/sb (esp passive). — Death is likened to an eternal sleep.

likeness/'laiknas/n.c.u. similarity in appearance between people; resemblance  
There is no likeness between the two sisters. (+ to) Radha’s peculiar likeness to her mother (b) (c usu sg) an example of similarity between two persons. There is physical likeness among his children.

Note: likeness in the uncountable sense is more often used than in countable forms in Orissa by the children.

likewise/'laikwaiz/adv. (1) similarly, in the same way  
My brother is very sincere in his work, you are advised to do likewise. (2) also similarly  
The speech was excellent and likewise the dance.

liking/'laikij/n (PI. likings) [DM for one’s liking according to sb’s tastes, needs etc. It is very pleasant to have a liking for sth to like sth, fondness for a liking for ice cream. take a liking to sb/sth to become fond of sb/sth  
I think she takes a liking to Gopinath Mohanty’s books. to sb’s liking — pleasing sb  
I hope the school programme was to your liking.

lilac/'lilaks/n.c.u. (1) a small tree with sweet smelling purple or white flowers  
The lilacs are in flower. (u) a bunch of lilac. (2) a pale purple colour (a mixture of violet and pink colour)  
lilac- adj — of a pale purple colour  
lilac- rendered  
lilac- rendered

limber/'limba(r)/v [DM for (forming compound adjs) having limbs of a particular type long limbed, strong limbed, loose limbed

limber up— (I) to do gentle exercises in preparation for sports events etc. Do a few exercises to limber up before an event. — n the separable front part of a gun carriage  

lilliputian/'liliputjan/n extremely short in height  
lilliputian— adj very short in height, diminutive

lilt/lilt/n (sg) the rise and fall of the voice while speaking or in music  
liltling - adj — a lilting melody.

lily/'lili/n.c. a type of flower of different colours that grows in water  
lily- adj — water lilies.

lily livered/lilitived/adj — cowardly  
lily of the valley — n.c. a plant with small white bell-shaped flowers  
lily pad — n.c. the leaf of the water lily that floats on the surface of the water  
lily white — adj (1) pure white lily white dress. (2) morally perfect lily white in manners.

limb/lim/n.c. (1) a leg, an arm or a wing  
Life and limb — death or injury  
Risk life and limb to save the drowning boy. out on a limb — alone, without any assistance. start work out on a limb.

limbed/limbd/ having limbs of a particular type long limbed, strong limbed, loose limbed
lime

v.t. attach limber to gun -  
v.t.-make or become supple 
limousine

limelight/'laimlait/n. u. publicity or attention  
be in/out of lime light -  
limelight

lime1/laim/n.u. (1) a white powder  
obtained by breaking limestone, used  
for making cement, marking sports  
fields etc. lime and sand mixture 
make mortar. (2) Lime is also used to  
preserve white liquid with which we  
wash walls. 
limewater

lime2/laim/ (also lime-tree) n. a tree  
with smooth leaves and sweet smelling  
yellow flowers.

lime3/laim/n.c.u. (c) (1) (a) a small  
green fruit with an acid taste like a  
lemon (b) the tree on which this  
fruit grows. (2) u (also lime green) a  
pale green colour. (3) u (also lime juice)  
the juice of limes or lime squash made  
into drinks.

limescale/'laimskeil/n. u. a hard white  
or grey substance that accumulates  
inside the pipes, taps and water  
containers.
limestone/'laimstaun/n. u. a type of rock  
containing calcium 

limit/'limit/n. c. (1) a limitation, a  
boundary (+to/on) He tried 
my patience to its limits. (2) c. the  
greatest amount, speed, number etc. that  
is allowed or possible; a limit of 40  
kilometers per hour. 
limited

limitless- adj -  

limerick/'limarik/n. c. a humorous short  
poem, with three long lines and two  
short lines and the first two rhyming  
with the last. 
limerick

within limits- in a moderate way, up to  
a point. Learn to live within  
limits. I want to help you but it should  
be within limits. -v.t (-ting, -ted) (1) to  
set a limit to sb/sth, to restrict sb/sth 
+by your demand for pocket money  
will be limited by your father’s  
+to seating arrangement has  
been limited to one hundred. (2) to stop  

sb from using as much as they want or  
from behaving in the way they want  
Your expenditure should be  
limited to your income.
limitation, limitation line
without limit, very great, infinite ilia, limitless greed/ambition.

limitation, limi'teij/n.u.c. (1) (c. usu pl) a condition or circumstance that limits কিছু, কোনো Imposing/put limitation on your expenditure. (2) u the action of limiting sth কিছুর সীমা নিয়ন্ত্রণ নীতি (+of) the limitation of our hopes and dreams. (3) (c) lack of the skill to do sth কিছুর কাজ করা সক্ষম না; have your limitations সম্ভব না, না। All the machines have their own limitations.

limited/limitid/adj (1) restricted, few or small, impossible to improve or increase কম ও কম, কম, কম, কম, কম, কম, Some families are living on limited incomes (2) abbr Ltd. used after some private business companies লিমিটেড (লিমিটেড) হলো স্থায়ী The Hindustan Times Ltd. limiting – adj – putting limits on sth; limiting factor – poverty is a limiting factor in the spread of education in Orissa.

limo/limau/n.c. also limousine/limazi/n/ a large expensive comfortable car or a small comfortable bus.

limp/limp/adj(-er,-est) weak, not firm. ক্লিমপ, ক্লিমপ a limped person, a limp handshake, a book with limp covers (i.e. flexible); v.i. (1) to walk with difficulty, esp when one foot or leg is injured or weak. ক্লিমটেলে ক্রিয়া। The injured soldier limped off the place. (2) (of a ship etc) to proceed with difficulty because it has been damaged. ক্রোধাত ক্রোধাত The damaged vessel took a long time to limp into the harbour. -n.c. to walk with difficulty, lame walk ক্লিমপেল ক্রিয়া। The old lady walks with a limp/she has got a limp. limply – adv., limpness-n.u., limpingly-adv. in a limping way ক্লিমপিং ক্রিয়া

limpex/limpit/n.c. a small sea animal with a shell, which tightly holds the rock where it lives ক্লিমপেকল, ক্রিমপিকল, ক্রিমপিকল limbid eyes/water limpidity /limpiditi/- n.u. limpidly - adv. limpidness - n.u.; limpingly – adv ক্রিমপিং ক্রিয়া

line/ lain/n.c.u. (1) (a) a long thin mark on a surface লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, written/printed page. (b) a mark like a line on the skin, wrinkles ক্রিউটেজল, ক্রিউটেজল, ক্রিউটেজল His face is covered in deep lines

lineage/ lainidy/n number of lines in written/printed page.

linchpin /lint/pin/n (1) pin or nail used to keep the wheel on the axle লিংকপিন, লিংকপিন (2) a person/thing that is most important in a system/ an organisation.

lindane/lindein/n.u. a chemical for killing insects লিংডাইন, লিংডাইন line/ lain/n. the lime tree লাইন, লাইন line/ lain/n.c.u. (1) a long thin mark on a surface লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, লাইন, dotted line- a broken straight line drawn or printed on paper. Write down your name on the dotted line/ straight line/ curved line/ zigzag line/ vertical/ diagonal line/ parallel line.

(b) c. a mark like a line on the skin, wrinkles ক্রিউটেজল, ক্রিউটেজল, ক্রিউটেজল, ক্রিউটেজল অনেক ব্যাপার
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line

(2) (c) a long thin mark used to show a limit or border. If the ball crosses the line, you will be out.
(3) (c) a line that shows the limits of an area of land, also country line, state line. These lines divide Orissa and West Bengal.
(4) (c usu sg) the outer shape of sth long or tall. QI£'H6Q a cover that fits the lines of our TV.
(5) (c usg) an opinion or belief expressed publicly. ££§69161, 91691919 (+on) What is the headmaster's line on our annual results?
(6) line of action/thought/reasoning etc - a way of doing sth or thinking about sth. Q$S9 6I9I line of inquiry - a way of work to find out sth; line of argument - a way of persuading some one about sth. Q61I91 line of fire/attack/movement etc - the direction fire, attack etc take, line of vision - the way/direction in which you are looking.
(7) (c usu sg) a) a telephone wire or connection. Hang the wet clothes on the line - There is some trouble on the line. (b) hold the line - (of telephone) to ask the person at the other end of the line to wait for a short time. (8) (c) a piece of string or rope used to hang wet clothes on in order to dry them. Hang the wet clothes on the line when the sun shines.
(9) (c) a strong thin string with a hook on the end. used for catching fish.
(10) (c) a line of words in a poem or a report. A few lines from Surendra Mohanty, the novelist. (11) (PI) the words of a play that an actor learns. If you forget your lines on the stage, you will be insulted.
(12) (c) a row of people or things next to each other. (13) (c) a line of trees on both sides of the road; in a line - (queue) we are standing in a line for monthly ration. stand/wait in line - stand in a line till your turn comes, get into line. (14) (c) a track used for a train to travel - the line. There are frequent train accidents because the line needs repair; railway line - a bridge over the railway line.
(15) (c usu sg) the words of a play that an actor learns. If you forget your lines on the stage, you will be insulted.
(16) (c often PI) a number of military defence facing the enemy. The public are taking a hard/firm line on prohibition of liquor.
duty sth as a part of your job. Don't feel thankful, the work is done in the line of duty. be in sb's line- not fit for sth
Music is not in my line.
bring sb to line -to make (rather force) sb to behave or do sth in the way you desire to, (choose/ follow, take etc.) the end of the line/road get/ have one's lines crossed - to fail to communicate with sb, to fail to understand sth.
Although he is grumbling now, he will certainly fall into line and do night shift duty.
give sb/get/have a line on sth - to give/get/have information about sth;
get one's lines crossed - to fail to communicate with sb, to fail to understand sth.
Although he is grumbling now, he will certainly fall into line and do night shift duty.

difficulty  If this plan fails your friendship will be on the line. out of line (with sb/sth) (1) not in a straight line, offside
In the drill class, Kailash was out of line (2) different from sth, outside Your opinion seems to be out of line from our tradition,
read between the lines -find the hidden meaning of the written work or speech; (read between the lines) (3)
step out of line- to get out of line, to misbehave with others or break the rules (4)

drawing-n. a drawing done with a pen, pencil etc;
line printer- n (computing) a machine that prints very quickly; v.t. (PC-ning)
(1) to fill the inside of a piece of material with another material
line printer- n (computing) a machine that prints very quickly; v.t. (PC-ning)
(1) to fill the inside of a piece of material with another material
line sth with/draw lines- an overcoat lined with silk. (2) (usu passive) to form rows along sth
veins that line the body
line sth with

Bithika is in line for admission into this college; in line with sth- in agreement with sth
My opinion is in line with yours. lay it on the line - to speak out openly

If he lays it on the line, he will not appreciate your work. (choose/ follow, take etc.) the line of least resistance - the easiest way to do sth
put sth on the line - in difficulty

Are those curtains lined? line sth with/draw lines- an overcoat lined with silk. (2) (usu passive) to form rows along sth
The soldiers were lined for practice. (3) to cover the inner surface of sth
lined-Adj. A lined dress.

Put a mark in line with the other. in line for sth- with expectation of getting sth

Mohanty will be included in the cricket line up to play in England.
lineage/'liniady/n.c.u. a family/race from which sb comes €%1, QO, 69191 an aristocrat lineage.

linear/'lini(r)/adj (1) consisting of lines or in the form of a straight line €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® a linear diagram. (2) (only before noun) of length €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® linear measurement (eg metres, feet, inches etc) (3) involving a series of directly connected events, ideas etc –linearly- adv.

linearity/'liniarioti/n.u.

lined/laind/adj (1) (of a coat, skirt) a piece of thin material covering the inside €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® a silk lined shirt. (2) (of paper) straight lines printed or drawn across €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® (3) (of skin) wrinkles on the skin €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910®

linen/'linin/n.u. cloth made from the flax plant, used to make high quality clothes, home decorations etc.of higher quality. €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® a linen handkerchief, a linen cupboard etc. [DM] wash one's dirty linen in public- (see wash).

liner/laina(r)/n.c.u.(1)a large passenger or cargo ship travelling on a particular route €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® an ocean liner. (2) c.u eye liner – also liner a cosmetic used to draw a line round the eye or part of it €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® a duckling (young duck), suppling

linguistic

linguist/'lijgwist/n.c. (1) a person who knows many foreign languages €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® He is a very good linguist who has studied four foreign languages. (2) some one who studies or teaches languages and linguistics €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® Chomsky is one of the best linguists to day.

linguistic/lij'gwistik/adj–of or connected with language, words or linguistics €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® a learner's employee who takes care of electric or telephone wires or railway lines.

lingua franca/,lij'gwfra^ka/n.c. (Pl. linguafra^nces)a language used between people whose native languages are different €%1, QO, 6919190, Q90, 69910® English has become the lingua franca in India.
linguistics /ˌlɪŋɡwɪstɪks/ n. u. — the study of a language or languages in a scientific way i.e. to study the structure, grammar and history of a language.

linguistic /ˌlɪŋɡwɪstɪk/ adj. linguistic

linguist /ˈlɪŋɡwɪst/ n. a linguist.

linguist/ian /ˌlɪŋɡwɪst/ n. (Pl. -ians/-ists) (fem. linguist) a linguist.

linguistic interests. linguistically /ˌlɪŋɡwɪstɪkli/ adv.

linguistician /ˌlɪŋɡwɪstʃən/ n. (fem. linguist)

lining /ˈlainiŋ/ n. u. (1) a piece of cotton, wool, plastic or resin material used to cover the inside of a dress or a box etc. in order to make it thicker or warmer or in order to make it hang better. A coat with silk lining feels comfortable. A wire basket with resin lining makes it handy. (2) the lining of stomach or other organ is a layer of tissues on the inside of it.

link /lɪŋk/ vt. (1) (I) the act of connecting people, place or events. The Police Department thinks that the murder cases are linked. (+ with/to) (T) use of tobacco is linked to cancer. (2) (T) to connect computers, broadcast systems etc in order to send electronic messages between them. Link your T.V. to the antenna for better sounds.

link up (with sb/sth) to have a connection with sth. His present novel links up with his previous one. — n. c. (1) a person or thing that joins two or more others. There is a telephone link/a rail link/commercial/ cultural/ diplomatic links. There is a link between the two thieves. (2) each joining point of a chain.

cuff link — n. (usu Pl.) either of a pair of fastenings for shirt cuffs. missing link — n. c.

linkage /ˈlɪŋkɪdʒ/ n. (sg u.) (1) the act of connecting or being connected. A linkage among the nuclear powered countries. (2) (c) a system etc that links two or more things.

linkman /ˈlɪŋkmən/ (Pl. -men/-men) (fem. linkwoman, linkwomen). A person who tells about future programmes on a television or radio.

links /ˈlɪŋks/ (n. Pl. but treated as sg) a link / links (fem. links) (1) joining point of a chain. (2) a system etc that links two or more things.

linen /ˈlɪnən/ n. c. a small brown singing bird.

linen /ˈlɪnən/ n. u. (1) cutting of a pattern on a block of linoleum. (2) a picture printed from such a block.

linoleum /ˌlɪnəloʊəm/ n. u. a strong cloth coated with a hard polished material used to cover a floor. Linoleum is made from the seed of the flax plant. Linseed oil.

linotype /ˈlɪntaɪp/ n. u. — solid metal pieces arranged in a line for type work. (trademark) Linotype

linseed /ˈlɪnズd/ n. u. — the seed of the flax plant. Linseed oil.

lint /ˈlɪnt/ n. u. (1) a soft material used for covering wounds. Linen. (2) small pieces of fabric.
lintel/'lintl/n.c. (architecture) (picture at house) a piece of wood or stone over a door or window forming part of the structure lintel liquid

lion/'laian/n.c. (fem. Lioness) लियन (1) a ferocious animal of cat family that eats meat (2) a brave or important person लियन का रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

Note: a baby lion is a cub, a lion roars, a lion lives in a den or lair

IDM the lion's share (of sth) the largest amount or best part of sth when it is shared कितना रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

There are people who always demand a lion's share in every thing. in the lion's den — in the midst of enemies लियन का रोमांच में, लियन का रोमांच

be thrown/tossed to the lions — to be put in a very dangerous situation लियन का रोमांच में, लियन का रोमांच

lion hearted — adj — very brave अति रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

lion et — a young lion लियन का रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

lionize- v.t. to treat someone as being brave, important or famous लियन का रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

lionism- lionizing-n लियन का रोमांच, लियन का रोमांच

lion-like-adj लियन जैसा

lip/lip/n.c. (1) one of the edges of the mouth लिप, लिप, लिप — a top/ upper lip/ a bottom/ lower lip. (2) (c usu sg) the edge of sth through which liquid is poured लिप, लिप, लिप (क लिप पाईर) लिप, लिप the lip of a cup/saucer. IDM enough of your lip — rude, angry talk, insolence. You have given enough of your lip/ My lips are sealed -I will keep a secret; sth will not pass my lips — i.e. I will not disclose a secret; on every one's lips — sth which is being talked about by every body.

lip-deep — adj लिप, लिप, लिप, लिप, लिप devotion — लिप दीप, लिप दीप, लिप to bite one's lip लिप दीप, लिप दीप to curl one's lips- लिप दीप, लिप दीप

-lipped- (forming compound adj's) having lips of a particular kind, thin lipped, tight lipped.

lip-read-v (Pt. Pp lipread/- red/) to watch the movement of someone's lips in order to understand what they say without listening to their words esp because you can not hear them. lip reading- n.u., esp a deaf person's way of watching the lip movement of the people to understand what they say lip service — n. IDM give/pay lip service to sth — to approve someone's action without putting any effort. लिप दीप, लिप दीप

Some politicians only pay lip service to the sufferings of the poor.

lip-stick/'lipstik/n.c.u a substance in the shape of a small stick which is used for colouring your lips. लिप, लिप, लिप

liquid/'likwid/n (c.u) a substance like water, milk or oil that flows freely (not solid or a gas) लियक वॉटर is a liquid thing. -adj (usu before noun) (1) in the form of a liquid लियक, लियक, लियक, लियक liquid soap, liquid oxygen- soap or oxygen in liquid form, not in its usual solid or gas form (2) easily converted into cash लियक वॉटर, लियक liquid funds/ assets, liquid asset- n.Pl (tech) —the money that a company or person has and the property which can be easily exchanged for money लियक वॉटर
liquidate

liquid crystal display – n. abbr. LCD a visual display in electronic equipment in which numbers, letters etc become visible at the time of passing of electric current through a special liquid.

liquidate /ˈlikwɪdeɪt/ V.O.T. (Pse-tong) (1) (T) to close a business organisation in order to clear its debts (2) to get rid of sth by cruel means. Amitabh liquidated his firm/property to pay off the loan. (2) (T) to kill someone/to get rid of sth/sb by cruel means. Aurengzeb got the throne by liquidating his brothers.

liquidation /ˈlikwiˈdeɪʃn/ n.u. (1) the act of closing down a business organisation in order to pay its debts by selling its assets (2) the act of paying off debt. The landlord went into liquidation to pay off the loan.

liquidator /ˈlikwɪdeɪtər/ n.c. a person who liquidates a company for the payment of its debts. The landlord went into liquidation to pay off the loan.

liquid gas – n.u. gas changed to liquid by extreme cold.

liquidity /ˈlikwaɪdəti/ n.u. (tech, finance). (1) the state of possessing things which can be easily sold for money. We should have some liquidity to start a company. (2) the state of being liquid.

liquidize, also –ise /ˈlikwɪdaɪz/ V.T. to crush fruit or vegetables into liquid.

liquidizer, also –iser /ˈlikwɪdaɪza(r)/ n.c. a small electric machine that changes solid foods into liquids.

liquidize

liquor /ˈlɪkər/ n.u. alcoholic drink

lisp /lisp/ V.I.T. to speak, pronouncing ‘s’ sounds as ‘th’. Lisha is a lisp. We must listen to the advice of the elders.

list /lɪst/ n.c. a series of words, numbers, items etc. written or printed. The guide book has listed all the important places of Puri.

liquidize, also –ise /ˈlikwɪdaɪz/ V.T. to crush fruit or vegetables into liquid.

liquidize

listen /ˈlɪsn/ V.I. (1) to hear sb/sth. You are not listening to the teacher (i.e. to what the teacher is saying). Listen hard – try to hear sth that is very quiet. Listen intently to hear very carefully and with interest. (2) to be persuaded by sb giving advice, suggestion etc. We must listen to the advice of the elders.

listen (out) for sth/sth (T) to pay attention and listen. Listen for the change in the note of the flute.

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listen (out) for sth/sth (T) to pay attention and listen. Listen for the change in the note of the flute.
listenable

(2): listening secretly to the conversation of others, overhearing. (+on) My neighbour always listens in on our conversation.

Note: Listen to, Listen into

(1) listen to - to give serious attention to what sb tells you. I suffered because I didn’t listen to you. listen into - to listen to a radio/TV broadcast. He always listens into the news broadcast on radio. (2) listen, hear - listen to hear with attention. hear means to listen sound with ears.

listen (n) (sg) an act of listening. Have a listen to this new record.

listenable (/ˈlɪsnəbl/) adj pleasant to hear.

listener (/ˈlɪsna(r)/n.c. (1) someone who listens to a good listener (someone who listens to others with patience and sympathy) (2) a person listening to a radio programme. We are the regular listeners of the news bulletin on radio.

listening device - n.c. a piece of equipment you use to listen to other’s conversation, hearing aid.

listing (/ˈlɪstɪŋ/) n.a list, sth that is on a list. A complete listing of our lessons will be a good teaching aid.

listless (/ˈlɪstləs/) adj without any energy and without any interest in anything. The premature death of his father has made him listless. listlessly - adv. The soldiers carried out the command of the officer listlessly while capturing the fort.

literacy (/ˈlɪtərəsi/) n.u. the ability to read and write. Literacy programmes.

literally (/ˈlɪtərəli/) adv. (1) in a literal manner, in an exact way. Although I said that the place was a hell for me, I didn’t mean it literally. (2) absolutely, completely - I was literally upset at my friend’s pretence.

literary (/ˈlɪtərəri/) adj (1) related to literature. A literary criticism/ literary presentation. (2) liking, studying or creating literature very much. A literary person. (3) a refined style of writing used in literature rather than in ordinary writing or talking. Surendra Mohanty’s writings are very much literary in style.

literate (/ˈlɪtərət/) adj (opp-illiterate) (1) able to read and write. A literate person knows how to read and write. (2) computer literate/ musically literate etc. - having the skill of using a computer, play a musical instrument etc. (3) well educated. A literate person knows how to read and write.

literature (/ˈlɪtərətʃə(r)/n.u. (1) writings that are considered as works of art, esp novel, drama, story and poetry (not technical books and newspapers, magazines etc.) Oriya literature, Bengali literature, urdu literature etc. (2) works like this which are studied as a subject. I want
to study oriya literature. (3) all the books, articles etc. on a particular subject
I've read some literature on pollution. (4) printed material used eg to advertise
or promote a product literature on the use of washing machine etc.

lithium/'lithiiam/n.u. a soft silvery element that is a very light metal
lithograph/'lithografi/n.c. a printed picture made by lithography
lithography/litho/-g/adj to print a picture by lithography
lithographic /'li:thogra佛山ic/ adj
litigant/'litigant/n.c. (law) a person
litigate/'litigeit/v (Pc-ting)(law) (1) to take a case to a law court
litigation/liti'geiʃn/ n.u. (law) the process of taking claims
to a law court
litigious /'litjuzəs/adj. ready to take any
difference to a court of law
litmus/'litmas/n.u. a chemical that
changes to red colour when mixed with
litmus paper-n.u. paper containing litmus used to test whether a
chemical is an acid or an Alkali.
litmus test – n. sg (1) a test using
litmus paper. (2) (fig) sth that makes
the result of the ongoing election can be a
litmus test for our local leader.
litotes/'lit3uti:z/n.u. (tech) Using a
negative word in order to give a
positive meaning. ‘He is not a bad boy’
good boy).
litre/'li:ta(V)/n.e. a unit of measurement
for liquids in the metric system
One litre of milk.
litter/'lita(r)/n.u.c.- (u) (a) thrown away
pieces of paper, broken tin, bottles lying
in a public place a litter basket.
(b) a disorderly state of things
My room is a litter of books, newspapers
and clothes.

Note: garbage, rubbish, trash
garbage/'ga:bid/n.u. waste material
like empty tins, waste papers and waste
food that has been thrown away. I shall clear the garbage lying in this corner.
rubbish/'rAbmn.u. same as garbage-
Don't talk such rubbish.
trash/træʃ/n.u. (1) Something that is no
longer required and will be thrown
away, rubbish. (2) sth that is of very
poor quality. There is a lot of trash in
his novel.
little

(2) n.c.u.-c. all the baby animals of one mother born at one time (cf dog’s, cat’s) a litter of kittens (3) (u) straw etc. used for animals to lie on. also litter up (1) (T) things to remain scattered in a place so that the place becomes dirty. My room is littered with sheets of loose paper. be littered with – The jungle road was littered with dry leaves and branches (2) (T) to throw debris or bits of paper in a public place. After the party, they have littered everything on the road in front of my house. (3) VTI[1] (I) when a dog or a cat litters, it gives birth to its babies.

little/litl/ adj. (usu before noun) (Syn: small, tiny, short, brief) (1) (a) not big, small a little garden/house/shop. (b) small amount/size of sth, not enough a little water, the little hand of the clock, a little bit of (a small piece of sth) the little fingers of paper.

Note: littler/litl/ littest/litlist/ are rarely used. ‘smaller’ and ‘smallest’ are more common in use. little, less, least. I have little reason to be happy, as I have not secured marks upto expectation, they have less and their friends have least of all in the matter.

(2) used after nice, pretty, sweet, nasty, funny to express the speaker’s likes and dislikes- a nice little house, silly little jokes/poor little thing! Nasty little tricks etc. (3) slight a little bit, a little bit of a pleasant little smile (4) short period or short distance we walked a little. Please wait a little while (a short period of time) (5) not important or serious

Note: little and small - they mean sth small in size but little conveys a sense of warm feelings, attachment and belongingness. My little village, my little baby. My room is a small one. Small is also used while giving information and fact. There is a small rise in market price. Little is also used to indicate that sth/sth is unimportant. a little expenditure.

little finger-n –the smallest finger of the human hand, (Picture at hand)

little/litl/(opp: much) quantifier (used with uncountable nouns) (1) not enough, a small amount of sth. There is little grass in the field. very little- very little. There is very little sugar left. little effect/ importance etc – there is hardly any effect or importance. precious little-very little but that is important in a way. (2) a little, also a little bit- a small amount, some I gave a little information about the case. a little more/less- give me a little more sugar. a little of - The old temple in ruins has a little of its beauty. (3) a short time or distance we had to walk a little to get a bus. adv. (less, least) –(1) a little, also a little bit to some extent, to a small degree. The little girl, the little boy. Being late, he ran a little to catch the bus. a little more/better/ further etc – Let us have a little more patience to overcome our difficulties. (2) not very much, slightly a little understood etc – not known etc by many people. A little understood part of the problem. little more/better
etc (than) My grand mother’s condition is now little better than yesterday. very little (not enough) The relation between India and Pakistan has improved very little after the Kargil war. IDM as little as possible – the smallest amount of sth. Speak as little as possible when elders are around, little by little – gradually, slowly The lawless situation in Gujrat is changing little by little did sb think/realise, also, sb little thought/realised- Some one did not think or realise the truth of sth. more than a little/not a little- extremely, to a great degree. I was disturbed more than a little over my brother’s result. To make little of- (1) to consider/say that sth is not important. (2) not to understand sth. Note: little, a little. When ‘a’ is used before the word 'little' its meaning changes. We have little sugar to use (i.e. not so much as we should like to use), we have a little sugar to use (we have some sugar and we can use) Adverbs such as 'only' and 'just' can be used before 'a little', but not before 'little'. We have only a little sugar. 'a little bit' or 'a bit' is used instead of ‘a little’ I am feeling a little bit hungry, please give me some food.

liturgical/liturgical/adj., liturgically/-kli/adv.
livable-adj also liveable (1)suitable to live in, worth living, habitable (2) endurable.

live/liv/V.I(-ving) (1)to stay-live in/at/with/near etc I live at Buxi Bazar, Cuttack. (2) to remain alive Plants can’t live without light and water, (3) to spend life in a particular way He lives in poverty. live well- having enough of food, clothings etc. Live a quiet/happy/ healthy life, live the life of- She lives the life of a physician. live a life of crime/luxury etc. live in fear of Modern people live in fear of atomic war. (4) to exist The memory of the accident still lives fresh (i.e. I still remember the accident) (5) to enjoy life very much This job can’t make me happy, I want to live. (6) (of plants and animals) growth of plants and animals. Cows live in/on/near etc. Crocodiles live in water. (7) to be alive at a particular time when something special takes place. My grandfather lived during the first World War. (8) to stay alive by doing sth

littleness-n the little bear. A group of stars. little bear-n.the little bear. A group of stars. littoral/litoral/n.c. (tech.) An area of land close to the coast littoral-adj.
liturgy/liturgy/n a fixed form of public worship used in Churches Crocodiles live in/on/near etc.
We've started to live after a period of suffering. (10) live for sb/sth – to consider sb/sth as the main thing of your life. In India, most of the mothers live for their children. live and let live- to live peacefully with others and allow others to live happily by tolerating each other’s behaviour. live beyond/within one's means- to spend more/less than one's earnings. live from hand to mouth- to live with much difficulties by fulfilling the basic necessities of life. The daily wagers live from hand to mouth. live in hope (of sth/that....) to remain hopeful. We live in hope that our children will support us in our old age. live in the past - to have the ideas, attitudes of the past old days. live rough – to live a life of hardship. We/you live and learn- an indication that we/you come across some thing that is very surprising, unexpected etc. the best/greatest/worst... that ever lived – some one who was the greatest, the worst etc in their achievement/work than anybody in the past or present. live in a world of your own/live in a dream world- to have a life of imagination. live performance/ act/ music etc – when people perform sth by acting, singing etc. before the audience (opposite to singing for a record or acting for a film etc). (2) Live wire- a wire or an equipment that is live has electric current passing through it. live bomb, live ammunition, live coals (pieces of coal that are burning). (3) a live bomb also a live shell etc. still has the power to explode because it remains active. (4) sth like an idea/problem that still interests or worries people. Kashmir has been India’s live concern/issue. live on for his/her sacrifice. live on sth- (T) (a) to depend on sth for living. The old man lives on rice and vegetables (b) to depend on sth for income. live your life in/on/along etc to spend time at a particular place or in a specific manner till death. live with sb- live together. live with sth - to accept or tolerate sth. Parents live with the mischief of their children. live[2]/laiv/adj. (usu-before noun) (1) having life, living, full of energy, active, alive, glowing, burning. live democracy/ India etc – an expression of support for an idea, principle or country.

live by sth – to follow a principle, a belief etc. The old woman lives by the memory of her husband. live by doing sth – to do sth in order to earn a living. Ganesh lives by teaching. live in/out- (of an employee) to live at the place or away from the place where one works (also-lives). live on (1) to exist, to continue to live. live on (2) to have a life of fun/satisfaction. live performance/ act/ music etc – when people perform sth by acting, singing etc. before the audience (opposite to singing for a record or acting for a film etc). (2) Live wire- a wire or an equipment that is live has electric current passing through it. live bomb, live ammunition, live coals (pieces of coal that are burning). (3) a live bomb also a live shell etc. still has the power to explode because it remains active. (4) sth like an idea/problem that still interests or worries people. Kashmir has been India’s live concern/issue. live your life in/on/along etc to spend time at a particular place or in a specific manner till death. live with sb- live together. live with sth - to accept or tolerate sth. Parents live with the mischief of their children. live[2]/laiv/adj. (usu-before noun) (1) having life, living, full of energy, active, alive, glowing, burning. live democracy/ India etc – an expression of support for an idea, principle or country.

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programme/show/speech etc. live (of a broadcast) - to broadcast sth at the same time as it actually happens; A live broadcast of the cricket match from England. A live broadcast of Puri chariot festival. (2) to perform in front of people who watch it rather than performing for a film, record etc.

-lived/lived/suffix (in adjs) lasting for some time. short lived, long lived. Her eagerness for the work was short-lived (didn’t continue for a longer period)

livelihood/livelihood/n.c.u. an income, a means of living. He earns his livelihood by selling fish.

livelong/livelong/adj; very long

lively/lively/adj(-ier,-iest) (1) full of energy and activity. With the active participation of the students, the class becomes very lively. (2) (of a place, an event etc) very exciting, cheerful and interesting. a lively dinner, a lively interest – strong interest. Sanjukta panigrahi had a lively interest in Odissi dance. (3) (of colour) very bright. a sofa cover of lively colours.

lively imagination- some one who can easily make stories from imagination. liveliness- n.u.

liven/liven/V.I.T. to put life into. Our house livened up when my sister came from America. (T) liven sth .... up to make sth more lively. The room has livened up with fresh flowers and music. (T) to become more interested or excited or make sb feel this way. My ailing mother livened up seeing my brother.

liver/liver/n.c. (1) an organ in the body that produces bile and purifies blood. (Picture at digestive system) (2) the liver of some animals, used as food. livers of chicken, goats etc.

liverish/liverish/adj. suffering from liver problems.

liverail/liverail/n.c. a strong metal bar along a railway track used to supply electricity to trains.

liveried/liveried/adj. wearing livery.

livery/livery/n.c.u.(Pl-liveries) a special uniform worn by servants.

livestock/livestock/n.u. the animals esp cattle or sheep kept on a farm for business or for use.

livid/livid/adj. (1) (usu after a verb) extremely angry. livid with anger. (2) (usu before noun) of the colour of lead, dark blue and grey colour. (3) (literary) a livid face is a pale face. lividly-adv.

living/living/adj. (1) alive at present. all living creatures. (2) (before noun) used, active. a living hope/faith. a living language - a language that is still spoken. be living proof of sth/that... an example that stands as the truth of sth. A living proof is a good example of the truth of sth. within/in living memory - events of a long time ago but the old people still alive can remember them. It was the
worst tornado in the living memory of Orissa people.
living things – anything that lives like plants, animals and people.
living[31]-n (c. usu. Sg) (1) a way of earning money to meet the needs of life. My neighbour earns his living by writing. Teaching is my living. (2) (u) a manner of life, plain living, healthy living. Nehru’s standard of living was very high. (3) (u) the way of life of some people, The tensions of city living. the living – n. Pl. all the people who are now alive. living death – n. (sg) a very unpleasant life which seems to be worse than death. living fossil – n. (c. usu. Sg) (tech) an animal or plant of a very ancient time that still exists without any noticeable change.
living legend – n. (c. usu. Sg) someone who is famous for his superior skill at something. Kapil Dev is a living legend in the field of cricket.
living room – n. (c. usu. Sg) the main room in a house where people take rest.
living standard – n. (c. usu. Pl) also standard of living, the degree of comfort and wealth that people enjoy.
lizard/lizard/n. a reptile type creature with four legs and a long tail.
llama/llama/n. South American animal with thick wool like hair that looks like a camel without a hump. It is kept for its soft wool and is used for carrying loads.
load/load/n. (c. usu. Sg) (1) sth that is carried or will be carried by people or vehicle esp sth heavy. Take this load of stones to the backyard of the house. (fig) The learning load for small children should not be too heavy. (See also shed its load). (2) (esp in compounds) a lot of sth, many, truck load/car load/bus load etc – a truck load of fruits. (3) the amount of work to be done by people or machine. I’ve a heavy load of work to-night. a light/ heavy load – less/much work; work load – a load of work My work load in the office is very heavy. (4) (c. usu. Sg) a weight of responsibility, worry, grief etc. a heavy/difficult load to bear – a responsibility or worry that is difficult to deal with. My mother’s frequent illness was a very difficult load to bear. Be a load/weight of your mind. (5) a load of sth – (sg) a lot of sth, esp sth unpleasant or undesirable. a load of nonsense. (6) an amount of electrical power supplied by a dynamo, generator etc. (7) loads (pl) loads of sth – plenty (of sth). V.I.T. (opp. – unload) also load up. I.T. (1) (a) to put a load of sth in or onto a vehicle/sb (with sth) (T) load the truck (up) with sand. (b) to get a load (l) The lorry is still loading. (2) (T) to put bullets into a gun, a film into a camera etc. She had loaded the camera with film. (3) (T) to put data or a programme into
loaded

a computer. Don’t load the computer with too many problems. (4) load sb with – to give sb a lot of things to carry. The child is loaded with two bags of vegetables.

**load sb/sth down** – (T) (usually passive) (a) to give someone more responsibility or work 負担をかけて せいぜい The little children are loaded down with homework. (b) to make someone carry a lot of things . The donkey was loaded down with a huge bundle of clothes.

loaded/ˈlaʊdɪd/adj (1) full and heavy- 負担/重い loaded bags, loaded bus/truck; be loaded with 負担書きする (literary). Your essay is loaded with spelling mistakes. (2) (coming after verb) (of food) containing sth very much. Cakes are loaded with oil and sugar. (3) (of gun/camera) containing bullets, film etc 負担のカメラ a loaded camera. (4) supporting the interests of sb. The contract between the two countries is heavily loaded in the interest of the producers.

loaf1/ˈluːf/\(\text{Pl. loaves}/ˈluːvz\)/c.u. (1) one piece bread which can be cut into slices 食パン a loaf of bread. (2) c.u. (esp in compounds) (of meat, nut etc.) meat or nuts that have been cut very finely, pressed together and baked. loaf2 – V.I. to waste time, to spend time idly; loaf around/about 花見 あふれる The boys are loafing around on streets after their examination.

loafer/ˈluːfə(r)/n.c. (1) a person who wastes time without doing any work 花見をする The boys are loafing around on streets after their examination. (2) a flat leather shoe.

**loam**/ˈluːm/n.c. a rich soil containing clay, sand and decayed plants. 田んぼ用の土 囲み Loamy soil containing loam.

**loan**/ˈluːn/n.c.u. c. (1) a sum of money one borrows 銀行ローン 銀行で借りる a bank loan– money borrowed from a bank. take out a loan – borrow money. repay a loan – to pay back the money you have borrowed. (2) (u) the action of lending sth 無料で貸す I have got this book on loan from Lending Library. give sb the loan of sth- lend sb sth. v.t. to lend sth valuable to an organisation 某会社に貸す Sujata has loaned the stamp album for the exhibition. On loan- borrowed- This book is on loan from a friend. loan-word/ˈluːnwa:d / n.c. a word borrowed from one language and used in another.

loath/ˈluːθ/adj (after verb) be loath to do sth – to be unwilling/refractory to do sth 負担せず, せん断, せん断 Sabita was loath to tell her friend about her family troubles.

Note: Loath and loathe are two different words with two different meanings. Don’t confuse them.

loathe/ˈluːθ/\(\text{V not in progressive)} to hate sb/sth very much/to feel disgust for sb/sth 無理に耐えられない Surabhi loathes the sight of lizards. Loathe doing sth – Biranchi loathes quarrelling.

Note: This verb is not used in progressive form but it takes the present participle (-ing) form of Loathing the idea of asking any body for money, Gopa worked hard to earn more.

loathing/ˈluːθɪŋ/n.u. (sg.) – a strong feeling of dislike or disgust 負担する
loathsome (+ for sb/sth) I have intense loathing for this wicked neighbour.

loathsome/ləʊθsəm/adj very disgusting, very cruel. All my friends consider Gopal as a loathsome fellow.

loathsome-ness - n.u.

lob/ləʊb/v.t (-bed, -bing) to throw a ball, missile over a wall, fence or through the air. lob sth into/at/over etc - Bobby lobbed the ball over Gopal’s head. lob -n.c. a lobbed ball

lobby/ləʊbi/n.c. (1) an entrance hall or passage, corridor, entrance area, corridor area, entrance hall or passage. Playing a lob.

lobby-ist/ -ist/ n.c. a person who joins a lobby or organises a lobby.

lobster/ləʊbsta(r)/n.c.u. (1) a large shellfish with eight legs, a shell and two big claws. The meat of this fish used for food.

lobster-pot laibstar pa:t / n.c. a basket used as a trap to catch lobster.

local/ləʊkəl/adj. (1) related to a particular place or area, esp the place you live in. a local paper/school/hospital local paper-a news paper that gives mainly local news (2) (esp, medical) affecting one part of your body. a local rash; local anaesthetic (i.e. not one that makes you sleep); -n.c. (usu. pl)- a person who lives at a place where you live or the place you refer to. One of the locals led us to the head of the village. n.c. a telephone call to a nearby place that does not charge much.

lobe/ləʊb/n.c. (1) the soft flesh at the lower part of your ear. earlobe. (2) a round part of an organ in the body esp in your brain or lungs. lobed- adj.

lobelia/ləʊˈbiːliə/n.c.u. a plant with small white, blue or red flowers.

lobotomy/ləʊˈbotəmi/n.c. a medical operation to remove a part of sb’s brain in order to make him less violent.
locally

government – n.c.u the government of cities, towns etc. by elected representatives of the people of those areas. local history – n.u. the history of a particular area /lok/loki/n.c. (Pl.-ies) (1) an area of a country, town etc /lok/loki/n.c. (near to the place you are mentioning about) Can we get a club house in this locality? (2) the position of sth /lok/loki/n.c. a localized infection in one part of the leg (i.e. it does not spread throughout the body) localization-also- _isation, /lok/loki/zei/n.u. localized, also-ised /lok/loki/zeid/adj sth within one small area. a localized infection.

locally-/lok/loki/adv near /lok/loki/n.c. He lives locally, So, he is always punctual in office.

locate /lok/loki/v.t.(-ing) (1) to find out the exact place or position of sb/sth /lok/loki/n.c. Our teacher located a beautiful place for our feast. (2) (usu passive) to be in a particular position /lok/loki/n.c. be located in/by/near etc. The school is located in the centre of the town.

Note: In standard English, to say, “I can not locate my pen” is wrong. Here ‘find’ is the proper word.

location /lok/loki/n.c. (1) (c) a place or position of sth /lok/loki/n.c. a suitable location for bus stop. (2) c.u. a place outside or away from a film studio in which a film or a part of a film is made /lok/loki/n.c. Nandan Kanan served a good location for a love scene.

IDM on location. Covering a particular area. The entire film was shot on location in Bangalore. (3) (u) the act of finding the position of sb/sth /lok/loki/n.c. The Geologists are trying to find out the location of gold mines in Orissa.

Note: location, place and spot. Place is more frequent than location or spot in both written and spoken English. Location is related to a particular place or position i.e. buildings, areas, land marks etc. spot refers to places where picnics and other pleasant events are organised. A picnic spot.

loch /lok/n.c. a lake or a part of the sea partly enclosed by land /lok/n.c.

lock /lok/n.c. (opp: unlock) (1) a device for fastening a door, a drawer, a lid etc. which needs a key to close or open it /lok/n.c. turn the key in the lock. pick a lock (usu sth like a pin to open a lock, esp in an illegal way). (2) (c) a part of a river or canal that has gates to control the water level. The water can be raised or lowered letting boats move up and down a slope. /lok/n.c. The boat is passing through the lock. (3) c.u. (of vehicles) a state when the movement of a vehicle’s steering wheel can turn the front wheels /lok/n.c. turned fully (4) (u) (of a machine) the condition when a machine can not function/ operate because its parts are fixed together /lok/n.c. a lock
lock

*position.* (5) (c) (in wrestling) a position when a wrestler holds opponent’s arm, leg etc. so that the person cannot move.

*have his leg in a lock.* (See bolt)

**IDM** lock, stock and barrel- including all the parts of sth, completely, the whole of a thing कंडे, अंडे, नाशना कंडे.

*Kuldip moved his business to Sambalpur,* lock, stock and barrel, under lock and key — (keep sth/put sth/be) under lock and key, locked up.

Keep all the certificates under lock and key -VIK (1) (a) to fasten sth with a lock or keep sth secured with a lock, to shut up, to confine लकड़ी से, बंधे से।

*Lock the box.* (b) to remain secured with a lock लक्ड़ी से। This box does not lock (e.g it has no locking system or its lock is broken) (2) (T) to keep sth in a safe place and lock the door, lid etc.

lock sth in/up/away etc. Biranchi locked the ornaments in the secret chamber of the almirah. (3) (I) so tightly fixed that they do not move लकड़ी से। The car cannot move as the wheels have locked. PHR. V

(1) (T) lock sb/sth away (a) to put sth in a safe place and lock the door, lid etc.

I locked my valuables away for fear of theft. (b) to put sb in prison. बुर्जला को।

The burglar has been locked away. (2) (T) lock sb in — to prevent sb from leaving a room, a building etc by locking the door लकड़ी से।

My neighbour’s little daughter always locks me in without my knowledge, lock onto sth — (T) (of a missile etc) When a missile is locked on to a target, it follows it automatically. lock sb out- (T) (a) to keep sb out by locking the door. कंडे

**lock out**

(T) (a) to prevent sb from working due to labour unrest. (See also 'lock out'), lock up - I.T. to lock a door. (T) lock up the door before you go out, lock sth up-(T) to put sth in a safe place and lock its door.

"Little Bobby has been locked out by his sister for his disobedience. (b) the employers not allowing the workers to work due to labour unrest. (See also 'lock out')

Meeta always locks up her money. lock sb up - (T) to put sb in prison for a temporary period. बुर्जला को।

The murderer has been locked up for twelve years. be locked up (in sth) (of money) to invest money in business which cannot easily be converted into cash. 

Kailash has locked up everything in business.

flowing locks are adding to her beauty.

locket/"lok(r)/n.c. (a) a small bunch of hair on head लोकट, घासे। a lock of hair on the forehead. (b) locks (plural) the hair of the head लोकटेट।

Flowing locks are adding to her beauty.

locker/"lok(r)/n.c. (a) a small cupboard, esp one of many, where you put your things लोकट, घासे। locker room- n.c. a room at a sports club, school etc. for changing your dress and keeping them in the locker.

lockjaw/"lokj(r)/n.u. (a disease) a type of tetanus disease in which the jaws become stiff and closed.

lock out/"lokaut/n.c When a business organisation is closed to bring the employees to accept certain terms and
lock smith

conditions. (also see its use in Phrasal verb).

lock smith/'lɔksmɪt/n. c. some one who makes and repairs locks.

lock up-n. adj.

lock up - a garage that is given on rent to keep goods, vehicles etc.

lock/'lɔk/n. c. some one who makes and repairs locks.

loco/'ləʊkə/n. (pl. -os) a railway engine-a diesel/steam engine. A diesel loco.

locomotion/,ləʊkəˈmeɪn/n. u. movement or the ability to move from place to place.

locomotive/,ləʊkəˈmeɪtɪv/n. c. a railway engine; -adj (tech) connected with movement.

locus/'ləʊkəs/n. c. (pl. loci/- loussai/) the exact place known for sth. The villages of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput are identified as the locus of poverty and illiteracy.

locust/'ləʊkst/n. c. a kind of grasshopper. They fly in large groups to different places and eat away crops. A swarm of locusts.

locution/'ləʊkjʊn/n. c. u. (1) a style of speaking. (2) an expression used in a particular area or by a particular section of people.

lode/'ləʊd/n. c. (usu sg) an amount of ore (metal in its raw form) found among rocks, esp in the underground. A piece of iron that works as a magnet.

lodestone (also-loadstone) /'lɔʊdstaʊn/n. c. u. a piece of iron that works as a magnet.

lodger/'lədʒər/n. c. a person who pays money to live at sb’s house.

lodging/'lədʒɪŋ/n. c. u. (1) a place to stay temporarily on payment. (2) a room or rooms (not in a hotel) given to stay on payment. The

lodestar/'ləʊdstə(r)/also loadstar. n. (sg) (1) the polestar, serving as a guide to sailors. (2) a principle that guides someone.
lofty

owner of this building provides lodgings. lodging house - n.c. a building where rooms are given on rent for a temporary period.

loft - V.T. to hit a ball very high in gulf or cricket.

lofty /ˈloʊfɪ/ adj (-ier, -iest) (1) (not of people) very high, very impressing lofty buildings/rooms/ mountains (2) (usu before noun) (of thoughts, aims etc) of high moral quality lofty ideas/ beliefs/ attitudes/ ideals/ principles. (3) (derog) too proud Treat sb in a lofty manner/ way.

loftily /ˈloʊftɪlɪ/ adv. Hari announced loftily about his examination results.

loftiness - n.u.

log /ˈlɑɡ/ n.c. a thick piece of wood that has been cut down or has fallen from a tree a log fire. log cabin - n.c a small house made of logs.

loganberry /ˈlɑɡənbɛri/ n.c. a soft dark red fruit like a raspberry (see picture on fruits)

logarithm /ˈlɑɡərɪðəm/ n.c. (tech) a book using different numbers in a mathematical calculation so that difficult multiplication is done as simple addition log cabin - n.c. a small house made of logs.

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logheads /ˈlɑɡəhdz/ n. on bad terms IDM be at logger heads (with sb) (over sth) Two people or two groups that disagree with each other very strongly (similar to be at dagger's end) Seema and Sujata are at logger heads over the college uniform.

logging /ˈlɑɡɪŋ/ n.u. the work of cutting down trees in a forest, wood cutter.

logic /ˈlɑɡɪk/ n.u. (1) (u) the study of careful thinking about sth by examining them from different sides in order to give an opinion You should apply logic to your problem/ situation. (2) (a) (u) a particular system of reasoning i.e. giving opinion or judgement mathematical logic. (b) a way of thinking or expressing opinion about sth whether they are right or wrong or wrong There's no logic in my friend's argument. (c) reasonable thinking, wise expression An element of logic is present in his words. (3) some
logician

choices that are fed into a computer to solve a problem. logical/'lɔdʒikl/adj (opp: illogical) (1) going by the rules of logic वजन्तरता की मदद से a logical approach/ argument/ conclusion. (2) (of an action, event etc.) natural, reasonable, sensible वजन्तरता the logical result. (3) having the ability to think clearly and wisely वजन्तरता a logical mind. logicality/-kælitni.u. logically/-kli/adv.

logician/'lədʒiʃən/ n.c. Someone who studies logic or is skilled in logic. वजन्तरता

logistics/'lədʒistiks/ n (sg) the practical arrangements required for making an activity successful. वजन्तरता लोगस्टिक्स अपे वजन्तरता और वजन्तरता वजन्तरता वजन्तरता The logistics of giving food to the flood affected people who are marooned.

logistic, logistical/ 'lədʒistikl/ adj. to arrange something carefully to meet a complicated issue. वजन्तरता जिसे बनाना, वजन्तरता वजन्तरता जिसे बनाना जिसे बनाना जिसे बनाना जिसे बनाना Making food packets for the soldiers fighting in Kargil has brought some logistical problems. logistically/-kli/adv.

logo/'lɔgəu/n.c (Pl. logos) a small printed design that is used as a special sign of a company esp in advertising.

-logue/ləg/ suffix (in nouns) (something spoken). A monologue (speech by one person); dialogue (speech between two people)

-logy/'lɔdʒi/ suffix (in nouns) (1) a subject of study. Sociology, Psychology,

Zoology, Theology etc. (2) a characteristic in speech or writing, Trilogy, Phraseology.

loin/'lɔin/n.c. (1) a piece of meat from the body of an animal near tail वजन्तरता वजन्तरता वजन्तरता वजन्तरता (2) loins (pl) the part of your body above your legs and below your waist. वजन्तरता, वजन्तरता, वजन्तरता

loin cloth/'lɔinkləu/ n.c. a piece of cloth that men and children wear around the body at the hips. वजन्तरता, वजन्तरता Mahatma Gandhi was always wearing a loin cloth.

loiter/'ləiter(r)/v.1. (1) (-about/around) to move at a public place without any particular purpose. वजन्तरता वजन्तरता, वजन्तरता वजन्तरता वजन्तरता People who loiter around the houses at night are always suspected. (2) to travel slowly. loiterer-nc, loitering-n.u.

loll/ləl/ v.1.1. (1) (-about/around) to sit or stand in a relaxed way, often leaning against sth or to lie back, to lie idly about, to hang out. loll about on the bed. (2) (IT) (of the head or limbs) to hang down loosely and without control. वजन्तरता वजन्तरता The patient's head lolled against his shoulder. PHR.V loll out (of the tongue) to hang loosely out of the mouth. The tongue of the dog is lolling out due to unbearable heat.

lollipop- also lollypop/'ləlɪpəp/n.c. a large flat or round sized sweet on a stick, held in the hand and sucked.

lolly/'ləli/ n. also lollipop.
### lone

**lone/laun/adj (before noun)** alone, by oneself- without company, solitary and appearing sad. 
*example: A lone figure standing on the seashore.*

**lonely/launli/adj**

1. solitary, sad because you have no friends. 
   *example: I live alone without feeling lonely.* 
2. remote, distant places - a place far away from places where people live. 
   *example: a lonely beach.*

**lonesome/launsam/adj**

1. lonely and therefore sad. 
   *example: Sumitra feels lonesome after sending her children to hostels.* 
2. (of a place) away from human habitation and a place that is seldom visited by people. 
   *example: Khandagiri was a lonesome place for sometime.*

### long

**long** - measurement of sth from one end to the other. 
A measurement of the length, width and height of sth.

2. continuing for a great amount of time. 
   *example: a long list/book (i.e. taking a lot of time to read because they contain many pages)*

3. covering a great distance from one place to another. 
   *example: It is a long walk to the school from our house.*

4. (usu after noun) having a particular length, or taking more time. 
   *example: The drama was an hour long.*

5. (of clothing) long dresses, sleeves etc-a dress that covers the body, extending up to the ankles or wrists. 
   *example: Seeta has long hair.*

### Note: Long-
When you ask or give some information regarding how much something measures in length, distance or time, you use 'long'. 
Cf. How long is this rope? A three mile long procession on the main road caused traffic problem. How long will this speech take?

**long, dimension**

- long measurement of sth from one end to the other dimension - A measurement of the length, width and height of sth.
- continuing for a great amount of time. 
- covering a great distance from one place to another. 
- having a particular length, or taking more time. 
- (of clothing) long dresses, sleeves etc-a dress that covers the body, extending up to the ankles or wrists. 
- seeming to take much more time or distance than the real case, esp because you are bored, tired etc. 
- (of memory) able to remember events that took place at a distant time. 
- (of phonetics) (of vowel sounds) long
long vowel sounds in English as in words like ‘seen’ opposed to short vowel sounds as in ‘sin’. IDM at the longest – at the most, not longer than a particular time. I want to stay with my brother for sometime, at the longest a week.

go a long way –(of money, food etc) (a) to last a long time (আমাদের দিন আলাদা) বলে হোর, নোয়া হলেও কাটে নিশি। The money he got from the lottery will go a long way towards solving his problems. have come a long way – to have made a considerable progress/improvement যোগাযোগ। The social workers have come a long way with their plan, in the long run- at last –সেগুলিতে, যোগাযোগ আসে। in the short run -এক্ষেত্রে সেগুলিতে, যোগাযোগ আসে। in the long/short term - used to describe what will take place after a long/short time in the future. put on/ have/wear etc. a long face- a sad expression জীবনে করে আলাদা। The money he got from the lottery will go a long way towards solving his problems. take a long (cool/hard) look at sth – to consider a problem, possibility in a careful, slow manner. -adv (-er /গুলির/,-est /গুলি/ (1) for a long time দীর্ঘকাল আছে, হোর হোর। He served the army long, long awaited/ -delayed/ -established/ forgotten/ -overdue. (2) distant in time কোন অপারেন্ট কোন। long ago / before /after/since. হোর হোর। Our family had its reputation long before my father’s birth. Sth won’t be long- sth is going to happen soon sb won’t be long – sb would arrive/get ready soon.

Note- recent- sth which took place only a short time ago. (3) (with ns showing the time during which sth continues.) throughout a particular time The boys have been watching the cricket match all night long. IDM no longer/not any longer-

for long (usually in questions and negatives) for a long time দীর্ঘকাল Do you know him for long?

before long – in a short time. হোর হোর। His examination results will be out before long.

as/so long as – if, on condition that. As long as you are with me, I am not afraid of darkness.

long[2] V.I. to desire sth greatly/ strongly জীবনে করে আলাদা। He served the army long, long awaited/ -delayed/ -established/ forgotten/ -overdue. (2) distant in time দীর্ঘকাল আছে, হোর হোর। long to do/have sth/sb. (-for sth/sb). The mother is longing to see her child again. He longs to have a job in the army. longed for also long awaited – adj (only before noun) much desired, much awaited জীবনে করে আলাদা। The birth of a longed for child who has brought rejoicing (happiness) into the family. long awaited- My father has got his long awaited promotion.

long boat/longboat/n.c. a big rowing boat used for travelling on the sea.

long distance – adj (only before noun) much desired, much awaited জীবনে করে আলাদা। 1) long distance call – a telephone call to a very distant place. (2) long distance runner/driver etc – someone who runs/drives/ travels a long distance.

long distance – adv.

long division-n.c.u. a method of dividing one large number by another

long drawn out-(also long drawn) adj continuing for a very long time. long drawn out arguments. The police investigation was a long drawn out method.
long-lived

long jump - n.sg लंग जुम्प (of an athletic feat) the sportsman runs up a mark and then jumps forward as far as possible on his part. Long jumper - n.c.

long life - adj (1) (of milk and batteries) specially made to last for a long time than ordinary types लंग जीवन (2) a long span of life लंग जीवन

long-lived/-livd/ adj (opp: short-lived) लंग जीवन (having a long life. continuing for a long time. a long-lived freedom.

long-lost - adj (before noun) not seen or heard of for a long time. A long-lost brother.

long range - adj (before noun) (a) a distant period in future. (b) (of vehicles or missiles) a long range plan that can cover a large distance. A long range missile.

long-sighted (opp. Short-sighted)- adj (usu after verb) also, far sighted. Some one who sees clearly what is going to happen in future.

long-serving - adj (before noun) serving a position, performing a specified duty etc. for a long time. A long serving Prime Minister/officer.

long standing - adj (esp before noun) sth which has existed for a long time लंग हाल काली. लंग जीवन. अन्य महत्त्वपूर्ण long standing dues/grievances.

long stay - adj (usu before noun) remaining for a long period. long stay patients.

long stop - n a field man who stands behind the wicket keeper लंग स्टॉप. लंग स्टॉप

long suffering - adj problems, troubles etc. esp when they are caused by others. long suffering life. He is suffering from polio, a long suffering life!

Note: Long and a longtime are adverbial expressions of time. Longtime is usually used in positive sentences. My brother stayed in America for a longtime. Long is used in positive sentences only when it is modified by another adverb like too, enough or ago. His stay in America was too long. In interrogative sentences both expressions are used. Have you been staying here long/ a long time? In negative sentences, there may be a difference in meaning. I haven't been here for a long time (i.e. A long time has passed between my last stay here and now) I haven't been here long. (i.e. my stay here is very short)

long term - adj (before noun) sth that can last or exist for a long time लंग जीवन, लंग भार. A long term agreement/ contract/aim, long time adj (only before noun) that has lasted or existed for a long time. लंग जीवन लंग जीवन a long time friendship/supporter.

long vacation - (c usu sg) a long period of holiday (esp in Summer) when universities and schools and colleges remain closed लंग अवकाश.

long wave - n (abbr. L.W) a radio wave that has a length of more than 1000 metres. A long wave broadcast.

Note: medium wave, short wave. Medium wave - abbr. M.W. n.u. also the medium wave (sg) a band of radio waves with a length of between 100 and 1000 metres. I want to listen into the B.B.C news on the medium wave. short wave - n.c.u (abbr. S.W) a radio wave with a frequency greater than 3 megahertz (megahertz means one
millions hertz) hertz – a measure of radio frequency. A short wave broadcast.

longways/ˈloŋwəz/adv. towards the longest side.

long weekend – n. a weekend becomes longer when one more holiday or two join it at the beginning or the end of it. You have a long weekend this time as second Saturday joins Sunday.

long-n.u.c. (1) (u) a long time or interval 技师 老人 一些证明 This work will not take long. (2) (c) a long sound or a long signal in a Morse code (a system that uses long and short sounds or flashes of light indicating letters or numbers to send a message.) or a long vowel or syllable in verse.

longevity/ˈlɒŋdʒɪvəti/n.u. (1) the length of a person’s/animal’s life 厘米 老人 一些证明 (2) span of life. 诊所

longing/ˈlɒŋgin(sg u) (+for) a strong desire for sb/sth, yearning 诊所, 老人 一些证明 a longing for visiting places-adj (before noun) having or showing a strong desire 诊所; 诊所 a longing desire/look.

longingly – adv 显示 厘米 老人 诊所 The beggar was looking longingly at the sweet vendor.

longish/ˈlɒŋdʒiʃ/adj old use – very long.

longitude/ˈlɒŋdʒɪtju:d/n.c.u. (see picture at Globe) 显示 a position on the Earth that is measured in degrees east or west of a Meridian (an imaginary line drawn from the top point of the Earth to the bottom) lines of longitude on a map. (See Latitude).

longitudinal/ˈlɒŋdʒɪdjuːnl/adj (1) of longitude; 显示 诊所 老人 (2) going from top to bottom, not across 诊所.

look

look like 诊所 显示 The painting doesn’t look like my father. look as if – 诊所 显示 You look as if you’ve come straight from a playground. it looks as if – 诊所 显示 appears likely 诊所 显示. It looks as if the patient will die very soon. look good/impressive etc – 诊所 显示 to seem to be making progress.诊所 老人 This year’s harvest looks good. look bad, not look good – 诊所 显示 to seem to be of bad manner.诊所 老人 It looks bad not paying back your debts regularly. (not) look oneself – (not) to have one’s healthy appearance. (1) 老人 诊所 (2) 老人 诊所 You
look

look back (I) to think about sth that took place in the past. look ahead (I) to think about sth that will happen in the future. look at sb/sth (T) to examine or notice sb/sth. look down on/on sb/sth or sb/sth (T) to despise or consider sb/sth to be inferior. look forward to sth/doing sth/sb (T) to expect with pleasure. look into sth (T) to examine sth or investigate sth. look into the newspaper, I shall read it at night. look out (esp. imperative) (T) to be careful so that you can avoid danger. Look out! A mad dog is running towards us! look out for (sb/sth) (T) (a) to try to notice somebody/sth around you and avoid them/it. look black at- look angry. look blue- appear sad and dissatisfied. look down on/on sb/sth (T) to despise, to consider sb/sth to be inferior, to regard sth/sb with contempt. look ahead (I) to think about the future. look after - (T) (a) to take care of sb by helping them, keeping them safe etc. look around/round - (1) to search for. My younger sister is looking around for a better job. (2) (IT) to look at sth that comes nearer while you are travelling/walking. Look’s round the Konark Temple. look at sb/sth -- (T) (1) to see sb/sth. Meera is looking at the flowers. (2) to read sth quickly but not carefully, to give your opinion. I’ve only looked at the newspaper, I shall read it at night. (3) to examine sth closely. A doctor should look at your broken hand. (4) to consider sth in a particular way to give opinion in that perspective. The Indians look at life differently from the Westerners. look back on childhood/career. looking back on it – (informal) Looking back on it, I realized my mistake. look before you leap - to examine things thoroughly before you decide to do it. look for sth (T) to hope for sth, trying to find sth, to expect sth, to look for sth, to search sth. Some rich people look down upon the poor. look back on childhood/career. looking back on it – (informal) Looking back on it, I realized my mistake. look black at- look angry. look blue- appear sad and dissatisfied. Some rich people look down upon the poor. look down on/on sb/sth (T) to despise, to consider sb/sth to be inferior, to regard sth/sb with contempt. look ahead (I) to think about the future. look at sb/sth (T) to examine or notice sb/sth. look down on/on sb/sth or sb/sth (T) to despise or consider sb/sth to be inferior. look forward to sth/doing sth/sb (T) to expect with pleasure.

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your grammatical errors. (b) to try to find sth or meet sb. Please look out some novels for me. Look sb/sth ... over (T) to examine sth quickly, without any serious attention to details. My officer looked over the papers and signed them hurriedly.

Note: overlook, auva'luk/V.T. (1) not to notice sth. let's overlook the unimportant points of the plan. (2) have a view of sth from above. My bed room overlooks my neighbour's garden. (3) to ignore and forgive someone's mistake, bad behaviour etc. Your mistakes are overlooked by your friends.

Look through sth/sb (T) to look for sth in a heap of papers, in a drawer/almirah or in sb's pockets etc. I have been looking through all the drawers and almirahs for the car licence but in vain. look to sb/sth (T) (a) to expect sb to help or advise you. We look to our soldiers for our safety. They are looking to their elder brother to support their education. look to sb to do sth - paaqaaq 0101 look- T. look sth up - (T) to see a dictionary, computer to get some required information. Look up the grammatical use of this particular word. look up (from sth) to raise one's eyes to find out sth. I looked up and found the cat entering the room. look up to sb- (T) to praise or regard sb. Indians always look up to the saints of high order.

look- interj. (used to draw the attention of sb) Look, you shouldn't be so rude with a servant.

Note: On different ways of looking. look, see, gaze, stare, eye, glare, glance, peer, gawp.

Look- turn your eyes towards sth i.e. you pay attention to it. She's looking for a book. See- one can see sth without paying any attention to it. gaze- to look at sb/sth for a long time. Seema is gazing at the flower. stare- to look fixedly at sb/sth (it may be impolite to stare at anybody) The mother stared at the daughter and gave her a warning for her disobedience. eye – to look at sb/sth closely because you want sth or you are doubtful about sth. My friend eyed me to keep silent. They eyed each other with fear. glare- to look at sb angrily. The teacher glared at us as there was noise in the class. glance – to look quickly at sb/sth. She glanced at her watch and left for the station. peer- to look very closely because you are unable to see things clearly. My grandfather peered at me through his powerful glasses. gawp- a surprised look with your mouth open, a foolish look or a look of disapproval. The old lady was gawping while watching the television.

n (1) (c usu sg) an act of looking at sb/sth. देखना, देख, देखकर have/take a look at sth. I want to take a look at your homework. have a good/close look- look carefully. If you have a close look you can find the missing key. take one look - (glance) हमले हमले He took one look at the book and decided not to purchase that. (2) (c usu sg) the appearance of sb/sth. The whole area presented a dry look (i.e. not interesting, fertile) (3) (c) a way of
looking - an expression of pleasure, fear, jealousy, or relief. My father gave me a hard look which frightened me. (4) (sg) a fashionable style in clothes, hair, furniture etc. The house has a westernised look about it. A new look pyjama. (5) looks (PI) Someone's appearance or features. Sushree has everything in - looks, money, education and the like. lose your looks - become less attractive good looks - attractive appearance. IDM by/from the look of sb/sth - to come to a decision by judging the appearance of sb/sth. From the look of his dress he appears to be a police officer; give sb/get a dirty look - to look at sb with disgust like the look/sound of sb/sth

look-alike/lukalaik/ n.c. sb who resembles another person. Two brothers look alike (similar).

Note: take after - resemble, Prachi takes after her mother. (looking similar).

look-in-n. sg. IDM give sb/get/have a look in (a) give/get a chance to participate or be successful in sth The Indian cricket team played so excellently that the opposite team did not get a look in. (b) a short visit Last week I gave my sister a look in.

looking glass - n.c. a mirror

look out/lukaut/n (1) (c) being watchful of danger (2) a place used to watch if there is any danger. IDM be sb's look out - to be sb's anxiety or responsibility It's the headmaster's lookout to maintain proper study atmosphere in school. be on the look out for sb/sth - keep a look out for sb/sth, to continue watching sth or sb in order to avoid danger. Indian soldiers are on the look out for any kind of invasion along the border line. keep a sharp/special look out for sb/sth - to be more watchful, careful in your look out ready and willing to deal with anything.

look out/lu:n/n.c. (1) a machine or wooden metal frame used for weaving cloth. IDM sth very dim to look 

V.I. to appear as a large ugly shape usu in a threatening way A huge figure is looming (up) out of jungle. (b) a problem or difficulty that is going to happen very soon The looming danger of war. IDM sth large - sth seeming very important, troublesome and difficult to avoid. The students' agitation has started looming large in the society.

loom/lu:n/n.c. (1) a large North American bird that eats fish and makes a wild sound. (2) a silly or strange person

loop/lu:p/n.c. (1) (a) a shape like a curve or a circle that bends back and crosses itself (b) a complete circular shape for electric current to pass. We use a loop of metal for lock system in our bicycle. (2) a complete circular shape for electric current to pass. (3) (of computer) a set of instructions in a computer programme
loophole

that is repeated again and again until a particular condition is satisfied. (4) (in a film or tape) An endless strip of film or tape that can be repeated again and again. V.T. (1) to give the shape of loop/loops to sth. looped threads. (2) to fasten sth with a loop แปลว่า loop sth over/around/together etc. Loop the rope around the gate.

loophole/lu:phəul/n.c.(1)a small mistake in a law or contract which enables you to go against the law/contract and do sth different than the law/contract expected. แปลว่า (2) a small hole in a wall or fort etc. loopholes. แปลว่า loop sth over/around/together etc. loophole/lu:pi/adj - crazy or strange.

loose/lu:s/V.T. (Pt. Pp -sen, Pc-sing) (1) to make some one/sth free เลิกตied เลิก He loosed the knot of his dress. (2) to shoot an arrow, to fire a bullet to kick a ball etc. PHR. V (T) loose sth on/upon – to allow sth dangerous or destructive to happen เลิกตied to happen Lawlessness has loosed upon the locality after a terrible quarrel between two groups.

Note: loose, lose. Both these words are verbs loose- เลิก make sth less tight – a loose dress. lose- เลิก to be without sth, to be defeated or to become slow. Cf. to lose(not loose) a right/claim.

-loose-adj (-r, -st) (1) detached, not firmly fixed or tied เลิก (a) a loose tooth/thread. The handle of the pot is loose. come/work loose (become loose) A part of the roof has come loose. (b) of rope, chain etc. เลิก The chain has become looser around the neck of the dog. (2) not living under control, not tied up, made free เลิก The lions live loose in the Lions’ Safari at Nandan Kanan. break/get loose- get free. The dog has broken loose during my absence. turn/let sth loose- make sth go free. Don’t let your cat loose at night as you have parrots at home. (3) not fastened or tied together or put collectively in a packet เลิก She looks very beautiful when her hair hangs loose. loose change-coins carried in a pocket etc. loose papers.-papers not tied together (4) not organised properly เลิก business contract. (5) not exact แปลว่า a loose interpretation/ explanation/ thinking/ translation (6) (of clothes, knots etc) Clothes that are much bigger than necessary for one เลิก a loose shirt/knot. (7) (a) slack in physical matters, not tight/tense; loose skin เลิก motion (ie. Suffer from diarrhoea). (8) not solid or closely packed- เลิก soil (9) (esp before noun) – immoral เลิก He leads a loose life. (10) (of cricket) careless or not accurate. Loose batting/bowling. IDM all hell broke/all hell was let loose- เลิก the tiger broke out cut loose from sb/sth- to separate sth/yourself from a group of people, from a set belief etc. เลิก He cut loose from his friends. have a loose tongue–to talk freely and carelessly. เลิก tie up the loose ends – the concluding part of sth esp writing, speaking that have not been completed or done properly. (แปลว่า จดจด) เลิก tie up the loose ends – complete sth carefully or deal with any remaining difficulties. เลิก loosely-adv- in a loose manner เลิก
loosen

loosen /lu:sn/ v. (Pt.Pp. loosened /lu:sn/) (opp. tighten) to become loose or make sth loose
Loosen the knot as your dog is feeling choked.

loot /lu:t/ n.u. (1) goods, money that are stolen or taken by force from an enemy in war.
(2) money, wealth. v.i.t. to steal things esp from shops or homes forcibly when a violent situation like rioting, firing takes place, plunder.

The mob looted many shops in this area and burnt them down.

looting - n.u, looter - n.e.

Note: Bandit, Burglar, Filch, loot, pick pocket, Pilfer,Plagge, Plunder, rob, steal, thieve.

loper /lu:p/ n.t (P.P, Pt. -pped P.c -pping) to cut branches off a tree
(2) to remove a part of an amount from a charge.

loper /lu:p/ n.(P.P, Pt. -pped P.c -pping) to cut branches off a tree
(2) to remove a part of an amount from a charge.

loquacious /lu'keiəs/ adj. very talkative
loquaciously - adv.

loquacious
loquacity /la'kwæsəti/ n.u.  
loquat/'laukwDt/n.c.-a small yellowish fruit that is mostly found in China and Japan.

lord/lɔːd/n(c) (sg). (1) also the Lord- a title of God or Jesus Christ  
(2) c.- a male ruler.  
(3) c. (fem. lady) (a) noble man, the title of certain high officials.  
(b) the Lords.  
(i) the members of the British House of Lords considered as a group, (ii) The House of Lords.  
(4) Lord willing - (spoken) an expression showing your opinion that nothing will prevent sth from happening  
Lord willing, she will get a higher class.  
lordly/ˈlɔːdli/ adj (-ier, -iest) (a) behaving in a proud way.  
(b) suitable for a lord, something grand.  
alordly/ˈlɔːrdʃɪp/n.c (1) an address for important people holding high offices esp. judges in courts.  
(2) an address  
lore/lɔː(r)/n.u. knowledge or information about sth that is not written down but is passed from person to person, one generation to another.  
lose/luːz/V.T.1. (Pc-sing, Pt. Pp-lost /luːst/) (1) unable to find sth (T)  
Don't lose the keys of our car.  
(I've lost my grammar book, lose everything) - (opp: gain)  
My villagers have lost everything in the recent flood.  
(2) I.T. to be defeated in a game/war/argument/contest/court case etc.  
India didn't lose in Kargil war.  
lose by one goal/50 votes/10 points etc.  
Our local leader lost the election by 10,000 votes.  
(3) (T) to waste time or an opportunity because of idleness.  
Hurry, we can't lose time.  
lose no time in doing sth- do sth immediately.  
(4) (T) (of watch, clock) to go slow (becomes five minutes behind the correct time)  
My watch loses five minutes in every hour.  
(5) (T) accident, old age, disease, war, death etc. snatching away sth from you.  
Many parents lost their sons in the Indo-China War.  
(6) (T) to keep sth no longer
lose confidence / courage/ composure etc. lose one's nerve (i.e. the courage to do sth,) lose interest in sb/sth stop being interested in sb/sth lose one's balance/ equilibrium- Don't make any more noise, I am losing my patience.

(7) (T) (a) not to obtain, hear or understand sth 01991^380 6991, 6009iq_0i
(b) not to obtain, hear or understand sth 01991^380 6991, 6009iq_0i

The minister's speech was lost (i.e, not audible) in the noise.

(8) (T) to have removed sth by sb/sth.

Town buses have lost a large number of their passengers to auto rickshaws.

(9) (T) to fail to keep sth.

Don't be irregular, you may lose (not- loose) your job.

(10) (T) to become poorer or worse.

You will lose nothing/you have nothing to lose by keeping away from such bad friends.

(to) lose consciousness –  webinar webinar IDM lose ground-  01991, 6009iq_0i.

keep/lose one's cool-  01991, 6009iq_0i.

keep/lose track of sb/ sth.  01991, 6009iq_0i.

Subash Chandra Bose did not accept his IPS job and got lost in Indian freedom fight.

lose one's heart (to sb/sth) (with love) to fall in love with sb/s.th.

lose one's mind – madness, to become mentally ill 6991 6009iq_0i.

lose sight of sb/sth – (a) to fail to see sb/sth 6991 6009iq_0i.

We lost sight of our brother when he left our village road. (b) to fail to think about sth, to forget sth 6991 6009iq_0i.

We should not lose sight of our original plan.

lose the thread (of sth)- to fail to remember a link of an argument, a story, a talk etc.

lose touch (with sb/s.th) to fail to be in contact with sb/sth, 6991 6009iq_0i.

I've lost touch with my village friends.

lose one's way – (1) to become lost 6991, 6009iq_0i.
We lost our way at that unknown place. (2) to forget your purpose or reason for sth 6991 6009iq_0i.

The speaker lost his way in the middle and started dealing with an unimportant topic.

a losing battle/game - a battle, conflict, argument, game in which it is certain that you won’t win 6991 6009iq_0i.

The Scientists are fighting a losing battle against this deadly disease.

lose no sleep/not lose sleep over sth –not to worry very much over sth 6991 6009iq_0i.

As you are weak, you shouldn't lose sleep over reading too much. PHR V

lose oneself in sth – to get totally involved in sth. 6991 6009iq_0i.

Subash Chandra Bose did not accept his IFS job and got lost in Indian freedom fight.

lose out (I) fail to get sth like a job/profit etc. because someone else got it 6991 6009iq_0i.

The senior employees have lost out in the revised pay scales.

lose patience- 6991 6009iq_0i.

lose one's way – (1) to become lost 6991, 6009iq_0i.

As you are weak, you shouldn't lose sleep over reading too much. PHR V

lose oneself in sth – to get totally involved in sth. 6991 6009iq_0i.

Subash Chandra Bose did not accept his IFS job and got lost in Indian freedom fight.
cycle rickshaws are now losing out to auto rickshaws.

loser/'lu:za(r)/n.c.(opp.winner) a person who repeatedly loses, gets defeated. A constant/ a born loser, (a person who regularly fails in life).

loss/los/n.(c.u. usu sg) (1) c.u. the state of losing sth or failing to keep sth/sb. the state of losing memory/ blood/ weight/ sleep/ time/ power etc. The death of his brother was a great loss in his life. (2) c.u. money that is lost in a business, by a person. losses in the business come to Rs.50,000/- make a loss – suffering from a loss. The industry has made a loss of one lakh during this year. sell/operate sth at a loss – sell or do sth which brings you a loss. (3) c.u. the death of sb. India suffered heavy loss in Kargil war (i.e. death of many soldiers and loss of equipments). loss of life – the death of life There was no loss of life in the road accident of yesterday. sense of loss – feel the permanent absence of sb/sth. be at a loss – be confused about your future action. I am at a loss how to arrange money for my father’s operation. be at a loss for words – being confused to think what to say. cut your loss – to give up a plan that brings loss.

loss making – adj bringing a financial loss. Loss making town-buses in Bhubaneswar are plying empty.

loss of sight – the loss of sight.

lost/lost/adj (1) missing, not found out or recovered, wasted, not used properly, lost energy/youth. Lost opportunities/chances etc. (2) to fail to find one’s way. without any knowledge about the place you are in. I got lost trying to find the Super market in Delhi. (3) (usu after verb) Puzzled, in difficulties – Nitai was completely lost in the fair and could not find his way out. (4) (not before noun) get very much absorbed in sth and do not notice what is taking place around you. get, + in lost in thought/ lost in the beauty of the paining etc. My father was lost in the novel and did not know my presence. (5) destroyed, ruined, killed lost at sea/lost in war etc., The ship and her crew were lost at sea.

DM feel lost/be lost (in the crowd) not to feel confident about what to do or how to behave esp in the midst of strangers. get lost! - to tell sb rudely to leave the place. lost to the world – doing sth so seriously that you donot notice what is happening outside. Meera was reading so sincerely that she was lost to the world. lost on sb – advice, instructions wasted/not heeded properly. All his father’s advice were lost on him. make up for lost time to work extra to make up the loss.

Note: loss-n. The old man is suffering from loss of sight. Lost-adj A lost and found pen. See also Lose and Loose.

lost cause – a plan/an ideal etc. that wouldn’t bring any success. lost property – things that are stored in public places for helping people to get them back which they had forgotten and lost. (c) lost property office/Lost and Found. a place where
lost things are kept for people to come and claim them.

**lot**/lot /n. a lot, lots. (1) a large number or amount  

The house costs a lot but it is worth the price. (+of) A lot of people are waiting outside.

**Note** – ‘A lot of People’ is an informal expression but it has got an access to serious writing, but ‘lots of people’ is not acceptable.

**a lot to do/see/eat etc.**  

*We have to work a lot before examination.* (2) (usu in comparatives), a lot, a lots, better, easier etc. used for much better, easier etc. My brother has a lot more furniture than I have. (3) (sg) a person’s fate, luck or share of sth I’m happy with my lot in life. (4) a group of things Let’s carry this lot while going home.

**Note:** In interrogative and negative sentences, much and many are more used cf (1) A lot of girls may remain silent but not many boys. (2) How much money do you need? Ans – A lot.

(1) a **bad lot** – (a) ill luck. (b) a bad lot of men - the lot – the whole quantity or number, thanks a lot – thank you very much.

**lotion**/ˈlʌʊʃn/ n.c.u. medicinal wash  

*We use facial lotion.*

**lottery**/ˈlɒtəri/ n.c (Pl-ies) (1) a method of raising money by selling tickets and then giving prizes to the holders of some tickets selected by chance. (2) **A lottery ticket.** (2) (sg) an uncertain situation in which success is determined by luck. Profit in a business comes as a lottery to many.

**lotto**/ˈlɒtəʊ/n.u. a game of chance similar to Bingo but here the players draw a number from a container instead of being called as in Bingo.

**lotus**/ˈləʊtəs/ n.c. (Pl. lotuses) a white or pink flower that grows on the surface of lakes, ponds etc. in tropical areas.

**lotus eater** - n.c. sb having a lazy, pleasant life.

**lotus position** – n. (sg) (in yoga) a kind of assan (position) in which a person sits in a way with legs crossed.

**lotus stalk**/ˈləʊtəs stək/ the stem of the lotus flower.

**loud**/lɔːd/adj (-er,-est) (opp-quiet, soft) (1) making much noise, easily heard. (2) loud colours are unpleasantly bright, people or behaviour that is loud force others to notice them.

*Her manner is too loud.*

**Note**- Loud, Noisy – ‘Loud’ is used to describe the sound itself or the thing that produces more sound. cf A loud noise/loud speaker. Noisy is used to describe a person or animal that produces loud sound or a place or event which is full of loud sound. A noisy market place.

** IDM** be loud in your praise/opposition etc. to express your liking
or disliking very forcefully. loud – adj (-cr, -est) of talking, singing, thinking or laughing etc). speak louder, your voice does not reach me. Actions speak louder than words - You are rightly judged by your actions than your words. out loud is a common adverb which means “so that people can hear” cf. Sunita is crying out loud. think louder অলুর্ধমন্ত০ বললেও না। loud and clear – (1) in a manner which makes it easy to understand. (2) Partha's opinion was loud and clear. loudly - adv. ছাড়া করে। He is speaking very loudly.

loudness - n.u.

Note: Loudly is the usual adverb from the adjective loud. Loud is used commonly as an adverb in informal language. It is also used in phrases like loud enough, as loud as or with too, very, so etc. He shouted as loud as he can.

loud mouth/laud maʊ/ n.c. a person who talks very loudly and a lot esp.a proud person বিন্দুর্দিন। loud mouthed - adj.

loud speaker/,laud'spi:kə(r)/ n.c. also speaker an instrument used to make sounds louder. পাঠক হেতু করে।, পুনরাবৃত্তিতে করে। a loudspeaker announcement.

love/lʌv/ n.c.u.(opp-hate, hatred) (1) (u) deep affection for sb/sth. প্রণয়, প্রিয়তা, ছদ্মবেদনা, প্রিয়তা, আহ্বান। Give my love to your sister. (+ for) A man's love for his country makes life noble. (2) (u) a strong feeling of liking for sb. as between a boy and a girl মেয়ে দের মাঝে।, মেয়ে দের মাঝে। a love song. Madly in love/very much in love/head over heels in love. love at first sight – love
for sb at first meeting. **true love** — strong romantic love that continues for ever. (3) e. a person you love வன், வன்ம. *Malati was Raju’s love.*

**The love of your life** — (a) குரு தார வன்ம. (b) the person whom you love very much. வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. (4) u.sg. (a) great enjoyment that you get from sth. வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *Rajani loves teaching.*

**love off/for** — a love of nature / learning / adventure. In Godabarish Mohapatra’s ‘Kalijai’ poem, we get his love for nature and social customs. (b) c. sth that offers enjoyment and pleasure வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *Travelling is my great love.*

(5) (u) (in tennis, volley) nil, no score. *She won six love/six games to love.*

**love doing sth** — work without any reward or payment because you like your work. வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *As they are social workers, they are cleaning the village just for the love of their work.*

**love for parents/friends/country/ wife.**

**for love or money** — not by any means. v.t. (1) (Pe-ving) (T) to have a strong affection for sb/sth வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *Children need to be loved. Much loved/greatly loved/ well loved — I love to help the poor (not ‘I am loving to help the poor’).*

**love letter** — a letter that contains an expression of romantic love to sb வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *love lorn / வன்மன்/adj sad because one’s love for sb. is not returned (reciprocated) by the person வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம.**

**love bird / வன்மன்/n.c. small brightly coloured parrot வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம.**

**love affair** — n.c. a romantic relationship between two people who are not married to each other வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *a loveless conjugal life.*

**lovely** — (1) beautiful, attractive வன்மன் என் வளம் காட்டுவது வன்ம. *a lovely*
lover

child/puppy. a lovely view/ weather/ woman etc. look lovely – देखा, देखा बात/व्यक्ति। Beena looks lovely when her hair hangs loose. (2) pleasant-है, a lovely story/dinner/day/ evening. a lovely cup of coffee.

loveliness /'lAvlinəs/ n.u. देखा, देखा कर। lover/'lAva(r)/n.c. (1) a person who loves another person, a partner in love/married life भीते, भीते। (2) Someone who likes sth so strongly that he enjoys it while doing it. भीते वाला, वाला एक बात/वात का theatre lovers, book lovers, music lovers. a lover of music/ book/art/ theatre etc.

lovesick/'lAvsik/adj weak or ill because of being in love बीता, इता। love story –n.c. a story, a novel, a film dealing with love affair.

loving/'lAvəng/adj (only before noun) feeling or showing love. भीता, a loving friend. Children need loving care. Peace-loving/home-loving etc. People giving more importance to peace/home. देखा, देखा का हमारी। India is a peace-loving country.

lovingly – adv. भीते। Mona moved her hands lovingly on her pet cat.

loving kindness – n.u. gentle and sincere friendship and love.

low - adj (opp. -high, tall) (-er,-est) - (1) (a) not high or tall, not-far above the ground देखा, देखा। A low wall. The aircraft is at a low altitude. A low range of mountains. (b) a level or stage not far above the ground देखा। Put the books on the lowest shelf. (c) below the normal height देखा। The river is low at this time of the year (compare ‘High’). (2) (a) smaller amount, value than usual देखा। They are living on very low income. low wages/ prices/ budget. देखा, देखा बाता अब low pressure (eg. of the atmosphere). lowest temperature, देखा अब a low standard of work. low-risk/ low priority etc. देखा अब, देखा अब a low calorie diet. (3) (of sound or a voice) not high in pitch, quiet or deep देखा। A low voice - whispering sound. He spoke in a low voice. (4) below, a usual level or quality देखा। A lower quality service of the machine. (5) a little supply of sth देखा। We are living low on Sugar. (6) weak or depressed, low spirit देखा। in low spirits/low spirited. After getting the sad news, my brother is in low spirit. (7) inferior to others- lower classes of society देखा। Have I a low social status?. (8) lacking in culture/taste, common, ordinary, morally inferior, cunning. देखा, देखा। He moves with the boys having a low taste. (9) (usu before noun) (of an opinion etc.) not favourable देखा। Hold sb in low esteem. (10) (of a gear) letting a vehicle to run at a slow speed rather than its usual engine speed देखा। Change into a low run when there are huddles. (11) (of an oven etc) warm (not hot) देखा। Prepare tea on a low heat. (12) (of light) dim, not bright देखा। I can’t read in this low light.

Note: a short man (not low man)

IDM at a low ebb – in a poor state देखा देखा be/ run low (on sth) (of supplies)- to be/ become almost finished. The petrol is running low. a high/low profile देखा देखा। to be/ भीते। lay sb low– to be weak and ill by sth देखा।
My younger brother is laid low by/with flu.

-n.c. (opp-high) (1) c. a low price or level. fall to a new low/hit a new low. A rupee has fallen to a new low against the dollar. (i.e., exchange value of a rupee in connection with a dollar has fallen than ever before). come down to a lower level (2) c. usu. sg. a low temperature, a low pressure in the air etc., A man from lower status.

adv. (-er, -est) He spoke in a lower voice. (1) in, at or to a low position mm. Turn the light low. He bent low before his father. (2) near the ground high and low. This aircraft is flying low. (3) not at high pitch. My friend sings very low. (4) quietly, silently. Speak low lest others would listen to you. DM search/look high and low - to look every where to find sth. (b) c. high and low. lowermost - adj lowest.

low - v.i to make a moo sound as the cow does. n-moo, the sound of the cow lower.
lower your eyes – انونן לולא to look down.

Lower House – also Lower Chamber-n. (Sg.) a group of elected representatives who make laws in a country cf. the House of Commons in Britain or the House of Representatives in the U.S. or Loka Sabha in the Indian Parliament.

lowland (opp: highland)/lauuland/ n.pl. ировать אולא an area of land that is lower than the land around it. lowland areas/farmers. Lowland areas are easily flooded. low land – adj (only before noun) lowland cultivation.

low-level – adj (opp-high-level) a low level computer language is used to give instructions to a computer and is similar to the language used in computer.

low-life – n.u. life and behaviour of people belonging to low social class esp those of criminals שלט, הולך.

low-lying-adj (of land)- land at, near or below sea level.

lowly/lauuli/ adj (1) low in social class, rank or importanceicina, תינוק, תינוקות. (2) humble אנך, אתר a lowly job. lowliness –n.u.

low-paid – adj earning a small amount of money. low paid jobs.

low-pitched – adj (a) (of sound) deep המים She always speaks in a low pitched voice. (b) (of roof) not steep (roof) שלט, שלטי.

low-pressure – n.u. the condition of air over a large area that influences the weather תינוק.

low-rise – adj (before noun) ראו דבר A low-rise building does not consist of many storeys.

low-risk-adj (only before noun) without difficulties. a low-risk drive

low-spirited- adj unhappy, dejected שור. You appear to be very much low-spirited to-day.

low-tech (opp-high-tech)-adj not using the up-to-date machines or methods in business or industry

low-tide - n.c.u.(opp. high-tide) the time when sea water is at the lowest level, ebb-tide ניב.

low-water- n.u. הניב the time when the water in a river or the sea is at the lowest level because of the tide, ebb tide.

low-water-mark – n.c. (a) a mark showing the lowest level reached by a river or other area of water. (b) the most difficult period in one’s life שלט, שלטי.

loyal/loial/ adj (opp-disloyal) (syn. – faithful) true and faithful גיוס, מדוע, מדועות. (+to) our soldiers are very loyal to the country. remain loyal to sth. (+of) a loyal supporter of the football team. loyally – adv. בלאה, על.

loyalist/loialist/ n.c People who are true and faithful to a system, country, government etc. שלט, שלטי, שלטי (+to/towards) Ganesha’s promotion was due to his loyalty to his profession. (2) (c usu pl-ties) a feeling of support for sb/sth שלטי, שלטי, שלטי (+to/towards) They have a loyalty to the cricket team, divided loyalties – (to be true and faithful to two different and possibly controversial causes, people etc).
lozenge/'lozinda/ n.c. (a) a small flat sweet োলোন্দ, উলোন্দ, সোলোন্দ, টোলোন্দ. (b) a sweet containing medicine টোলোন্দ লোজেন। a cough lozenge.

lubricant/'lu:brikan/ n.c.u oil like substance used to grease machinery parts, engines etc. নটী লুব্রিকেন্ট.

lubricate/'lu:brikeit/ v.t(Pe-ting) to put an oil-like substance on sth so that it moves smoothly. শুকন্তলী লুব্রিকেট. Lubricate the parts of the sewing machine with oil. Use grease to lubricate your vehicle. lubrication /lu:bri'kei/ n.u. (লুব্রিকেন্টের দর্শন) লুব্রিকেটন। lubricator – n. লুব্রিকেন্টের (লুব্রিকেন্টের জন্য) লুব্রিকেটর।

lucid/'lu:sid/ adj. explained in a very clear way, easy to understand লুক্সিড। a lucid explanation/presentation. Gangadhar Meher's poems are lucid in style. lucidity /lu:'sidati/ n.u. explain a very difficult subject in a very clear way so that it is understood easily লুক্সিডিটি। lucidly – adv. লুক্সিডলি।

lucifer/'lu:sifa(r)/ n. (1) اللَّهُ (2) লুক্সিফার (লাটিন শব্দ)।

luck/lak/ n.u. (1) unexpected success লুক্স, লাক, লেক, লাকেল। It was the little boy's luck that he won 1st prize in the debate competition. have luck (with sth) – Leave it, you don’t seem to have any luck in this job. good luck/best of luck – a form of wishing. Good luck for the examination! wish sb luck – My brother wished me luck for the new year. a stroke of luck sth pleasant taking place unexpectedly লুক্স লুক্স লুক্স লুক্স। It's a stroke of luck that we will live in one room in our hostel. (2) chance happening (may be good or bad), good/bad/poor luck. We had a period of bad luck in the past. sheer/pure luck - a pure accident that brings luck. It's a sheer luck that you are here to help me. IDM as luck would have it- the favourable decision of chance that makes sth possible লুক্স। be down on one's luck লুক্সেল। be in luck – to be fortunate লুক্সেল। We're in luck! the train is yet to come. be out of luck – to be unfortunate লুক্সেল। better luck next time- sth better will take place next time if attempts are on. just my luck - an expression that there is nothing to be surprised when bad things are there because you are always unlucky. no such luck- sb was not so fortunate. some people have all the luck –Very fortunate people. লুক্স। try your luck –to do sth to find out if you can be successful লুক্স। bad/hard/ tough luck! An expression to show your sympathy with sb who has faced bad luck লুক্স। worse luck! unfortunately লুক্স।

luckily/lakili/adv. by good chance লুক্স। Luckily, the poor boy got a job. luckily for sb – Luckily for him, he got a scholarship to do further studies in computer.

luckless/laklis/ adj not lucky, unfortunate লুক্স। The luckless people can never win prizes.

lucky/laki/ adj (-ier, -iest) (opp. unlucky) (1) fortunate, having luck লুক্স। Five is my lucky number. a lucky child. (with) we are lucky with a house in Delhi. (2) happening as a good luck লুক্স। a lucky escape. (3) bringing
fortune a lucky talisman. lucky dip -n (usu. sg.): a pot or a basket that contains small prizes and you put your hand in to it and choose one at random and make some payment before choosing it.

lucrative/ˈluːkrətɪv/ adj profitable, sth that brings a lot of money $∅∅∅$∅. a lucrative job. lucratively-adv.

ludicrous/ˈluːdɪkrəs/ adj absurd, vague, ridiculous, stupid ∅∅∅∅∅∅∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. a ludicrous plan/idea/situation. ludicrously - adv.

ludo/ˈluːdəʊ/ n. a simple game played with dice and counters on a board specially made for this game $∅∅∅$∅.

lug/ług/ v.t. (Pt.-gged, Pp.-gging) to carry or drag sth heavy with great difficulty $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. lug sth up/down/around etc. I had to lug the heavy suitcase upstairs. n.c. a part of sth that extends further and can be used as a support, a handle etc.

luggage/ˈlʌgdʒ/ n. bags, suit-cases etc. containing necessary things and are taken on a journey. $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. I’ve a few luggage to carry.

Note: ‘luggage’ is a collective noun. It doesn’t take a plural form. So, three/four pieces of luggage is correct.

luggage-rack - n.c. a shelf in a bus, train etc. used to keep luggage.

luggage-van - n.c. (syn: baggage) a carriage used for passengers’ luggage on a railway train.

lugger/ˈlʌɡə(r)/ n.c. a small boat with four cornered sails.

lugsail/ˈlʌɡseɪl/ n.c. a four sided sail that hangs down from a pole that is tied to the mast.

lugubrious/ˈluːɡbriəs/ adj very sad and serious $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. A lugubrious voice/expression. lugubriously-adv. lugubriousness-n

lukewarm/ˈlɜːkərm/adj. (1) (of liquids) slightly warm $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ lukewarm water. (2) not eager or excited. $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ lukewarm response/reception.

lull/ˈlʌl/ v.t. (1) (a) to make sb feel calm, quiet and sleepy. $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. The music lulled the baby to sleep. (b) to make sb free from fears when they are not really so. $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ While passing the grave yard, my friend lulled me into a false sense of security. (2) (of a storm or noise) (a) to become quiet $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. The sky lulled for some time and then there was a terrible storm. (b) sing to a child $∅∅∅$∅ - n (usu sg.) a quiet situation or a period without any activity $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅. IDM a lull before the storm. $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅.

lullaby/ˈlʌləbɛɪ/ n.c (pl-bies) a slow, soft song sung to send a child to sleep $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅.

lumbago/ˈlʌmbəɡəʊ/ n. Pain in the lower part of the back caused by rheumatism $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅ $∅∅∅$∅.

lumbar/ˈlʌmbə(r)/ adj (usu. before noun) relating to the lower part of the
lumber

lumbar

lumbar puncture – n (medical) the removal of fluid from the lower part of the spine with a hollow needle.

lumber1/ˈlʌmbə(r)/ v.i.t. (1) (I) to move in a slow, awkward way (+ after/into/along etc) əʊ ˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ər əlʌmbə(r). A fully loaded truck lumbered by/past. The old man lumbered out of bed and sat on a chair with much difficulty.

lumber2 (a) (usu passive) to give sb a responsibility or job which they do not want əˈlʌmbə(r) ə ˈlʌmbə(r) ər əˈlʌmbə(r). I do not like to be lumbered with a huge packet. (b) (usu passive) to find a room for or carry a lot of useless things əˈlʌmbə(r) ə ˈlʌmbə(r) ər əˈlʌmbə(r). A lumpy apartment.

lumberjack/ˈlʌmbədʒæk/n.c. (also logger) /ˈlɔɡə(r)/ a person who cuts down trees.

lumberyard/ˈlʌmbəjɑrd/ n. a yard where wood is stored and sold.

luminous/ˈluːmɪnəs/ adj əˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ə əˈlʌmbə(r) ə əˈlʌmbə(r). 1) brightly coloured, esp in green, pink or yellow. luminous dress. (2) made of a substance that shines in the dark, esp used on watches, clocks etc. The dial on the watch is luminous.

luminosity /ˈluːmiˌnəsəti/n.u əˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ər əˈlʌmbə(r) luminously - adv.

lump/ˈlʌmp/n.c. (1) a small piece of sth that is solid and without any regular shape. (+of) a lump of clay əˈlʌmp ə əˈlʌmp ər əˈlʌmp ər a lump under the skin a lump in the throat may lead to cancer. (3) a small square block of sugar əˈlʌmp ə əˈlʌmp ər əˈlʌmp ər əˈlʌmp ər. Do you need one lump or more? (4) a heavy, awkward or stupid or clumsy person əˈlʌmp ə əˈlʌmp ər əˈlʌmp ər əˈlʌmp ər. You are a great lump.

lump sth together – to consider people or things together, to treat people or things as being similar, take in the gross. Police officers, lawyers, ruffians and politicians are lumped together as 'law breakers.'

lumpy/ˈlʌmpi/adj. (-ier, -iest) full of lumps, covered with lumps. lumpily-adv., lumpiness-n.

lump sum/ˈlʌmpˌsʌm/n.c. an amount of money given in a single payment rather than paid on instalments əˈlʌmpˌsʌm ə əˈlʌmpˌsʌm ə əˈlʌmpˌsʌm. The poor boy got a lumpsum of Rs. 5,000/- as his scholarship.

luminary/ˈluːmənəri/n.c. (1) a heavenly body, əˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ə əˈlʌmbə(r). (2) some one who has enough knowledge in a particular area and can influence others as he is respected for his skill əˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ə əˈlʌmbə(r) legal/scientific/political luminaries

lunacy/ˈluːnəsi/n.u.(pl.-ies) (1) madness, mental illness. əˈlʌmbə(r), əˈlʌmbə(r) ə əˈlʌmbə(r). The cause of my friend’s lunacy is not known yet. (2)
very foolish behaviour complete/sheer/pure lunacy. Not accepting such a lucrative job would be sheer lunacy on your part.

lunar/lu:nar(r)/ adj (usu. before noun) belonging to, caused by the moon चाँद, चाँदी. a lunar eclipse चाँदी स्वर्णकृत्ति. lunar month - n.c. चाँदी. A period of 28 or 29 days between one new moon and the next. lunar year चाँदीय संस्करण

lunatic/lu:natik/ n.c. (syn: mad man) (1) someone who behaves in a foolish or madman like (crazy) अपराधी. He behaved like a lunatic in a public meeting (2) someone who is mentally ill अस्वस्थ. A lunatic approach/manner

lunatic asylum - n.c. a hospital where mentally ill people live and get treatment. अस्त्रार्द्धी अस्त्रा अस्त्रा.

lunch/lAnt//n.c.u. (also luncheon) mid-day meal बारिश. at lunch - (at lunch time). We will discuss this issue at lunch. have lunch - enjoy lunch. They always have their lunch at 12 o'clock. have some lunch- to enjoy midday meal. Let them have their lunch. have sth for lunch - We have fried rice and curry for our lunch. take sb out to lunch - Goura took his friend out to lunch. go to lunch - go to a place to enjoy lunch. Let's go to the nearest hotel for lunch. a working lunch - When you discuss business and enjoy your lunch. packed lunch - food that is packed so that you take them to school, office etc.

Note: For children at School 'lunch' is called 'School dinner'.
lure

[lurk][l] v.i. (1) to remain hidden esp because you want to do sth wrong. A man is frequently lurking around near my house. (2) to stay in the back of one’s mind A lurking doubt/suspicion/fear etc. (to) be in the lurk - a lurker lurking - adj lying hidden lurking place.

luscious [l] adj (1) having an extremely sweet taste or smell luscious cakes/fruit etc. (2) of art, clothes etc very rich and attractive.

lush [l] adj (of plants) (1) growing strongly and thickly, luxurious growth of plants etc (of) lush green grass/lush vegetation. (2) very beautiful, comfortable and costly, lush curtains/carpet etc. lushly-adv. lushness-n.

luxuriant [l] adj (1) growing strongly and thickly, luxurious growth of trees in the forest. (2) giving a rich effect luxuriant growth of trees in the forest. luxuriant growth of trees in the forest. luxuriant growth of trees in the forest. luxuriant growth of trees in the forest.
luxuriance/lux'irans/- n.u excessive growth
luxuriant/-antli/adv. very much. The old man is luxuriating in the morning rays of the Sun.
luxurious/lag'juariss/adj very costly, beautiful, enjoyable and comfortable
luxuriously-adv.
luxuriousness- n.c.
luxury/lak/'ari/ n.c.u. (Pl.-ries) (1) u-a very great comfort and pleasure, splendour in living, delicacy, delicious, delicious, delicious The minister leads a luxurious life.
luxuriously-adv.
luxury/lying/adj lying down. The lying stretch of land is going uncultivated.
lymph/limf/n.u a clear white liquid that is formed in the body which contains white blood cells and the lymph glands. Lymphatic /lim'fætik/ adj (anatomy) related to lymph or carrying lymph.

Note: Necessity, Comfort, Luxury
Necessity/na'sesati/n the need for sth which is considered as the basic thing in life. Cf. We can not live without the bare necessities like food and closings.
Comfort/kam'fot/n (opp. – discomfort) Things which make life easier and pleasant. The comforts of home. A chair and a table are not comforts but a necessity for a student.
Luxury-n to live with very expensive and beautiful things without which one can easily live. A luxury hotel. An

lymph node- n.c. a small
rounded swelling in the body through which lymph passes to be pure before entering your blood system.

**lynx**/ˈlɪŋks/ n. c. a wild animal of a cat family with spots on its fur and a very short tail. It has excellent sight.

**lyre**/ˈlaɪə(r)/ n. a musical instrument which is played with the fingers.

**lyric**/ˈlɪrɪk/ adj (only before noun) (1) (of poetry) a poem suitable for singing. *Godabarish Mishra was one of the greatest lyric poets in Orissa.* (2) of or written for singing — n (1) a lyric poem, usually a short one, written in a lyric style. (2) (esp pl) the words of a song.

**lyrical**/ˈlɪrɪkl/ adj. expressing strong feelings in poetry, art, music etc. *We were moved by the lyrical qualities of ‘Kali Jai’ poem.*

**lyricism**/ˈlɪrizəm/ n. u the expression of strong feelings in poetry, music, art etc. (esp pl) the lyrical qualities of a work.

**lyricist**/ˈlɪrizɪst/n. c. someone who writes songs.

**lyrical poet** a poet of a romantic nature.
udder

udder/'ʌdə(r)/ n.c. the part of the body of a cow, a female goat that produces milk. 

ugly/'ʌgli/ adj. (-ier, -iest) (syn: unattractive) (1) not beautiful, extremely unattractive to look at. (2) sth making you nervous and afraid. (3) basic (syn: fundamental) from which everything else originates. The ultimate aim of science should be to serve humanity. ultimate-n (sg) the best, most advanced stage of sth. 

UK/, ju:ki/ abbr. United kingdom i.e. Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 

ulcer/'ʌlsə(r)/ n.c. a deep wound inside or on the skin containing poisonous substances and which may bleed. Stomach ulcers. Gastric ulcers. Wound ulcerate /'ɔlsəreɪt/ to form an ulcer, or affect with ulcers. Take care of this wound, it may ulcerate. 

ulterior /'ʌltiəriə(r)/ (before noun) hidden motive in doing things. The crocodile invited the monkey with an ulterior motive. 

ultimate/'ɔltɪmət/ adj (before noun) (1) last or final. Her ultimate aim/goal is to be a doctor. (2) (infln) best or worst, greatest. The ultimate challenge/action. (3) basic (syn: fundamental) from which everything else originates. The ultimate aim of science should be to serve humanity. 

ultimatum/'ɔlti'meɪtəm / n.c. (Pl. ultimatums) a final warning that sth must be done failing which they will be punished. Deliver/issue an ultimatum to the other partners of the business. 

ultramarine/'ʌltrəmeɪn/ n.c.u. a very bright blue colour. 

ultrasonic/'ʌltrasənɪk/ adj ultra-sonic sound waves are too high for humans to hear. 

ultrasound/'ʌltrasɔːnd/ n.c.u. (1) ultrasound scan- a medical process that examines a-baby before delivery. (2) (u) sound that is too high for people to hear and used in medical examination.
ultraviolet /ˌʌltrəˈvɪələt/ adj (usu. before noun) (1) (a) (Physics) (of radiation or light) ultraviolet light is beyond the purple end of the range of colours that humans can see. Ultraviolet rays (i.e. those that cause the skin to go darker) (b) of or using such radiation or light. An ultraviolet lamp.

un /ʌn/ interj. (used to express the feeling of a speaker who hesitates or is not sure what to say)

umber /ˈʌmbrə(r)/ n. u. a reddish-brown colour umber

umbrella /ˈʌmbrelə/ n. c. (1) a circular folding frame covered in cloth and with a handle, held over the head to protect one from rain or sunshine The mother is holding an umbrella over the head of her child.

Note: Sun-shade, Parasol

Sun-shade /ˈsʌnəeid/ n. An object shaped like an umbrella, used esp in the past as protection from the hot Sun.

parasol /ˈpærəsəl/ n. u. A type of umbrella used to provide shade from the Sun.

(2) umbrella organisation/ group. An organisation or a group that includes many smaller groups i.e. NATO. (3) any protecting force or influence. The political umbrella of India.

umpire /ˈʌmpaiə(r)/ n. c. a person in some sports like tennis or cricket who makes decisions during it and sees that the rules are obeyed, arbitrator (-ing) to be the umpire for a game of competition. He is umpiring in this match.

Note: Umpire, Referee-

Umpire-n. a person in a game like tennis or cricket who enforces the rules of the game and settles disputes.

Referee-n. A person who settles the disputes in games esp. like football, boxing

UN /juˈen/ n. (sg) abbr. The United Nations, an international organisation that settles the problems of the world in a peaceful way.

un /ʌn/ Pref (esp. in adjs., advs. and ns) (1) an opposite quality of the adj before which it is used. Unhappy, unfortunately, unfair, uneasy etc. (2) (esp. in verbs) expressing an opposite meaning. To undress (take your clothes off), unlock, undo (3) (with nouns forming verbs which means removing sth.) cf. unearth.

Note: The opposites of adjectives, nouns and verbs are often formed by adding a negative prefix. For example- un- unarmed, unable.
in- insincere, insane.

im-before the bilabial sounds like /b/, /m/ and /p/ imbalance, immature, immaterial, impossible, imperfect.

ir- before the sound /r/- irresponsible, irrepresive, irregular.

dis-dislike, disobedient, disqualify, displease.
Words formed with “non” - describe the absence of sth.
Non-smoker, a non-stop journey/work.

**unabashed**/sus'baef/adj (usu after verb) not ashamed or discouraged esp when doing a bad work.

**unabashedly**/-fildi/adv.

**unabated**/sus'beitid/adj (usu after verb) continuing without any reduction in strength.

The rain continued unabated throughout the day. Unabated desire.

**unable**/s'neibl/adj (not before noun) not able to do sth.

She is unable to move.

Note: unable, incapable - unable to see, incapable of seeing.

**unabridged**/sus'bridgd/adj (of a novel, play, speech etc.) a piece of writing/speech which is not shortened.

The complete and unabridged works of Fakir Mohan.

**unacceptable**/sus'keptabl/adj that cannot be accepted, approved of or allowed

Unacceptable arguments/views.

**unaccountably**/-abli/adv.

unaccounted/, sus'kauntid/adj.

(1) very difficult to explain.

For some unaccountable reasons, he did not sit for the examination.

(2) not required to explain or justify one’s actions.

The officers are not unaccountable for their negligence in duty.

unaccountably /-abli/adv. without any clear reason, not expected to give any explanation.

unaccounted/Anak'kauntid/ adj. (after verb) (1) not present and their absence cannot be explained.

Two persons are still unaccounted for after the riot.

Note: mark the use of ‘for’ (after accounted or unaccounted)

(2) (before noun) unaccounted funds

(here mark the omission of ‘for’)

unaccustomed/, Anak'kAstamd/adj (1) not familiar with sth. not in the habit of doing sth.

People from England are unaccustomed to Indian hot weather.

Note: mark the use of ‘to’ after accustomed/unaccustomed.

(2) (only before noun) not usual/normal/familiar.

His unaccustomed behaviour. Let us enjoy the unaccustomed facilities of a luxurious hotel/a posh hotel.

unacknowledged/, Anak'nDlic^d/adj.

(1) not publicly known and appreciated although deserving to be.

The sacrifice of many freedom fighters have gone unacknowledged.

(2) ignored, not noticed.

The sound of the calling bell went unacknowledged for some time.

(3) the unacknowledged leader/book etc.- a leader or book that is not officially or publicly recognised.

Rajib Gandhi’s untimely death left his plans unaccomplished.
unacquainted /ən'ækweintid/ adj. not familiar with sth, not acquainted. ಅನುಕೀಲಟ, ಅನುಬಾರಿಸು ಅನುಬಾರಿಸು Foreign visitors are always unacquainted with the local customs of India.

unadorned /ən'ændɔːnd/ adj. plain, without any decoration. ಅನುಭವ ಅನುಭವ The walls look unadorned.

unadulterated /ən'ædʒə'teɪtɪd/ adj. (1) (of food) Pure ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ. (2) (usu. before noun) complete, absolute, total. Wordsworth was a lover of unadulterated innocence.

unadventurous /ən'æd'ventʃərəs/ adj. (1) unwilling to take risks or try sth new etc. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ Old people are usually unadventurous. (2) not having anything new or exciting. She leads an unadventurous life.

unaffected /ən'æfktɪd/ adj. (1) not changed or influenced by sth. (+by) ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ The highlands of Orissa remain unaffected by floods. (2) natural in behaviour, without pretensions, without artificiality. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ She pleased every body with her easy, unaffected manners. unaffectedly- adv.

unafraid /ən'ɑːfrɛid/ adj. not afraid, not without courage. Be unafraid before the police officer.

unaided /ən'ɛɪdɪd/ adj. adv. without help. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ Our villagers built a temple unaided by others.

unalterable /ən'ɔːltərəbl/ adj. that cannot be altered or changed. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ Unalterable decision/law. unalterably- adv.

unalterable /ən'ɔːltərəbl/ adj. ssth that has not changed. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ Many traditions remain unaltered for generations together.

unambiguous /ənəmbɪ'ʤuəs/ adj. clear and easy to understand because it has only one meaning. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ An unambiguous answer/approach. unambiguously-adv.

unambitious /ənəmbɪ'tfəs/ adj. (1) without ambition in life. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ (2) having nothing new or exciting. An unambitious cinema/plan.

unanimity /juːnə'nɪmətɪ/ n. u. complete agreement or unity. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ The change of this rule requires unanimity.

unanimous /juːnə'nɪməs/ adj. (1) a decision or statement that everyone agrees with. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ all holding one opinion unanimously. unanimously - adv.

unannounced /ənə'nɔːnst/ adj. happening unexpectedly. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ He arrived unannounced.

unanswerable /ənənsərəbl/ adj. that cannot be argued against. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ An unanswerable question.

unanswered /ənənsəd/ adj. not answered or replied to. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ unanswered letters. Several questions about the behaviour of the politicians at Assembly remained unanswered.

unanticipated /ənəntɪsi'pɛtɪd/ adj. not expected or predicted. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ unanticipated troubles.

unapparent /ənə'pɛrənt/ adj. not visible or present. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮ
unappealing adj. not pleasant or attractive. The remuneration for valuing answer papers is quite unappealing.

unappreciated adj. not appreciated or realized. All his sacrifice for his family went unappreciated.

unapproachable adj. (1) (of a person) difficult to talk to because not amicable, too formal etc. Our class teacher is very unapproachable. (2) (of a place) Some parts of Koraput are still unapproachable.

unapproved adj. not approved, not accepted. The President returned the bill unapproved.

unarmed adj. without arms or weapons. Unarmed fighting (fighting without any weapon)

unashamed adj. not feeling ashamed about sth that people might think ill of. An unashamed behaviour. unashamedly adv. Unashamedly claiming for sth.

unasked adj. (1) without anybody asking for sth Unasked, he entered the headmaster’s room. Many important points remained unasked in the meeting. (2) without having been invited. Going to a party unasked is very insulting. unasked for adj. without being requested or invited. Unasked for help.

unauthorised adj. without official permission. Your unauthorised entrance would create problem.

unavailable adj. (not before noun) (1) not able or willing to meet sb. not available The officer was unavailable for the meeting. (2) Money is unavailable for the construction of our village road. unavailability n.u. Unavailability of manpower caused a lot of problems.
unavailing /ənˈveɪlɪŋ/ adj. (syn: unsuccessful) not effective or successful. All our hard work were unavailing.

unavoidable /ənˈvɔɪdəbl/ adj. that cannot be avoided. Impossible to prevent. There was unavoidable delay. unavoidably /-əbli/ adv. Unavoidably detained.

unaware /ənˈwɛə(r)/ adj. (after verb) ignorant of sth. He was unaware of my presence. She remained unaware that she was followed by a bad fellow. unawares- to put sb to wonder, shock. I was taken unawares by my friend’s betrayal / pretention. unawareness — n.u.

unawares /-ərəz/ adv. (1) when not expected, so as to put sb to surprise. His anger caught/took me unawares. (2) without noticing We had walked unawares into the dark forest. I was caught (taken) unawares by a thunder storm.

unbalanced /ənˈbælənst/ adj. (1) (esp after verb) not quite sane. (2) (esp before noun) giving too much or too little emphasis to sth, not balanced. an unbalanced statement. Unbalance - V

unbelievable /ənˈbɪliːvəbl/ adj. (syn: incredible) (1) extremely surprising. Unbelievable skill/ luck/ courage. (2) difficult to believe and therefore probably untrue. Your excuses for being late is totally unbelievable. (See also incredible). unbelievably /-əbli/ adv. surprisingly Unbelievably cunning/hot/costly.

unbeliever /ənˈbɪliːvə(r)/ n.c. sb who does not believe in religion, God etc. unbelieving /-vɪŋ/ adj. behaving or expressing that one does not believe sb/sth esp. God or religion (See incredulous).

unbend /ənˈbɛnd/ vIR (Pt PP unbent /ənˈbɛnt/) (1) I.T. (T) to become straight or make sth straight. He is trying to unbend the coil. (2) (I) to become less formal, to feel relaxed. Time changes, please unbend and adjust with others.

unbending /-dɪŋ/ adj. (oft derog) not yielding, unwilling to change one’s opinions, decisions etc.
unbiased

A firm, unbending opinion/statement.

unbiased/An'baiast/adj. (also unbiased) (syn: impartial) expressing unbiased decision/judge.

unblemished/An'blemi/t/adj not spoilt, damaged or marked in a bad way. unblemished image.

unblock/,An'bbk/v to clean sth eg a pipe drain etc. by removing sth that blocks it. Unblock a pipe.

unborn/,An'bo:n/adj (usu before noun) not yet born. unborn children/tomorrow.

unbounded /An'baundid/ adj (syn: boundless) without any limit confidence/energy/enthusiasm.

unbowed/,An'baud/adj. not defeated, unbroken confidence/energy/enthusiasm.

unbreakable/An'breikabJ/adj that cannot be broken toys/pots/spirit.

unbridgeable/An'bridgabl/ adj (for divisions between people) that can not be united. The gap between the Britishers and the Indians was unbridgeable before our independence.

unbridled/An'braidld/adj (usu before noun) uncontrolled and too extreme or violent Unbridled passion/emotion/corruption/ambition.

unbroken/An'bræukən/adj (1) not disturbed An unbroken silence of the thick forest. (2) (of records in sport, examination result etc.) not beaten Debashis’s results in Medicine still remain unbroken.

unburden/,An'b3:dn/vT (1) to tell sb your problems, secrets etc so that you feel relaxed. He liked to unburden his heart to his mother. (2) (literary) - to take a heavily loaded away from sb. The vegetable vender asked me to unburden him of the load.

unbutton/, An'bAtn/vT to undo the buttons of clothes. unbutton your heavy heart.

uncalled for/An'kɔ:ld fᴧ:r/adj. not desirable, unnecessary. Your interference in the matter was totally uncalled for.

uncared for/An'kərd fᴧ/ not looked after (Syn: neglected) uncared for rooms/children/gardens.

uncaring/An'keaii/adj. not sympathetic about the problem or suffering of others uncaring elder sister.

unceasing/An'si:sb)/adj. continuing all the time, happening without stop unceasing rain. unceasingly - adv.

uncensored/An'sensad/adj (of a film, book, account etc) not having been censored or examined.
unceremonious /ʌnˌsɛrəˈmaʊniəs/ adj. roughly or rudely done अनौपचारिक, अनौं, अनूपचारिक The angry young man left the meeting in an unceremonious manner. Unceremonious dismissal.

unceremoniously-adv.

unceremoniousness -n.u.

uncertain /ˈʌnsər-tən/ adj. (1) (not before noun) - not certain, feeling doubt about sth. अस्पष्ट, अस्पष्टमय बाबू दे किसी के परिणामों की अनुक्रमिकता के केंद्र में बेहद मुश्किल है। उनकी संशय तथा अनिश्चितता के साथ-साथ उनके निष्पादन में भी अनुक्रमिकता मौजूद है।

uncertain of/about one's results. (not before noun) not definite, cannot be firmly decided. आपके परिणामों के बारे में अनुक्रमिकता है। उनका परिणाम अव्यंग्य है। उनका परिणाम कवर्तभवती है।

Our visit to our village is still uncertain. (4) not to be depended on, unreliable - His ways are always uncertain. (5) not confident (syn: hesitant) - The student's first uncertain speech. [DM in no uncertain terms] - clearly and confidently. In no uncertain terms, clearly and confidently. उनके पहले अनुक्रमिक भाषा।

uncertainty /ˈʌnsər-tər-ti/ (c) (u) uncertain condition.  अनुक्रमिकता

uncertainty about them and their behaviour तान्त्रि क्षण निजी रूप से He can not move in a prohibited area unchecked.

unchanged /ˈʌnˌʃeindʒd/ adj. that has not changed or has not been changed अनसंख्यक My opinion about the advantages of joint family system remains unchanged.

unchanging /ˈʌnˌʃeindʒɪŋ/ adj. remaining the same, not changing अनसंख्यक बोध है।

uncharacteristic /ˈʌnˌkærək-təˈrɪstɪk/ adj. unusual for sb, not normal and therefore surprising. असामान्य (+of) It's uncharacteristic of my brother to be rude. Uncharacteristically /ˌʌnˌkærə–ˈtrɪstɪkl/ adv. Uncharacteristically cruel.

uncharitable /ˈʌnˌʃeərɪtəbl/ adj. unkind, rude, not sympathetic असहिष्णु, असहृदय, असहमती uncharitable comments/ thought.

uncharted /ˈʌnˌʃeətʃd/ adj. not indicated on a map or chart. अन्युक्रमिक नहीं नहीं नहीं अनुक्रमिक नहीं नहीं अनुक्रमिक नहीं अनुक्रमिक नहीं अनुक्रमिक नहीं अनुक्रमिक

uncharted lake.

unchecked /ˈʌnˌʃekt/ adj. not checked/ resisted. अनसंख्यक, अनसंख्यक fire/rumour spreading unchecked. This way of corruption should not go unchecked.

uncivil /ˈʌnˌsɪvl/ adj. rude, not polite, असहबद्ध, असम्मिलित, असहिष्णु, असहबद्ध Don't be uncivil to your friends. (See also incivility).

uncivilized, -ised /ˈʌnˌsɪvləzaɪd/ adj (derog) (1) (of people or places). backward, savage, not living a modern way of life अनसंख्यक, अनसंख्यक, अनसंख्यक, अनसंख्यक Uncivilised treatment of the servants.
unclaimed/, An’kleimd/ not claimed as sb’s property. unclaimed building/purse/prizes.

uncle/, An’kl/n.c. (fem: aunt) the brother of your mother or father or the husband of your mother’s/father’s sister भाई, भावी, भाड़ी, भाड़ी, भाड़ी, a name for a man who is a close friend of your parents भाई.

unclean/, An’klin/adj. (1) dirty or not pure ज्योति, ज्योति unclean pots. (2) not good or pure from moral or spiritual point of view. अनूदित, अच्छी unclean thoughts/practices. uncleanliness-n.

unclear/, An’kli(r)/adj. (1) difficult to understand, not clear, plain or transparent ज्योति, ज्योति Unclear explanation, unclear terms. (2) not definite or clear ज्योति The terms and conditions of this contract are unclear. (3) be unclear about — not to understand sth clearly.

uncoil/, An’koi/v t to become or make sth straight from a coiled position. cable is uncoiled.

uncoloured/, An’kalad/adj. having no colour or no colour added. Plain, uncoloured glass. निर्मल, निर्मल uncoloured building/window/door.

uncomfortable/, An’kAmfəbl/adj. (1) not feeling comfortable. अनोखा, अनोखा uncomfortable beds. (2) feeling anxious or embarrassed अनोखा Our children feel uncomfortable in the presence of strangers. Uncomfortable noise. (3) unpleasant to accept अनोखा

uncomfortably/-abl/adv. (1) in a way that does not give physical comfort. अनोखा, अनोखा (2) (a) sth that causes anxiety अनोखा The thought of poverty makes mind uncomfortably heavy. (b) a feeling of anxiety or embarrassment. अनोखा Mention of his school life made him uncomfortably shy.

uncommitted/, An’kAmmitid/adj. free from giving support to anybody or anything (सतीश दास सतीश) अनोखा Now, educated voters remain uncommitted.

uncommon/, An’kAmn/adj. rare, unusual अनोखा uncommonly- adv. to an unusual extent, not ordinarily. An uncommonly brilliant boy.

uncommunicative/, An’kAmj u:ni:tiv/adj. unwilling to talk very much, always keeping silent. अनोखा uncommunicative job/attitude.

uncomplaining/, An’kAm’pleiniij/adj. willing to accept sth unpleasant or difficult without complaining अनोखा My mother is uncomplaining by nature. uncomplainingly- adv.

uncompleted/, An’kAm’pli:tid/ adj. not completed अनोखा An uncompleted essay.

uncomplicated/, An’kAmplikeitid/adj. simple, straightforward अनोखा An uncomplicated job/attitude.

uncomprehending/, An’kAmpr’hen(di)j/ adj. not understanding sth. अनोखा

uncompromising/, An’kAmpra’maižj/adj unwilling to change opinion or attitude अनोखा An uncompromising
uncompromising person always leads a lonely life. uncompromisingly- adv.

unconcern/, Ankan's:an/n.u. not caring about sth which others give importance. She received the award with total unconcern. unconcerned/, Ankan's:a:n'd/ adj. (1) showing indifference, uninterest sacrificial, uncomplacent (2) not worried or anxious about sth. unconcernedly/, Ankan's:a:nidly/ adv.

unconditional/, Ankan'da:shan/adj. not depending on any conditions or terms, absolute. An unconditional offer/ political support. unconditionally- a:n'di/ adv. Sacrifice sth unconditionally.


unconfirmed/, Ankan'f3:md/ adj. not confirmed, not proved to be true. An unconfirmed report/ story/ rumour etc. (A report etc. that has not been proved or supported by official information).

uncongenial/, Ankan'ja:niəl/ adj. not pleasant or friendly, not giving a relaxed feeling sacrificial, uncomplacent An uncongenial atmosphere, uncongenial situation.

unconnected/, Anko'nektd/adj. without any connection or relation. The two statements of the officer are unconnected with each other.

unconscious /An'ku:ns/ adj (1) a condition when you are unable to see, move, feel etc. in the normal way. She became unconscious. (2) not aware of sth, not realising sth sacrificial, oblivious. Unconscious joke/ humour. unconsciously-/ a:n/di/ adv. without awareness. An uncontrollable anger/ joy/ boy.

unconsidered/, Ankan's:ida:d/ adj. (of remarks, actions etc.) said or done without thinking of the results. An uncontested leader/ candidate.
uncontroversial /ˌʌnˌkɔntrəˈvɜːʃəl/ adj. allowing no scope for disagreement.

unconventional /ˌʌŋkənˈvɛnʃənl/ adj. not conventional 如此， 电工. Unconventional views/ manners.
unconventionally -adv. 如此 电工 Speak/ dress unconventionally.
unconventionality/-ˌɛnˌkævnəˈtelətɪ/ n.u.

uncooked /ˌʌnˈkʊkt/ adj. not cooked, 如此 (syn: raw).

uncooperative /ˌʌŋkoʊəˈprəʊpərətɪv/ adj. not willing to work with or help others 如此

Note:Uncooperative- adj. unwilling to help others. non-cooperative-a form of protest, decision not to co-operate.

uncoordinated /ˌʌŋkɔrəˈɔːdɪnətɪd/ adj. not well organised. The family function was done in an uncoordinated manner.

uncork /ˌʌŋˈkɔrk/ V.T. to open a bottle by removing its cork. 如此

uncountable /ˌʌŋˈkɔʊntəbəl/ adj. (1) a great number of sth to be counted 如此 子孙, 孩子. Uncountable stars. (2) uncountable noun - n (grammar) a noun that has no plural form and is not preceded by a or an. cf. water, beauty.

uncouth /ˌʌŋˈkauθ/ adj. lacking in good manners, not refined. 如此, 如此 An uncouth laughter/young man. uncouth - ness-n.u. uncouthly-adv.

uncover /ˌʌŋˈkəvər(r)/ V.T. 如此, 如此 如此 子孙, 如此 子孙, 如此 子孙

Note:‘uncover’ is not used frequently. ‘Remove’ is used more.

uncritical /ˌʌŋˈkrɪtɪkl/ adj. unable or unwilling to see faults in sth or someone. 如此 如此, 如此 如此 如此 Uncritical manners/view. (+of) They are totally uncritical of their friend’s behaviour. uncritically/-ˈkrɪtɪkli/-adv. 如此 如此 如此

uncrossed /ˌʌŋˈkroʊst/ adj (of a cheque) not crossed. 如此, 如此 如此 如此 如此 如此 Ununcrossed market places/ trains.

uncrowded /ˌʌŋˈkraʊdɪd/ adj – not filled with a large number of people. 如此 如此 如此 Uncrowded market places/ trains.

uncrowned /ˌʌŋˈkraʊnd/ adj (of a king or queen)- not yet crowned. 如此 如此 如此 如此 the uncrowned king/queen (of sth) 如此 如如此 如此 the person considered to be extra-ordinarily successful in a particular field of work. Tendulkar is the uncrowned king of cricket.

undated /ˌʌndəˈtedɪd/ adj. (1) without mention of a date. 如此 如此 如此 An undated invitation letter. 2) of which the date is not known. Undated ruins of the fort.

undaunted /ˌʌndəˈnautid/ adj. (usu. after verb) not afraid of danger or difficulty. 如此 如此 (+by) Undaunted by the challenge of the society, Raja Ramamohan Roy began social reformation.

undamaged /ˌʌndəˈmeɪdʒd/ adj
undecided/ˌændiˈsaɪdɪd/adj-(not before noun) (1) unable to decide sth, without deciding sth अस्पष्ट. I am still undecided about the purchase of a new scooter. (+what/which/whether etc.) Sheela was undecided whether or not to go to the party. (2) not settled or resolved. अस्पष्ट The result of the match is still undecided. undecidedly-adv.

undeclared/ˌændɪˈklɛd/adj. not declared अनुप्रस्तुत. (a) (of taxable goods) not shown or declared to customs officers, (b) (of income) not declared to the tax authorities.

undefeated/ˌændiˈfɛtɪd/adj. (esp in sport) not being defeated. अपराजित

undefended/ˌændiˈfɛndɪd/adj. (1) not protected असुरक्षित. An undefended border line. (2) without any arrangement for defence. (विरोधी) भीतरी। अनामित कारण (law) undefended cases.

undemanding/ˌændiˈmændɪŋ/adj. (1) not needing a great deal of effort. निर्भर द्वारा। अनुशंसक An undemanding work. (2) (of a person) not inclined to have the attention or support from others. कहीं कहीं अनुप्रस्तुत An undemanding child/friend.

undemocratic/ˌændəˈmɛkrətɪk/ adj. opposite to democracy. अनादर An undemocratic rule.

undeniable/ˌændiˈnaiəbl/adj. certainly true, that cannot be disputed. अनुभव अनुभव अर्थातु, अनुभवी undeniable truth.

undeniably/-əbl/adv. Undeniably beautiful / sincere.

undefined/ˌændɪˈfɪnd/adj.

undemonstrative/ˌændɪˈmənstrətɪv/adj.
under drug or method. (9) be under an impression/delusion – to believe sth true, esp when you are wrong in believing it. I was under the impression that he was going abroad.

Note: Under, Underneath, Below, Beneath.

under: one thing placed under another or being covered by it: The cup is under the table.

underneath is used instead of under to express the idea of covering or hiding i.e. when sth is hidden or covered by sth on the top of it. But ‘under’ is frequently used than ‘underneath’. He keeps his money in a secret safe underneath his bed.

under is used to talk about sth that is covered by sth and also remains all around it, but the use of ‘underneath’ is not seen in such cases. Cf. Whales move faster under water.

beneath can also be used in all these ways, but it is a little old fashioned or literary. They are walking hand in hand beneath the full moon.

below – sth in a lower level or position than another. Look down from the top of a temple at the houses below. The opp. of below is above.

under- adv. (1) in or below sth or covered by it. अड्डे, आड़े, आड़े Can you stay under for five minutes? (2) into an unconscious condition. There is severe headreeling and I feel going under. adj. (before noun) lower, be in the underneath of sth. The underside of a leaf (i.e. the backside of a leaf).

under age/underage/adj. too young for sth like casting a vote, driving a car etc.

underarm/underarm/adj(before noun) (1) in, of or for the armpit. अंडर अर्म ड्रेमिंग underarm sweating. (2) adj, adv (in sport) with the hand kept below the level of the shoulder. An underarm bowl.

underbrush/underbrush/n.undergrowth of plants. आँध्र, आँध्र ड्रेमिंग अंडर ब्रश

undercharge/undercharge/vt.(.-ging) To charge less than the correct amount of money. अंडरचार्ज

underclass/underclass/n. (sg.) the lower social status consisting of very poor people. अंडरक़्लेश

under-clothes/under-clothes/also under clothing. n.pl. अंडरक्लोट्स, अंडरक्लोट्स एंडर Wear,

under-coat/under-coat/n.c. a layer of paint that is put on to a surface before the final layer is put. अंडर कोट फॉन इंडर कोट
der

under-cover/under-cover/ adj. (1) (only before noun) used or employed secretly. अंडर कवर अंडर कवर (2) involved in spying on people but outwardly they work with or for them अंडर कवर अंडर कवर अंडर कवर अंडर कवर

undercurrent/undercurrent/n. (1) a feeling, influence that people do not express openly. अंडर करेंट (+of) She appears to be an undercurrent of resentment in our family. (2) a hidden current of water that flows under the surface of sea or river water. अंडर करेंट

undercut/undercut/vt (Pt, Pp undercut) (1) to offer goods or services
underdeveloped

at a lower price than another producer/seller. They are under cutting by 5%. (2) to make sth/sb weaker. (syn: undermine) The officers are trying to undercut the unity of the trade union.

underdeveloped/underdevelop/ adj. (opp: developed) (1) under developed area/ country – backward area/ country. (2) not developed or grown. underdeveloped children of backward areas. underdevelopment-n.u.

Note: under developed – backward, poor

under developing – trying to develop

developed – already grown with modern industry etc.

underdog/underdog/n.c. (1) a person or a group in a competition that is expected to lose. underdog (2) a person, country etc. that is weak and is considered low.


underdressed/underdressed/adj. wearing clothes that are not proper for a particular occasion.

underemployed/underemployed/ adj. doing a job which is below your skills and where you donot get enough scope for work.

under-estimate/underestimate/ VIT. (1) IT to guess that sth is lower, cheaper, less important, than it really is. Under estimate the cost/ difficulty of the journey. (2) (T) to think that sb/sth is not as good or skilful as he/she/it really is (compare under-rate). under-estimate /-mat/ n.c. (opp: over-estimate) a guessed amount or number that is too low. 15% may be an under-estimate. underestimation-n.

under-expose/underexpose/VT not to allow enough light reach the film when you are taking a photograph. (underexpose) underexposed. (2) a person, country etc. that is weak and is considered low.

underfund/underfund/v.t. be under-funded- provided with short funds. underfunding-n.u.

undergarment/undergarment/n.c. a piece of under wear

undergo/undergo/v.t. (not in passive) (-going) (Pt – underwent/-went/ pp – undergone/-gone/) (1) to experience sth painful. Undergo hardship/suffering. (2) to be under a process etc. Undergo an operation/reform. Pratima had to undergo two operations in one month.
India underwent a number of changes after independence.

**undergraduate**/ˌʌndəˈɡreɪduət/n.c. a student in a university who has not completed graduation and has not taken first degree. अंतग्राज (degree) अंतग्राज निी करके छात्र

**undergraduate**/*Andagradjuat/*u.c. a student in a university who has not completed graduation and has not taken first degree. अंतग्राज (degree) अंतग्राज निी करके छात्र

**note:** A **graduate** is one who has taken the first degree from a university. **Post graduate** student is one who, (after taking the first degree from a university) still continues studies.

**underground**/ˌʌndəˈɡraʊnd/ adv. (1) under the surface of the earth तह तह (2) in or into a secret place to hide sb/sth. go underground तह तह Subash Chandra Bose went underground for many days to make plans for our independence.

**underground**/*Anda'graud/* (1) (before noun) below the surface of the earth. An underground road/ passage/ rail road तह तह (2) (only before noun) an underground organisation is secret and illegal and it usually works against the government तह तहत तह. -n. the underground — (a) a railway system under the ground तह तह (b) an illegal group working in secret against the rulers of a country. तह तह (तह तहत तह तह)

**undergrowth**/ˌʌndəˈɡraʊθ/n.u. bushes, small plants growing around and under bigger trees. तह तह, तह तह, तह तह तह तह The undergrowth near my house has become a nest for the mosquitoes.

**underlay**/ˌʌndəˈleɪ/ n.c.u. a thick piece of material put under a carpet. तह तह, तह तह, तह तह, तह तह तह

**underline**/ˌʌndəˈlein/v.T. (-lining, -lined) (1) to draw a line under a word, sentence to show that it is important. तह तह (2) to show that sth is important. तह तह The huge amount of donation for the flood affected people underlines public sympathy.

**underlying**/ˌʌndəˈleɪɪŋ/adj. underlying reason/cause/aim etc.- the reason, cause, aim etc. which are very important although they may not be easily noticed. तह तह, तह तह, तह तह

**undermanned**/ˌʌndəˈmænd/adj. (also understaffed) (opp: overmanned) not having enough workers. तह तह तह तह तह तह

**undermentioned**/ˌʌndəˈmenʃənd/adj. (1) mentioned later in the same piece of writing. तह तह, तह, तह तह Under-mentioned-books. (2) the under mentioned — the name of the people or things that is mentioned below in the list तह तह तह तह तह तह तह तह The undermentioned are to explain their negligence.

**undermine**/ˌʌndəˈmeɪn/v.T. (-mining, -mined) (1) to make someone or something less strong or effective. तह तह तह तह, तह तह, तह तह, तह तह तह Sea waves undermined the sand hill.
underneath
(2) to make sth/sb gradually weaker.
Undermine sb’s reputation, His father’s death has not undermined his courage.

underneath/ʌnder′ni/ Prep. under sth, below sth  There is a lot of dust underneath the carpet.
-adv. below, under. A music school functions in the flat underneath.
-n (sg.) the lower part of sth The underneath of a cot/table.

undernourished/ʌnder′norisht/ adj. not given good food for promotion of health and growth
Undernourished people.

underpants/ˌʌnderpænts/n.Pl. underwear that covers the lower part of the body and some times top part of the legs.

underpass/ˌʌnderpæs/n.c.a road or path that runs under another road or a railway.

underpay/ˌʌnder′pei/ VT. (Pt. Pp underpaid /′pei/) to pay too little for sb’s work
Underpayment.

underpin/ˌʌnder′pin/VT (1) (of a wall etc.) Placing extra piece of wood, iron or stone under to give support (ভেজ ভেজে) then build up, under make a decision (2) to support an idea, belief etc.

underplay/ˌʌnder′plei/VT (opp: overplay) (1) to make sth appear less important than it really is. (2) to give less force to sth than expected.

undersigned/ˌʌnder′saɪnd/ adj. the undersigned- n. Pl- the person or people who have signed at the end of a piece of writing.

underprivileged/ˌʌnder′prɪvəlidʒd/ adj. poor people, living in the society with worse living conditions, less educational opportunities and other facilities
The underprivileged.

underrate/ˌʌnder′reit/VT. (ting) (opp: overrate) to have very low opinion of sb/sth
Underrate an enemy.

under-re-sourced /ˌʌnderri′sɔrsd/ adj. insufficient provision of resources like money, instrument etc.

underscore/ˌʌnder′skɔ:(r)/VT. (-ring) underline

undersea/ˌʌnder′sei/adj. (before noun) below the surface of the sea. Under sea activities.

Under-secretary /ˌʌnder′sektrəri/ n.c. a very important official in a government department who works under a Secretary.

undersell/ˌʌnder′sel/VT. (Pt. Pp sold/′sould/) to sell goods at a lower price than others.

undershirt/ˌʌnder′ʃət/n.c. a piece of under-wear with or without arms, worn under a shirt.

undersigned/ˌʌnder′saɪnd/ adj. the undersigned- n. Pl- the person or people who have signed at the end of a piece of writing.
undersized/ˌandaˈsaɪzd/adj. less than normal size, as opposed to normal size.

understaffed/ˌandaˈstaɪd/adj. (opp: overstaffed) having too few people to work.

understand/ˌandaˈstænd/vt (Pp. understood/-ˈstʌd/) (not used in the continuous tenses.)

(a) IT to know the meaning of words, a language, a person’s manners etc. I don’t understand the rules and regulations.
(b) to see the meaning or importance of sth. I don’t understand his intention.
(2) I.T. to know how a fact, process, situation etc. works. I don’t understand the economic policies of our government.

understand how/where/why etc., fully understand.

understandable/-abl/adj. (syn: comprehensible) (a) able to understand a situation.
(b) reasonable, natural in the situation.

understatement/ˌandaˈsteɪmt/n.c.u. (a) (c) a statement, an idea that is presented in a very weak way. The understatement of the corruption of the officer was a bad news.

understudy/ˌandaˈsteɪdi/n.c. an actor learning the part of another actor in a play so that if necessary he can substitute the other.
undertake

character to be a substitute for a particular actor in a play. 

undertake /ˈʌndərteik/ v. (Pc-king, Pt-undertook /-tuk/, pp. undertaken /-teikənd/) (1) to consider oneself responsible for sth, to engage oneself in sth 

undertaker /ˈʌndərteɪkə(r)/ n.c. a person who arranges funerals.

undertaking /ˈʌndərteikɪŋ/ n.c. (syn. venture) (1) (usu sg.) an important work which you have accepted to do 

underwater /ˈʌndərwɔtə(r)/ adj (only before noun) used or done below the surface of the water.

underweight /ˈʌndərwɪt/ adj. (opp: overweight) weighing less which is unexpected or unusual.

underserved /ˌʌndərˈzɜːvrd/ adj. unfair, not deserved.

underserving /ˌʌndərˈsɜːvɪŋ/ adj. The underserving boy got the prize.

undersirable /ˌʌndərˈzaɪərəbl/ adj. (1) likely to cause problems, unwanted 

and value /ˈʌndərvælvju:/ vt. (opp: overvalue) to consider sth less valuable or less important although they are not really so. 

undesirable they are not really so. 

I felt bad when my essay was undervalued by my friend.

underwater lives/cameras. -adv. The big fish disappeared underwater.

underway /ˈʌndərweɪ/ adj. (not before noun) (1) happening now. 

the work is underway. Get underway – start happening. (2) a boat, a train that is underway is moving.

underwear /ˈʌndərweə(r)/ n.u. clothes that you wear under other clothes.

underweight/ˈʌndərweɪt/ adj. (opp: overweight) weighing less which is unexpected or unusual. 

underworld /ˈʌndərwɜːld/ n(sg) (1) places where criminals live and do evil works. 

(2) the place where the spirits of the dead are believed to live.

underserved /ˌʌndərˈzɜːvrd/ adj. unfair, not deserved. 

an undeserved ill treatment. undeservedly /-vɪdli/ adv. 

underserving /ˌʌndərˈsɜːvɪŋ/ adj. The underserving boy got the prize.

undesirable /ˌʌndərˈzaɪərəbl/ adj. (1) likely to cause problems, unwanted 

Finding fault with others is undesirable. (2) (of people, their habits etc.) not welcomed or accepted by others. 

She is a
**undetected**

most undesirable guest. undesirably-

**undetected/Andi'tektid/ adj.** not
discovered or detected. ずながる The
crime remained/ went undetected for a
long time. undetectable/-sbl/adj.

**undeveloped/Andi'velaplt/ adj.** not
developed. とんね、とんむし、とんむし (see
underdeveloped)

**undignified/Andi'dignifaid/adj.** lack of
proper dignity, looking foolish. とんせ
とんさ、とんさ、とんさ

**undiluted/Andai'lju:tid/adj.** very
strong because it is not mixed with
another substance, feeling etc. とん、
とん。Undiluted milk とん とん。Undiluted
enthusiasm とん とん undiluted truth
とん とん

**undisclassified/,Andis'klauzd/ adj.** not
made known.

**undiscovered/,Andis'kAvad/ adj.** not
found out. ずながる

**undisguised/,Andis'gaizd/adj.** clearly
shown, not hidden とん とん とん

**undisputed/,Andi'spjutid/ adj.** (syn:
irrefutatable) (1) that cannot be doubted
or questioned.ずながる とん Undisputed
rights/views. (2) accepted as the best
ずながる。The undisputed leader.

**undisturbed/,Andi'sts:bd/ adj.** not
disturbed or interfered with. とんとん
とん、とんとん、とん、とん

**undifferentiated/Andi'sfe'ren/seitid/adj**

**undiminished/,Andi'mini/t/adj.**

**undivided/,Andi'vaidid/adj.** complete
とん とん。DM give one's undivided
attention, get/have sb's undivided
attention- to give complete attention.
The baby sitter does not give an
undivided attention to the child.

**undo/An'du:/vt.** (Pc -doing, Pt. undid
/Pc did/, PP undone/An'dAn/) (1) to
unfasten sth that is tied, wrapped.
とん、とん、とん。The child
carefully undid the shoe lace. (2) to
cancel the effect of sth. とん、とん、とん、とん。It's not too late
to undo the mistake.

**undoing/An'du:ij)/n (sg.) (syn:
downfall) a person's ruin or the cause
of this. とん とん とん be sb's
undoing – Wine and idleness were his
undoing.

**undone/An'dAn/adj.** (1) opened, not
tied とん、とん、とん。Your buttons are all
undone. (2) not done, not finished
とんとん、とん。The work was left undone
as they quarrelled among themselves.
(3) ruined, defeated . He was a great
talent undone by his poverty.

**undoubted''/An'dautid/adj.** (before
noun) not doubted, not questioned.
とんとん、とん。Her undoubted talent
as a singer is recognized by every
body. undoubtedly-adv. The report is
undoubtedly true.

**un-dreamed-of /An'dremd-ov/ also
undreamt of/An'dremt 0v/adj. considered
to be impossible, not imagined. とんとん、
とん。It was an undreamed of success
for him.

**undress/An'dres/n.u.** having a few or no
clothes on. とん とん undress- vit (1) to
remove your clothes, to take Sb's clothes
undrinkable

off. इत्यादि (2) remove bandage (न य) 
थो अथवा undressed /An'drest/ adj (not 
before noun) (1) not wearing any 
clothes. get undressed take your 
clothes off. हजूर यदि (2) uncovered. An 
undressed wound. गृहिणी या'

undrinkable/An'drɪkabl/ adj. not 
suitable for drink because it is not pure 
or of good quality. इत्यादि अनुपस्मानक.

undue/,An'dju:/adj (before noun) (syn: 
excessive) - more than is proper, 
excessive अजीब Undue favour/ 
advantage/request.

unduly /An'dju:li/ adv. too much, 
excessively, more than is right or 
proper कही उचित

undying/An'daii\adj.(only before 
noun). continuing for ever. अजीब, अनियमित Two neighbours lived with their undying 
love for each other.

unearned/,An'and/adj. (1) not gained 
by working. अजीब Unearned money 
(i.e. interest on investment). (2) not 
deserved. अजीब उचित unearned reward.

unearth /An'3:9 /vt. (1) to find out the 
truth about sth. अजीब रहेगा अर्थात The 
reporters have unearthed many secrets 
about him. (2) to find sth and make it 
known. अजीब रहेगा अर्थात The historians 
have unearthed a lot of ancient pots 
and coins.

unease/An'ıːz/n.u. Anxiety or nervous-
ness for which you cannot relax अजीब

uneasy/An'ıːzi/adj. (1) (a) a feeling of 
nervousness, troubled or anxious. 
अजीब I'm uneasy in my mind about 
the future. (b) making one feel 
disturbed. अजीब, अजीब, I had an uneasy 
doubt that something was wrong. (2) 
not safe or happy. अजीब, अजीब अनु 
uneasy silence/relationship. Pass an 
uneasy night. uneasily/An'ıːzili/adv. 
uneasiness /An'ıːzinəs/n.u.

uneatable/An'i:tabl/adj. not suitable to 
eat.

Note: Compare Inedible/in'edabl/ adj. 
not suitable to eat.

uneaten/An'i:tn/adj not eaten अजीब 
uneaten food.

uneconomic/,An,i:ka'nomik/adj. (syn: 
unprofitable). not making enough 
money or profit. अजीब, अनिवार्य 
Uneconomic industries.

uneconomical /,An,i:ka'nomikl/ adj. 
not using money or resources in 
proper way. अजीब, uneconomically 
-/kli/adv.

uneducated/An'edʒu:keitid/adj. (1) not 
educated अजीब (2) lack of the type of 
education, bad social background or 
lack of manners अजीब Uneducated 
speech.

unemotional/,Ani'maujanl/adj. not 
showing strong feelings. अजीब अस्वाभावक 
unemployed/,Anim'plaid/adj. without 
a paid job. अजीब, अस्वाभावक अजीब 
(Pl. the unemployed) अजीब. People 
who have no job.

unemployment/Anim'plimənt/n.u (1) 
the number of people in a country 
without a paid job. A large number of 
unemployment. High unemployment-
a large number of people without a job. (2) 
the condition of people without a 
paid job. अजीब अजीब unemployment
benefit-n.u. also unemployement compensation - money paid by the State to a person who is without paid employment.

unending/An'endingle/d. (1) continuing for ever দীর্ঘতা, অদৃশ্য, অর্থ (2) frequently happening। দীর্ঘ দিন আমি আমার উনবিংশ দিন আমি আমার উনবিংশ দিন আমি

unequal/An'i:kwal/d. (1) not equal in number, amount or advantages, not fair or balanced। দুর্বল, দুর্বল unequal service conditions.

Note: unequal, but inequality. There is no word like unequal and inequality.

(2) different in size, amount etc। দুর্বল Two sisters are unequal in height।

be unequal to the task/job etc - not strong, clever enough to do sth।

equally/-kwali/ adv. unequally/An'ikwald/ad. (syn: unparalleled) better than any other।

His class result is unequalled.

unequally/-kwali/ adv. unequally/An'ikwald/ad. (syn: unparalleled) better than any other।

better than any other।

unerringly-adv.


unethical/An'esikl/ad. not according to moral principles।

Unethical practices like malpractice should be checked।

unethically/-kli/adv.

unexplained/Anik'spleind/ad. without sufficient explanation।

Unexplained motives/lessons.
unfailing

unfailing/An'feiliP/adj. (1) not coming to an end, औद्‌. छृिा Unfailing obedience/patience. (2) certain, that can be relied on. अविति, जह जीतितेल Unfailing support/encouragement. unfailingly -adv. always. Unfailing ly loyal.

unfair/, An'fes(r)/adj. (1) not fair, not just or right. अनि, जिह Unfair advantage. (2) not following normal rules or principles. अनि, जिह Unfair decision/judgement. unfairly-adv. unfairly treated/used, unfairness-n.u.

unfaithful/An'feisfl/adj. not loyal. अनहित, जीर्ण, जीर्णकर An unfaithful friend. unfaithfully-adv. unfaithfulness-n.u.

unfamiliar/, An'mili3(r)/adj. (1) not known अनि, जीर्ण-unfamiliar faces. (2) (after verb) having no knowledge or experience of sth. अनि, जीर्ण They are unfamiliar with the real problems of child labour. unfamiliarity /Anfa.mili'aerati/ n.

unfasten/An'fa:sn/v.(-tening, -tened) to untie sth that is fastened. (अनि) जीर्ण, जीर्ण जीर्ण Unfasten your bag/button.

unfavourable/An'feivərəbl/ adj. not favourable, not suitable. अनि, जीर्ण The weather is unfavourable for outdoor work. Unfavourable impression/comment. unfavourably-adv.

unfetter/An'feta/Vt. unfettered /-ad/adj.
unforgettable

unforgettable/, Anˌfaˈgetəbl/adj. sth you will never forget. An unforgettable moment/ experience/memory.

unforgivable/, Anˌfaˈgivəbl/adj. that cannot be forgiven or excused. Unforgivable behaviour/disobedience. unforgivably-adv.

unforgiving/, Anˌfaˈgiviŋ/adj. not willing to forgive others' faults, wrongdoings etc. Many people are unforgiving by nature.

unformed/, Anˈfɔːmd/adj. not yet completely developed. Unformed ideas/limbs.

unfortunate/Anˈfə:t/anət/adj. (1) taking place because of bad luck. He was unfortunate to lose his father. (2) a situation that you do not like, sth you regret. The unfortunate - very unfortunate. (3) behaviour that makes people feel offended. His presence in the meeting was unfortunate. unfortunate-n.c. Pl. sb. who has no money, home, job etc. The unfortunate are always lazy. unfortunately-/əˈfunitatli/adv.

unfrequented/Anˌfrɛˈwentid/adj. not always visited by many people. Unfrequented place.

unfriendly/Anˈfrɛndli/adj. unkind or unsympathetic. He was unfriendly towards me. An unfriendly relation.

unfulfilled/, Anˈfʊlfəld/adj. not fulfilled, not satisfied. An unfulfilled ambition/desire.

unfurl/Anˈfɔːrl/VT (a) (of sth that has been rolled or folded) to unroll and open a flag, sail etc. Before the meeting, we unfurled our Tri-colour.

unfurred/Anˈfɔːrd/adj. without fur. unfurled/ˈfɔːrlpt/adj.

ungainly/Anˌgɛinli/adj. (syn: awkward) clumsy, not graceful.
ungracious /ənˈɡreɪʃəs/ adj. not polite, ill mannered. अन्ग्रेजी, अनभव, अनभवत
ungraciously -adv.

ungrammatical /ənˈɡrəmatɪkl/ adj. not according to the rules of grammar अन्ग्रेजी, अनभव, अनभवत Ungrammatical utterances/sentences.

ungrateful /ənˈɡreɪtifl/ adj. not grateful, not expressing thanks for sb else’s help, kindness etc. अनभव, अनभवत
ungratefully/-fəli/-adv.

unhappy /ənˈheipi/ adj. (-ier, -iest rarely used) (1) sad, not happy. अनभव, अनभवत, अनभवत An unhappy occasion/face. (b) (+about/ at/with sth) worried about or not satisfied with sth. The teacher was unhappy about the behaviour of the boys. (2) unfortunate, regrettable. अनभव, अनभवत An unhappy incident. (3) (usu before noun) not suitable, not proper. अनभव, अनभवत An unhappy choice of things. unhappily /-il/ -adv. (1) in an unhappy manner इनभवत, इभवत. She left home unhappily. (2) contrary to your desire भवत, भवत. unhappiness -n.u.

unharmed /ənˈha:md/ adj. (not before noun) not harmed, without any injury. अनभवत Sumit was found unharmed after the accident.

unhealthy /ənˈheləsi/ adj. (-their, -thiest) (1) harmful to health अनभवत An unhealthy climate/food. (2) not healthy अनभवत, अनभवत Unhealthy children. An unhealthy pale face. (3) abnormal, sickly अनभवत An unhealthy interest in racial conflict. unhealthily /-il/ -adv. unhealthiness -n.u.

unheard /ənˈhɜːrd/ adj (usu after verb) (1) not heard अनभवत An unheard proof. (2) with nobody willing to listen and take action. His requests went unheard in the police station. unheard of /ənˈhɜːrd ov/ adj. not previously known. अनभवत, अनभवत, अनभवत. It was unheard of for anyone to recite the Vedas at the age of five.

unheeded /ənˈhɪdi:d/ adj. heard or noticed but not with any serious response भवत, भवत. Their advice went unheeded.

unheralded /ənˈhɛrəldid/ adj. with no advance announcement or warning.


unholy /ənˈhəuli/ adj. (only before noun) (1) wicked, harmful to others. अनभवत, अनभवत An unholy bond between the trader and the producer to adulterate things. (2) unreasonable and annoying. अनभवत The children are making an unholy noise in the drawing room.

unhoped for /ənˈhuptfɔ:(r)/ adj. अनभवत Unhoped for success.

unhurried /ənˈhʌrid/ adj. done slowly and in a relaxed way. अनभवत, अनभवत unhurriedly-adv.

unhurt /ənˈhɜːt/ adj. (not before noun) not hurt अनभवत, अनभवत

unhelpful /ənˈhelpl/ adj.
unhelpfully- adv.

unhindered /ənˈhɪndid/ adj.
unhook /ənˈhuk/ vt.
unhygienic /ˌʌnhaɪˈdʒiːnɪk/ adj. not clean and therefore harmful to health, insanitary. The surrounding of this place is highly unhygienic.

unicorn /ˈjʊnɪkən/ n. An imaginary animal like a white horse with a long horn growing on its head. 

unidentifiable /ˌʌnʌɪˈdɛntɪfɪəbl/ adj. that cannot be identified.

unidentified /-ɪd/ adj. 

uniform /juːˈnɪfɔːm/ n. c. u. a particular type of dress worn by all the members of an organisation or a group of people at work or by children at school. A military/police/lawyer uniform. School uniform etc. uniformed-adj. wearing uniform.

uniform adj. not varying, the same in all cases and at all times. of uniform length/size.

uniformity /ˌjuːnɪˈfɔːrmatɪ/ n. u. (sg). looking the same. There is no uniformity in their dress. uniformly-adv. The policy has been uniformly adopted by all the neighbourhood industries.

unify /juːˈnɪfai/ VT (Pt. Pp- fied, -fies, -fying) to bring people or things together, to form one unit, or to make them similar to each other. An attempt to unify the different parts of a country. Nationality is a unifying force.

unification /ˌjuːnɪˈfɪkʃən/ n. u. (opp: balkanisation) the act of combining separate countries to make a single country with one government. The unification of Germany took place in the year 1990.

unilateral /juːˈnɪlətrəl/ adj. done by one person, a group or a country without the agreement of others. Take unilateral action/decision.

Note: Bilateral /bælɪˈlætrəl/ adj. between two groups, or two parties.

unilateral-adj done by only one party or affected by only one party.

unilateralism - n. unilaterally/ -arali/ adv. A programme made unilaterally.

unimaginable /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbl/ adj. that cannot be imagined.

unimaginably -adv.

unimaginative /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ adj. (1) lacking the ability to think of new or unusual ideas, not having imagination. (2) too ordinary and boring. An unimaginative work. (3) an unimaginative solution to a problem does not contain any new or intelligent ideas. Unimaginative town planning.

unimportant /ˌʌnɪˈpɔːrnt/ adj. not important. An unimportant task.

unimpaired /ˌʌnɪˈpairt/ adj.

unimpeachable /ˌʌnɪˈpiːtʃəbəl/ adj.

unimpeded /ˌʌnɪˈpiːd/ adj.
unimpressed /ˌʌnimˈprest/ adj. not thinking that sb/sth is good or unusual etc. Everybody was unimpressed by her speech.

unimpressive /ˌʌnimˈprestɪv/ adj. sb/sth that is not as good, large, important etc. as you expected or as they supposed to be. The performance of the Indian cricket team was very unimpressive in the first match.

uninformative /ˌʌninˈfɔrəˈmatɪv/ adj. not giving sufficient information. The speech was very uninformative.

uninformed /ˌʌninˈfɔːmd/ adj. not giving enough knowledge or information about sth. An uninformed judgement/opinion/news report.

uninhabited /ˌʌninˈheɪbɪtɪd/ adj. a place where no people live. An uninhabited broken house.

uninitiated /ˌʌninˈɪniʃɪətɪd/ adj. without special knowledge or experience. The uninhibited – n.

uninspired /ˌʌninˈspaɪəd/ adj. dull, not imaginative or inspiring. An uninspired speech/action.

uninspiring /ˌʌninˈspaɪərɪŋ/ adj. not at all inspiring or interesting. The story is very interesting although the cover page appears to be uninspiring.

unintelligible /ˌʌninˈtelɪdʒəbl/ adj. impossible to understand. My friend spoke something unintelligible. unintelligibly /-əblɪ/ adv.

unintentional /ˌʌninˈtenən/ adj. not done deliberately. You are disturbed by my words but it was quite unintentional. unintentionally – adv.

uninterested /ˌʌninˈɪntrəstɪd/ adj not interested. I’m completely uninterested in such matters.

uninterested /ˌʌninˈɪntrəstɪd/ to show interest. Interested, uninterested, disinterested.

uninterrupted /ˌʌninˈɪntərəptɪd/ adj. continuous, without a break, with nothing stopping sth. I enjoyed an uninterrupted sleep for one hour.

uninvited /ˌʌninˈvɪtɪd/ adj. not having been asked for. Uninvited people.
union /juˈniən/n.c. (1) (a) (c) an organisation formed by the employees to protect their rights. (synonym: जूनियर) जूनियर ट्रेड यूनियन. Union leaders/members. (b) (c) an association formed by a group of people. स्टूडेंट क्यूनियन / किड यूनियन (c) (c) a group of states or countries which join together to be The Soviet Union. (2) (sg.n) (a) the act of uniting two or more things together or the state of being combined together यूनियन टेट्रेड यूनियन. The rainbow is a fine union of seven colours. (+with) Sikim’s union with India took place in 1975 (b) (u) remaining or living together in harmony यूनियन / यूनियन टेट्रेड यूनियन The members of a joint family in Orissa were living in perfect union in the past. (c) (c) (marriage). यूनियन टेट्रेड यूनियन A happy marriage needs the union of two minds.

union jack – n. (sg) the national flag of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. यूनियन जैक

unique /juˈniːk/ adj. (a) (no comparative) next to nothing सिम्पल, सिम्पल, सिम्पल Sambalpuri Sarees are of a unique design. (b) special, better or greater than any other, a unique opportunity to live together. uniquely – adv. A uniquely happy combination of colour and artistic skill. uniqueness – n.n.

Note:Unique, Only

unique – sth/sb. having qualities different from others which makes it better, singular. Simplicity is a unique virtue in the tribal people.

Only – When there is just one of sth available in a particular place, at a particular time only is used. She is the only one woman minister in the State.

unison /juˈnɪzn/ or /-zn/n. यूनियन टेट्रेड यूनियन IDM in unison (with sb/sth) (a) saying, singing or doing the same thing at the same time with sb. The children are singing in unison.

unit /juˈnit/n.c. यूनिट (1) a thing, person or group that has its completeness, although it can be a part of sth. larger. a family unit, a social worker’s unit. (2) a group of people who work in a section of organisation, company etc. an investigation unit/a computer unit. (3) a fixed quantity used as a standard of measurement. यूनिट टेट्रेड यूनित The patient was given two units of blood. Thirty units of electricity. (4) a piece of furniture or equipment that can fit with others and has a particular use. Kitchen/storage unit (a unit designed for the kitchen etc.). (5) a small machine that is a part of a larger machine. Filter/cooling unit. (6) a section of book, a part of a book. The Vedas consist of four units. (7) a single complete product made by a company. The Mangala Company has sent one hundred units of different home gadgets (gadgets-tools, machines) to the local market. (8) a single apartment in a larger building. Saraswati apartment has 25 units.

unite /juˈnait/vir. (-ting) to bring people, organisations together to achieve sth. यूनिट टेट्रेड यूनित टेट्रेड यूनित The common interests that unite India and Pakistan are sports, cinema and language. After three years in prison, he was again united with his wife and children. (+in /against/behind) (1) We should unite in fighting illiteracy.
united /juːnaitid/ adj. (1) joined together for a common purpose. Our united efforts will drive the enemies out. (2) joined politically. The United States of America. (3) joined together by love. A very united tribal society. —adv.

Note: The United Kingdom — n. Sg. Abbr. (the) UK England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The United Nations Organisation an organisation of many countries formed to promote peace in the world and to deal with problems between nations. The United States (of America) abbr. (the US, USA). A large country in North America consisting of fifty states and the District of Columbia.

unity /juːnəti/ n. (-ties) (1) (u) a group of people or countries working together to achieve sth. At the time of Muslim invasion there was no national unity in India. Political/national/economic unity. (2) (u) (mathematics) the number 1. (3) (in art etc.) different parts of sth coming together and forming a whole. There is unity among colour, imagination and artistic skill in this portrait.

universal /juːnɪˈvɜːsl/ adj. (1) done by all the members of a group. There was universal agreement to preserve environment. (2) understood by every one in the world. An essay approaching universal interest. (3) true in every situation. A universal truth. —adv. By everyone or in every case Universally accepted/done/recognised/appreciated. Universality /juːnɪˈvɜːsəlɪ/ n.

universe /juːnɪˈvɜːs/ n. (1) the universe (sg) everything that exists everywhere including the earth, the stars, the planets, space etc. (2) a system of stars, planets etc. for example solar system. Are there other universes outside our solar system?

university /juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ n. (pl—ties) the highest level of educational institution, in which students study for degrees. Utkal/ Sambalpur/ Berhampur University.

unjust /ʌnˈdʒʌst/ adj. not fair or reasonable. Unjust laws/behaviour. unjustly —adv. He is being treated unjustly by his officer. Unjustifiable /ʌnˈdʒʌstɪfəbl/ adj. that is not justified or excused. Unjustifiable expenditure. —adv. unjustly /-bli/ adv He treated me unjustly. —adv. unjustified /-fai/ adj. not justified, unfair, not necessary. It is an unjustified punishment.


unkind /ʌnˈkaɪnd/ adj. (-ier, -iest) unpleasant, cruel. An unkind comment. (+to) Her son is very unkind to her. —adv. He treated me unkindly. —n. —adv. unkindness.

unknowing /ʌnˈnɔɪəlɪŋ/ adj. (usu before noun) not knowing, unaware.
unknown

Gobind's unknowing fault invited him a lot of abuses. unknowingly /ˌʌnˈnɔːnɡli/ adv.  
Unknowningly, I took the wrong pass book.

unknown /ˈʌnˈnɔːn/ adj. (1) not known. Many unknown soldiers have sacrificed their lives for our country's independence. (2) not famous or well known. An unknown actor. unknown n.n. (c) (a) sb who is not famous.

This beautiful article is written by a completely unknown person. (b) (sg) (usu the unknown). Things or places that are not known about. Columbus had started his voyage into the unknown. (c) (e) things that you do not know.

A fear of the unknown/dark.

unladen /ˈʌnˈleɪd/ adj. (of a vehicle) not loaded.

unlawful /ˌʌnˈlɔːfl/ adj. Illegal, against the law. He was charged with unlawful possession of opium plants.unlawfully-/ˈfɔli/adv. not with the permission of law.

Some officers are in the habit of taking bribes unlawfully.

unlearn /ˌʌnˈlɜːn/ v.T. to deliberately forget sth you have learned because they are bad or wrong. You must unlearn your bad photography habits.

unleash /ˌʌnˈliːʃ/ v.T. to make free sb/sth powerful, destructive. The local bullies unleashed lawlessness in the area.

unless /ˈʌnˌles/ conj. If... not; on the condition that. Unless you speak the truth, you will be punished heavily.

Note: unless., if......not, provided (that), except if.

unless and ‘if......not’ both indicate a negative condition. But unless is more emphatic than if......not.

Cf. i) If the work is not done to my satisfaction, I'll not pay him.

ii) unless the work is done to my satisfaction, I'll not pay him.

Provided (that) can replace if when there is a strong idea of limitation or a strict restriction or a strict condition is imposed.

Cf. i) you can use my car provided (that) you take care of it.

ii) you can use my car if you take care of it.

unless can be replaced by except if

i) My grandfather can't read books unless he wears glasses.

ii) My grandfather can't read books except if he wears glasses.

unlettered /ˌʌnˈlɛtəd/ adj. unable to read, uneducated. Most villagers in the past were unlettered persons.

unlicensed /ˌʌnˈlaisnst/ adj. without a license (official document that permits you to do or have sth.) Unlicensed guns.

unlike /ˈʌnˈlaɪk/ prep. (1) not like sth, different from sth. Gopa is unlike Smita in her sincerity. (2) not at all typical of sth or sb. It's very unlike...
him to be so late. adj. (after verb) different, not similar. People with unlike qualities cannot stay together.

unlikely/un'laikli/adj. (-ier, -iest) (1) not likely to happen, not expected. The situation is unlikely to improve. (+ that) It is unlikely that it will rain today. in the unlikely event of – if sth which is unlikely takes place. (2) (before noun) difficult to believe. An unlikely information.unlikelyhood/un'laiklhu/ unlikeliness/-nlessness/-n.u. He has unlimited wealth.

unlimited/un'limitid /adj. not limited, large number or huge quantity. He has unlimited wealth.

unlisted/un'listid/adj. not in a published list esp of stock exchange prices An unlisted organisation.

unlit/un'lit/ adj. (1) dark, without lighting An unlit staircase/passage way. (2) not set burning An unlit cigarette/candle.

unload/un'lau'd/v.I.T. to remove things from a vehicle or ship. (T) unload bricks from a truck. (b) (of vehicles, ships etc.) I.T. to remove a load. (1) When they were trying to unload, the train left. (T) The man unloaded his burden and took rest under a tree. (2) to remove bullets from a gun or from a camera. An unloaded gun/camera. (3) to get rid of sth/sb. Don't unload your problems on to a neighbour. (See offload).

unlock/un'loknk/v.I.T. (1) to undo or open the lock on a door, box etc. using a key. Unlock the kitchen door. (2) to know sth secret about sth. Attempt to unlock the energy of the tribal society.

unlocked-adj. not locked. We should not leave our vehicles unlocked.

unloose/un'lu:sn/ (also unloosen /un'lu:sn/) to make sth loose, to untie or unfasten sth. She unloosed her hair. Pinky unloosed her tie.

unloved/un'luvd/adj. not loved by any one.

unlucky/un'liki/adj.(-kier, -kiest) not lucky, having bad luck. We were very unlucky with our attempts. Unluckily- adv. unfortunately Unluckily (for me) I could not reach in time.

unmanageable /an'mænidʒabl/ adj. difficult to control or handle An unmanageable dog.

un-manly/un'mænli/adj. not suitable for or appropriate for man. An un-manly ad

unmanned/un'mænd/adj. (a machine, vehicle etc.) having no need of a person to operate, operated automatically. An unmanned machine.

unmannerly/un'mænrali/adj.rude, impolite, without good manners.

unmarked/un'ma:kkt/adj. having no sign or words on it to show where or what it is the tribal society. An unmarked error.

unmarried/un'mærid/adj. single, not married
unmask

Note: Bachelor, spinster.

Bachelor/ˈbætʃə(r)/n a man who is not a married person.

Spinster/ˈspɪnstə(r)/n a woman who is not a married person.

unmask/ˌʌnˈmɑːsk/v. T. to reveal some secrets, to expose sth. 

unmask a conspiracy/criminal action.

unmatched/ˈʌnˈmætʃt/adj. better than any other, without an equal 

The architectural beauty of the Konark Temple remains unmatched. unmatched-adj.

unmemorable/ˌʌnˈmɛmərəbl/adj. not special to remember, too difficult to remember 

An unmemorable event.

unmentionable/ˌʌnˈmɛnʃəbl/adj. (usu before noun) not suitable to be mentioned 

An unmentionable trouble.

unmet/ˈʌnˈmɛt/adj. (esp, of a requirement) not satisfied. 

The poor whose needs remain unmet. 

Note: The opposite word (antonym) of meet is unmet. (not unmeeet)

unnecessary /ˌʌnˈnesəsəri/ adj. (1) not required. 

unnecessary expenditure. (2) (usu before noun.) excessive. 

unnecessary insult in the office. (c) (of remarks etc) not required in a situation and likely to be offensive, unkind. 

unnecessarily/ˌʌnˈnesəsərəli/adv. You are wasting time unnecessarily on silly talks.

unnecessary
unnervé /'ænərve/ v. t. to make sb feel nervous, to make sb lose confidence or courage  The boy was unnerved finding all his teachers among the audience. unnerve - adj.  to make sb feel nervous, to make sb lose confidence or courage. An unnerving darkness/ loneliness. unnervingly - adv.

 unnoticed /'ænə'naɪst/ adj. (usu after verb) not observed, not noticed. unnoticedly, unnoticedly Meena stood unnoticed at a corner. Go/pass unnoticed - His sincerity did not go unnoticed.

 unnumbered /'ænə'ヌmbәd/ adj (1) not having a number. unnumbered Unnumbered bus seats (without numbers) (2) literary — too many to be counted (numberless).

 unobserved /'ænə'busәd/ adj. adv. not noticed.

 unobtrusive /'ænə'btruːsіv/ adj. not attracting attention, so, may go unnoticed inaudibly, unobtrusively-adv.

 unoccupied /'ænə'ɒkjupәd/ adj. (1) not occupied, empty. unoccupied, unoccupied The house was left unoccupied for some months. (2) (country, area) not controlled by the enemy during a war. Unoccupied territory/region. (3) without any work. It is a waste of human power when young people remain unoccupied.

 unofficial /'ænə'fiːl/ adj. not official, not approved or accepted by the authority. unofficially An unofficial comment. unofficially-adv.

 unorganised, also -ed /'ænə'ɡәnaɪzd/ adj. having no organisation, without any order or system, trade union- unorganised, labour unorganised

 Note: unorganised, Disorganised.

 Unorganised - (of people or other groups) People having no organisation like trade union etc. to help them. An unorganised labour group.

 Disorganised/dis'sәɡәnaɪzd/ adj. not arranged (of meeting etc.) or organised in a systematic way. The meeting was disorganised.

 unopposed /'ænə'pәʊzd/ adj. not opposed or stopped by sb/sth. Madhuri was elected unopposed.

 unpack /'ænə'پәk/ V.І. T. to open, to take out things packed in a bag, suitcase etc. He unpacked his bedding for toothpaste. (2) (techn.) To change information in a computer, so that it is easier to understand although it takes up more space.

 unpaid /'ænə'پәid/ adj. (1) not yet paid. unpaid An unpaid bill/debt. (2) work done without receiving payment. unpaid, An unpaid worker/baby-sitter, unpaid leave.

 unpalatable /'ænə'pәlәtәbl/ adj. (1) (of food) having unpleasant taste. unpalatable, The fruit juice was unpalatable. (2) very unpleasant and difficult to accept. Unpalatable advice/truth/facts/remarks. unpalatably-adv.

 unparalleled /'ænə'پәrәlәld/ adj. unmatch sb/sth. without an equal unparalleled beauty/courage/strength/success.

 unpardonable /'ænə'پәdәnbәl/ adj. (of behaviour) completely unacceptable.

 unorthodox /'ænəθәdәks/ adj.
unparliamentary

unparliamentary /ˌan.pəˈlaːmɛntəri/ adj. (1) not accepted as per the rules of behaviour in Parliament (unparliamentary behaviour). (2) abusive language or disrespectful Unparliamentary words.

unpick /ˈanˌpɪk/ V.T. to remove stitches from sth. unpick a hem.

unpleasant /ˈanˌpleznt/ adj. (1) nasty, not pleasant or enjoyable unpleasant, unpleasant An unpleasant result. (2) not kind and friendly unpleasant Her manners were extremely unpleasant. unpleasantly -adv. unpleasantness -noun unpleasantness trouble or quarrel unpleasant I don't want any unpleasantness with my friends. I could smell an unpleasantness here.

unpolished /ˈanˌpɔlɪʃt/ adj. ill mannered, rude, rough unpleasantly unpleasant manners were extremely unpleasant.

unpolluted /ˈanˌpɔluːtɪd/ adj. not dirty and polluted unpleasant, unpleasantly unpleasant

unpopular /ˈanˌpɒpjʊˈlær/ adj. not liked by most people unpopular He was very unpopular with his friends. An unpopular decision unpopularity /ˈanˌpɒpjʊˈlærətɪ/ unpopular

unpretentious /ˈanˌprɛtəˈtenʃəs/ adj. modest unpleasantly unpleasant

unproductive /ˌanˌprɛdəˈktɪv/ adj. not producing better results unpleasantly unpleasant An unproductive labour/ unproblematic /ˌanˌprəˈbləmətɪk/ adj. not creating problems. Unproblematic relation between the neighbours makes life happier.

unprecedented /ˌanˌprɛzɪdəntid/ adj. sth that had not happened before unpleasantly unpleasant An unprecedented decision unpleasantly unpleasant

unpredictable /ˌanˌprɪˈdɪktəbəl/ adj. (a) sb/sth that cannot be predicted or known before because of their frequent changes. unpredictably unpredictable weather unpredictable consequence. (b) of a person whose behaviour cannot be predicted. Unpredictable friend/moods.

unprejudiced /ˌanˌprɛˈprɛdɪst/ adj. modest unpleasantly unpleasant

unpremeditated /ˌanˌprɪˈmedɪtətɪd/ adj. unpleasantly unpleasant

unprepared /ˌanˌprɪˈpɛrɪd/ adj. not prepared, not ready to do unpleasantly unpleasant (+for) I was unprepared for the change in the examination pattern.

unpretending /ˌanˌprɪˈtenɪŋ/ adj. unpleasantly unpleasant

unprincipled /ˌanˌprɪnˈprɪ斥d/ adj. (syn: unscrupulous, dishonest) without moral principles unpleasantly unpleasant An unprincipled and selfish sister.

unprintable /ˌanˌprɪntəˈbəl/ adj. (of words or comments) too offensive and rude to be unpleasantly unpleasant unpleasantly unpleasant to print (unprintable unpleasant unpleasant)

unproblematic /ˌanˌprəˈbləmətɪk/ adj. not creating problems. Unproblematic relation between the neighbours makes life happier.
unprofessional

discussion/meeting. unproductively-
adv.

unprofessional /ənˈprəʊfərəl/ adj. not behaving according to the standard that is expected in a particular situation/activity. Padma was punished for her unprofessional conduct. unprofessionally/-ˈfərəli/adv. Don’t act unprofessionally.

unprofitable /ənˈprəʊfərəbl/ adj. (1) useless, making no profit. Unprofitable business. (2) wasted, not bringing any gain or advantage. Unprofitable labour. unprofitably -adv.

unprompted /ənˈpɔrptɪd/ adj. (of an answer or an action) Sth you do impulsively/voluntarily. An unprompted service/help.

unprotected /ənˈprəʊtɛktɪd/ adj. (1) sth that is uncared for could hurt sb or be destroyed. Unprotected cows (stray cows) have destroyed the garden. (2) left without protection or care. Mini lives an unprotected life after her husband’s death.

unproven /ənˈpruːvən/ adj. not proved or examined. Unproven theories/charges.

unprovided /ənˈprəʊvɪd/ adj. not furnished, not arranged properly. Unprovided

unprovoked /ənˈprəʊvəʊkt/ adj. (esp of an attack) unprovoked anger is directed against sb who does not deserve them. Unprovoked attack/assault.
unrelenting

pity by the unquiet movement of the wounded deer.

An'kwaut/n. (opp. quote) to remove quotation mark (--- unquote)

An'rsevl/(-lled, -lling) V.I.T., I.T. (1) to disentangle, to undo twisted, knitted or woven threads (to separate them) (2) (T) to make sth clear, to explain sth. (в'єднається, в'єднується) Police officers are trying to unravel the mystery of the murder case.

An'red/adj. that has not been read (не прочитано) The book was returned unread.

unreadable /An'ri:dabl/ adj. (of a book, writing etc.) very boring or very difficult so that you never like to read. (нерозуміємо, нерозуміється) The works of many poets go unrecognized in our country. (2) not noticed or not thought to be important (не відома, не забезпечена) The thief passed through the crowd unrecognized.

unrecorded /An'ri:kɔ:d/ adj. not written down or recorded (не виписано, не відома) Most of the complaints have gone unrecorded in the Police Station.

unrefined /An'ri:faind/ adj. (1) (no comparative) not refined, not separated from the other substances that it contains in the beginning (нерозчинені) Unrefined oil, unrefined sugar. (2) not polite or educated (нерозуміється) unrefined words/talk/presentation.

unrelated /An'ri:leitid/ adj. (1) not related or connected, not linked (не пов'язане) There was no light because the connecting wires were unrelated. (2) (of people) not members of the same family (не належить до) unrelated

unreasoning /An'ri:znin/) adj. (of a person or of attitudes, beliefs etc.) not guided by reason (не засноване) An unreasoning fear/anger.

unrecognizable, also -isable /An'rekənaizabl/ adj. sb/sth that has changed so much that you do not recognize them. The new buildings make the old places unrecognizable.

unrecognized, also -ised /An'rekənaizd/ adj. (1) sb who does not receive the admiration or respect they deserve for some work (не прийнято, не визнане) The thief passed through the crowd unrecognized.

unreasonably-adv. unreasonableness -n.u. I can’t stand her unreasonableness.
unreliable

unrelenting-adv. Unrelentingly cruel / stiff.

unreliable/anri'laɪəbəl/adj. not good to be trusted or depended on in situations, situations, situations, situations, situations, situations, situations, situations, situations. The trains in Orissa are unreliable. An unreliable friend.

unreliability/anri'laɪəbɪlɪtɪ/n.u. unreliable, unreliable.

unrelieved/anri'liːvd/adj. not changing, continuing, continuing, continuing, continuing. Unrelieved suffering. unreliedly/-liːvdɪli/adv.

unremarkable/anri'maːkəbl/adj. ordinary, common, not very important or special, ordinary, ordinary, ordinary, ordinary, ordinary. An unremarkable village life/building.

unremarked/anri'maːkt/adj. (usu after verb) not noticed, not noticed, not noticed. Her beauty cannot go unremarked.

unremitting/anri'mɪtɪŋ/adj. unceasing, never stopping, never stopping, never stopping, never stopping. His unremitting attempts to serve the poor have made him famous. unremittingly – adv.

unrepaired/anri'peəd/adj. not repaired or mended. unrepaired

unrepentant/anri'pentənt/adj. showing, showing, showing, showing, showing, showing. The unrepentant murderer finally broke down.

unrepresentative/an,repri'zentətɪv/adj. not typical or characteristic of a group and therefore not giving any idea about other members. These are unrepresentative specimens of the crabs. unrepresented-adj

unrepeatable/anri'piːtəbl/adj.

unrequited/anri'kwætɪd/adj. (esp of love) not returned, not returned, not returned, not returned. Unrequited love.

unreserved/anri'zɜːvd/adj. (1) (of seats etc.) not reserved, not kept for a particular person. Unreserved seats. (2) complete and without any doubts, without hiding one’s feelings or thoughts, complete, complete. Unreserved support/ thanks. unreservedly/-zɜːvdɪli/adv. completely, openly, completely, openly. Apologise/speak unreservedly.

unresponsive/anri'spɒnsɪv/adj. (1) not reacting to sth or affected by it (+ to) Now cancer is unresponsive to any medical treatment. (2) not reacting to other’s opinion. She remained unresponsive to other’s comments.

unrest/an'rest/n.u. uneasiness, disturbed condition which makes people behave angrily and violently. unrest, unrest, unrest. Labour/political/social/student’s unrest etc. The social workers are trying to curb student’s unrest.

unrestrained/anri'streɪnd/adj. not controlled or limited. Unrestrained laughter/ anger/violence.unrestrainedly-adv.

unripe/an'raɪp/adj. not yet ripe. Green, unripe mangoes.

unrivalled/an'raɪvld/adj. (syn: unsurpassed) better than any other, having no equal. Shakespeare still remains unrivalled as a play wright.
unroll/ˈənrləul/ v.T. (1) to open sth that is already rolled up, to open out
(2) (of a series of events) to happen one after the other. History unrolls many past events.

unruly/ˈənˌruːli/ adj. (-lier, -liest) hard to control, not easy to manage or rule over
Unruly children/ students/ crowd/ hair.

unsaddle/ˈənˌsædəl/ v.T. (1) to take away the saddle (leather seat) from a horse
(2) A horse throwing the man off its back. (see unsent) (see unscrew)

unsafe/ˈənˌseif/ adj. not safe, dangerous
The water in mining areas is unsafe to drink.

unsaid/ˈənˌsed/ adj. (after verb) be left unsaid.
not spoken 注文使了但明, 么么
Let the ugly things be left unsaid.

unsaleable/ˈənˌseiləbl/ adj. sth which cannot be sold as nobody wants to buy them

unsalted/ˈənˌsaltd/ adj. (of food) without salt
Unsalted curry.

unsatisfactory/ˈənˌsatəsərəki/ adj. not satisfactory, not good enough
My brother's result is unsatisfactory.

unscientific /ˈənˌsɛntifik/ adj. not scientific, not done in a logical manner
An unscientific approach to public health conditions.

unscramble/ˈənˌskræmbl/ v.T. to change a television signal or a message
that has been sent in code (a deliberately confusing way) so that it
can be seen or read.

unscrew/ˈənˌskruː/ v.T. (1) to undo sth by moving it
 Unscrew the cupboard handle.
(2) to open sth by turning
Some pens are difficult to unscrew for refilling.

unscrupulous /ˈənˌskruːpljəl/ adj. behaving in a dishonest way, without
moral principle, not caring about good or bad.
A cunning and unscrupulous person. unscrupulously — adv.
unscrupulousness — n.u.

unseat/ˈənˌsiːt/ v.T. (1) to remove sb from a position of power
There is a move to unseat the Chief Minister.
(2) to throw sb off a horse, bicycle etc.
The horse stumbled and unseated the rider.

unseeded/ˈənˌsiːd/ adj. (sports) not chosen as a seed (i.e. sb with a
numbered rank) esp in a tennis competition.

unseen/ˈənˈsiːn/ adj. not seeing anything although the eyes are open
Biju looked at the distant mountain in an unseening manner.

unseemly/ˈənˌsiːmli/ adj. (syn: improper) (of behaviour, etc.) Not proper or
suitable 注文使了但明, 么么
Unseemly quarrel/behaviour. unseemliness — n.u.
unseen /ˈʌnˈsiːn/ adj. (1) not noticed or seen, not visible unal seenUnseen powers of Fate. (2) not previously seen unal seenUnseen difficulties/dangers/passage. unseen-adv. She left the room unseen.

unselfish /ˈʌnˈsɛlfɪʃ/ adj. (syn: selfless) sb who thinks for others, helps others forgetting his own needs. unselfishly-adv., unselfishness-n.u.

unsettle /ˈʌnˈsɛtʃl/ V.T. (-tling) to make sb feel restless or nervous unal settleFrequent change of place unsettles children. unsettled /ˈʌnˈsetld/ adj. (1) restless, upset unal settleMy unsettled mind after transfer did not give me rest. (2) that may change, not yet final unal settleOur plans are still unsettled. (3) (of an argument) (syn: unresolved) not resolved unal settleThe unsettled disputes between the brothers. (4) (of a bill etc.) not yet paid unal settleUnsettled loans.

unshaven /ˈʌnˈʃeɪvn/ adj. not recently shaved unal shaveAn unshaven face.

unsocial /ˈʌnˈsəʊʃəl/ adj. (1) without special skill or training for a job unal skillUnskilled workers/labour. (2) unskilled work, job etc. do not need people to have special training.

unsociable /ˈʌnˈsəʊʃəbl/ adj. not enjoying the company of others, unfriendly unal sociableUnsociable, unfriendly to us, we have no friends.

unsophisticated /ˈʌnˌsəfɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ adj. (syn: crude) (1) not having or showing any experience of the world and modern social ways unal sophist Un SOPHISTICATED people/taste. (2) not complicated or refined, basic unal SOPHISTICATED machine/ways.

unsound /ˈʌnˈsaund/ adj. (1) (of arguments, methods) not based on fact or reason, unreliable unal soundUnsound judgement/advice. (2) weak, in poor condition unal soundThe apartment is structurally unsound. unsoundness-n.

unsparingly adv. unal sparinglyThe suffering of the people of flood affected areas was unsparing.
unspeakable

defined. He went on criticising the government unsparingly.

unspeakable/unspeakably
adj. (of people or action) that cannot be described in words

I was shocked by his unspeakable behaviour. unspeakably-
adv.

unspecified/unspecification
adj. without specification. not stated clearly or definitely
It was postponed to an unspecified date.

unspectacular/unspectacularly
adj. ordinary, not exciting or special
It was an unspectacular ceremony.

unstable/unstability
adj. (1) likely to fall over because sth is not balanced or properly supported
Unstable walls/chairs. (2) likely to change suddenly
Be emotionally/mentally unstable. Situation remains highly unstable after the riot.

unstated/unstatedness
adj. not stated or declared.
Unstated feelings/incidents.

unsteady/unsteadily
adj. (-dier, -diest) (1) likely to fall, move or shake
An unsteady voice/ladder. (2) not regular. Unsteady career (having many breaks in career).
unsteadily/-ili/adv. Walk/move/talk unsteadily.

unstoppable/unstoppably
adj. which cannot be stopped or prevented
An unstoppable horse.

unstructured/unstructuredly
adj. unorganised An unstructured plan/programme.

unsurpassed
adv. (1) unfastened (2) to fail

unsustained/unsustainedly
adj. sth said but not proved to be true by providing strong information

unsubstantiated Unsubstantiated blames/claims.

unsuccessful/unsuccessfully
adj. not successful. She made several unsuccessful attempts to meet the minister.

unsuitable/unsuitably
adj. not proper for a particular person, purpose or situation etc
Films full of violence are unsuitable for children.

unsung/unsungly
adj. (usu before noun) not praised or recognized although you deserve to be
The unsung heroes of our Freedom struggle.

unsure/unsurely
adj. (after verb) (1) not confident, not sure, not certain
The cricket team was unsure of success. (2) uncertain. The Police are unsure (about) the motive of the murder.

unsurpassed/unsurpassably
adj. quality or achievement that is better than others.
His knowledge of the ancient history of India is unsurpassed.
unsurprised/ˌənˈsaʊprəzɪd/ adj. not surprised She appeared totally unsurprised even after her friend’s opposition.

unsurprising/ˌənˈsaʊprəzɪŋ/ adj. not causing any surprise It’s unsurprising that we all enjoy social life. unsurprisingly -adv.

unsuspected/ˌənˈsəskɛptid/ adj. (1) not known about An unsuspected problem has come up. (2) not suspected of doing sth wrong An unsuspecting The thief left the place unsuspected unsuspecting/ˌənˈsəskɛptɪŋ/ adj. not aware of the presence of danger The unsuspecting travellers were given drugs in coffee.

unsustainable/ˌənˈstaɪənəbl/ adj. that cannot be maintained at an equal level as before. Driving at the maximum speed is unsustainable.

unsweetened/ˌənˈswiːtnəd/ adj. without sugar or any sweet substance.

unsympathetic/ˌənˈsɪmpeɪtɪk/ adj. (1) not feeling or showing sympathy She is unsympathetic to the poor. (2) (+ to/towards sb) Not supporting an idea etc Old people are always unsympathetic towards new changes. unsympathetically -adv.

unsystematic/ˌənˈsaɪstəmætɪk/ adj. not arranged in a clear and efficient manner, disorderly. Unsystematic ways of putting things here and there. unsystematically -adv.

untainted/ˌənˈteɪntid/ adj. not damaged by sth, undesirable An untainted An untamed/ˌənˈteɪmd/ adj. (1) (of land) still in its original condition because it is not changed or cultivated (virgin land) An untamed An untamed dog. (3) (of a person) not influenced by others An untainted behaviour.

untangle/ˌənˈtæŋgl/ V.T. ( -ing) (1) to undo pieces of string etc. that are twisted together. Untangle a mystery. (2) to make sth clear which was previously confusing.

untapped/ˌənˈtept/ adj. not yet used There are many untapped natural resources in Orissa.

untenable/ˌənˈtenəbl/ adj. theory, argument etc. that is impossible to defend against criticism An untenable electric meter shouldn’t be used.

untested/ˌənˈteستɪd/ adj. not tested, of unknown quality or value An untested Their defeat was unthinkable.

unthinkable/ˌənˈθɪŋkəbl/ adj. sth beyond imagination Their defeat was unthinkable.

unthinking/ˌənˈθɪŋkɪŋ/ adj. said, done etc. without considering its results, thoughtless Unthinking remarks criticisms. unthinkingly -adv.

untidy/ˌənˈtaɪdi/ adj. (-ier, -iest) (1) not properly arranged, dirty An
untie
untidy desk/kitchen/cupboard. Untidy hair/writing. (2) (of a person) not doing things in a neat or systematic way अनुवादक An untidy worker.
untidily/-i/adv. untidiness-n.u.
untie/An'tai/V.T.(-ties, -tying, -tied) to undo sb/sth that is tied. To remove sth that ties sb/sth अनुवादक Untie a dog/ parcel/ rope/ ribbon/ shoelace.
until/an'til/conj. (usu preferred in initial position) (also till) (till is more informal) (1) as far as a point of time अनुवादक Let's wait until the train arrives. (2) before the time when sth happens and not after it अनुवादक Until you agree with me I would not talk to you until-prep. as far as the specified time or event अनुवादक Wait until January.
Note: till, until, as far as, upto
Till/until used to talk about time. as far as - used to talk about distance. upto- used to talk about number
untimely/An'taimli/adj. (syn: premature) (1) happening too soon, before usual or expected time अनुवादक, विशेषापूर्वक His untimely death at the age of 30 shattered family happiness. (2) taking place at an unsuitable time अनुवादक An untimely arrival/ remark. untimeliness-n.u.
untiring/An'taiariJ/adj. continuing at the same rate without loss of energy or enthusiasm अनुवादक, विशेष मोर्टर Mother Teresa put her untiring efforts to bring happiness to the poor. untiringly - adv.
untitled/,An'taitld/adj. having no title अनुवादक An untitled essay.
untold/,An'tould/adj. (1) (before noun) too many or too much to be numbered, measured etc अनुवादक Untold damage/misery. A man of untold riches. (2) not told to anyone अनुवादक His life is a story of untold courage.
untouchable/An'ta'tfol/abl/adj. (1) a person of the lowest social group, esp in the Hindu caste system अनुवादक Many tribals still remain untouched by modernity. (2) (of a person) remain in such a strong position that they cannot be affected by, or punished for anything अनुवादक Corrupt politicians are untouchable now-a-days. untouchable -n.c. a member of the untouchable class.
untouched/An'traited/adj. (1) not affected or changed अनुवादक Many tribals still remain untouched by modernity. (2) not damaged in any way अनुवादक Some buildings were left untouched by the terrorists. (3) (of food) without being eaten अनुवादक He left his food untouched.
untoward/,Anta'wo:d/adj. unexpected, inconvenient, unfortunate and embarrassing अनुवादक untoward events/incidents.
untrained/,An'treind/adj. not skilled in a particular field, not formally or officially trained. Untrained teachers.
untreated/,An'tri:tid/adj. (1) not getting any medical treatment अनुवादक (2) (of substances) not made safe by
untried/An'traid/adj. (1) not yet tested to know their value or quality অভিজ্ঞতা A new and untried method. (2) sb who has not yet acquired any experience for a job. A young and untried officer.

untrue/An'tru:/adj. (1) false, not true ত্রুটিঃ The blames were proved to be untrue. (2) not loyal, unfaithful বিশ্বাসঘাতক He was untrue to his friend.

untruth/An'tru:u/n.c. (Pl. untruths /An'tru:d/ (1) a lie কাব্য় The lies were proved to be untrue. (2) lack of truth অসত্যে Untruthful/An'tru:ul/ adj. dishonest, false, not telling the truth. Untruthfully-adv.

unused1[1]/An'ju:zd/adj. not used ব্যবহৃত Unused building/stamp.

unused2[2]/An'ju:zd/adj. (after verb) ব্যবহৃত বাক্য unused to – having no experience in sth and therefore not familiar with sth. We were unused to city life. Most of the city dwellers are unused to dragging water from the well.

unusual/An'ju:3ul/adj. (1) different from what is usual or normal কর্মকর্ম বিষয়ে (syn: strange) It is unusual for him to tell a lie. (2) interesting because sth is different from others. অসাধারণ, বিনম্র A dancer with a most unusual feat/performance. Unusually /-səl/adv. (1) different from what is normal. Unusually hot/difficult etc. (2) in an unusual way. The market place was unusually silent.

unutterable/An'Atarəbl/ adj (before noun). too great to be expressed in words অক্ষুন্ন, বিপ্লবিত, অস্পৃহ, অবর্ণনীয় Unutterable pain. Unutterably-adv.

unveil/An'veil/ v.T. (1) to uncover sth esp as a part of a public ceremony চূড়ান্তে Unveil a statue/portrait/monument. (2) to reveal a secret অক্ষুন্ন She unveiled her plans for reorganising her company. (3) to remove the veil লজ্জা The bride unveiled herself at the altar. Unveiling-n.c.

unvoiced/An'vəist/adj. (1) (of thoughts etc.) not sounded in words শুনতে Unvoiced doubts. (2) (of lg) unvoiced consonants are produced without moving the vocal cords. /d/ and /g/ are voiced consonants. /t/ and /k/ are unvoiced consonants.

unwanted/An'wɒntid/adj. not wanted or required, of no use, that one wants to get rid of অনিপ্পিত Feel unwanted. Unwanted children are always neglected.

unwarranted/An'wɔrantid/also unwarrantable-adj (syn: unjustified) not proper, not necessary. অসমর্থনীয় An unwarranted interference in our discussion.

unwary/An'weəri/adj. careless, not aware of possible problems or dangers ক্ষস্তঃ, অবহেলা The unwary buyers are always cheated by the hawkers. The unwary-n. careless, who are not aware of possible dangers and as such easily deceived, harmed. The unwary are always cheated by clever politicians. Unwarily-adv. unwariness- n.u.

unwashed/An'wɔst/adj. not washed অনলব unwashed dishes/plates.

unversed/An'vəst/adj.

unwaged/An'weidʒd/adj.(Syn: unpaid)
unwavering/ˈanˌweɪvərɪŋ/ adj. not changing, firm, strong Unwavering determination/decision. unwaveringly-adv.

unwelcome/ˈanˌwelkəm/ adj. not wanted or pleasant. not welcome Unwelcome guest/publicity. unwelcoming/-ˈmɪŋ/ adj. (1) (of a person) not friendly towards sb arriving The villagers of this area are mostly unwelcoming. (2) (of a place) not attractive I don’t like her congested unwelcoming house.

unwell/ˈanˌwel/adj. (not before noun) ill for a short period Unwell (opp. well).

Note: Sick, ill, not well, unwelld.

Sick/sɪk/adj (-er, -est) physically or mentally ill. Generally ‘sick’ means ‘vomiting’ or the feeling of vomiting.

ill/ɪl/adj. not well for a longer period.

not well – ‘not well’ refers to a short period of suffering. ‘ill’ refers to a long time general disease. Cf. not well because of rainy weather. But ill with typhoid/cancer.

unwell-adj Physical illness for a short period.

unwholesome/ˈanˌwʌləsəm/adj. (1) harmful to health Unwholesome food.

unwilling/ˈanˌwɪlɪŋ/adj. (not before noun) (1) reluctant, not willing to do sth. unwilling They were unwilling to do manual work. (2) (only before noun) doing sth without willing Unwilling worker. unwillingly-adv. unwillingness- n.u. Her unwillingness for further education annoyed everybody.

unwind/ˌanˈwaɪnd/v (Pt, Pp. unwound /ˈwaʊnd/ (1) (T) to remove sth that has been wrapped around. Unwinding the wool around the ball Unwinding the wool around the ball (গুমোল ফনিটি) Unwinding, unwinding (2) (I) to relax after hard work or tension Unwinds me after a day’s hard work.

unwise/ˌanˈwaɪz/adj. (syn: foolish) not wise, foolish unwise decision/utterance. unwisely-adv.

unwitting/ˌanˌwɪtɪŋ/adj. (before noun) doing sth without knowing or realising Unwitting help to criminals. unwittingly-ˈɪli/ adv. I offended him unwittingly.

unworldly/ˌanˈwɜːldli/adj. not interested in money or other material possessions An unworldly person/outlook.

unworried/ˌanˈwɜːrd/adj. not worried, calm, relaxed An unworried even after her mother’s death.

unworthy /ˈanˌwɜːði/ adj. (1) not deserving sb/sth He is unworthy of such office. (2) lacking merit or worth Quarrelling over an unworthy matter. unworthiness-n.u.

unwrap /ˌanˈræp/ v.T. (.unsplash, -pping, -pped) to remove the covering that wraps sth Unwrap a gift packet.

unwritten /ˌanˈrɪtʃ/ adj. not written down but known about and practised
unyielding To respect elders is an unwritten law.

unyielding/ˌʌnˈjɪldɪŋ/adj. not changed or affected by pressure or influence etc. firm The minister is unyielding in her attitude to the railway plan of the central government.

unzip/ˌʌnˈzɪp/V.T.(-ps, -pping, -pped) to unfasten the zip on a piece of clothing etc. He tore the paper up.

up/ʌp/(opp. down) (Pref) (with adjs, verbs and nouns) (1) making sth higher, in an upward direction. After working for a long time in the mines, he came up for fresh air. He stood up to leave the place. (2) at or in a higher position, place, condition, etc. Price of vegetables is still going up (ie, rising) (3) towards and as far as the place where sb/sth is. He came up (to me) and asked where I lived. (4) into pieces She tore the paper up. (5) (a) completely The Renuka river in Banki had dried up. The house was burnt up. (b) more loudly Turn the radio up. (6) a higher position where it is displayed or seen Hang the portrait up. (7) out of bed Get up! It's time for school. (8) into a closed position Lock up the box. (9) (of hair) hair style in which hair is raised on top of or at the back of head. She looks beautiful with her hair up.

IDM be up to sb – (1) to be sb’s responsibility It’s not up to you to scold me. (2) to be left to sb to decide It’s up to you to decide whether you will go to a film or not. (3) not be up to much —of poor quality or standard, not very good His behaviour is not up to much. (4) up and down – (a) moving in one direction and then in the opposite direction, backwards and forwards He walked up and down the platform. (b) higher and lower. When the results of high School examination was out, the boys jumped up and down and shouted happily. (c) sometimes good and sometimes bad Experiences in the school have become up and down for me. up for sth – Due for sth, to come to a point in; time when sth is required My library card is up for renewal. up to sth – (a) as much, as many as. The number of the people in Puri Rath Yatra can come up to seven lakhs. (b) as far as a particular level, number, amount, point etc. The temperature went up to 38°F. (c) until sth. Go up to the market. Read up to P.100. (d) as good as sth. This cosmetic is not up to the standard of others in the market. up to doing sth – physically or mentally fit for sth He is not up to the work/assignment. Prep. (1) to or in a higher place Run up the stairs. Up the hill. (2) along a road,
street etc. Go up the road to the shops. (3) towards the source of a river, towards the interior. A pleasure trip up the Ganges. Up/V.T.(-pped) to increase the amount or value of sth. He has upped his offer by a further 5%.

upbringing /'Ap'bri:di/) n (usu sg) training and education during childhood esp in family. Mahatma Gandhi had a religious upbringing.

upcoming /Ap'kAmi:) (only before noun) happening soon. The upcoming poets/meetings.

update /Ap'deit/ V.T.(-ting, -ted) to make sth more modern, to give sb the latest information. Practising doctors should update their knowledge in their field to give better treatment. The latest update on this murder case. Updated – adj. Updated knowledge.

upgrade /Ap'greid/ V.T (opp-downgrade) (1) (T) to raise sb/sth to a higher position (syn: promote) (2) to make a computer or other machine work better. (intransitive form is possible but rare). (3) (T) to be given a better seat on a plane than the one you paid for.

upheaval /Ap'hui/) n.c.u. (1) great and sudden change causing disturbance, problems etc. Political/social upheaval. (c) Moving to a new place causes an upheaval. (2) a very strong movement upwards, esp. of the earth. Cf. volcanic erruption.

uphill /Ap'hil/ adj. (1) upwards, towards the top of a hill. An uphill way/road. (2) very difficult, needing great effort. An uphill job/struggle.-adv. towards the top of a hill. walk up hill.

uphold /Ap'hauild/ V.T. (Pt, Pp. upheld) (1) to support a law, system, or principle so that it retains its strength. They want to uphold the virtues of a joint family. (2) if a higher court upholds a decision made by a lower court, it states that the decision was correct. upholder – n. upholders of tradition/their religion.

upkeep /Ap'ki:p/ n.u keeping sth in good condition or the cost of such maintenance. I have no money to upkeep a huge building.

upland /Ap'land/ n.Pl uplands. the part of a country that is away from the sea
and higher than other areas. Phulbani is one of the uplands in Orissa. Upland-adj. an upland area.

**uplift** /əˈplɪft/ n.u. a sudden happy feeling. An uplift in family bond.

Note: People in India wrongly use the expression 'upliftment' but 'uplift' is the correct form.

**uplift** /əˈplɪft/ v.T. (1) to make sb happy and hopeful. I was uplifted by her loving care.

**uplifted** /-ɪftid/ adj. (of hands, arms etc.) raised upwards. Praying to God with hands uplifted.

**uplifting** /əˈplɪftɪŋ/ adj.

**upon** /əˈpʌn/ prep. on I depend upon my uncle for my study.

**IDM** once upon a time – once Once upon a time there was a king named Harishchandra.

**upper** /ˈʌpə(r)/ adj. (opp.lower) (only before noun) (1) higher in place or position, situated above another esp of similar type. The upper lip/jaw. (2) near or at the top of The leaves of the upper branches of this tree are burnt. (3) higher in position or wealth People of the upper class in the society.

**IDM** gain, get, etc. the upper hand – to have more power or control over sth/sb with, over, upper

**uppercase** n.u. (tech) Capital letters esp in printing or typing. (कपिल एक्शन) के (capital) कपिल

**uproot** /əˈprʊt/ v.T. (1) to take a plant and its roots out of the ground, pulling with the root(s) from, pulling up. Trees uprooted by the storm. (2) to make sb leave their home for a new

**upper class** n.c. also The upper class. People who belong to the highest social class People of the upper class families.

**Upper House** – n. (sg) उपरी मंडल (उपरी लोक) जोड़ यल A group of elected representatives in a country, that is smaller and less powerful than the country's Lower House. In India Upper House is the Rajya Sabha.

**uppermost** /əˈpʌrməʊst/ adj. very important, higher than others The thought of safety was uppermost in my mind. The uppermost branches of a tree.

**upright** /əˈprrait/ adj. (1) standing up erect His upright stand/bearing. (2) honourable in behaviour. A decent upright man.

**uprightness** – n.u He walks upright.

**uprising** /əˈpraɪzɪŋ/ n. revolt. A violent resistance to authority.

**uproar** /əˈprɔə(r)/ n. (sg u) outburst of noise and anger When the election results were announced, the hall turned uproarious.

**uproarious** /əˈprɔəriəs/ adj. noisy, laughing or shouting sounds of a large number of people When the election results were announced, the hall turned uproarious.

**uproariously**-adv. Laugh uproariously.

**uproot** /əˈprʊt/ v.T. (1) to take a plant and its roots out of the ground, pulling with the root(s) from, pulling up. Trees uprooted by the storm. (2) to make sb leave their home for a new
upset

place esp from one country to another
The refugees in Dandakarnya were uprooted from their own countries.

upset/AP'set/v.T. (-upsetting, upset)
(1) to make sb/sth feel unhappy, disturbed or out of order. The parents are upset by the bad news of their children.
(2) A change in a plan or situation causing problems. The minister's arrival has upset the normal office hour.
(3) to cause sb feel ill in the stomach. Stale food always upsets the stomach.
(4) to turn or knock sth over esp accidentally. Upset a bottle of ink/a plate of sweets.

upset'/AP'set/-n.c.u. (1) c.u. an unexpected problem. Her husband’s death has brought her much emotional upset.
(2) (c) a stomach disorder. An upset stomach.
(3) (c) (in sport) an unexpected result. The defeat was a big upset for us.

upset/AP'set/- adj. (1) unhappy, worried about sth. He was upset about having lost the postal pass book.
(2) (of the stomach) disturbed stomach which makes you feel sick. An upset stomach.

upshot/AP'shot/n (sg) the upshot (of)- the final outcome/ result of sth.

upside-down/AP'said 'daun/adj. adv. (1) with the top at the bottom and the bottom at the top, a topsy turvy condition. Dull boys are slow on their uptake.

uptake

The picture is hung upside down. (2) in total disorder or dirty. For the repair work everything is upside-down in my room.

upstairs/AP'steəz/adv. up the stairs; to or on an upper floor. I live upstairs. -adj. Upstairs room.

upstart/AP'stɑ:t/n.c.s.b who is a fresh entrant in his/her job but behaves in a very proud way overestimating himself/ herself. An insolent young upstart. –adj upstart way.

Note: upstart, bully, wayward.

Upstart- A vainglorious person but not harmful. In a way, such a person is a showy person.

Bully-‘buli/n a wicked man/woman who uses his/her own strength or power to threaten innocent/weaker people. There is difference between a bully and a hero.

Wayward/weɪ ˈwɔːd/adj.unruly, difficult to control, may cause harm to others. a wayward boy.

upsurge/AP'sɜːdʒ/ (usu. Sg) (1) A sudden rise in sth. (2) A sudden appearance of sth esp a strong feeling. An upsurge of anger.

uptake/AP'teik/n (sg) The amount of a substance taken into a system. The uptake of food and oxygen.

IDM quick/slow on the uptake – quick/slow to understand what is meant or what is happening.
up-to-date/ˈaptaːdət/adj. (1) of the present time, of the newest type.
(2) having the most recent information. An up-to-date dictionary/medical test.

IDM keep/bring sb up-to-date – give sb all the recent information about sth.

uptrend/ˈaptrend/n.c. a period of time when business activity increases.

upturn/ˈaptɜːrn/n.c. An improvement, luck. (in) An upturn in the agricultural market. Her luck has taken an upturn. upturned/ˈaptɜːrn/adj. (1) turned upwards at the end. An upturned nose. (2) turned upside down. An upturned chair.

upward/ˈapwɔːrd/adj. (also upwards) (opp: downward) (only before noun). (1) moving or directed towards a higher position. An upward movement of the head. (2) rising to a higher level. The upward trend in market prices.

upwardly-adv.

urbanism/n.u. a chemical substance, uranium is a heavy grey radioactive metal used to produce nuclear power and weapons.

uranus/ˈjuːrænəs/n. (sg) (1) the planet seventh in order from the Sun. (2) the ruler of the universe in ancient Greek stories. My village has already been urbanised with the introduction of railway lines.

urge/ərʒ/ (Pc-ging)v.T. (1) to strongly influence sb to do sth. Urge sb to do sth. The teachers urged the political leaders to reconsider their decision. (2) to recommend sth strongly.
urgent

The government urged on/upon the people to work hard. (3) to make sb/sth move by shouting, pushing them etc urge sb/sth into/forward. Bobby urged the bullocks forward with a stick.

urge-n- a strong need or desire urge sb.......on - to encourage a person or animal to work harder, go faster etc. He was urged on by his friends to contest the election.

urgent/'3:d39nt/ adj. (1) sth which requires immediate action a@q&0Q 01 2I04I06I40 Urgent message for medical attention. My cycle is in urgent need of repair. (2) done or said in a way which shows that you want immediate action. An urgent appeal/request. urgency/-d ansi/n.u. A matter of great urgency, urgently-adv. Operation of the patient was urgently required.

Note: urgent, emergent.

Urgent – needing immediate action or attention.

Emergent/i'm3:ɔiənt/adj. new and still in the process of development.

urine/'juərin/n.u. the waste liquid that collects in the bladder and is then passed from the body. urinal/'juərinl/n ฉนูหมัก, ฉนู ฉนูนิชิ้น ฉนู, ฉนู ฉนูนิชิ้น, ฉนูนิชิ้น A place to pass urine.

urinate/'juərainiit/V.T.(-ting)
urination,/'juərainʃən/n.u.
past but is not true now) She used to be a cute girl.

**PHR.** use sth up - finish everything so that nothing is left. 

Don’t use up all your money.

**use**/juːs/n.c.u.(sg) (1) (u sg) using sth or being used.  

Funds for use in medicine. An ointment for external use.  

(2) (c.u.) a purpose for which sth is used, a way in which sth can be used.  

The use of computer in every day life.  

(3) (u) (a) the right or opportunity to use sth which belongs to sb else.  

She knows the use of your car.  

(b) the ability to use one’s mind or body.  

After accident he has lost the use of his eyes.  

(4) (u) regarding value or advantage.  

What’s the use of speaking about it when nothing more can be done.  

This old typewriter is of no use to me.

**IDM** be of no use - to be useless, worthless.  

come into/go out of use - to start using sth/to stop the use of sth or be no longer used.  

Computers have come into use.  

$\therefore$ for the use of meant for a particular person or group of people to use.  

This parking place is for the use of the public.  

in use - being used.  

We could not hold a meeting because all the rooms were in use.  

make use of sb/sth - to use sb/sth for one’s benefit.  

Geeta has not made good use of her education.  

**put sth to good use** - to use knowledge, skills etc. to gain sth.  

**what’s the use (of)** - (spoken). sth seems to be a waste of time.

**used**/juːzd/adj. (usu before noun) not new, second hand.  

Used dresses/cars.  

be used to - to have previous experience so that it no longer seems difficult or strange etc.  

I am not used to this type of rude behaviour.

**IDM** get used to -  

I’m confident I shall get used to this climate.

Note: be used to, get used to and used to

To be used to sth/to doing sth - You know sth or you practise sth so that it is already a habit and it is not a problem for you.

Here **used** is an adjective, meaning accustomed and **to** is a preposition. It is then preceded by a tense of the verb **be, get or become** (be used to, get used to, become used to) The only verbal form that can follow it is the gerund; otherwise it is followed by a noun or pronoun. It can never be followed by an infinitive.

Followed by a noun or pronoun - Our farmers are used to hard work.

Followed by a gerund - People of this area are used to gardening.

**Used-v, ‘used to’ never takes any other form like I use to, he uses to, you are using to. It always remains “used to” ie, it is the past tense of a verb which has no present tense.**

To get used to sth/to doing sth - You are trying to know sth or doing a particular thing and as a result it is not a problem any more.  

Margaret got used to the hot climate of India after some months.
Useful

Useful\textsuperscript{\text{-fali/adv.} in a useful way}

Usual

Usual\textsuperscript{\text{-fali/adv.} in the usual way}

Used to do/be something – (only in the past tenses) An old habit or sth existing only in the past. Here we find a contrast between the past and the present situation. (i) There used to be a village here before the cyclone. (i.e., now there is no trace of the village) (ii) I live in Bhubaneswar now, but I used to live in Cuttack.

Used to\textsuperscript{\text{-ju:st ta/negative form didn’t use to also used not to} (short form usedn’t to) – Frequent or continuous action or state in the past. I used to go to school at Jagatsinghpur in my childhood. In negative sentences and questions ‘didn’t and ‘did’ are used respectively. You used to sing before your college studies, didn’t you?

We usually use the auxiliary verb did to make negatives and interrogative sentences with the verb used to.

I didn’t use to like idletalks.

Did Surama use to have pigtails?

These forms are usually spoken (i.e, in informal use) and are sometimes spelt, did..... used to and didn’t used to ‘did..... used to’ or ‘didn’t used to’ is considered as old because two past tenses ‘did’ ‘used’ are present together yet they are not common forms and are not used in current English.

Useful\textsuperscript{\text{-ju:si/l/adj.} (1) helpful (2) of use to sb/sth (3) good, satisfactory. He is a very useful brother. IDM Prove useful – be useful at the time of need. make yourself useful –help sb. usefully

Useless\textsuperscript{\text{-ju:slas/adj.} (1) not useful, of no use. A useless talk.

Completely/totally/utterly useless.

(2) not sure of achieving the expected result It was useless to argue with him. (3) having no ability at sth, not good at sth. I’m useless at painting. (4) purposeless without any utility A useless life.

Uselessly\textsuperscript{\text{-adv.} uselessness – n.u.}

User\textsuperscript{\text{-ju:za(r)/n.c.} sb who uses sth Land users.

User-friendly\textsuperscript{\text{/,ju:za’frendli/ adj.} (machine, system etc.) made easy for the users i.e. to understand and operate sth easily. sth serving the user as a friend/guide. A user friendly guide book for computer operation. My dictionary will be a userfriendly one.

Usher\textsuperscript{\text{-A\text{-fr}a(r)/n (1) a person who shows people their seats in a cinema, public place etc. (2) an employee who permits people go inside or come out of a lawcourt. V.T. The lady receptionist ushered me into the auditorium to attend the meeting.

PHR.V(T) use sth in – to begin sth new. The Bank has ushered in a new savings scheme.

Usual\textsuperscript{\text{-ju:swal/adj.} (opp: unusual), sth that happens almost always, normal. Kusum was in her usual angry mood. We will visit our grandmother at the usual time. IDM as usual – in the
usually utterance
same way as earlier, as is usual ǐalyer. As usual, you are late today.

usually /ju:zuali/adv. in the usual way or normally, most often As usual, He is usually cheerful.

usurer /ju:zara(r)/n.c. a person who lends money at a very high rate of interest

usurp /ju:z3:p/ V.T. to use force in order to take sb’s position of power or importance unlawfully Usurp the throne/property/land. usurpation/, ju:z3:’peiyn/ n.u usurp the throne of a and usurer-n.c

usury /ju:zari/n.u. the practice of lending money at a very high rate of interest

utensil /ju:’tensl/n.c. a tool or object used in houses.

uterus /ju:’taras/n.(pl. uteruses) (anatomy) a womb

utilitarian /ju:tii’teorian/adj useful and practical rather than being attractive or decorative. The syllabus meant for Class X has great utilitarian value. utilitarianism /-nizam/n.u. a doctrine that an action is good if it is helpful to a large number of people.

utility /ju:’tilati/n.c.u. (Pl.-ties) (1) (u) usefulness (2) a service like gas or electricity, water, provided for people to use

Monthly expenditure towards utilities.

utilize (also -ise) /ju:talaiiz/v.T. (-zing) to use sth effectively or extremely. We can utilize our savings for our student’s education. utilization, -isation/, ju:talai’ziyn/ n.u

utmost /’Atmaust/adj. (before noun). greatest, the most With the utmost interest. the utmost- n (sg) the greatest or most extreme extent or amount possible. He was tortured to the utmost DM do/try one’s utmost to try to the greatest possible extent. I did my utmost to reunite the two brothers.

utopia /ju:’taupia/n.c.u. an imaginary perfect place where every one is happy. utopian/-pian/adj. having or desiring for utopia, utopian imagination/dream

utter /’Ata(r)/adj (before noun) (used as an intensifier) complete, total, absolute utter confusion/failure, an utter waste of time, to our utter surprise/ happiness. utterly - adv. completely, totally.

You look utterly tired. I utterly failed to change the situation.

utterance /’Atarans/ n.c.u. (c) a statement, words uttered or spoken. Private utterances. (u) voice, to produce sound. (1) way of speaking, Her utterance was very clear. (2) the
u-turn

action of saying sth. give utterance to your thoughts/ideas/views.

uttermost/ˈʌtəməust/adj. utmost 911, 919, em

u-turn/ˈjuːtɜːrn/n.c. turning a vehicle in one movement so that you go back in the direction you came.
4.2 Notes to the Dictionary:

4.2.1 Irregular verb forms

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lay | laid | laid
lead | led | led
lean | leaned, leant | leaned, leant
leap | leapt, leaped | leapt, leaped
learn | learnt, learned | learnt, learned
leave | left | left
lend | lent | lent
let | let | let
lie (down) | lay | lain
lie (tell a lie) | lied | lied
light | lit, lighted | lit, lighted
lost | lost | lost
make | made | made
mean | meant | meant
meet | met | met
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4.2.2 Places and People

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Africa/æfrika/
Albania/æl'beinia/
Algeria/æl'dʒiəria/
America/æmərika/
Argentina/ædʒəntiənə/
Asia/ei/ə'iʒənə/
Australia/o'streilə/
Austria/o'strieə/
Bangladesh,bæŋglə'defə/
Belgium/beldʒəm/
Bhutan/bu'tə:n/
Bolivia/bɔ'liviə/
Brazil/bra'zil/
Bulgaria/bʌl'ʒeəria/

People

• Afghan/'æfgæn/ , Afghani/æf'gæni/
• African/'æfrɪkən/
• Albanian/æl'beiniən/
• Algerians/æl'dʒiəriən/
• American/æmərikan/
• Argentinian/ædʒəntiəninən/
• Asian/ei/n , 'eiʒən/
• Australian/o'streiliən/
• Austrian/o'strieən/
• Bangladeshi/bæŋglə'defəni/
• Belgian/beldʒən/
• Bhutani/bu'təni/
• Bolivian/bɔ'liviən/
• Brazilian/bra'zilıən/
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</tbody>
</table>
Sweden/'swi:dn/ • Swedish/'swi:di:/
Switzerland/'switsəʊland/ • Swiss/swis/
Syria/'sirio/ • Syrian/'sirioʊn/
Tanzania/,tænzo'niːə/ • Tanzanian/,tænzoʊniːən/
Thailand/talænd/ • Thai/tai/
Tibet/ti'bet/ • Tibetan/ti'betən/
Turkey/t3:ki/ • Turkish/t3:kiʃ, Türk/t3:k/ Vietnam/viet'næm/ • Vietnamese/viɛtnəmiːz/
(the)Yemen Republic/,jemon ri'pʌblɪk/ • Yemeni/'jemoni/
Yugoslavia/juːɡɔu'slaːvɪa/ • Yugoslavian/juːɡɔʊə'slaːvian/
Zambia/'zaemba/ • Zambian/'zaembiən/
Zimbabwe/zim'ba:bwi/ • Zimbabwean/zim'ba:biən/

4.2.3 Common Abbreviations:

Abb – abbreviation
A.D.- Anno Domini, year of our Lord.
Advt, advert – advertisement.
A.m.- ante meridiem, before noon.
Anon – anonymous.
Asst – assistant
Ave – avenue.
B.A. – Bachelor of Arts.
B.B. – Boys Brigade.
B.B.C.-British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C. – Before Christ.
B.Com. – Bachelor of Commerce.
B.D.S - Bachelor of Dental Surgery.
B.Sc.- Bachelor of Science.
Capt. – Captain.
CC- Cubic Centimetre.
Chem – Chemistry.
C.I.D.- Criminal Investigation Department.
Cm – Centimetre.
Co. – Company.
C.O.- Commanding Officer.
C/o – care of.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Col-</td>
<td>Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conj</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cont</td>
<td>Continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-op</td>
<td>Co-operative Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>Cubic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept.</td>
<td>Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Ditto, the same again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doz</td>
<td>Dozen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr</td>
<td>Doctor, Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.Sc.-</td>
<td>Doctor of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed</td>
<td>Editor, edited by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.-</td>
<td>For example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp</td>
<td>Especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.t.c</td>
<td>Et cetera, and so on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Fahrenheit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fem-</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig-</td>
<td>Figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ft-</td>
<td>Foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gal-galoon</td>
<td>Galoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geog-</td>
<td>Geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geol-</td>
<td>Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.P.O.</td>
<td>General Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hist-</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon</td>
<td>Honorary, Honourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hp</td>
<td>Horse power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.Q.-</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hr-hour</td>
<td>Hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.e.</td>
<td>I.e. - id est, that is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>Inch, inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.O.U.-</td>
<td>I.O.U. - I Owe You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.Q.-</td>
<td>Intelligence quotient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr, jun-</td>
<td>Junior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kg.</td>
<td>Kilogramme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Litre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat-</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lb-pound</td>
<td>Pound weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lbw</td>
<td>Leg before wicket (in cricket)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log-</td>
<td>Logarithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-longitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lp-</td>
<td>Pounds and pence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col.-</td>
<td>Lieutenant- Colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.t.d</td>
<td>Limited (Company)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m-</td>
<td>Metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>Master of Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj</td>
<td>Major, majority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M.B.- Bachelor of Medicine
M.D. – Doctor of Medicine.
mm- millimetre
M.O. – Medical Officer.
M.P. – Member of Parliament
Mr. – Mister
M.Sc.- Master of Science.
Mt- Mount
Mus-music
Mus. B.- Bachelor of Music
N.B. – nota bene (note well)
No- number
O.C.- Officer Commanding
Oz – ounce
p-pence
p.c-per cent (out of a hundred)
P.E.- Physical education
Ph.D. – Doctor of Philosophy.
Phys – physics
Pl- plural
p.m. – Post meridiem, after noon.
P.O.- Post Office, Postal order.
pp- pages
Prep – Preposition
Prof – Professor
Pron – Pronoun
Ps – post script (written later)
P.T. – Physical training
P.T.O. – please turn over
Qr-quarter
R.A.F – Royal Air Force
R.C. – Roman Catholic
Rd – Road
Sec-Second.
Sen- Senior
Sing – singular
Soc – society
Supt – superintendent
Tv- television
U.K. -- United Kingdom
U.N.O.- United Nations Organisation
U.S.A. – United States of America
V – verb
V.I.P. – Very Important Person
Viz – namely
Vol – volume
Wt – weight
Xmas – Christmas
Y, yr- year
Yd – yard

4.2.4 Roman Numerals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LV</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LX</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>LXX</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>LXXV</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>XC</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CX</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>CXC</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>CC</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>DCCC</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>CM</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>MD</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>MDCCC</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>MM</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.5. Currency Coins of Some Countries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Name of the Country</th>
<th>Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Afghani</td>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Cedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Guetemala</td>
<td>Quetzal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Taka</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Boliviano</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Forint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Real</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Krona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunei</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rupiah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Lev</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Rial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Rial</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Newshekel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (Main land)</td>
<td>Yuan</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People’s Rep.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kazakhastan</td>
<td>Tenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Colon</td>
<td>Korea (North)/(South)</td>
<td>Won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Kuna</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Rep</td>
<td>Koruna</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Ringgit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Kroner</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Peso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Birr</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Tugrik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Currency 1</td>
<td>Currency 2</td>
<td>Currency 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Dirham</td>
<td>Sri Lanka Rupee</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Kyat</td>
<td>Sudan Dinar</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Sweden Krona</td>
<td>Krona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
<td>Switzerland Swiss Franc</td>
<td>Swiss Franc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Syrian Arab Rep. Pound</td>
<td>Pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Gold Cordoba</td>
<td>Tanzania Shilling</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Naira</td>
<td>Thailand Baht</td>
<td>Baht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Krone</td>
<td>Tunisia Dinar</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman, Sultanate of</td>
<td>Rial</td>
<td>Turkey Lira</td>
<td>Lira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Rupee</td>
<td>Uganda Shilling</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates * Dirham</td>
<td>Dirham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Guarani</td>
<td>United Kingdom Pound Sterling</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>New Sol</td>
<td>Uruguay Peso</td>
<td>Peso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>U.S.A. Dollar</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Zloty</td>
<td>Uzbekistan Sum</td>
<td>Sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Leu</td>
<td>Venezuela Bolivar</td>
<td>Bolivar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Rouble</td>
<td>Vietnam Dong</td>
<td>Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Rial</td>
<td>Yemen Rial</td>
<td>Rial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>Yugoslavia New Dinar</td>
<td>New Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali Republic</td>
<td>Shilling</td>
<td>Zambia Kwacha</td>
<td>Kwacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Rand</td>
<td>Zimbabwe Dollar</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Comprising Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajmen, Fujairah, Umm Al Quaiwan and Ras Al Khaimah.

# National Exchange Rate.
A Workbook

On

Dictionary use
4.3 Sample from the Workbook:

4.3.1 Contents

- For the Teacher and the Learners
- How to use a dictionary

Alphabetical arrangement, The Definitions and How to find Those, Derivative words, Parts of Speech.

- Spelling and Sound

Spellings, Spelling notes, Same Spellings with different Sounds, Spelling, Sound, meaning and Parts of Speech, Syllabic Division, Compound words, Related words, forming adjectives, stress pattern, Sounds, Rhyme, use of ‘a’ or ‘an’.

- Word Formation

Verbs, Noun forms, Adjectives, Word building, Speaking differently while retaining the same meaning, Prefixes, Suffixes and Compounding, Antonyms, Two word expressions, One word substitution.

- Noun, Pronoun and Adjective Forms

Countable nouns, Uncountable nouns, Plural forms of nouns, Collective nouns and their use, Use of pronouns, Use of ‘so’ and ‘such’ Reflexives, Parts of the sentences without verbs, Position of adjectives in a sentence.

- Use of Verbs and Adverbs

Transitive and Intrasitive verbs, Finding correct verb forms, Linking verbs, Active and Passive voices, Verbs with ‘-ing’ forms, The gerunds, Verbs with two objects, Verbs that are usually passive, Modal Verbs, Phrasal verbs, Adverbs.
Use of Preposition

Use of preposition, Simple preposition, Compound preposition, Preposition of Time, Place and Position, Preposition of Cause, Agency and Instrumentality, Preposition of Direction, Preposition of Source and Origin, Preposition suggesting Movement, Prepositions before nouns and pronouns, Gerunds after Preposition, Prepositions and Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions.

Use of words

(i) Masculine and Feminine forms, Plural forms with changed meanings, Matching of words, Idioms of comparison.

(ii) Words having several meanings, Substitution of verbs to retain the meaning, Persons and things, Use of the right word, Words which are commonly confused.

Key Chapter: Answers to the Exercises.

For the Teachers and Learners

To the Teachers:

This bilingual dictionary (English-English-Oriya) is primarily meant for students studying in Oriya medium Schools. These students, because of their low proficiency in English, fail to benefit from monolingual (English-English) dictionaries. They also fail to benefit from non-pedagogic bilingual dictionaries. This dictionary has been made user-friendly by explaining technical information in simple language with suitable examples. Students are expected to work out the exercises provided at the end of each section. In order to help them work on
their own, answers are provided at the end of the book. Thus students can acquire a large number of vocabulary from this dictionary on their own.

Inspite of all these helps, the students may need your help at times. In order to help them use the dictionary, you yourself may go through the instructions and workout the exercises like a student. This will help you understand the problems of your learners better. You too will be benefited from the exercise.

The Workbook is very relevant from the points of view of examinations. The English Reader for Class X and +2 English textbooks include exercises on dictionary use. It is, therefore, your onerous duty to help your students in this regard.

To the Learners

This dictionary has been specially designed for students like you who study in Oriya medium Schools.

The first Section tells you how to consult a dictionary. The basic thing is to go to the pages depending on the alphabetical arrangement of words. You should know the order of the letters in the English alphabet, know the parts of speech of the word in the context to find it out in the dictionary and should somehow get the right definition of a word in the context when more than one definition is given.

The Second Section deals with spelling and sound of single words and compound words. Regarding spelling, nothing will be difficult for you if you put a little heart to it and despite feeling bored develop a habit to make a
dictionary an inseparable companion of your life. Soon you will find that consulting a
dictionary, playing word games have become 'fun' in your life. In the matters of
pronunciation, your dictionary will help you how to recognise the phonetic
symbols and know the proper pronunciation of a word. Your teachers and elders
in your family will also help you in the early stage which would be a habit with
you to learn correct pronunciation of words. (Syllabic divisions are included in
this Workbook.)

In the third Section, you will learn word formation, use of prefixes,
suffixes, negative expression of the words, two word expressions and substituting
words with the same meaning.

Section four deals with different forms of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and
their use in different sentences.

In the fifth section, you will learn different verb forms, verbs taking objects
and complements or used without them, choosing right verbs in the context, phrasal
verbs and adverbs.

Sixth Section presents the use of Preposition, Simple preposition,
Compound preposition, Preposition of Time, Place, Position, Cause, Agency and
Instrumentality. Preposition of Direction, Source and Origin, Preposition
suggesting Movement, Prepositions before nouns and pronouns, Gerunds after
preposition, Prepositions and Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions.

Seventh Section focuses on the different gender forms of some nouns,
different meanings of one word in singular and plural forms, matching words
and idioms of comparison.

In the eighth section different meanings of one word, substitution of verbs retaining the same meaning, use of ‘the’ before some words and where ‘the’ is absent have been included. Some more exercises constitute this section.

Nineth Section includes abbreviations, short expressions with the same meaning, use of who, what and why matching table.

In addition of these above, some exercises are included at the end of each section. You can do them yourself or in a group. Whenever there is any doubt, you can refer to the ‘key chapter’ for guidance or take the help of your teachers or elders to clarify your doubts.

While consulting a dictionary, you are required to know some of the basic points. One of them is to develop the habit of finding the words in their alphabetical order. The single words, the compound words, the derivatives of root words like its noun form, adjective form, adverb form etc. are arranged in alphabetical order. Cf. ‘breakaway’ comes after ‘breakage’ and not after ‘break’. Similarly ‘break down’ comes after ‘breakaway’ and ‘breaker’. (However, in one chapter wherein all the related words are placed together for the convenience of the learners, there the words are not arranged in alphabetical order). So, in order to open the pages and find out the word ‘looked up’, you should be very much acquainted with the twenty-six letters and their place in English alphabet-system. The catch-words at the top of the pages will also help you while finding out the exact words in the book. The word written on the top of the left hand side
indicates the beginning word of that page and the word written on the top of the right hand side of the page refers to the last word entry of that page. These two words will help you find out other words of that page.

(ঐচিত্র শব্দরূপ (dictionary) স্ব জীবন শব্দচন্দ্র বর্ণ ;

খিলাণিছ রসালকুলায় যায় কলামকুলি ধারা তীক্ষ্ণপ্রস্রবণ্ডে তারা । করুণ রহস্য, হাসির
চেলনে তারা তাকাল তারে হৃদয় তালাদের সাহিত্য তালাদিয়া অ বেলুনি
ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।
ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।
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ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।
ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।
ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।
ফলস্ফুল ফলস্ফুল। তালাদে, হাসির তুষ্টে তুষ্টুতি তুষ্টুতি।

Exercise No. 1

Now look at all the 26 letters written in a confused manner and arrange them in alphabetical order. রিকাজিত ৯ থেকে একটা লেটার স্থান স্থানে আলাদা করে ।

A C D M F Q U L J B K I N E Z H G S R T P O W V X Y
Exercise No. 2

The words in the following columns have been arranged in alphabetical order as they appear in the Dictionary, but there is one word in each column which breaks the order. Find out that word. Consult the dictionary to find out if you are correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column</th>
<th>2nd column</th>
<th>3rd column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>mark</td>
<td>scene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horticulture</td>
<td>market</td>
<td>scenery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>scent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>scenic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise No. 3

Some Phrasal verbs are not in order in the following columns. Put them into order and find out in the Dictionary if your arrangement is correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st column</th>
<th>2nd column</th>
<th>3rd column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bring about</td>
<td>come about</td>
<td>take off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring around</td>
<td>come across</td>
<td>take over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring down</td>
<td>come apart</td>
<td>take up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now you have an idea how words are arranged in a dictionary.

4.3.1.2. The Definitions and How to Find Those:

One consults a dictionary to find out the definition or meaning of a word in order to understand the meaning of a sentence. But a word may have more than one meaning. A learner has to locate the proper meaning to understand a sentence. (come back come after come back to come back)

cf. ‘live’ as adjective and adverb.

1) having life, not dead

2) (used about a television or radio programme) seen or heard when it is broadcast.

3) performed or performing for an audience

4) used about a bullet, a bomb etc. which can explode.

5) used about an electric wire etc. which is connected to a source of electric current.

Here one word ‘live’ is the root word, which can be used in different meanings. Five meanings of this root word have been given. You have to find out the meaning that would be proper in the context ‘live’ came to the help. One came back once more. Ten men entered the room. One suddenly fell ill. Five men’s names are given. One man’s name was found to be missing. One man was shot, but other men were not hit.)
Some more examples are given below to help you how to find out the proper meaning in the context.

For example:

1) I had a peaceful sleep in the afternoon. (Here 'peaceful' stands for a quiet and calm sleep which had no disturbance.)

2) India wants a peaceful co-existence with her neighbouring countries.

3) A peaceful rally of the students demanded exemption of admission fees.

In the above three sentences 'undisturbed' is the key point but there is a slight variation in definition. In the first sentence, it is a calm, quiet sleep. In the second sentence the definition is more towards 'war' and 'violence' while the third sentence denotes 'violence' not 'war'.

While locating proper definitions of words in order to understand an expression, you should also be careful about another point i.e., the literal meaning and the figurative meaning of a word. 'fox' (noun) has two meanings. One is literal meaning i.e., a wild animal but the second meaning is figurative i.e. having the qualities of a fox.

A fox is always coming to our garden during night hours.
In this sentence the reference is to the animal 'fox'. So, the word 'fox' is used here in literal sense)

My neighbour is a fox.

(Here the person is having the qualities of a fox i.e., very cunning. So, the word; ‘fox’ is used here in a figurative sense).

Some words owe their existence to their basic forms:

act - action, active,
boy - boyish, boyhood,
child - childlike, childish

dust - dustbin, dustcart, dustpan, dustsheet, dusty.
man - manlike, manly, manikin.

revolution - revolutionary,

ridicule - ridiculous,

Similarly, expansion of the definitions can be made.

cf. duty - duty bound

expose - exposure

express - expression, expressive

good - goodness

horseman - horsemanship

horticulture - horticulturist, horticultural

humid - humidity

lobby - lobbyist

Some words can be replaced by other words having the same meaning.
cf. Sarat’s father passed away last evening (died, expired)

**Question** - Which part of the sentence has the similar meaning with the words in the brackets?

**Ans.** - Passed away.

**Exercise No. 4**

Likewise, find out the correct words in the brackets which have similar meaning with the parts of the underlined expressions in the following sentences.

1) The gangsters exploded the bridge.
   (blew up, gave attention)

2) Malaria has broken out in our town.
   (started suddenly, left the place)

3) The stranger tried to get at me.
   (unknown person, criticise)

4) My friend is working with her heart and soul.
   (with enthusiasm, with anger)

5) All the cooked food has been used up.
   (consumed, thrown away)

Use of slash ‘/’ between equally possible words or choices is another way to save space in the dictionary. (চিহ্নের ‘slash’ (/) একটি বা দুটি দা তথ্য সংক্র যেমন এয়া / সে তথ্য সংক্রান্ত ।)

Cf. Join a line / row etc. (P. 305 ‘J’ letter)
The animal/plant/mineral kingdom. (P. 320 ‘K’ letter)

Separate boxes can be used in the dictionary to show the difference between/among the meaning of the words which seem to be alike. (ঐতিহাসিক কারণে তিনি তাকে তরলিয়ে তুলেন, তাকে তরলিয়ে তুলেন।)

Cf. Learn, Study, Acquire, revise, Cram, Practice (P. 344-345 ‘L’ letter)

Let, rent, hire (P. 354 ‘L’ letter)

A journey, a voyage, flight, travel, tour etc. (P. 307 ‘J’ letter)

Brackets can be used to present the numbers of different definitions, irregular plural forms, antonyms, different forms (comparative and superlative degrees) of the adjectives. (ঐতিহাসিক কারণে তাকে তরলিয়ে তুলেন, তাকে তরলিয়ে তুলেন।)

Cf. ‘lid’ n has two definitions (P. 358 ‘L’ letter)

life (Pl. lives) (P. 360 ‘L’ letter)

likely 1. (opp : unlikely)

2. adj. (-ier, -iest) (See P. 368 ‘V’ letter.)

Exercise No. 5

Use the following words in your own sentences and explain how they differ in meaning : Large, Big, Great.

Derivative words

Some words are derived from other words and the meaning of the root word is slightly changed while defining the derivative words. (ঐতিহাসিক কারণে তরলিয়ে তুলেন।)
cf. kidnap - v.

to take someone away unlawfully without anybody’s knowledge and claim money or other things in order to return them.

kidnapper - n.c. - one who kidnaps.

kidnapping - n.c.u. - the act of kidnapping some one.

Similarly, there are words derived from ‘kill’ as noun and verb. They are; killer, killer - whale, killing (n.c. and adj)... Find out their meanings in the dictionary and also find out other such words which are derived from root words.

**Parts of Speech**

A word can be a noun, verb, adjective etc. in different sentences i.e. words are used with more than one function. A learner is required to know the parts of speech of a word. (দেশির খোলা কিছু দেখেছে যেহেতু তুমি তো দেখছো এটা - এটা কিছু (noun) ছিলে। দেখি (verb) যেহেতু তুমি দেখছো এটা ছিলে। দেখিয়ে (adjective) ছিলে। তুমি 

'Part of Speech' ছিলে।

cf. It is an oval shaped table. (table - noun)

Let us table our picnic expenditure. (table - verb)

Find out from the dictionary the part of speech of each of the following words, examining carefully their function in the following sentences:
Exercise No. 6

Q.1 What is the part of speech of ‘book’ in the following sentences:
   a) A reference book
   b) Book a ticket for me.

Q.2 Find out the part of speech of ‘home’ in the following sentences:
   i) I have come back home.
   ii) India is the home of elephants, tigers and peacocks.
   iii) The snake-charmer homed in on the holes of the snakes.
   iv) Give me your home address.
   v) Bring your son home not to commit such mistakes again.

Q.3 Find out the part of speech of ‘daily’ in the following:
   i) My brother works in a local daily.
   ii) Luna takes busride to his school twice daily.
   iii) Babuni buys his ticket daily.
   iv) Write sentences using ‘kindly’ as adverb and then as adjective.

4.3.1.3 Spelling and Sound

Spellings

Frequent consultation of a good dictionary can help the learner to find out the correct spelling of words. (দীর্ঘ বুকি দেওয়া বিদেশ না দে না দেওয়া বিদেশ বিদেশ বিদেশ বিদেশ বিদেশ বিদেশ দেওয়া বিদেশ দেওয়া মাত্র দেওয়া ।)

Exercise No. 7

i) Here are some words. Consult a dictionary to find out which words have been spelt incorrectly. Then correct the spelling of the words spelt incorrectly.
   oxigen, junier, mountain, hydrogen, mauth, pikle

ii) A few pairs of words are given below, consult a dictionary and find
out the incorrectly spelt words (নিয়মে ভাটা দে দে নিয়মটি টা পূর্ণ হবার পর নিয়মটি টা পূর্ণ হবার পর নিয়মটি টা পূর্ণ হবার পর নিয়মটি টা পূর্ণ হবার পর নিয়মটি টা পূর্ণ হবার পর)

class clas

College college

Umbrella umbrella

Garden gaden

Telephone telephone

iii) Locate the wrongly spelt words in the following sentences. You may consult a dictionary.

a) I sail go to a hospetel for medicin.

b) You are not frendly.

c) our school has a neim in this aria.

d) I like playing kriket.

Spelling notes

The following patterns will help you to learn the rules of spelling.

Some words are given below. Say which words are different from the rest.

cf. writing, sitting, sorting, meeting, parting, drumming, butting.

Answer: In ‘sitting’ ‘drumming’ the last letter is doubled when ‘-ing’ is added.

In ‘meeting’ ‘parting’ ‘sorting’, ‘-ing’ is added without bringing any change in the original form of the word.
In 'butting', '-ing' form is added to 'butt'. Here the last letter is not
doubled like 'sitting' etc.

In 'writing', '-ing' form removes the last letter 'e' in the word 'write', or
this 'e' is converted to 'i' and there is no need of 'ii' (i.e. double 'i' when '-ing'
form is added)

Some rules there for this kind of change. They are given below. You
should remember them carefully.

Some important Rules regarding spelling:

(1) In words of one syllable, the final consonant preceded by a single vowel is
doubled before the suffix -ing, -ed etc.:

- hit - hitting
- stop - stopping, stopped.
- run - running, runner
- cut - cutting, cutter, fit - fitting, fitted
- hum - humming, hummed, nod - nodding, nodded
- rob - robbing, robbed, robber.

(2) In words of two or more than two syllables, the final consonant preceded
by a single vowel is doubled before the suffixes '-ing' '-ed' etc. in case
the stress is on the last syllable:

- admit - admitting, admitted
begin - beginning, beginner
prefer - preferring, preferred
befit - befitting, beffitted
refer - referring, referred
remit - remitting, remitter, remitted
submit - submitting, submitted.

(2)(i) When stress is not on the last syllable - the final consonant is not doubled. (যেহেতু প্রথম পদের সম্ভাব্যা তাত্ত্বিক সম্ভাব্যা এখন '-ing' ' -ed' অস্তিত্ব না দেওয়া
ভাঙ্গা যে পদের সম্ভাব্যা এখন ' -ing' ' -ed' অস্তিত্ব না দেওয়া)

cf. enter - entering, entered
budget - budgeting, budgeted
alter - altering, altered
benefit - benefiting, benefited
offer - offering, offered
profit - profiting, profited.
suffer - suffering, suffered
visit - visiting, visited

Exceptions - parallel - paralleled (or, paralleled)

worship - worshipping, worshipped.

(2) (ii) When the final consonant is preceded by more than one vowel, the last letter (i.e. final consonant) is not doubled. (যে পদের প্রথম পদের সম্ভাব্যা তাত্ত্বিক সম্ভাব্যা
কারণ যে পদের সম্ভাব্যা তাত্ত্বিক সম্ভাব্যা এখন ' -ing' ' -ed' অস্তিত্ব না দেওয়া)

cf. cool - cooling, cooled
gain - gaining, gained
keep - keeping
read - reading
soar - soaring, soared
wood - wooden

Exceptions -

wool - woolen
swim - swimming
acquit - acquitted
quit - quitting

(3) The words ‘all’ and ‘full’ generally drop one ‘1’ when they are added to some other words: as - almighty, already, always, fulfil, fulsome, mouthful, faithful, useful. ‘all’ तथा ‘full’ (महत्त्वपूर्ण चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ चौँ) ‘L’ जूझी जूझी जूझी ‘L’ जूझी \( \text{Exceptions : All-powerful, full-grown, fullness (or, fulness)} \)

is almost always followed by ‘ei’ but other letters are usually followed by ‘ie’; ceiling, conceive, conceit, deceive, deceit, receive, receipt, perceive.

But - achieve, believe, grief, niece, yield, piece, pier, pierce, piety.

There are some exceptions which are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>counterfeit</th>
<th>foreign</th>
<th>heir</th>
<th>reign</th>
<th>veil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deity</td>
<td>forfeit</td>
<td>leisure</td>
<td>rein</td>
<td>vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>height</td>
<td>neigh</td>
<td>seize</td>
<td>weigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>heinous</td>
<td>neighbour</td>
<td>surfeit</td>
<td>weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feign</td>
<td>neither</td>
<td>their</td>
<td>- etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Final ‘e’ is sometimes dropped before certain suffixes, as - 

argue - argument awe - aweful
drive - driving due - duly
move - movable pursue - pursuing
true - truly value - valuable
write - writing

(5) (a) Words ending in ‘ee’ or ‘ye’ do not drop the final ‘e’ before suffixes; 

agree - agreeing, agreeable
flee - fleeing,
see - seeing
dye - dyeing.

(5) (b) Words ending ‘ce’ and ‘ge’ seldom drop the final ‘e’; as -

practice - practicable, (but) apprentice - apprentice-ship
service - serviceable, judge - judgement (or, judgment)
acknowledge - acknowledgment (or acknowledgement)
but change - changeable, courage - courageous,
manage - management, marriage - marriageable.

(6) Final ‘y’ preceded by a consonant or consonants is generally changed into ‘i’ before certain suffixes; as -

beauty - beautiful happy - happiness
cry - cries, cried lucky - luckily
merry - merriment mighty - mightier
pity - pitiable rely - reliance, reliable
worthy - worthiest.

Exceptions : copy - copyist, fly - flying, lady-ladyship, try-trying, sky-skyish.

(6) (a) ‘Y’ preceded by a vowel is not usually changed into ‘I’;
Exceptions: pay - paid, say - said etc.

(taken from ‘Hidden Treasure’ by A.C.De, 1972, p.176-178)

So, the learners should take care to know such variations. It will be a kind of pleasant word game for them if they practise it in a group (word game)

Exercise No. 8

1) Write the past tense forms of the following verbs. Then consult the dictionary.
   pen, smile, skin.

2) Write the plural forms of the nouns given below. Then correct yourself by consulting the dictionary.
   tale, flame, deer, house, box, sheep.

Same spellings with different Sound

In plural forms the suffix - s (or -es in some cases) has the same meaning, ie. ‘more than one’ but the sound pattern changes as is seen in the following words: (sound)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cat /kæt/</td>
<td>cats /kæts/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog /dɒɡ/</td>
<td>dogs /dɒɡz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rose /rəʊz/</td>
<td>roses /rəʊzɪz/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So, in the above cases the plural form /-/s/ or /-es/ produces different sounds in different words. (See note for reasons of /-/s/, /-es/.

i) /-/s/ is produced if it is preceded by a voiceless consonant other than /s, f/ and /t/ (e.g. taps/teps/, pots/pots/, caps/kæps/, cakes/keiks/, goddess/ɡɒdɪs/ crisis/ˈkraɪsɪs/, envious/ˈɛnvɪəs/, maps/ˈmeɪps/ etc.

ii) /-/z/ sound is produced in bags/bæɡz/, names/neɪmz/, tables/ˈteɪblz/, houses /ˈhoʊzɪz/, rags/ræɡz/, fans/ˈfænz/, etc. because these words end in a voiced sound (i.e. vowels and voiced consonants) other than /z/ /ʒ/ and /dʒ/.

iii) /-/iz/ sound is produced when plural forms of words end with /s, z, f, ʒ/ or /tʃ/ or /dʒ/.

cf. roses/ˈrəʊzɪz/, churches/ˈtʃɜːtʃɪz/, bags/bæɡz/, tables/ˈteɪblz/ house/ˈhoʊzɪz/ etc.

You can also find another variation in sound changes in the past tense use.

/s/ (if the word ends in voiceless consonant)

/z/ (if the word ends in voiced sound)

/iz/ (if the word ends in /s, z, f, ʒ, tʃ or dʒ/)
You can also find another variation in sound changes in the past tense use.

cf. wait/weit/ waited/weitud/
raise/reiz/ raised/reizd/
race/reis/ raced/reist/

The rules for such sound changes are given below. The past tense suffix -ed is sounded as:

1. /-id/ if it is preceded by /t/ or /d/
   - cf. hunted /hantid/
2. /-d/ when it is preceded by a voiced sound (cf. vowel or voiced consonant) other than /d/
   - cf. saved/seivd/ sighed/said/
3. /t/ if it is preceded by a voiceless consonant other than /t/.
   - cf. looked /lukt/, laughed /la:ft/

/p, t, k/ are voiceless and comparatively strong and /b, d, g/ are voiced and comparatively week sounds. These sound patterns will be discussed in the ‘Workbook’ at the time of publication of the book.
Spelling, Sound, Meaning and Parts of Speech.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st group</th>
<th>2nd group</th>
<th>3rd group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air/eə(r)/n</td>
<td>week/wiːk/n</td>
<td>ward/wɔːd/n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heir/eə(r)/n</td>
<td>weak/wiːk/adj.</td>
<td>ward/wɔːd/n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wick/wɪk/n</td>
<td></td>
<td>ward/wɔːd/n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first group, there are two words. They are different in spelling but they are pronounced alike and both of them are nouns. Their meanings are different.

In the second group, three words are enlisted. Their spellings are different from each other. In the first two words, sound is alike, but in the third one, sound is a little different because long sound of /i/ is absent here. All the three words have different meanings. Regarding parts of speech, first and third words are nouns and the second one is an adjective.

In the third group, one word has three definitions. So, in all these three meanings, spelling, pronunciation and part of speech are similar. One meaning is a separate part or room in a hospital or nursing home for a particular group of patients. Second meaning is a particular area of a town or city that elects a member to the municipality of the area. Third meaning is a person specially a
child who is cared for, protected by a person (i.e., a guardian) or is under the protection of a law court.

Exercise No. 9

1) Here is an exercise for you. Check pronunciation, meaning and part of speech of the following words.

air, heir  live, leave, leaf

wander, wonder

2) In the following sentences the same words are used as different parts of speech. They are under-lined. Find out the parts of speech. Also consult your dictionary and see how the parts of speech of a word is mentioned there before the meaning of the word and how one word is used as different parts of speech.

He died at the age of 40.

He is aging old,
The youngsters should have a definite aim in life.

Madhu aimed at the bird.

Today, the students will fill up their forms for the ensuing examination.

Our friends have formed a cricket team.

**Syllabic Division**

(1) You will find below the syllabic division in pronunciation.

- mother/mʌðər/
- playground/pleɪˈgraʊnd/
- examination/ɪɡˈzæmiˈneɪʃn/
- teacher/tiːˈtʃər/
- platform/plætˈfɔːrm/
- irritate/ɪrɪˈteɪt/

The hyphen marks between the syllables (Phonetic division) of a word show you syllabic divisions in pronunciation.

(2) Wrong division of words into syllables will mislead you in matters of pronunciation. You should pay careful attention while making such divisions. The hyphens between the syllables of a word show you syllabic divisions.
cf. flame proof (flame + proof)

homesick (home+sick)

Try to divide the following words into syllables.

ageold, airbag, bathroom, bedsore, drain pipe, fanfare, flashback, gallstone, gap toothed, gateway, homework, indifferent, lukeworm, lunchtime, postmaster, sickroom, sometimes.

(N.B.: But such syllabic divisions are not shown in this dictionary because they will be difficult for you at your school level.)

Compound words

Compound words consist of more than one word with a hyphen or a separating space. They are not usually given a full pronunciation. Each of these two words in a compound noun stand alone as a separate word. Sometimes you can guess the overall meaning of a compound word if you know the meaning of two words which make it up but this guess work does not help you always.

cf. bus driver - driver of a bus.

Here the meaning of the compound word is clear because your knowledge about the meaning of both the parts helps you. By joining the two meanings, you get the overall meaning of the compound word.

But this rule is not applicable in all cases.

cf. lipstick (lip + stick) - it is a piece of substance in the shape of a small stick that is used for adding colour to lips. You can not say that it is a stick for
the lip.

It does not mean anything about a stone. It means something like a method used as a test or standard.

Skyscraper (sky+scraper)

It is not a thing for scraping the sky. It has a different meaning. It means a very tall city building.

There are no rules about how these compound nouns should be written. It depends on:

1) When you guess the meaning from the words which it is made up, words are to be written separately.

2) When the two words are used together and are considered as a single word, they are pronounced with one main stress: bull, dozer, not ‘bull’ ‘dozer’. In this case, the two are to be written as one word, or joined with
a hyphen.

Related Words

1) Some words are formed from their roots or stems.
   cf. beautiful, beautifully.

   Here ‘beautifully’ is formed from the word ‘beautiful’. So, in the
dictionary, ‘beautiful’ (adj) is given the first entry with its pronunciation and
definition, then ~ly (i.e., a slant and the rest part of the word) is given with its
parts of speech (i.e. adverb) beautiful (adj) dictionary form of the word. This,  
parts of speech (adv)

   (1) beautifully (adv) beautifully (adv) ~ly ~ly ~ (slant) beautiful (adj) dictionary form of the word. This,  
parts of speech (adv)

(2) If a word is formed by separating a part of another word, it is given in a
dictionary as follows:

Beauty - n (pronunciation and definition) ~ful-adj.

This means that related adjective which is derived from the root word
‘beauty’ is spelt ‘beautiful’.

Exercise No. 10

Words are given in the first box and suffixes in the second box. Form new
words by adding proper suffixes and then check the dictionary.
First Box | Second Box
---|---
i) apt | i) - ing
ii) biology | ii) - ly
iii) custom | iii) - ical
iv) gallop | iv) - ary

**Forming adjectives**

Some words take ‘-able’ or ‘-ible’ at their ends to form adjectives.

cf. **eat** - **eatable**

- **break** - breakable
- **change** - changeable
- **charge** - chargeable
- **digest** - digestible

So, while framing adjectives, the users should be very careful while finding the right forms.

- **optimism** - n = **optimistic** - adj
- **lack** - n, **lacking**-adj. etc.
Consult your dictionary and find out the adjective forms of the following words:

(Give examples as per above. You can also have new adjectives by adding other suffixes).

- abide (v) brand (n)
- accept (v) care (n) (Here three adjectives are possible with different meanings)
- curve = (n)
- enthusiast - n
- force -v (two adj forms are possible)
- dispute - v
- savage - n (the same form is used as adjective)

**Stress pattern**

An important feature in English language is that in an utterance consisting of several syllables, some syllables are heavily stressed and some are weakly stressed. When a syllable is strongly stressed, it is uttered with more energy and when a syllable is weakly stressed that syllable is spoken less loudly. This stress pattern gives an English sentence a rhythmic style.
It is not very easy to acquire. You can listen to your teachers while speaking in the class or outside, you can listen to radio/T.V. news or can take the help of pronunciation cassettes for the purpose. At home your parents and other elders can also correct you.

Does he ‘like it? ’ In this sentence the verb ‘like’ is stressed. In the word ‘Private’ ‘P’ is stressed. You can find such high bar symbols in your dictionary. Examples of words with stress on the first syllable are: damage, lengthy, lavish etc. Stress falls on the second syllable in words like believe, reply, extent etc.

If a word has three or more syllables, the word takes an extra stress between strong and weak stress. This extra stress is called as secondary stress.

cf. civilization/sivilai’zei/n/. (p.156, Christophersen, Paul. 1970)
Vowels in unstressed syllables become weak like /ə/ or /ɪ/ (e.g., allow/aˈlaʊ/, understand/ˌʌn.ˈdər.stænd/). — cf. especially/isˈpeʃəli/, annoy/əˈnɔɪ/

Your dictionary gives various signs of pronunciation in its introduction chapter. They will be of great help to you to understand the phonetic transcriptions. (e.g., civilization/ˌsɪ.ˈvaɪ.ə.ˈlɪ.zə.ʃən/)

Like vowels, consonants are also affected by stress (e.g., vehicle/ˈvɪ.ɪ.kl/). — cf. vehicle /ˈvɪ.ɪ.kl/.

‘h’ is often dropped in unstressed positions. — cf. vehement/ˈvɪ.ɪ.mənt/.

‘h’ is silent between a strongly stressed and a weakly stressed vowel (e.g., vehement /vəˈmɛn.tʃən/).

But ‘h’ is not dropped in spoken form if the strongly stressed vowel comes after ‘h’. (e.g., hook/huːk/).

Primary accent is marked with a vertical bar above and in front of the...
syllable that it stresses. Secondary stress is given with a bar below and before the syllable it stresses. (Some examples are given below to show the stress pattern. You can know more while consulting your dictionary.)

1) Two syllable words -
   (a) Accent on the first syllable: 'able, 'captain, 'eager, 'kidney, etc
   (b) Accent on the second syllable: 'about, be'cause, de'ceive, ef'fect, etc.

2) Three syllable words: 'accident, 'bicycle, 'delicate, 'edu'cate, recog'nise, 'foreigner,
   (a) Primary accent on the first syllable: 'accident, 'bicycle, 'delicate, 'edu'cate, recog'nise, 'foreigner,
   (b) Primary accent on the second syllable: ac'custom, com'mittee, de'lider, ho'rizon, fa'miliar etc.

3) Primary accent on the third syllable: disap'point, recom'mend, under'stand etc.

**Exercise No. 11**

Put accents on the syllables of the following words and find out if you have rightly stressed the syllables:

Package, master, delight, beside, pyjamas, entertain,
Stress on compound words

Compound words ie. words which are the combination of two words, the primary stress falls generally on the first element, usually the first syllable takes the accent (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধि

i) Primary stress on the first element: (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি

backbone bedroom doorstep, goldsmith
birthday holiday, midnight post office
rainbow schoolmaster, flowerpot tea party
keyhole housekeeper hair brush dining-room,
drinking-water etc.

ii) Sometimes both elements are stressed but the primary accent falls on the second element. (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি

cf. after'noon middle-aged

But in sentences one of the two accents is dropped. (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি এই নামীধি 

Three elements (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধি 

Primary accent falls on the second element. (ীঈ নামীধি এই নামীধি 

waste-paper,-basket.
Some rules regarding stress change

According to the function of a word (i.e., word as a noun or an adjective or a verb) the stress pattern also changes. (একজন শব্দটিতে শব্দ (শব্দের নামকরণ, শব্দের অর্থ, শব্দের অবস্থা) নামের অর্থে শব্দ)

i) Stress is put on the first syllable when the word is a noun or an adjective.

object (n)  perfect (adj)
progress (n)
subject (n)  logical (adj)
lady (n)
ladder (n)
logic (n)
increase (n)

ii) When the word is a verb, the stress is put on the second syllable.

object (v)  produce (v)  increase (v)  perfect (v)  subject (v)

Sounds

1) It is difficult for the learners to discriminate the sound symbols. In this respect, the teachers should guide them. (এই শব্দগুলি শুনতে ভারতীয়দের মনস্থতায় হারে | এই শব্দগুলি শুনতে ভারতীয়দের মনস্থতায় হারে)

a) Find out /æ/ sound in the following words.

atom, atmosphere, atlas, attribute, fax, grab, habit, lamp.

b) Find out /æ/ sound in the following words:
agile, hybrid, hydrogen, hygiene

c) Find out /a/ sound in the following words:

astronomy, atone, attach, attack, attend, attempt, attest.

d) How many times do you find /i/ sound in the following words:

betray, between, beyond, bicycle, bid, big, bury, ceiling, demon, feast, main, mainly.

2) Write down the symbol for the vowel sounds in the following:

eye, dice, high,

3) Write down the consonant sounds using the phonetic symbols:

a) thick, thief, thin, tick, ticket, throw, there, they, spray.

b) spread, spot, cheek, cheep, chemistry, chemise, chemist, jackal, jar.

Do you find different consonant symbols while using phonetic symbols?

Rhymes (বিপন্ন, গানায়)

Now find a word or words from column (A) to rhyme with the words in column (B). Check your results with the Dictionary or with your teacher:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see</td>
<td>said</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thee</td>
<td>praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ways</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dove</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loved</td>
<td>tears, one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>pole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foe</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fears</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shine</td>
<td>moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stole</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead</td>
<td>wept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slept</td>
<td>face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.1.4. Use of ‘a’ or ‘an’ - 'a' এ বা 'an' এ অজ্ঞাত

Put ‘a’ or ‘an’ before the following words:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>M.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>---- one eyed man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>---- man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13)</td>
<td>---- M.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>--- apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14)</td>
<td>--- V.I.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>--- university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15)</td>
<td>----M.B.B.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>---- European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16)</td>
<td>--- old lady</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3.2. Word Formation

Verbs

Exercise No. 12

(a) Verb forms and their past tenses are given together. Group the verb forms with their respective past tense forms.

see    found
sing   learnt
hope   saw
find   hoped
learn  sang

(b) Some verbs in their present tense forms are given below. Write down their past tense forms. (Consult your dictionary to find out if you are correct).

[Porches, drink, love, write, etc.]

see    found
sing   learnt
hope   saw
find   hoped
learn  sang
Present Tense Forms

join, jump, keep, kick, kidnap, put.

(c) Noun Forms

(i) Give the plural forms of the following nouns (খটিয়া ধরার দল ও সাধারণের কৃষিও)

- tooth
- formula
- cattle
- fungus
- boy

(ii) Correct the following sentences if you feel that there is a mistake. (গোল ধরার দল ও সাধারণের কৃষিও)

a) Furnitures lying over there belong to my friend.

b) My grandmother gave me a lot of advices.

c) All the luggages are kept in the platform.

d) I want to change my spectacle.

e) My brother is suffering from measleses.

Degree Forms

There are different rules for forming the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. (দল ও সাধারণের কৃষিও)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>comparative</th>
<th>superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>high</td>
<td>higher</td>
<td>highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>more beautiful</td>
<td>most beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td>happier, or more happy</td>
<td>happiest, or most happy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise No. 13

Rewrite the following sentences using the comparative/superlative form of the adjectives, underlined in them. Form the comparatives or superlatives of the adjectives in capitals according to the meaning.

1) This story is **Interesting** than the other.
2) The coconut tree is **Tall** than the palm tree.
3) This tree is the **Tall** tree of all in this area.
4) This is the **Interesting** novel I have ever read.
5) Rudra is **Careful** of all his brothers.

4.3.2.1 Word Building

Exercise No. 14

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct form of the word given in brackets.

(a) Non-violence is so often (Regard)\(^1\) as impractical, or at best a method which only (Exception)\(^2\) men and women can use.

(‘Non-Violence’ - By Aldous Huxley)

(b) Our villages, in which 80 percent of India’s population live, are entirely (Depend)\(^1\) on forests for some of their basic (Need)\(^2\). People in villages
cook their (Meal) on fire wood. Enormous amounts of wood is cut (fuel) (Annual) and used as fuel. It is not only for that (Village) depend on the forest. They also consume vast (Quantity) wood for (Construct) huts, bullock-carts, ploughs and a variety of tools and agricultural (Implement).

There are no (Resource), more (Value) than land and water. (Deforest) now (Threaten) agriculture, and has (Diminish) the primary source of rural energy.

(“Forests For People” - By Rusi Engineer)

4.3.2.2. Speaking differently while retaining the same meaning.

The learners should practise how to speak differently the same expression, may it be a sentence, a passage or a story, while retaining the exact meaning of the former one. [A warm hearted friend (consult your dictionary)]

A friend with a warm heart.

The magician waved his wand and the box opened. (consult your dictionary)

The box opened when the magician waved his wand.

Similarly you can think of another sentence:

‘He is a man of millions’ and change it to “He is a millionaire.”

Following this manner of expression, you can also speak a long/short story differently retaining its meaning.
4.3.2.3 Prefixes, Suffixes and Compounding:

Prefix: প্রত্যয় বাস্তবায়ন

1) This is also one kind of word formation. The root or the base word takes a prefix and a new word is formed.

(a) cf. Passenger - co-passenger.

Here ‘co-’ is added to the base word ‘passenger’ and a new word is formed with or without any change of word class. ‘Co-’ is a prefix here. (‘Co-’ একটি ‘passenger’ গুরুত্ব হেতু বাস্তবায়ন করে ‘co-’ করে ‘passenger’ গুরুত্ব হেতু বাস্তবায়ন করে ‘co-’ করে)

(b) Similarly, by adding a suffix to the root word a new word is formed with or without a change of word-class. (গুরুত্ব হেতু বাস্তবায়ন করে ‘passenger’ গুরুত্ব হেতু বাস্তবায়ন করে ‘co-’ করে ‘passenger’ গুরুত্ব হেতু ‘driver’ করে)

(c) cf. Cotton-yarn. Counsellor (Counsellor-verb, Counsellor-noun)

drive (verb) - driver (noun)

In the second word ‘driver’, the suffix ‘-er’ is added and it changes the class of the word from ‘verb’ to ‘noun’. (গুরুত্ব হেতু ‘driver’ গুরুত্ব হেতু ‘driver’ করে)

2) Compounding is another form of word formation. Here one root word is added to another base form. (গুরুত্ব হেতু বাস্তবায়ন করে)

(cf. land + lady = landlady)
3) Conversion - One root word is used as different parts of speech (ie, word class) but the form of the root word remains the same. (একটি বাক্য একটি জাত সহ অন্যতম বিভিন্ন অর্থ প্রদান করে তাই একটি prefix এ একটি suffix এ একটি একটি parts of speech এ একটি)

cf school - n school - v

Prefix

A prefix is a letter or group of letters like ‘super’ - ‘under’ which is added to the beginning of a word to form a new word. In words like ‘revenge’ ‘reverent’ ‘revenue’ there is no prefix. In these words ‘re’ - cannot be separated and when separated the remaining portion of the word would not give any meaning. But in word like ‘rethink’ ‘revitalize’, ‘rewrite’ the prefix ‘re’ - is added to words like ‘think’ vitalize’ and ‘write’ giving the meaning of ‘again’ ie, ‘thinking again’ ‘vitalizing again’ and ‘writing again’, This prefix ‘re’ - is pronounced as /ri:/ (একটি prefix এই একটি শব্দ তিনটি শব্দ নিয়ে। একটি ‘re’ - ‘rethink’ ‘revitalize’, ‘rethink’ the prefix ‘re’ - is added to words like ‘think’ vitalize’ and ‘write’ giving the meaning of ‘again’ ie, ‘thinking again’ ‘vitalizing again’ and ‘writing again’, This prefix ‘re’ - is pronounced as /ri:/)

some prefixes are given below: incomplete at 9531.
### Prefixes of degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>Parts of speech</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arch-</td>
<td>worst</td>
<td>noun (mainly human beings)</td>
<td>arch enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>highest</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>arch-duke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>super-</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>supernatural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>superman, supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sub -</td>
<td>less than</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>substandard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beneath</td>
<td></td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>subconscious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>too muh</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>overconfident, oversleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under</td>
<td>less than</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>underprivileged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper</td>
<td>extremely</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>hypercritical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>hypertension/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultra</td>
<td>extremely</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>hyper acidity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ultra violet, ultra modern,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ultra sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co</td>
<td>with, together</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>co-traveller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>co-exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counter</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>counter, argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>counter act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>anti-clockwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>anti-social</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and many others.

**Note:** There is difference of meaning between 'anti-' and 'counter-' ‘anti’
means an attitude of opposition. ‘counter-’ means ‘action against sth’ or action against a previous action. (‘anti-’ অর্থাৎ ‘counter’ দলের ক্ষেত্রে করা হয়। ‘anti-’ অর্থাৎ
*হিলেরফেল্ড-রাজা* ‘counter-’ অর্থাৎ হিলেরফেল্ডের করা। “হিলেরফেল্ড হিলেরফেল্ড করা”)

Negative Expressions after addition of prefixes to a word. (Prefixes (প্রণয়) দেওয়া
করে এবং কেবল মূল শব্দের ধরনের ব্যাখ্যা করে বলে)

im + possible
un + fortunate
dis + appear
mis + fortune
il + legal
in + sane

and many others.

Suffixes :

A suffix is a letter or group of letters such as ‘hood’, ‘ship’, ‘ly’ and
‘ness’ etc. which is added to the end of a word which forms a new word.

Suffixes frequently change the word-class of the root word where as in the case
of addition of prefixes such things do not take place. (সংকেত suffix (প্রণয় এবং তিনটি
*হিলেরফেল্ড করা* হঠাৎ হিলেরফেল্ডের সাথে করা। ‘hood’ ‘ship’ ‘ly’
‘ness’ সংকেত_suffix করা হিলেরফেল্ডের করা হিলেরফেল্ডের করা হিলেরফেল্ডের সাথে করা। ‘suffix’ হিলেরফেল্ড
করা হিলেরফেল্ডের সাথে হিলেরফেল্ডের করা। ‘prefix’ হিলেরফেল্ড
করা হিলেরফেল্ডের করা।)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- ster</td>
<td>the activity of a person</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>gangster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-let</td>
<td>small form of sth</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>rivulet, booklet, starlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ess</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>governess, waitress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-hood</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>manhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ship</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-dom</td>
<td>condition</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ocracy</td>
<td>System of government</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>democracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cry</td>
<td>behaviour, condition</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>slavery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>quantity</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>mouthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-an</td>
<td>member of a country/community</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>having the qualities of</td>
<td>n-adj</td>
<td>childlike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-y</td>
<td>covered with...</td>
<td>n-adj</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>having the character of..</td>
<td>n-adj</td>
<td>childish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And many others.

You can play word game of this type with a group of friends. Thereby the range of vocabulary will be enhanced. One child can say a word, another will find the new word in which suffix/prefix is added.
Exercise - 15

(i) Find out the prefixes of the following words:
interaction, pre-war, autobiography.

(ii) Find out the suffixes of the following words:
useful, writer, actor, hopeless.

4.3.2.4. Antonyms

(1) Besides the above formation of words, you should know the new words which form the negative forms of some words (সুন্নত করা এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করে এবং নিবন্ধন করা নিবন্ধন করা নিবন্ধন করা)

cf.

Beautiful - ugly  
right - wrong

bright - dull  
question - answer

light - dark  
new - old

The above examples are completely new words to form the opposite words or antonyms (এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা)

(2) Some antonyms are formed by changing a part of the word. (এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা এক নতুন নিবন্ধন করা)

cf.

include - exclude

absent - present

benevolent - malevolent

encourage - discourage

external - internal
Some opposite words are formed by changing the suffix. (cf. harmful - harmless. Lawful - lawless.)

**Exercise No. 16**

Find out the antonyms (negative expressions) for the following:

Civilized, load, agree, responsible, clockwise, decent, proper, fit.

4.3.2.5. **Two word expressions** (দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা)

English-teacher, road-accident, class-conflict, blood-group, boatman, bookshop, bookbinder, farm-house, puppet-show.

All the above words are combination of two words and they retain their separate meanings and when used as one word, the meaning of these two words remain as it is (দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা দুইটি শব্দ বেদনা।) bus + driver = bus driver (bus ঘর ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী ভারী।) cf. bus driver - a driver who plys a bus. In these cases, two nouns are combined together. (Don’t form a word where one objective and one noun get together. cf. beautiful house)

**Exercise No. 17**

i) Find out some other two-word combinations of the above type.

ii) Some expressions are given below. Turn them to your own phrases. Consult a dictionary for the purpose.
(a) A man who drives a taxi.

(b) A small book for writing notes.

(c) An area of land, often with swings and slides etc where children play, eg as part of a school.

d) Water that comes from rain.

(N.B. In this chapter, most of the sentence examples (not-all) have been taken from *A University Grammar of English*. By R. Quirk and S. Greenbaum)

### 4.3.2.6. One word substitution

When sentences or phrases are used, you can turn them into shorter forms. Similarly, when shorter forms are given, you can use longer forms. By using expressions differently, you can avoid repetitions while retaining the meaning of the expressions. (cf. one who deals in medicines = Druggist.

- Something taking place after death = Posthumous.
- A person who studies the stars = Astronomer
- A doctor who treats tooth diseases = Dentist
- The science of weather reading - Meteorology
- One who draws cartoons for a magazine or newspaper = Cartoonist
A period of thousands years = Millenium

Something related to two languages = Bilingual

A child whose parents are dead = Orphan

Similarly idioms can be changed into single words:

cutdown - reduce
keep up - maintain
give away - distribute
hard and fast - strict
in a nutshell - briefly
etc.