

CHAPTER 3



MEANING	<p>The term 'vocabulary' is defined as 'the body of words used in a particular language'. It is also called 'word stock', 'lexicon', and 'lexis'</p>
TYPES OF VOCABULARY	
EFFECTIVE WAYS TO BUILD VOCABULARY	<p>As you try to learn new words, it will benefit you if you are aware of the kinds of vocabulary you will encounter. Generally speaking, you will encounter the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synonyms: words that have similar meanings • Foreign Words: words that have been borrowed from

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	<p>other languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connotations: words that invoke an idea or a feeling when read or heard • Antonyms: words that mean the opposite of other words • Collocations: words that are used together or form fixed relationships • Idioms: a group of words that have a meaning different from their literal meaning • Phrasal Verbs: multi- word verbs
CONNOTATIONS	<p>Connotation is defined as ‘the suggesting of a meaning by a word apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes’. The strict, dictionary definition of a word is called its “denotation,”</p>
SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS	<p>Words that have similar definitions or meanings are known as synonyms.</p> <p>Antonyms are defined as pairs or groups of words that are the notionally opposite (or nearly the opposite) in meaning</p>
ROOTS OF WORDS	<p>A root is a word or word part from which other words grow, usually through the addition of prefixes and suffixes. It is the heart of a word.</p>

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<p>PREFIX AND SUFFIX</p>	<p>A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word's original meaning.</p> <p>• PREFIX</p> <p>suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is usually added onto the end of words, to change the way a word fits into a sentence grammatically.</p> <p>• SUFFIX</p>
<p>PHRASAL VERBS</p>	<p>A phrasal verb is a group of words that functions as a verb. It consists of a verb that is combined with a preposition or adverb or both.</p>
<p>COLLOCATIONS</p>	<p>A collocation is a familiar grouping of words, especially words that habitually appear together and thereby convey meaning by association.</p>
<p>IDIOMS</p>	<p>An idiom is an expression that takes on a figurative meaning (when certain words are combined) which is different from the literal meaning of the individual words.</p>



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Question 1**Types of Vocabulary?****Answer:**

Listening Vocabulary - This type of vocabulary refers to the words we hear and comprehend. Most adults can identify and comprehend almost 50000 words.

Speaking Vocabulary - This type of vocabulary refers to the words we speak. We use barely 10000 words for communication. The number of words used during speaking is far less than listening. The reason behind this is the level of comfort in usage.

Reading Vocabulary- Reading vocabulary refers to the words we recognize when we're and any text. If a person is a reader then this type of vocabulary happens to be the second largest vocabulary. Needless to say, vocabulary grows with reading.

Writing Vocabulary - This type of vocabulary represents those words which we use while writing to express ourselves.

Question 2**What is the effective way to build vocabulary?****Answer:**

- + **Synonyms**: words that have similar meanings
- + **Foreign Words**: words that have been borrowed from other languages
- + **Connotations**: words that invoke an idea or a feeling when read or heard
- + **Antonyms**: words that mean the opposite of other words
- + **Collocations**: words that are used together or form fixed relationships
- + **Idioms**: a group of words that have a meaning different from their literal meaning
- + **Phrasal Verbs**: multi- word verbs

Question 3

Use any five of the following pairs of words in sentence of your own to bring out the difference in their meanings

1. Rout_: Route
2. Elicit -Illicit.

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3. **Eminent -Imminent.**
4. **Imply -Infer.**
5. **Biennial -Biannual.**
6. **Conscious-Conscientious.**

Answer:

1. Rout: Completely defeated. The Pakistani Army was routed during the Indo-Pakwar
Route: (way). Ravi followed the shortest route.
2. Elicit: (draws out); Petite letters always elicit reply
Illicit: (unlawful); There are many illicit tamarins in Agra city.
3. Eminent: (famous); William Shakespeare is an eminent author of many plays.
Imminent: (close) - There is always an imminent danger once you cross the border.
4. Imply: (understood)-It is implied that students graduating from IIT'S will be better engineers.
Infer: (draws from) - The modern system of medicines is generally inferred from Vedas.
5. Biennial:(once in two years): The SAARC nations meet biennially.
Biannual: (twice a year): All nationalised banks provide interest to their saving account customers biannually
6. Conscious: (aware); All Indians should remain conscious about their fundamental rights and duties.
Conscientious: (ethical); all modern organisations provide conscientious financial status to their shareholders-

Question 4

Give a single word substitute for *any two* of the following:

- (i) **A firm found by the court as unable to satisfy creditors or discharge liabilities.**
- (ii) **Not liable or subject to death**
- (iii) **A person to whom property is mortgaged.**
- (iv) **A person working as a judge between the two parties at their request and whose decision is binding for both.**

Answer:

- (i) Bankrupt

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- (ii) Immortal
- (iii) Mortgagee
- (iv) Arbitrator

Question 5

Re-write any two of the following sentences correctly:

- I. One of the members of the Board did not agree to majority decision.**
- II. One should mind his own business.**
- III. She is my cousin sister.**
- IV. Marketing Manager is senior than Sales Manager.**

Answer:

- I. Member=members.
- II. His =ones
- III. Delete-sister.
- IV. Then =to.

Question6

Make meaningful sentences using any two of the following phrases/ idioms:

- I. Abinitio**
- II. To set one's own house in order**
- III. Sinedie**
- IV. Status quo**

Answer:

- I. **Ab initio:** from the beginning. The agreement was void abolition,
- II. **To set one's own house in order:** To arrange one's own affairs in a proper order by removing dis harmony.
- III. Let Pakistan set her own house in order before talking of welfare of the Indiaris,
- IV. **Sine die:** without a day being fixed for reassembly. After the attack on the Principal, the school was closed sine-die
- V. **Status quo:** The existing condition.
The court has ordered the State Government to maintain status - quo.

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Question 7

Give synonym and antonym of *any two* of the following:

- I. Able
- II. Cold
- III. Fatal
- IV. Zenith.

Answer:

	Synonym	Antonym
Able	Competent	Unable
Cold	Indifference	Warm
Fatal	Disastrous	Harmless
Zenith	Peak	Nadir

Question 8

How do you enrich your vocabulary?

Answer:

This article reviews seven easy ways to improve your vocabulary and learn new words.

- Read, read, and read. ...
- Keep a dictionary and thesaurus handy. ...
- Use a journal. ...
- Learn a word a day. ...
- Go back to your roots. ...
- Play some games. ...
- Engage in conversations.

Question 9

Using these words complete the sentence
("Big, great, high, large or tall")

1. There is a nice house with a _____ garden.
2. Albert Einstein was a _____ physicist.

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3. She is a very ____child for her age.
4. A _____ rate of inflation makes exports uncompetitive.
5. My mother is six feet____ .
6. He is making a __mistake.
7. Can you see the ___ trees behind the lake?
8. The city has a _____ level of pollution.
9. This pullover isn't _____ enough.
10. My grandfather lived to a ____ age.

Answer:

1. There is a nice house with a **big** garden.
2. Albert Einstein was a **great** physicist.
3. She is a very **tall** child for her age.
4. A **high** rate of inflation makes exports uncompetitive.
5. My mother is six feet **tall**.
6. He is making a **big** mistake.
7. Can you see the **big** trees behind the lake?
8. The city has a **high** level of pollution.
9. This pullover isn't **big** enough.
10. My grandfather lived to a **great** age.

Question 10

What is a vocabulary word?

Answer:

Vocabulary is all about words — the words in a language or a special set of words you are trying to learn. ... First used in the 1500s to mean a list of words with explanations, the noun vocabulary came to refer to the “range of language of a person or group” about two hundred years later..

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Question 11**What is a good vocabulary?****Answer:**

A vocabulary is a set of familiar words within a person's language. A vocabulary, usually developed with age, serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. Acquiring an extensive vocabulary is one of the largest challenges in learning a second language.

Question 12**What is the difference between grammar and vocabulary?****Answer:**

Grammar is the set of structural rules that govern the composition of sentences, phrases, and words. For example, how to conjugate verbs and put them into sentences.

Vocabulary is the set of words that are familiar within a language. For example, a list of parts of the body, hair, eyes, lips, teeth, is vocabulary.

Question 13**What are vocabulary skills?****Answer:**

vocabulary skills

- Learn the roots of words. ...
- Focus on practical terms and words. ...
- Create word associations. ...
- Complete regular vocabulary tests. ...
- Take a writing class. ...
- Create groups of words. ...
- Identify word nuances. ...
- Identify words that share meanings.

Question 14**What is the importance of vocabulary?****Answer:**

Comprehension improves when you know what the words mean. Since comprehension is the ultimate goal of reading, you cannot overestimate the

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importance of vocabulary development. Words are the currency of communication. A robust vocabulary improves all areas of communication — listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Question 15

What is vocabulary strategy?

Answer:

Vocabulary is the knowledge of words and word meanings. As Steven Stahl (2005) puts it, "Vocabulary knowledge is knowledge; the knowledge of a word not only implies a definition, but also implies how that word fits into the world." ... instruction in independent word-learning strategies,

Question 16

What is a content word example?

Answer:

Content words are words that have meaning. They can be compared to grammatical words, which are structural. Nouns, main verbs, adjectives and adverbs are usually content words. Auxiliary verbs, pronouns, articles, and prepositions are usually grammatical words.

Question 17

What are structure words?

Answer:

In linguistics, function words (also called factors) are words that have little lexical meaning or have ambiguous meaning and express grammatical relationships among other words within a sentence, or specify the attitude or mood of the speaker. ... Thus they form important elements in the structures of sentences.

Question 18

What are content and function words?

Answer:

Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are content parts of speech. Function words are words that exist to explain or create grammatical or structural

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relationships into which the content words may fit. ... Therefore, we refer to function words as a "closed" class.

Question 19

What are lexical words?

Answer:

In lexicography, a lexical item (or lexical unit/ LU, lexical entry) is a single word, a part of a word, or a chain of words (catena) that forms the basic elements of a language's lexicon (\approx vocabulary). Examples are cat, traffic light, take care of, by the way, and it's raining cats and dogs.

Question 20

What is the difference between lexical and grammatical words?

Answer:

The 'ing' in 'singing' carries no lexical meaning, but it does provide a grammatical context for the lexical morpheme. ... In the same way, the morpheme 'ely' in 'timely' carries no meaning, but it does turn the noun 'time' into a word more frequently used as an adverb.

Question 21

What is non-lexical?

Answer:

Definition of non-lexical.: not lexical: not pertaining to words and their definitions the inclusion of non lexical material in a dictionary.

Question 22

What are the three tiers of vocabulary?

Answer:

This handout discusses the three tiers of vocabulary,

- ✚ Tier 1—Basic Vocabulary,
- ✚ Tier 2—High Frequency/Multiple Meaning, and
- ✚ Tier 3—Subject Related. Tier one consists of the most basic words.

These words rarely require direct instruction and typically do not have multiple meanings.

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Question 23

Write the full form of followings:

1. ES&OE
2. BCC
3. RSVP
4. E.g.

Answer:

1. ES&OE: Errors & Omissions excepted
2. BCC: Blind Carbon Copy
3. RSVP: Response from the invited person or people or Reply if you please
4. E.g.: For example

Question 24

What is receptive vocabulary?

Answer:

Receptive vocabulary (vocabulary refers to all the words in a person's language repertoire) refers to words that a person can comprehend and respond to, even if the person cannot produce those words.

Question 25

What is expressive language disorder?

Answer:

Expressive language disorder is a communication disorder in which there are difficulties with verbal and written expression. ... Expressive language disorder affects work and schooling in many ways. It is usually treated by specific speech therapy, and usually cannot be expected to go away on its own.

Question 26

What is the reason for speech delay?

Answer:

Developmental speech and language disorders are a common reason for speech/language problems in kids. These learning disorders are caused by the

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brain working differently. Your child may have trouble producing speech sounds, using spoken language to communicate, or understanding what other people say.

Question 27

What are supportive and opposing prefixes? Give an example of each.

Answer:

Supportive prefixes are added before the root word and it also supports the root word.

E.g.: Pro - (Progamist)

Opposing prefixes oppose the action denoted by the root word.

E.g.: Anti - (Antigen)

Question 28

What is meaning vocabulary in literacy?

Answer:

Literacy. If you can read this sentence and write one of your own, you possess literacy. In Latin, littera means "letter." Back in the day, a person who could read and write was described as lettered. Literacy can also mean having knowledge or ability in a more specific area.

Question 29

What is vocabulary size?

Answer:

The Vocabulary Size Test is designed to measure both first language and second language learners' written receptive vocabulary size in English. The test measures knowledge of written word form, the form-meaning connection, and to a smaller degree concept knowledge.

Question 30

What is listening vocabulary?

Answer:

Listening vocabulary refers to the words we need to know to understand what we hear. Speaking vocabulary consists of the words we use when we speak. Reading

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vocabulary refers to the words we need to know to understand what we read. Writing vocabulary consists of the words we use in writing.

Question 31

How does vocabulary develop?

Answer:

Vocabulary development is a process by which people acquire words. Babbling shifts towards meaningful speech as infants grow and produce their first words around the age of one year. In early word learning, infants build their vocabulary slowly. From an early age, infants use language to communicate.

Question 32

Why is it important to increase your vocabulary?

Answer:

Expanding your vocabulary can do more than improve your reading and writing skills. ... It's pretty obvious that a larger vocabulary can help prevent these frustrating situations, allowing us to choose words with greater precision.

Question 33

Mention two characteristics of the 'unique selling proposition' (USP) of Business English

Answer:

Simple language usage and taking into account the knowledge and needs of the receiver are the two USP of Business English.

Past Examination Questions

MAY - 2018

Question1

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Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

- a) Perpetual
- b) General
- c) Emotional
- d) Continuous
- e) Stubborn

Answer: d
Continuous.

Question2

b) Select a suitable antonym for the word given in question

(ii) Disparage

- 1. Eulogise
- 2. Belittle
- 3. Alert
- 4. Defame

Answer: 4.
Defame.

Question3

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

(i)Despot

- 1. Tyrant
- 2. Storage
- 3. Hot meal
- 4. Against

(ii)Illicit

- 1. Storage
- 2. Emotional
- 3. Unlawful
- 4. Grand

Answer:

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- i. Tyrant
- ii. Unlawful

Question4

Complete the expression by supplying a suitable preposition or adverb particle. Choose your answer from the options given in brackets.

(i) We will take _____ this issue when we meet next week.
(up/on/over)

Answer:

(b) Up.

Question5

Select the correct meaning of idioms/phrases given below:

(i) Storm in teacup

- (1) Crave for something
- (2) Drink tea often
- (3) Get into quarrel
- (4) Making a big issue out of a small thing.

(ii) To grease the palm

- 1. Treat suffer
- 2. To offer bribe
- 3. To swim in deep sea
- 4. To be in deep thought.

Answer:

- 4. Making a big issue out of a small thing.
- 2. To offer bribe.

Nov - 2018

Question1

(i) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word "Proficient".

- 1. Regular
- 2. Expert
- 3. Weak

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4. Reserve

Select a suitable antonym to the following word: Support

1. Disturb
2. Attend
3. Oppose
4. Attack

Answer:

(i) Proficient: (2) Expert.

(ii) Support: (3) Oppose.

Question2

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:
Fiction

1. Fantasy
2. Story
3. Fact
4. Reality

Demote

1. Rise
2. Upgrade
3. Decline
4. Downgrade

Answer:

(i) Fiction: (1) Fantasy

(ii) Denote: (4) Downgrade

Question3

(i) Select the correct meaning of the following idioms/ phrases among the alternatives given below:

Out of the blue

1. Something happens that was unexpected
2. Something happens that was very much expected
3. From the sky
4. From the Ocean.

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- (ii) Day in and day out,
1. Coming and returning in day time
 2. The day of importance
 3. Continuously
 4. Within a day

Answer:

(i) **Out of the blue:** (1) Something happens that was unexpected

Example: Out of the blue, a deer come in front 'of my car

(ii) **Day in and Day Out:** (3) Continuously

Example: He plays videogames day in and day out

MAY-2019

Question1

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word: Crooked

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Straight | (2) Tapering |
| (3) Twisted | (4) Circle |

Answer:

Twisted

Question2

Select a suitable antonym for the word given under:

Predicament

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Injury | (2) Ease |
| (3) Accident | (4) Horrifying |

Answer:

Ease

Question3

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

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Reckless

(1 Mark)

- (1) Cautious**
- (3) Careless**

- (2) Clear**
- (4) Fearless**

Answer:

Careless

Question4

Humongous

- (1) Minute**
- (3) Hungry**

- (2) Huge**
- (4) Hassel**

Answer:

Huge

Idioms/ Phrases , Active & Passive Voice, Word Meaning

Question5

Select the correct manning of idioms / phrases given below:

Cry over spilled milk

- (1) Drain milk**
- (2) Complain about something that cannot be rectified**
- (3) Get into altercation with someone**
- (4) Misbehave with someone**

Answer:

complain about something that cannot be rectified

Question6

Judge a book by its cover.

- (1) Reading A book**
- (2) To detect a fraud**
- (3) Rely on outward appearance**
- (4) To be intimated by appearances ·**

Answer:

Rely on out ward appearances

Question7

Choose the word which expresses the meaning of the given word.

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“Mesmerized”

(1) Enthrall

(3) Scary

(2) Gruesome

(4) Harmony

Answer:

Enthrall

Nov - 2019

Question 1

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

Abundant

1. Plentiful

2. Sufficient

3. Enough

4. Many

Answer:

Plentiful

Question 2

Select a suitable antonym for the word given under:

Adumbrate

1. Elaborate

2. Summarize

3. Angry

4. Happy

Answer:

Elaborate

Question 3

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

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Relevant

1. Related
2. Important
3. Pertinent
4. Common

Answer:

Pertinent

Question 4

**Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:
Unabashed**

1. Not Fast
2. Not Finding
3. Not Embarrassed
4. Not Angry

Answer:

Not Embarrassed

Question 5

Select the correct meaning of Idioms/Phrases given below:

(i) Takes Two to Tango

1. Two people are required for dancing.
2. Two people are required for creating mischief.
3. Two people required to clean floor.
4. Two people required to help others.

(ii) Storm in a teacup

1. Crave for something
2. Least importance

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3. Emergency situation

4. Make a big issue out of a small thing.

(iv) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word

Myriad

1. Dramatic

2. To Fetch

3. Many

4. Confusion

Answer:

(i) 2. Two people are required for creating mischief.

(ii) 4. Make a big issue out of a small thing

(iv) Word Meaning

Myriad Many (3)

JULY - 2021

Question 1

Select the correct meaning of Idioms/ Phrases/ words given below:

I. Strom in a tea cup

a. Crave for something

b. Something fishy

c. Make a big issue out of a small thing

d. Get into quarrels

Answer: c

II. Core Competency

a. Decision taken by a competent authority

b. Head of a department or a company authorized to take decision.

c. Basic strength of a group or company

d. Minimum skill/professional qualification

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Answer: c

Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

III. FIASCO

- a. Shock**
- b. Win**
- c. Learning**
- d. Failure**

Answer: d



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