



English Language Skills

Compiled Edition (Extended)



*We are Determined to Fly with
Eagles rather than scratching with Turkeys.*

“May Allah Help in this Venture”

The Road to Self-Discovery



Contents

Roots	5
Synonyms and Antonyms	76
Idioms and Figurative Expressions	84
Proverbs	92
Exploring Words	103
Comprehension Tips	105
Proof Reading Habits and How to Solve Them	105
Vocabulary Learning Tips	105
Summer is the Season for Making the Most of Long Days	105
Planning for Success	105
An Eaglet Story	105
“Get what you want but how . . .”	105
How to Increase Your Power of Concentration	106
Desire for Learning	106
Active and Awake Mind.....	106
Best Learning Times.....	107
Test your Learning	107
Comprehension Tips	108
Proof Reading Habits and How to Solve Them	109
Moving Your Head as You Read	109
Moving Your Lips as You Read.....	109
Keep Your Place on the Line	110
Using an Index Card or Ruler as a Guide	110
Obtaining on Appropriate Angle of Vision	111
Regression	111
Conflicting Physical Activities	112
Summary.....	113
Exercise.....	113
Vocabulary Learning Tips	114

Paragraph Reading Hints	114
“We are <i>determined</i> to fly with <i>Eagles</i>”	116
Summer is the Season for Making the Most of Long Days.....	116
Shining is for making hay.....	117
Planning for Success	120
Goals of Life	120
Continues Action Plan	120
Time-Management.....	121
“Get what you want but how . . .”	122
IDENTIFICATION OF AIM-DESIRE	123
ASSPIRATION TO ATTAIN.....	123
ACTION	124
Law of Success	125
An Eaglet Story	125
A Prayer in Spring	127
Meeting and Passing	127
My November Guest	127
October.....	127
From A Railway Carriage	127
Leisure	127
The Road Not Taken	128
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	129
Don’t Quit.....	130
A Prayer in Spring	131
An Old Man’s Winter Night	132
Meeting and Passing	133
My November Guest	134
October.....	135
Around The Corner	136
From A Railway Carriage	137
Leisure	138



VOCABULARY SECTION

Roots

Synonyms and Antonyms

Idioms and Figurative Expressions

Proverbs

Exploring Words

Roots

A **Root** is a part of any word that reveals its essential meaning, a meaning that never changes, even though other letters or word letters or word parts may be added at the beginning or end.

Root: (Viv, Vit): - "life"

Revive	To live again or make life again; to bring back to life, strength, health and consciousness.
Vital	Pertaining to (or necessary for) life; full of life.
Vitamin	An organic substance found in most foodstuffs that is necessary for normal life functions in man and animals.
Vivacious	Full of life; lively; active.
Vivid	Having the quality of life; lifelike; lively; not dull.
Viviparous	Characterized by giving birth to live offspring (as opposed to laying and hatching eggs).

Explanation

Once you know a root and some of the words built on it, you can keep building. For example, you can take *revive* and build *revival* meaning “*the act of reviving; recovery*” and *revivify*, which has much the same meaning as *revive*. From *vital* you can build *vitality*, which means “*vigor; energy.*” *Survive* will give you *survivor* and *survival*. In addition, you can also finger out that the phrase *vital* organs and the words *vitals*, which have the same meaning, refer to parts of the body that are necessary to sustain life.

Root: ACU-, ACR- “Sharp”

Acrid	Having a sharp quality in taste or smell; bitter or burning to the senses.
Acrimony	Sharpness of speech or temper.
Acuity	The state or condition of being sharp.(mind or senses sharpness)
Acumen	Sharpness of mind, intelligence.
Acute	Reaching a crises; critical; keen; intense; violent.

Root: AG-, ACT- “To do; drive”

Agenda	A list of things to be done; a list of things to be discussed or decided upon.
Agent	A person who does something.
Agile	Having the quality of doing or acting.
Active	Inclined to action; working; busy; lively
Actor	A person who does something.
Actual	Pertaining to something that is in action or in existence now.
Enact	To cause to be done. To make into a law.

More Words

Inactive

Transact

Interact

React

Root: AM- "To Love"

Amateur	A person who does something for the love of it rather than for money; a person who practices an art, sport, or science for his own pleasure, rather than as a profession.
Amatory	Relating to love; expressing love.
Amiable	Able to love; capable of kindness and friendliness; kindly; friendly.
Amicable	Friendly; peaceable.
Amorous	Tending to fall in love; showing love; in love.
Enamored	To be in love; to be fascinated or enchanted.

Root: ANIM- "Life; mind; soul; spirit"

Animal	That which is characterized by life; a living being; any creature other than man; any creature other than a man, bird, fish, or insect.
Animate	To give life to; to make alive; having life; living; full of life.
Animosity	The condition of having a high spirit.
Equanimity	Evenness of mind; calmness; composure, especially steadiness under stress or trying circumstances.
Magnanimity	Greatness of mind or spirit; the quality of being high-minded.
Unanimous	Being of one mind; sharing the same view; showing the assent of all concerned.

Root: ANNU-, ENNI- "Year"

Annals	Yearly records; records in general; historical records.
Annual	Of one year : yearly : lasting for only one year
Perennial	Continuing or lasting through years : everlasting
Centennial	Lasting for hundred years : happening once every hundred year
Annuity	Yearly allowance or income.

Root: ANTHROP-, ANTHROPO- "Man; Human"

Anthropology	The science or study of man; the science dealing with physical, social, and cultural development of man.
Philanthropist	A person who loves his fellow men; a person who is engaged in promoting the happiness or social progress of humankind by supporting charities, donating to colleges.
Misanthrope	A person who hates his fellow men.

Root: ARCHEO-, ARCHI-, -ARCH, -ARCHY "Ancient"

Archeology	The study of history from the remains of ancient human cultures.
Archangel	A chief or principal angel.
Archbishop	The chief bishop of a province.
Archenemy	A chief enemy.
Architect	The chief worker; a person who designs and draws up plans for building and supervises their construction.
Monarch	A person who rules alone; a king or sovereign.

Monarchy	Rule or government by a monarch; a land ruled by a monarch.
Matriarch	A woman who rules or leads a family or tribe by hereditary right.
Matriarchy	A society or culture ruled by women.

Root: AUD-, AUDIT- “To hear”

Audible	Capable of being heard; loud enough to be heard.
Audience	A hearing with someone else; the people assembled to hear something.
Audio	Electronically broadcast or reproduced sound.
Audition	The act of hearing something or someone; a hearing that serves as a test or trial, as of a singer or an actor trying out for a part.
Auditor	One who hears; a hearer or listener.
Auditorium	A place for hearing; a building or room for concert, plays, public meetings, etc.

More Words

Audiology

Audiovisual

Audiometer

Audiophile

Root: AUT-, AUTO- “Self”

Autocrat	A ruler with unrestricted power; any arrogant, dictatorial person.
Autograph	The signature or handwriting of a particular person; the handwriting of a person himself; to sign one’s own signature to it; to write it in one’s own handwriting.
Automatic	Acting by itself; self-moving; self-regulating, like a machine
Automobile	A self-propelled or self-moving vehicle.

Root: BENE-, BENIGN- “Well; good”

Benefactor	A person who does good; a patron; a backer.
Benefit	A good deed; an act of kindness; that which does someone good; an advantage.
Benevolent	Well-wising; disposed to do good; kindly.
Benediction	The act of blessing, as at the close of religious worship; the calling down of divine favor on a person.
Beneficial	Of or pertaining to that which does good; helpful; advantageous.
Beneficiary	A person connected with benefits; a person who receives benefits or advantages from something.

Root: BIO- “Life”

Biochemistry	The branch of chemistry relating to the process and physical properties of living things.
Biography	Writing about the life; a written account of a person’s life.
Biology	The science of life in all its manifestation, and of the origin, structure, reproduction, growth, and development of living organism.

Root: CAD-, CID-, CAS- “To fall; befall; happen by chance”

Accident	Something that happens to someone by chance; an unexpected happening without a cause or plan; a chance; a mishap.
Casual	Like that, which happens by chance; off hand; informal; not planned; serious.
Decadent	Falling into ruin; falling down morally; declining; decaying.
Incident	Something that happened (fell on particular person or happened at a particular time); an event or occurrence.

Occident	That which is towards the falling (or setting) sun; the West; the Western Hemisphere.
Occasion	A falling toward, as an opportunity; a favorable time, the time of an event, the event itself, or the reason for it.

Root: CAP-, CAPT-, CIP-, CEPT-, CEIV- "To take; seize"

Capable	Having ability; having the qualities needed for something.
Capture	The act or result of seizing; a seizer; to gain, win, or take by a force.
Deceive	To take away from the truth; to mislead; trick; lead astray.
Except	Taking out; leaving out; omitting.
Incipient	Taking into existence; coming into inexistence; just beginning to be or appear.
Receive	To take back towards oneself; taking into one's possessions; get.

More Words

Accept

Conceive

Concept

Conception

Root: CED-, CEDE-, CEED-, CESS- "To go; yield"

Antecedent	Going before; something or someone that goes before or proceeds.
Concede	To yield completely; give up; to grant; admit; acknowledge as true.
Exceed	To go beyond; surpass.
Excess	A going beyond what is necessary or proper; an immoderate amount; surplus extra, excessive.
Precede	To go before or in front of.

Proceed	To go on or go forward, especially after a stop, continue; to begin or carry on an action.
Process	A forward movement or on-going operation; a method of reproducing something; a series of action that bring about the result.
Recede	To go back; withdraw.
Recess	An indentation or cavity; a time of withdraw;

More Words

Abscess Intercede Succeed Accede Intercession
Success Access Secede Successful Accessory
Secession Succession

Root: CENT- "One Hundred"

Centenary	Pertaining to a hundred; marking a period of hundred years; lasting for a hundred years; occurring every hundred years; a one-hundredth anniversary.
Centipede	A creature with a hundred feet.
Century	One hundred consecutive years.
Percent	The number of part in every hundreds of something specified; hundredths.

More Words

Centenarian Centurion Centuple Sesquicentennial

Root: CERN-, CRET- “To Separate”

Concern	To see thoroughly in mind; to involve oneself; to relate or to affect; interest or worry; a business or firm.
Discern	To recognize as separate or a part from everything else; to perceive.
Secret	Something separated or kept away from others; something kept hidden; something not told or not to be revealed.

Root: CLAM-, CLAIM- “To cry out; shout”

Declaim	To cry out; to speak loudly or fully; to give a formal speech, as opposed of speaking informally or softly.
Exclaim	To cry out suddenly.
Proclaim	To cry something out before the people; make known before the public; announce; make clear.

More Words

Acclaim Clamorous Proclaimer Acclamation Disclaim
Proclamatory Clamor Disclaimer Reclamation

Root: CLUD-, CLUS-, CLOS- “To shut; close”

Conclude	To bring to an end or finish; to settle or decide.
Disclose	To expose to view; reveal; making known to the people.
Enclose	(1) To shut in, fence in, or surround; (2) To put something inside the envelope, package, or other container; (3) To contain or hold
Exclude	(1) To shut out; keep from entering; bar; (2) To leave out; (3) To pull out; expel.
Include	(1) To place in a general group or category; (2) To contain or take in.
Preclude	To shut out in advance; making impossible by doing something in advance; prevent.

Root: CORD- “Heart”

Cordial	(Noun) a stimulating drink, such as a liqueur, or a medicine given as a stimulant for the heart or circulation. (Adjective) pertaining of the heart; warm and hearty; friendly and sincere.
Accord	At heart. (Noun) harmony; agreement. (Verb) To be of one heart or mind; to agree.
Record	To write down, as for preserving an account of something; register in permanent form. (Noun) A written or permanent account, as a grooved disk that reproduces sound.

More Words*Concord**Concordant**Discord**Concordance**Concordantly**Discordant*

Root: CORPOR-, CORP- “Body; flesh”

Corpulent	Fat; fleshy.
Corpuscle	A little body; one of the small particles (or little bodies) that form the part of the blood.
Incorporate	To form into a body; to form a legal association or company which can act as an individual.

Root: CRE-, CRESC-, CRET- “To grow”

Crescent	Growing; the visible part of the moon during its first or last quarter (which grows larger or smaller); anything shaped like a crescent moon.
Increase	To grow in size, amount, degree, or number; to become or cause to become greater or larger; growth; amount of growth.
Concrete	Grown or melded together; solidified; relating to one solidified, definite idea, thing, or case; individual or particular, as opposed to general; real; specific; any mass of solidified particles, especially the material used in building.

More Words

Decrease

Accretion

Crescendo

Excrescence

Root: CRED- “To believe; trust”

Credit	<p>(Noun) trust or faith.</p> <p>(1) A reputation for being trustworthy, especially in playing debates.</p> <p>(2) A source of honor; Acknowledgement for having done something.</p> <p>(3) Confidence in a person’s ability to be trusted.</p>
---------------	---

	(4) Money in one's favor or money entrusted to one as in a lone.
Accredit	(1) To give credit to, as by acknowledging the work, effort, good qualities. (2) To authorize officially. (3) To certify as meeting official requirements.
Credentials	A certificate, a letter, or other proof that gives evidence of a person's authority, identity, honesty, experience.
Discredit	(1) Not to credit; not to believe. (2) To harm the credit or reputation of someone. (3) To cause someone or something to be doubted. (4) Loss of reputation.

More Words

Credible Incredible Credulous Credibility Incredibility Incredulous

Root: CUMB-, CUB- "To lie down"

Cubicle	A bedroom; any small room or enclosed space.
Incubate	To sit on eggs in order to hatch them; to give form to; develop.
Incumbent	Lying or resting on someone as an obligation; a person on whom an obligation rests- in other words, one who holds public office.
Succumb	(1) To give way; yield. (2) To die.

Root: CUR-, CURS-, COURS- "To run; go"

Concur	(1) To agree or approve (2) To happen at the same time.
Current	Any continuous or words movement of something, as of water in river or lake, or of electricity in an electric wire. (Adj) moving along with the time.
Occur	To happen; come about; come to mind.
Recur	To run or go again; to happen again.

More Words

Discourse Excursive Precursor Discursive Incur
Precursory Excursion Incursion Recourse

Root: DE-, DIV- "a god"

Deify	To make a god of someone or something; to worship as a god.
Deity	The state of being a god; a god.
Divine	Pertaining to a god or to God; godlike; sacred.

Root: DICT- "To say or speak"

Contradict	To speak against something; to hold that the opposite of what someone has said; to deny the truth of a statement.
Dictate	To say something aloud, someone that it can be recorded; to say commands or lay down laws, etc. with authority.
Diction	The quality of one's speech or of one's choice and use of words.
Predict	To say before the event; to foretell; to say what will happen in the future.

More Words*Addict**Dictum**Edict**Interdict***Root: DOC-, DOCT- "To teach"**

Docile	Teachable; easy to teach, train, or manage.
Doctor	A teacher; a person who has an advanced diploma, degree, or licensed to practice medicine or dentistry. A person having degree from a Medical College
Doctrine	A teaching or a body of teachings or beliefs, especially those of a political or religious group; a principle or set of principles.
Document	A means of teaching something or of giving information; something written that gives conclusion information or evidence about something.

Root: DUC-, DUCT- "To lead"

Conduct	To go with someone in order to lead him; to guide, escort, or direct; To direct, guide or behave oneself; behavior.
Introduce	To lead someone within something or into something. (1) To make a person acquainted with something or with another person. (2) To present. (3) To insert. (4) To start or bring into use.
Produce	To lead forwards (1) to bring forth or bear. (2) To bring about. (3) To exhibit or show.
Reduce	To lead back. (1) To bring from a higher or to a lower condition. (2) To make less in size, amount, number, value. (4) To become less in any way

More Words*Abduct**Deductive**Seduce**Abduction**Induce**Seduction*

Root: EQU- **“Equal; even”**

Adequate	Equal to a job; equal to what is required.
Equilibrium	An even balance; a state of balance; physical, mental, or emotional balance.
Equivocal	Pertaining to something of equal voice or significance; having a double meaning; misleading; purposely vague.

More Words

Equable Equator Equipose Equivalent Equate Equilibrist
Equinox Inequitable Equation Equidistant Inequity

Root: FAC-, FIC-, FACT-, FECT- **“To do; make”**

Facile	Easy; requiring little effort; someone skilled or talented as to do something very easily; too smooth and superficial to be serious.
Fiction	Prose writing about imaginary characters and events.
Efficient	Making; or turning out results with little wasted effort.
Infect	To affect with a disease; contaminate.
Manufacture	(1) To make a product. (2) To up or invent, as an excuse or alibi.

More Words

Affect Defective Factory Affective Effect Perfect
Affection Effective Perfection Deficient Fact
Proficient Defect Factual Proficiency Defection Factor
Unification

Root: FER- **“To carry; bring”**

Confer	To carry or bring together; to give or bestow; to consult together.
Differ	To carry oneself apart from someone else; to be unlike; to disagree.
Offer	To bring something before someone; to present something for acceptance or rejection; to propose.
Transfer	To carry, move, or cause to go from one person, place, carrier, etc., to another.

More Words

Defer Preferential Referent Deferential Refer Suffer
Prefer Reference Sufferance Preference Referendum
Transferral

Root: FIRM- **“firm; strong; power”**

Affirm	To make firm; declare positively; state something to be true.
Confirm	To make thoroughly strong; strengthen; verify; ratify; to admit to the privileges of a church after having been strengthened in religious faith by training in religious teaching.
Infirm	Not to be strong; to be feeble or weak; to be sick or weak with sickness.

Root: FLECT-, FLEX- “To bend”

Deflect	To bend away; turn aside; swerve or cause swerve.
Flexible	Capable of being bent, twisted, etc., without breaking; pliant; giving in to persuasion; able to adjust easily to change.
Reflect	To bend back; turn or through back waves of light, sound, or heat; to think back; think again; review in the mind.

Root: FLU-, FLUX- “A flow”

Affluent	Flowing to a person; abundant or wealthy.
Fluency	The state or condition of flowing; smoothness; especially smoothness or readiness of speech.
Influence	A flowing in of one person' something thought upon other. (1) The power to produce effect on others; (2) A person or thing possessing such power; (3) an effect produced by such power. (Verb) To produce or have an effect on; to affect or change.

More Words

Fluctuation

Effluence

Influx

Root: FRANG-, FRING-, FRANCT- “To break”

Fraction	Something broken off from the whole; a disconnected part; a small portion; a quantity less than the whole unit.
-----------------	---

Fragile	Breakable; easy broken or damaged; frail.
Fragment	Something broken off; a part broken off; a small detached portion; a small part of something that has been left unfinished.
Infringe	To break in or into another person's time, rights, etc.; to break the terms or requirements of something, such as a promise or a law; to violate; To trespass on.

More Words

Fracture Infraction Refraction Frangible Refectory

Root: FUS-, FUND-, FOUND

"To melt; pour"

Confuse	To mix up mentally; to jumble.
Foundry	A place in which metal is cast (melted and poured).
Fusion	(1) A melting or blending; (2) The result of a melting or combining.
Refund	(1) To give or pay back; (2) A repayment.

More Words

Diffuse Profusion Suffuse Diffusion Profusion Suffusion
Effusion Profusive Transfuse Effusive Refuse Transfusion

Root: GAM- "Marriage"

Bigamy	Marrying another person while still has a legal, living husband or wife.
Monogamy	The practice of having only one wife or husband at a time.
Polygamy	The practice of having more than one wife or husband at a time; plural marriage. (Exogamy) (Endogamy)

Root: GEN-, GENIT- "To produce; give birth; beget"

Genesis	Creation; beginning; the birth or origin of anything.
Genius	Extraordinary in born intelligence; an outstanding natural aptitude for doing something; a person who has a brilliant mind, especially one of the great intellectual achievements.
Genial	Showing in born or natural kindliness or pleasantness; giving comfort, warmth, or life.
Genuine	Native; original; authentic; real.
Genital	Pertaining to the birth giving or reproductive organs or process; the external sexual organs.
Progenitor	An ancestor, usually remote; forebear.

More Words

Genitive Ingenious Ingenuous Hydrogen Ingenuity Oxygen

Root: GEO- "Earth"

Geography	The description of earth; the science that describes the surface of the earth, or of other planets, especially in terms of large areas and how they are related.
Geology	The science that deals with the origin and structure of the earth, especially its rocks and rock formations.
Geometry	The branch of the mathematics dealing especially with the measurements of and the relationships between points, line, angles, surfaces, and solids.

More Words*Geochemistry**Geophysics**Geopolitics*

Root: GER-, GEST- "To carry; carry on; produce"

Belligerent	Carrying on a war like way; warlike; antagonistic; engaged in warfare. (Noun) A person or nation engaged with warfare or fighting.
Digest	To carry away something inside; to take in. (Verb) (1) To take in or assimilate, especially food for the body; (2) To take in and understand mentally; (3) to take in and condense or summarize. (Noun) A condensation or summary.
Gestate	To carry young in the uterus.

More Words*Congest**Gesticulate**Gesture**Congestion**Gesticulation**Ingest*

Root: GRAD-, GRESS- “a step; to step or go”

Aggression	An act of going to, or an approach toward, someone; an attack.
Gradual	Moving or changing slowly, as of by steps; little by little; step by step.
Graduate	To grant or receive a diploma or degree for completing a course of study at a school or college. A person who holds a diploma or degree, especially a bachelor’s degree. To mark off in measured units; To adjust or change by steps.
Progress	(Noun) A going forward; advancement; improvement. (Verb) To go forward; advance; improve.

More Words

Digress Regress Transgress Digression Regression
Transgression Digressive Regressive Transgressor

Root: GRAT- “pleasing”

Congratulate	To express one’s pleasure at the success, joy, etc., of someone else.
Grateful	Characterized by being well pleased; thankful or appreciative.
Gratify	To make pleased; to give pleasure or satisfaction to; to satisfy or indulge.
Gratitude	The state of being pleased or thankful; thankfulness; appreciation.
Gratuity	Something given for having pleased another; especially, a gift of money given in return for some service. (Gratis) (Ingrate)

Root: GRAV- “heavy”

Aggravate	To make heavy; to make worse, more unpleasant, or more burdensome.
Gravity	Heaviness; or more specifically, “the force that causes material object to fall towards the center of the earth; seriousness.

Root: HER-, HES- “to stick”

Adhere	To stick to; stick fast; be attached to.
Cohere	To be firmly or logically connected; to hold together or be consistent.

More Words

Incoherent

Inhere

Inherent

Inhesion

Root: JAC-, JECT- “to throw; lie; be thrown down”

Adjacent	Thrown down, or lying, next to or near something else; situated or located next to or near one another; adjoining.
Inject	To force into, as when shooting a fluid, drug, etc., into the body with a syringe or hypodermic needle, or to introduce into, as when throwing in a comment or bringing in a new element.
Project	To put forth one’s words, ideas, etc.; to make oneself heard or understood. (Noun) something that is proposed; a plan.

More Words

Abject

Ejaculate

Object

Adjective

Eject

Reject

Dejection

Interjection

Subject

Projectile

Root: JUNCT-, JOIN-, JOINT- "To join"

Adjoin	To be next to and often connected with something.
Conjunction	The act or result of joining together; association; an occurrence of events joined together in time; a simultaneous occurrence.
Injunction	(1) The act of ordering something authoritatively; (2) An authoritative order or direction, especially one issued by a court of law that forbids a party from taking a certain action.
Junction	The act of or routes, such as roads, railways, streams, etc., come together or cross.

More Words

Disjunctive

Enjoin

Juncture

Subjunctive

Root: LEG-, LIG-, LECT- "To choose"

Collect	(1) To gather together or assemble; (2) To bring together for study or as a hobby; (3) To gather payments of money, donation, etc.; (4) to accumulate, as dust or dirt.
Elect	(Verb) to pick out, or choose; especially, to choose for an office by vote; select. (Adj.) chosen; chosen for office but not yet installed. (Noun) those choose or favored.
Eligible	Able to be chosen or pick out for something; worthy of being chosen; qualified and desirable, as for marriage.
Lecture	A discourse, read or spoken, on a specific subject, given before an audience for information or instruction.

Legible	Able to be read; readable; clear, as handwriting.
Select	(Verb) to choose something apart from the rest; pick out in preference to others. (Adj.) set aside by having been chosen; choice or exclusive.

More Words

Elective *Lectern* *Legend* *Selectivity*
Intelligent *Lecturer* *Predilection* *Selectman*

Root: LOQU-, LOCUT- "to Speak"

Colloquial	Belonging to informal or conversational speech or writing; informal or conversational.
Eloquent	A person who takes part in conversation or who keeps a conversation going by asking questions.
Elocution	(1) The act or art of public speaking; (2) one's manner of speaking.
Interlocutor	A person who takes part in conversation or who keeps a conversation going by asking questions.

More Words

Colloquy *Locution* *Loquacious* *Interlocutory*
Circumlocution *Loquacity*

Root: MIT-, MISS-

"to send; let go"

Admit	(1) To let in; let enter; (2) to allow to join; (3) to have or leave room for; (4) to grant something as true.
Commit	(1) To do; (2) to entrust to the care of something or someone; (3) to devote oneself to something; (4) to place someone in custody, as in a prison or mental institution.
Dismiss	(1) To discharge from a job; (2) to tell or allow to go; (3) to reject; (4) to get rid of or have done with quickly.
Emit	To send out; send forth or give off sound, light, heat, etc.; give expression to something.
Missile	Any object intended to be thrown or discharged, such as a rock, spear, arrow, or bullet; a guided rocket.
Omit	To let something away from oneself; let go; leave out; fail to include or do something.
Permit	To send or let something go through; to allow, consent to, authorize, or offer an opportunity for.
Transmit	To send something from one place to another; pass on anything, such as news a disease, a massage, etc.

More Words*Intermittent**Emissary**Missive**Remission**Missionary**Intermission**Remiss**Remit*

Root: MON-, MONIT-**“To warn; advise”**

Admonish	To warn or advise someone about a danger; reprove someone about an error.
Monument	Something such as a statue, arch, pillar, etc., built as a remainder of a person, event or the like; a tombstone, a work of art, literature, scholarship, etc., that is considered to be of lasting value.
Monitor	(1) A student chosen to help, maintain order in class, oversee tests, or perform other assigned duties; (2) an apparatus used to check radio and television broadcasts for quality, compliance with the law, and other specific information, etc.
Premonition	An instinctive sense of what is going to happen in the future, based on intuition, not information.

Root: MOV-, MOT-**“To move”**

Emotion	A strong surge of feeling that is expressed outwardly; any intense feeling, such as love or hate.
Promote	(1) To contribute to the progress or growth of something; (2) To advance someone; (3) To work on behalf of something; (4) To seek to make a product popular or successful.
Remote	Located far away from a specified place; distant; not obvious; slight.
Remove	To move back; (1) To take or move away; (2) To dismiss; (3) To take off; (4) To take out; extract.

More Words

Commotion Immovable Motivation Demobilize Mobile Motive
Demote Mobilize Motor Demotion Mobilization
Remoteness Immobilize Motility Unmoved

Root: NASC-, NAT- “To be born”

Nascent	Being born; beginning to exist or develop; newly conceived.
Nation	A body of persons in a place organized under one government or a body of persons having a common origin and language.
Native	(Noun) A person or animal born in a particular place or something that was originated, developed, or grown in a particular place. (Adj.) by birth or origin; not foreign; inborn or natural.
Prenatal	Pertaining to the same before birth; prior to birth.

Root: PEL-, PELL-, PULS- “To drive; pull”

Compel	To drive together; (1) to urge forcefully; (2) to force or require by law, threat, necessity, etc.
Impel	To drive on; force or drive someone or something to an action; urge on.
Repel	(1) To drive or force someone or something back; (2) cause one to feel distaste or disgust; (3) push or keep away.

More Words

Dispel Expulsion Pulsation Expel Pulsate Pulse

Root: PEND-, PENS- “To hang, weigh, or pay”

Depend	(1) To trust or rely on; (2) to rely or support on someone or something; (3) to be determined.
---------------	--

Dispense	(1) To give or deal something in portions; (2) to administer, as law; (3) to get along without.
Expend	To pay out; use up; spend.
Suspend	(1) To hang from a support, so as to allow free movement; (2) to bar for a time from a privilege or function; (3) to withhold temporarily; (4) to defer action on.

More Words

Append *Compensate* *Pendant* *Appendage*
Impending *Pending* *Appendix* *Independent*
Pendulum

Root: PET-, PETIT- "To go; Seek; Strive"

Appetite	(1) A desire for food or drink; (2) A physical craving; (3) A strong liking for anything.
Compete	To take part in a contest or to be rival, as in business.
Competent	Capable; qualified.
Petition	(1) To make or sign such as request; to ask for something; (2) To ask, plead, or appeal for something, especially from a higher authority.
Repetition	(1) The act of repeating; a doing or saying of something over again; (2) That, which is repeated; a repeated instance.

Root: PLE-, PLET- "To fill"

Complete	(Adj.) filled thoroughly; full; with all the needed parts or items included; wholly finished; perfect. (Verb) to finish; conclude.
Deplete	To lessen by use or waste; to use up or empty.

Implement	To give or do what is necessary to accomplish something; supply what is needed.
Replete	Completely full; supplied in abundance; well provided.

Root: PLIC-, PLICIT-, PLEX-, PLY-

“to fold; bend; tangle; connect”

Complex	(1) Consisting of various parts connected together; composite; (2) Complicated, as in structure; involved; intricate.
Complexion	The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face or the general appearance, quality, or character of a person or thing.
Complicate	To make or become complex or difficult.
Explicit	Clearly expressed; straightforward; direct.
Implicate	To show that someone is involved in something, such as crime or plot.
Implicit	Understood or suggested but not directly expressed; complete or total; unrevised; unqualified.
Imply	(1) To start without stating; suggest or convey indirectly (2) To indicate or involve as an obvious cause or consequence.

More Words

Complicity

Duplicate

Replica

Duplex

Multiply

Reply

Duplicity

Ply

Supplication

Root: PON-, POSIT-, POUND-, POSE-

“to put; place”

Component	(Noun) a part used in putting together a whole. (Adj.) helping to make up a whole.
Compose	(1) to make up, or form as a whole, from different elements; (2) to create as a literary or musical work; (3) to arrange settle or calm.
Composite	Put together or made up of separate parts.
Compound	(1) to make by combining parts or integrants; (2) to complicate something by bringing in a new element; (3) in finance, to compute interest on both the original principal and the accumulated.
Depose	To make an office, position, etc., away from the person holding it; oust, as a monarch. (In law) to give testimony under oath, especially in writing.
Deposit	(1) To put something down in the form of a layer, as of dirt; (2) to put down and entrust money to a bank; (3) to put down money as a partial payment on something.
Dispose	(1) To get rid of; (2) to put in order, arrange or settle; (3) to put into a receptive frame of mind for; (4) to condition towards something.
Expose	(1) to reveal something specially something that was deliberately hidden; (2) to lay something open to ridicule or criticism; (3) to uncover; (4) to lay open to the effect of sunlight, the elements, etc.
Exposition	(1) A detailed presentation of a subject; (2) a public display, show, or exhibition; (3) the part if a literary work, as a play, that gives the background of the plot and characters.
Expound	To put something out in the form of words; to state, reveal, explain, or interpret something.
Impose	(1) To force oneself or one’s views on others; (2) to establish or enforce something by authority.

Oppose	To put oneself against something or someone; to be or act against; resist or fight.
Positive	Definitely put forth and accepted; affirmative or affirmed; not open to doubt.
Postpone	To put off until later; delay.
Propose	(1) To put something forward for consideration; (2) to nominate; (3) to make an offer of marriage.
Suppose	(1) to think or imagine something to oneself as true; (2) to believe probable; (3) to require or expect; (4) to assume to be true for the sake of argument.

More Words

Composition *Juxtaposition* *Purpose* *Deponent* *Preposition*
Repository *Exponent* *Proponent* *Superimpose* *Interpose*
Propound *Transpose*

Root: PORT- "To carry"

Deport	To expel or banish someone from a country, often for political reasons.
Export	To send merchandise or raw materials out of a country for sale or trade.
Import	To bring merchandise or raw materials into a country for commercial use.
Portable	Capable of being carried; easily or readily movable.

More Words

Disport *Report* *Supporter* *Porter*
Reporter *Transport* *Portfolio* *Support*
Transportation

Root: QUIR-, QUISIT-, QUEST- “to seek or ask”

Acquire	To seek something for oneself and get it; obtain something by one’s own efforts; get.
Inquire	To ask or seek into something; seek information by asking questions; make an investigation or search into something.
Require	To demand, order, to insist upon or to have need of something.

More Words

Conquest

Exquisite

Perquisite

Request

Root: RUPT- “to break; burst”

Corrupt	(Adj.) dishonest; immoral. (Verb) to ruin or destroy morally; to debase or spoil.
Disrupt	To break a part or to break up; throw into disorder; upset.
Erupt	To burst forth the lava, stream etc., in the manner of a volcano or geyser; burst out or burst open suddenly or violently.
Interrupt	To break into the continuity of something, such as conversation or speech; stop temporarily.
Rupture	To break open or break apart; the act of bursting or breaking; a bursting or break; a breaking off, as of friendship or good relations between persons or countries.

Root: SCRIB-, SCRIPT- “to write”

Describe	To present something in spoken or written words; to give an account of something.
Inscribe	(1) to write words, names, etc., on something for a public or formal purpose; (2) to write in a book or on a photograph, etc., as when autographing or dedicating it; (3) to enter a name on a formal or official list.
Prescribe	(1) To set something down as a rule to be followed; (2) to order the use of a medicine or treatment for a patient.
Proscribe	To outlaw or banish; denounce or condemn someone something; prohibit.
Subscribe	(1) to write one’s name underneath, or at the end of, a document, as to show agreement; sign; (2) to agree with, support, approve, or sanction; (3) to agree to pay money to a cause, or to a newspaper or periodical for its delivery.
Transcribe	(1) To copy or recopy from an original or from shortened notes; (2) to adapt a musical composition for a change of instrument or voice.

More Words

Ascribe

Indescribable

Scribble

Circumscribe

Manuscript

Scripture

Conscript

Postscript

Scrip

Root: SED-, SID-, SESS- “to sit; settle”

Preside	To sit before others in the place of a leader; sit in authority; act as chairperson.
----------------	--

Reside	(1) to make one's home at a particular place; (2) to exist as a quality in something; (3) to be vested in as a right.
Sediment	The result of something settling; matter that settles or settling to the bottom of the body of liquid.
Session	(1) the sitting together of a legislative body, court, etc., for the purpose of doing business; (2) a single meeting of an organized group; (3) a school term.

More Words*Dissident**Residue**Subside**Obsession**Sedate**Subsidiary**Residual**Subsidy***Root: SPEC-, SPIC-, SPECT- "to look; look at"**

Conspicuous	Easily; visible; attracting attention.
Expect	To look forward to something as certain or likely; to look for something as right or essential; require.
Inspect	To look into something; examine something carefully; examine or review something officially.
Respect	To look again at someone; to treat someone with consideration. (Verb) to give regard for a person or to treat a person with consideration. (Noun) honor and esteem; a specific detail or aspect.
Spectacle	An unusual sight or grand display; (plural) a pair of eyeglasses.

More Words*Auspicious**Perspicuity**Speculate**Despicable**Specimen**Suspect**Perspective**Spectator Suspicion*

Roots: TANG-, TING-, TACT- “to touch”

Contact	(Verb) (1) To come or bring together; touch; (2) to get in touch with someone. (Noun) (1) The coming together or touching of two things; (2) a being in touch and who can perhaps help one.
Contingent	(1) Occurring by chance; accidental; (2) probable or liable to occur but not certain or logical; (3) dependent upon an uncertain events.
Intact	Not touched or spoiled; remaining whole or unchanged; undamaged.
Tact	Just the right social touch; a quick sense of what is appropriate, proper, or right; skill in avoiding what would offend.
Tangent	A straight line that is in contact with a curved line at one point.
Tangible	Perceptible by touch; having a definite shape; solid.

Roots: TEN-, TIN-, TENT-, TAIN- “to hold”

Contain	(1) To hold or be able to hold; (2) to include; (3) to keep within bounds or restrain.
Continent	A mass of land that is holding together; one of the large landmasses of the earth.
Detain	(1) To stop or delay; (2) to confine in jail.
Lieutenant	(1) A person having the power to act for or represent his superior; (2) a commissioned officer ranking below a captain in the army and below a lieutenant commander in the navy.
Pertain	To have to do with or have reference of something.
Pertinacious	Sticking stubbornly or with determination to a purpose or opinion.

Retain	(1) to keep or continue to keep something in one's possession; (2) to keep something in use, practice, etc.; (3) to keep in mind or remember; (4) to reserve the services of a lawyer or other representative by paying him a fee.
Tenacious	Tending to hold something strongly, such as an opinion, belief, etc.; stubborn.

More Words

Abstain Entertain Sustenance Abstention Maintain Tenable
Continuation Obtain Tenant Continue Sustain Tenancy

Root: TRACT- **“to drag; draw; pull”**

Attract	(1) To draw something or someone to or toward oneself, as by magnetism; (2) to gain the admiration or attention of someone.
Contract	(1) to draw together; to shrink or become more compact; (2) to cause something to draw together; (3) to take on or become affected with, as a debt or a disease; (4) to make legal agreement.
Detract	To draw or take away a part of something, as part of one's good reputation, enjoyment, etc.
Distract	(1) To draw away or divert the mind, attention, etc., in a different direction; (2) to bewilder.
Extract	(1) To draw or pull out; (2) to obtain something from a substance by squeezing it distilling it, etc.; (3) to obtain or draw out pleasure, knowledge, a promise, etc., from a book.
Protract	To extend for a longer time than was expected; prolong.
Retract	(1) To draw and take something back, such as a remark, statement, promise, etc.; (2) to draw back in, as a cat draws in its claws.
Subtract	To take away from something by deducing a quantity, number, etc.

Tract	(1) An extended area, as of land or water; (2) an extensive region of the body, especially a system of parts or organs.
Traction	(1) the act or result of a pulling force; (2) a pulling force itself; (3) the state or condition of being subject to a pulling force; (4) the ability to grip and move on a surface without slipping.
Tractor	A vehicle used for pulling a piece of farm equipment's, a trailer, etc.

Root: VEN-, VENT- "to move towards; come"

Adventure	A thrilling experience; a risky a daring undertaking.
Convene	To call or come together; assemble.
Circumvent	(1) To come around or get around something; (2) to avoid something, especially by using one's wits.
Convenient	(1) Coming or fitting together to be proper or easy for a person; suited to what one needs; (2) within easy reach; handy.
Event	Something that takes place.
Invent	To think up a new thing; originate or create.
Prevent	To keep something from happening.

More Words

Advent Intervene Venture Venturesome

Root: VERT-, VERS- "to turn"

Avert	To turn one's eyes or head away from something; to ward off a danger.
Convert	Change to another form.
Divert	To turn in a different direction; to entertain.
Reverse	To turn upside down, inside out.
Subversive	Tending to overturn, especially a government, from its very foundations.

More Words

Controversy

Irreversible

Traverse

Root: VID-, VIS- "To see"

Evident	Easily seen or recognized; clear.
Provide	(1) To prepare or supply beforehand; (2) to furnish necessary food, clothing, and shelter.
Television	A transmission of visual images over a distance as a series of electrical impulse.
Video	The picture portion of television.
Vision	(1) the scene of sight; (2) insight or imagination; (3) something seen as in a plan, dream, trance, etc.

More Words

Advise

Ill-advised

Visibility

Advisement

Improvident

Visit

Adviser

Proviso

Visitation

Advisory

Visage

Visitor

Root: VOC-, VOK- "voice; to call"

Advocate	To speak or write in favor of someone or something.
Evoke	(1) to call out or summon forth something, such as memories (2) to produce a reaction, response, etc.
Invoke	To call upon someone or something especially for aid, protection, or blessing.
Provoke	(1) To call forth or arouse anger in someone, irritate or stir up (2) To arouse or cause someone to action or reaction.
Revoke	To make something void by calling it back or recalling it, cancel.
Vocabulary	A list of words/phrases arranged alphabetically and including definition and translation.
Vocation	Fitness for certain career, especially for religious work.

More Words

Vocal Vocalize Vociferous Vocalist Vociferate Vox populi

Root: VOLV-, VOLUT- "to roll"

Evolve	(1) To roll out or unroll; (2) to work out or develop something gradually; (3) to develop from a lower to a higher stage of organization (4) to undergo the process of evolution.
Involve	(1) to include as necessary part of something; (2) to take in or have an effect on; (3) to bring someone or something into trouble, difficulty, danger, etc.; (4) to take up the attention; engross.

Synonyms and Antonyms

SYNONYMS-ANTONYMS:

SOne of the ways of adding a verity to a piece of writing is by the use of synonyms and antonyms. A synonym is a word which has almost the same meaning as another, while an antonym is a term which is opposite of other. Synonyms are like twins. Though found to be somewhat different upon close analysis, they are yet sufficient alike to pass in a crowd. The purpose of synonyms is to give flexibility and verity to a style. The great speakers and writers lavish in their use of synonyms.

A good style is distinguished not only by its synonyms, but also by its antonyms. It is important to know when to use a word with the same meaning. It is equally important to know when to use a word with the opposite meaning. A style containing good synonyms is a rich style. A style containing good antonyms is a brilliant style. Two words of opposite meaning when clearly placed in sentence are like two skilful swordsmen engaged in a duel. Their ideas clash and glitter before our eyes and the victory of the stronger word gives us a keen mental satisfaction.

Words	Synonyms
Adversity	Distress
Appreciate	Encourage
Ancient	Old
Advance	Breakthrough
Attraction	Fascination
Affirm	Assert
Ample	Abundant
Assent	Consent
Ancestor	Predecessor
Active	Alert
Bravery	Valour
Blunt	Dull
Beautiful	Pretty
Broad	Wide
Brutal	Atrocious
Dwarf	Pygmy
Economy	Frugality
Earthly	Mundane
Eternal	Perpetual

Words	Synonyms
Expeditious	Speedy
Enrich	Fertile
Elevate	Lift
Folly	Stupidity
Fictious	Fabricated
False	Untrue
Failure	Collapse
Fabulous	Fantastic / feigned
Favour	Support
Freedom	Liberty
Final	Ultimate
Gloomy	Dismal
General	Common
Guilty	Faulty
Gather	Throng
Glory	Grandeur
Gain	Obtain
Guest	Visitor
Happiness	Bliss

Words	Synonyms
Hope	Anticipation
Hypocrisy	Diplomacy
Hero	Idol
Hurt	Wound
Hide	Conceal
Honour	Respect
Honest	Upright
Ignorance	Illiteracy
Increase	Decrease
Impede	Hamper
Impart	Dispense
Include	Enlist
Interior	Internal
Important	Significant
Bold	Daring
Cruel	Tyrant
Crude	Raw
Clever	Cunning
Cheerful	Joyful
Care	Concern
Comparison	Judgment
Clean	Neat
Conceited	Haughty
Create	Generate
Defense	Resistance
Dark	Murky
Deficit	Loss
Distress	Adversity
Delay	Shelve
Important	Significant
Inferior	Mediocre
Jump	Hop
Jealous	Envious
Jewel	Gem
Joke	Jest
Just	Fair
Keep	Hold
Key	Answer
Kill	Slay
Kind	Sort
Kindle	Ignite
Long	Lengthy
Liberal	Generous

Light	Airy
Love	Affection
Words	Synonyms
Laugh	Giggle
Majority	Mob / Mass
Meek	Mild
Motion	Gesture
Mortal	Momentary
Miser	Stingy
Noble	Gentle
Normal	Usual
Native	Local
Natural	Innate
Need	Want
Needy	Poor
Nation	Republic
Obedient	Submissive
Odd	Queer
Offensive	Aggressive
Offer	Proffer
Office	Suite
Occupy	Capture
Obvious	Clear / Plain
Occurrence	Happening
Pure	Genuine
Pleasant	Nice
Pious	Devout
Poverty	Destitution
Positive	Definite
Patience	Endurance
Public	People
Quaint	Odd
Quake	Tremble
Quarrel	Fight
Quick	Brisk
Query	Question
Rigid	Stiff
Round	Circular
Rough	Bumpy
Raw	Crude
Roar	Yell
Rid	Shed
Rude	Impudent
Rule	Order

Sweet	Melodious
Stationary	Still
Sacred	Holly
Strong	Stout
Suspend	Dangle
Suspect	Doubt
Survive	Live
Tragedy	Misery
Tame	Docile
Tie	Bind
Tale	Story
Tall	Long
Target	Goal
Task	Job
Total	Full
Useful	Effective
Uniform	Regular
Urge	Force
Usual	Normal
Vacant	Empty
Vague	Ambiguous
Valour	Bravery
Valuable	Worthy
Wail	Moan
Wake	Rouse
Wander	Rove
Want	Need
Reward	Gift
Yarn	Thread
Yaw	Gape
Yearn	Desire
Yell	Shout
Yield	Produce
Zeal	Fervour
Zest	Gusto
Zone	Section
Words	Antonyms
Adversity	Prosperity
Appreciate	Depreciate
Ancient	Modern
Ascent	Descent
Advance	Retreat
Attraction	Repulsion
Abundance	Scarcity

Words	Antonyms
Affirm	Deny
Ample	Scanty
Assent	Dissent
Ancestor	Descendent
Active	Passive
Absolute	Limited
Arrogant	Humble
Accept	Reject
Accuse	Defend
Above	Below
Accustomed	Unusual
Advantage	Disadvantage
Ability	Incompetence
Attract	Repel
Acquisition	Loss
Acquit	Condemn
Allow	Forbid
Accelerate	Retard
Arrival	Departure
Assemble	Disperse
Bravery	Cowardice
Blessing	Curse
Barren	Fertile
Boon	Bane
Blunt	Sharp
Beautiful	Disfigure
Begin	End
Big	Small
Bound	Free
Brutal	Humane
Bold	Timid
Beneficial	Injurious
Beauty	Ugliness
Confident	Diffident
Cruel	Kind
Attack	Defend
Agree	Differ
Careful	Careless
Comparison	Contrast
Creditor	Debtor
Concord	Discord
Clever	Stupid
Clean	Dirty

Common	Rare
Conceited	Modest
Create	Destroy
Convex	Conclave
Cautious	Reckless
Collect	Disperse
Converge	Diverge
Condemn	Praise
Words	Antonyms
Conceal	Reveal
Continue	Discontinue
Confess	Deny
Cause	Effect
Conservation	Reactionary
Deep	Shallow
Defense	Rare
Dark	Light
Deficit	Surplus
Distress	Comfort
Decrease	Increase
Destruction	Construction
Domestic	Wild
Difficult	Easy
Dwarf	Giant
Diligent	Idle
Dangerous	Secure
Economy	Extravagance
Earthly	Heavenly
Enemy	Friend
Exotic	Indigenous
Eternal	Temporal
Gratitude	Thanklessness
Gloomy	Gay
General	Particular
Go	Come
Guilty	Innocent
Gather	Scatter
Glory	Shame
Gain	Lose, loss
Guest	Host
Hard	Soft
Haughty	Humble
Happiness	Sadness
Hope	Despair

Words	Antonyms
Hypocrisy	Sincerity
Heaven	Hell
Hero	Villain
Hurt	Heal
Costly	Cheap
Crude	Refined
Cheerful	Gloomy
Care	Neglect
Explicit	Implicit
Esoteric	Exoteric
Expeditious	Dilatory
Entrance	Exit
Exterior	Interior
Enrich	Impoverish
Enthroned	Dethrone
Exult	Lament
Elevate	Depress
Failure	Success
Fine	Coarse
Frugal	Extravagant
Folly	Wisdom
Fictitious	Genuine
False	True
Fabulous	Actual
Front	Rear
Freedom	Slavery
Favour	Disfavour
Final	Initial
Fast	Slow
Friendly	Hostile
Frank	Reserved
Full	Empty
Fresh	Stale
Fair	Foul
Fortunate	Unfortunate
Far	Near
Fat	Thin
Foreign	Native
Fatigue	Refresh
Frequent	Occasional
Fame	In fame
Firm	Infirm
Fold	Unfold

Words	Antonyms
Faithful	Faithless
Join	Separate
Kind	Cruel
Kill	Revive
Like	Dislike
Lenient	Severe
Lessen	Enlarge
Long	Short
Logical	Illogical
Liberal	Orthodox
Light	Heavy
Liberty	Slavery
Liquid	Solid
Loose	Tight
Love	Hate
Loyal	Disloyal
Hide	Seek
Harsh	Mild
Honour	Dishonour
Honest	Dishonest
Ignorance	Knowledge
Increase	Decrease
Impede	Expedite
Insert	Extract
Import	Export
Inhale	Exhale
Include	Exclude
Interior	Exterior
Intentional	Accidental
Important	Unimportant
Inherit	Bequeath
Inferior	Superior
Intricate	Simple
Intrusive	Extrusive
Just	Unjust
Joy	Sorrow
Noble	Ignoble
Night	Day
Normal	Abnormal
Notorious	Famous
Often	Seldom
Ordinary	Extraordinary
Open	Shut

Words	Antonyms
Obeys	Disobey
Objective	Subjective
Omit	Insert
Odd	Even
Obedient	Disobedient
Offensive	Defensive
Optimism	Pessimism
Oral	Written
Opaque	Transparent
Pure	Impure
Permanent	Temporary
Pleasant	Dull
Polite	Impolite
Poverty	Affluence
Pious	Impious
Positive	Negative
Pleasure	Pain
Patience	Impatience
Pathetic	Joyous
Partial	Impartial
Permit	Prohibit
Persuade	Dissuade
Purse	Avoid
Preliminary	Final
Plenty	Scarcity
Prudent	Imprudent
Pros	Cons
Pride	Humility
Public	Private
Lend	Borrow
Laugh	Weep
Legal	Illegal
Lock	Unlock
Meek	Haughty
Majority	Minority
Motion	Rest
Mental	Physical
Mortal	Immortal
Make	Mar
Merit	Demerit
Miser	Spendthrift
Moral	Immoral
Material	Spiritual

Mount	Dismount
Male	Female
Maximum	Minimum
Miraculous	Ordinary
Moderation	Excess
Morbid	Healthy
Native	Foreign
Natural	Artificial
Poetry	Prose
Quick	Slow
Rejoice	Lament
Resolve	Hesitate
Rigid	Flexible
Raw	Ripe
Recovery	Replace
Rise	Fall
Words	Antonyms
Round	Flat
Recognize	Ignore
Rough	Smooth
Remember	Forget
Roar	Whisper
Young	Old
Resist	Submit
Sympathy	Antipathy
Safety	Danger
Safe	Unsafe
Sink	Swim
Sufficient	Insufficient
Straight	Curved
Sweet	Sour
Strange	Familiar
Summit	Base
Synthesis	Analysis
Stationary	Moving
Spendthrift	Miser
Scared	Profane
Strong	Weak
Smile	Frown
Tragedy	Comedy
Top	Bottom
Tame	Wild
Thrive	Decline
Please	Displease

Truth	Falsehood
Use	Abuse
Useful	Useless
Uniform	Varied
Victory	Defeat
Virtue	Vice
Vulgar	Refined
humble	Modest
Vague	Definite
Tie	Untie
Town	Country
Temporal	Spiritual
Vertical	Horizontal
Violent	Gentle
Whole	Part
Weal	Woe
Warm	Cool
Wax	Wane
Yoke	Liberty

Words	Antonyms
Life	Lifeless
Sight	Sightless
Complete	Incomplete
Possible	Impossible
Allow	Disallow
Valuable	Invaluable (Valueless)
Essential	Inessential
Necessary	Unnecessary
Replaceable	Irreplaceable
Literate	Illiterate
Polite	Impolite
Motion	Motionless
Able	Unable
Responsible	Irresponsible
Easy	Uneasy
Healthy	Unhealthy

Speech	Speechless
Ability	Inability – disability

Words	Antonyms
Grade	Degrade
Sensitive	Insensitive
Secure	Insecure
Continue	Discontinue
Qualify	Disqualify
Measurable	Immeasurable
Convenient	Inconvenient
Legal	Illegal
Human	Inhuman
Popular	Unpopular
Regular	Irregular
Similar	Dissimilar
Sound	Soundless
Sanity	Insanity
Correct	Incorrect
Mobile	Immobile
Agree	Disagree
Exact	Inexact
Posses	Disposes
Price	Priceless

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Sleep	Slumber	Wakefulness
Illuminate	Lit	Darkened
Dull	Boring	Fascinating
Evil	Malicious	Good
Completely	Entirely	Partially
Activated	Begun	Stopped
Extended	Lengthen	Shorten
Ancient	Antiquated	Modern
Laughter	Merriment	Misery
Caught	Trapped	Freed (released)
Incredible	Unbelievable	Possible
Whispered	Murmured	Shouted
Sometimes	Occasionally	Always
Combination	Collection	Separation
Strange	Odd	Normal
Padded	Cushioned	Unprotected
Seize	Grip	Release
Stayed	Remained	Left
Showed	Displayed	Hid (Concealed)
Sound	Noise	Silence
Gentle	Softly	Harshly

Idioms and Figurative Expressions

Idioms and **Figurative Expressions** are used often in our conversations. They are groups of two or more words which must be learnt as a whole because the meaning of expression may be different from the meaning of its part.

- **A:**

Idioms	Meanings
A bad egg	A worthless person
Above one's head	Too difficult to understand
A cat's paw	One used as a tool to do something dangerous
A chip off the old block	Very much like the father
A close shave	A narrow escape
A cock-and-bull story	An absurd and unrelieved story
A feather is one's cap	An honour or distinction
A flash is the pan	A one and only success
A good Samaritan	One who is kind and compassionate to someone in dress
A hard nut to crack	A difficult problem
Apple pie order	In perfect order
A pretty kettle of fish	A state of confusion
A skeleton in the cupboard	A dreadful family secret
A snake in the grass	An enemy who strikes under cover
A Spartan life	A life of extreme self-discipline to maintain the health of body and mind
A storm in a teacup	Much excitement about something small
A wet blanket	A discouraging person
A white elephant	Something useless and expensive to keep
An eye for an eye	Retaliation, revenge
A nine days' wonder	Event which creates a sensation for a time but is soon forgotten
Armed to the teeth	Completely armed
As likely as not	Probably
As the crow flies	In a straight line
At a loose end	Having nothing interesting to do
At loggerheads with	Quarrelling
At the eleventh hour	At the last moment

- **B:**

Beat about the bush	Approach in a matter in an indirect manner
Behind the scenes	In private
Bite one's head off	Answer sharply or angrily
Bite the dust	To fail, die or stop existing
Blow one's trumpet	Boast
Break the ice	Be the first to begin
Bring down the house	Cause rapturous applause
Bring one to one's senses	Cause one to stop foolish or wild behavior
Build castles in the air	Day-dream
Bury the candle at both ends	Work too hard
Bury the hatchet	Make peace
Butter someone up	Flatter
By any means	In any way possible
By hook or by crook	By fair or foul means at whatever cost or risk
By leaps and bounds	With remarkable speed or progress

- **C:**

Can't not make head or tail of	Can't understand at all
Carried away	Very excited
Cat-and-dog life	Life full of quarrels
Caught by wrong foot	Caught when one is not ready
Clean break	Quick and final
Close-fisted	Miserly
Completely at sea	Puzzled
Crocodile tears	False tears
Cut corners	Take a short-cut
Cut the ground from under someone's feet	Leave someone in a weak position
Cut someone dead	Treat someone as a complete stranger

- **D:**

Darken one's door	Not to be welcomed at someone's house
Dirt cheap	Extremely cheap

Do away with	Get rid of
Down to earth	Practical
Draw a blank	Find nothing
Draw the line	Fix the limit
Dutch courage	Bravery induced by alcoholic liquors

- E:**

Easier said than done	Easier to talk about than to do
Eat one's heart out	Feel very unhappy over something
Eat one's words	Take back something said earlier
Ends of the earth	Remote faraway places

- F:**

Face the music	Take punishment
Fair the square	With justice and honesty
Fall on deaf ears	To be ignored
Fall on one's feet	Get out of difficulty successfully
Fall through	Come to nothing
Fell in one's bones	Have a strong feeling about something
Fish in troubled waters	Take advantage of a troubled state of affairs
Fit as a fiddle	In very good health
Fly off at the tangent	Change suddenly to different course of thought or action

- G:**

Gain ground	Make progress
Get along with	Be friendly and in harmony with
Get away with	Be successful in something which usually results in punishment or misfortune
Get down to	Deal seriously with
Get hold of the wrong end of the stick	Be mistaken about something
Get into hot water	Get in trouble
Get it into one's head that	Understand
Get it into one's nerves	Irritate
Get over	Forget

Give a piece of one's mind	Punish or scold
Give the game way	Reveal a secret plan
Give up the ghost	Die
Go at it hammer and tongs	Fight or argue with energy and noise
Go bananas	Act crazily
Go by the book	Follow the rules closely
Go off one's head	Become crazy
Go off the deep end	Express feelings without any control

- H:**

Hard up	Short in money
Hard and fast rules	Strict rules
Have a go at	To try
Have an axe to grind	Have some selfish objective in view
Have at one's figure tips	Be thoroughly familiar with
Have one's hands full	Very busy
Have one's heart in one's mouth	Be frightened
Have the game in one's hand	Sure of winning
Head over heels	Deeply, completely
Heart and soul	With all one's efforts
High and dry	Alone and helpless
Hit below the belt	Act unfairly
Hit the nail on the head	Guess correctly
Hold one's tongue	Keep silent

- I:**

In a nutshell	Briefly
In cold blood	Purposely and without feeling
In black and white	In writing
In one ear and out the other	Heard but without effect
In the nick of time	Just before it is too late
In the same boat	In the same unfortunate circumstances

- K:**

Keep in a straight face	Hide one's amusement by not smiling or laughing
--------------------------------	---

Keep an eye on	To watch carefully, to look after
Keep one's head	Keep calm
Keep one's head above water	Stay out of difficulty
Keep one's nose to the grindstone	Make one work hard without rest
Keep the ball rolling	Keep things going

- L:**

Let the cat out of bag	Tell that shall be kept a secret
Like a fish out of water	In a place not suited to one
Like nobody's business	Extraordinary
Like water off a duck's back	With no effect or reaction
Live from hand to mouth	Live in hardship
Lock, stock and barrel	The whole of everything
Like one's nose at	Treat haughtily
Look for a needle in a haystack	Begin searching for something with only a slim chance of success
Lose face	Be humiliated
Lose one's head	Become confused or over-excited

- M:**

Make a clean breast of	Confess
Make do	To get along with what one has
Make ends meet	Manage financially
Make no bones about it	Be plain and frank
Make one's blood run cold	Fill with horror
Make one's mark	To succeed brilliantly
Make sense	Have a meaning
Make the mouth water	Cause to desire
Mind one's P's and Q's	Be careful and polite about what one says or does
Mind your own business	Do not interfere in the affairs of other people

- N:**

Next of kin	The nearest of relations
Nip in the bud	Stop something at the beginning stage
Not turn a hair	Show no fear

Not up to the mark	Not meaning up to a required standard
---------------------------	---------------------------------------

- O:**

On the dot	At the exact time or point
Once in the blue moon	Rarely, once in a very long time
Out of hand	Out of control
Out of the blue	Unexpected
Out of date	Old-fashioned

- P:**

Pay through the nose	Pay an unreasonable price
Pick someone's brain	Get ideas from someone
Play fast and loose	Act carelessly
Pooh-pooh an idea	Express disbelief or contempt
Pull one's leg	Try to make someone believe an untruth as a joke
Pull stings	Court the favour of impotent people in order to secure some benefit
Pull \ wear a long face	Look sad and glum
Put an end out	Stop
Pull one's foot in it	Spoil something
Put one's shoulder to the wheel	To work hard in order to succeed
Put the cart before the horse	Start at the wrong end

- R:**

Rain cats and dogs	Rain heavily
Red-letter day	A day of great importance
Rest on one's laurels	Retire from active life after gaining distinction in the field of sports or athletics
Rub shoulders with	Meet and mix with (people)
Rub the wrong way	Irritate
Runaway success	Great, immediate success
Run into someone	Meet unexpectedly
Run someone down	Say unkind things about

- S:**

See eye to eye	Agree completely
Sell like hot cakes	Very readily or quick
Send one packing	Dismiss quickly
Send to Coventry	Ignore as a punishment
Show a clean pair of heels	Run away
Show one's teeth	Look angry
Sit on the fence	Avoid taking sides
Smell a rat	Be suspicious
Spick and span	Neat and clean
Split hairs	Argue over trifles
Spread like wildfire	News passed round with astonishing speed
Steel the show	Attract all the attentions
Strike while the iron is hot	Act without delay while the situation is favorable
Stuck up	Conceited, proud

- **T:**

Take French leave	Absent without permission
Take leave of one's senses	Become mad
Take the bull by the horns	Tackle a problem boldly
Take the cake	Be the best of the lot
Take to one's heels	Run away
The lion's share	The largest part
The proof of the pudding is in the eating	People are judged by their actions
Thick in the head	Stupid
Throw cold water on	Discourage
Throw dust in the eyes	Deceive
To be on one's last legs	To be on the verge of ruin
To be on tenterhooks	To be in the state of suspension and anxiety
To bring up the rear	To be the last in line
To kill the goose that laid the golden egg	To lose a valuable source of income through greed
To play second fiddle	To take a more junior position
To put one's best foot forward	To do the best possible
To ride roughshod over	To treat in a high handed manner
To scrap something together	To obtain with great effort
To stand out a mile	To be extremely obvious
To stand someone in good stead	To be useful or helpful to someone in time of need

To strain a gnat and swallow a camel	To be overly particular in small things and lax in more important ones
To take with a grain of salt	To accept with doubt
To throw in the towel	To admit defeat
Touch and go	An uncertain or dangerous situation
Turn over a new leaf	Conduct oneself better
Turn the other cheek	Accept attack, refuse to take revenge
Turn the tables	Reverse the result
Turn turtles	Overturn
Turn up one's nose	To scornful of

- **U:**

Under ones very nose	Directly in front of one
-----------------------------	--------------------------

- **W:**

Walk away with	Win easily
Wash one's dirty linen in public	Discuss unpleasant personal or family affairs in the presence of the other people
Wear one's heart on ones sleeve	To behave so that one's feelings are clear to all
Well begun is half done	A good start makes it easy to finish something
Whistle in the dark	Do something to overcome one's fear
With a high hand	With arrogance
Worm something out of someone	Get information by persistent questioning

Proverbs

- Birds of a feather flock together.
(People of the same type seem to gather together)

- In unity, there is strength.
(A group of people with the same goals can accomplish more than individual can)

- It takes two to tango.
(When two people work as a team, they are both responsible for the team's successes and failures)

- A man is known by the company he keeps.
(A person is believed to be like the people with whom he or she spends time)

- Misery loves company.
(Unhappy people often get satisfaction from having others share their misery)

- There is no place like home.
(A person is happiest with his or her family and friends)

- Too many cooks spoil the broth.
(Too many people trying to take care of something can ruin it)

- Two heads are better than one.
(Two people working together can solve a problem quicker and better than a person working alone can)

- Two's company, but three is a crowd.
(Couples often enjoy their privacy and dislikes having a third person around)

➤ An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
(Eating an apple every day helps a person to stay healthy)

➤ Do as I say, not as I do.
(Follow my advice, but do not follow my example)

➤ If you cannot beat them, join them.
(If you cannot defeat your opponents, join forces with them)

➤ If you cannot stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.
(If you cannot tolerate the pressure of a particular situation, remove yourself from that situation)

➤ Leave well enough alone.
(Do not try to improve something that is already satisfactory)

➤ Look before you leap.
(Consider all aspects of a situation before you take any action)

➤ Make hay while the sun shines.
(Take advantage of an opportunity to do something)

➤ Strikes while the iron is hot.
(Act at the best possible time)

➤ The way to a man's heart is through his stomach.
(The way to gain a man's love is by preparing food that he enjoys)

➤ When in Rome do as the Romans do.
(When traveling, follow the customs of the local people)

➤ All the glitters are not gold.

(Something is not as valuable as they appear to be)

➤ Curiosity killed the cat.

(It is dangerous to be curious)

➤ Do not bite off more than you can chew.

(Do not assume more responsibility that you cannot handle; do not be overconfident)

➤ Do not bite the hand that feeds you.

(Do not hurt someone who takes care of you)

➤ Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.

(Don't plan on the successful results of something until those results actually occur)

➤ Don't cry over spilt milk.

(Do not grieve about having done something that cannot be undone)

➤ Do not judge a book by its cover.

(Do not form an opinion about something based on appearance alone)

➤ Do not judge a man until you have walked in his boots.

(Don't criticize a person until you're tried to do the things he or she does)

➤ Do not look a gift horse in the mouth.

(Do not complain about something that is given to you)

➤ Do not put all your eggs in one basket.

(Do not risk losing everything at once)

➤ Do not put off for tomorrow what you can do today.

(Do not unnecessarily postpone doing something)

➤ Do not put the cart before the horse.

(Do not do things in wrong order)

➤ A miss is as good as a mile.

(Losing by a narrow margin is not different from losing by a wide margin)

➤ The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

(Good invitations do not always lead to good actions)

➤ Where there is smoke, there's fire.

(When there is evidence of a problem, there probably is a problem)

➤ The first step is always the hardest.

(The most difficult part of accomplishing something is getting started)

➤ Forewarned is forearmed.

(Being warned about something before it happens allows a person to prepare for it)

➤ He who hesitates is lost.

(A person who does not act decisively is unlikely to succeed)

➤ If at first you do not succeed, try, try again.

(Persevere until you reach your goal)

➤ Necessity is the mother of invention.

(Most inventions are created to solve a problem)

➤ No pain, no gain.

(Nothing can be accomplished without effort)

➤ Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
(You cannot achieve anything if you do not try)

➤ The pen is mightier than sword.
(The written words is moiré powerful than physical force)

➤ Practice makes perfect.
(Doing something, many times improve one's skill at it)

➤ Rome was not build in a day.
(Important things do not happen overnight)

➤ The squeaking wheel gets the oil.
(Those who complain the loudest get the most attention)

➤ You are never too old to learn.
(A person can never learn at any age)

➤ Beggars cannot be choosers.
(When a person has nothing, he or she must accept whatever helps is offered)

➤ Clothes do not make the man.
(A person should not be judged by the clothes he or she wears)

➤ A leopard cannot change his spots.
(A person cannot change his or her basic character once it has been formed)

➤ Man does not live by bread alone.
(People's psychological needs as well as their physical needs must be satisfied if they are to live)

➤ Money does not grow on trees.

(Money is not easily obtained)

➤ One swallow does not make the summer make.

(One piece of evidence is not enough to prove something)

➤ Too many chiefs, not enough Indians.

(Too many people are giving orders, and not enough people are following orders)

➤ You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make to drink.

(You can propose a course of action to someone but you cannot force that person to accept it)

➤ You cannot have your cake and eat it too.

(You cannot enjoy the advantages of two conflicting activities at once)

➤ You cannot teach old dog new tricks.

(Elderly people cannot change their behavior anything new)

➤ An apple does not fall far from the tree.

(Children take after their parents)

➤ Barking dogs seldom bites.

(People who threaten others usually do not hurt them)

➤ Better a live coward than a dead hero.

(It is better to run from a life-threatening situation than to fight and risk being killed)

➤ A fool and his money are soon parted.

(A foolish person quickly spends his or her money on worthless things)

➤ He, who laughs last, laughs best.

(The person who succeeds in making the last move has the most fun)

➤ Old habits die-hard.

(It is difficult to change an established pattern of behavior)

➤ One man's gravy is another man's poison.

(What is pleasing to one person may not be pleasing to another)

➤ The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

(A person's body is not always as strong as his or her mind)

➤ There is no honor among thieves.

(One dishonest person cannot trust another)

➤ There is more than one way to skin a cat.

(There are many ways to achieve a goal)

➤ There is no fool like an old fool.

(A foolish act seems ever more foolish when performed by an older person, who should have a lot of wisdom)

➤ Variety is the spice of life.

(Difference and changes make life enjoyable)

➤ When the cat is away, the mice will play.

(Some people will misbehave when they are not being watched)

➤ Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

(People often feel more affectionate towards each other when they are apart)

➤ Beauty is in the eyes of beholder.

(What seems ordinary or ugly to one person might beautiful to another)

➤ Blood is thicker than water.

(Members of the same family share stronger ties with each other than they do with others)

➤ Familiarity breeds contempt.

(When you know people, well you will discover their weakness and you may come to scorn them)

➤ A friend in need is a friend indeed.

(A true friend will help you in a time of trouble)

➤ A friend who shares is a friend who cares.

(A true friend unselfishly shares what he or she has)

➤ Initiation is the sincerest form of flattery.

(Trying to be like someone is the most genuine way to praising that person)

➤ Love is blind.

(One sees no fault in the person one loves)

➤ Action speaks louder than words.

(People's actions are more convincing than their words are)

➤ Better late than never.

(It is better to do something late than not to do it all)

➤ Better safe than sorry.

(It is better to choose a safe course of action than a risky one that could lead to regrets)

➤ A bird in hand is better than two in the bushes.

(Something you have is better than something you might get)

➤ Charity begins at home.

(One should take care of one's own family, friends, or fellow citizens before helping of other people)

➤ Haste makes waste.

(When one hurries too much, one is likely to do a poor job and have to waste time doing it over)

➤ Loves makes the world go round.

(When people show respect and consideration for one another, the world is better place)

➤ One good turn deserves another.

(A favor should be repaid with another favor)

➤ You have to take the good with the bad.

(You must accept disappointment along with success)

➤ You reap what you sow.

(The amount of effort you put into something determines how much you will get out of it)

➤ After the feast comes the reckoning.

(People must always pay the price of their excesses)

➤ Bad news travels fast.

(Reports of problems and misfortune spread quickly)

➤ The best things in life are free.

(The things that give a person the most happiness don't cost anything)

➤ The bigger they are, the harder they fall.

(The more important someone is, the more severe the consequences of his or her failure)

➤ Good things come in small packages.

(Small containers can hold objects of great value)

➤ The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.

(Another place or situation always appears to be better than your own)

➤ Hindsight is better than foresight.

(People see and understand things more clearly, after they have happened than before they have happened)

➤ It never rains it pours.

(Good and bad things tend to happen in groups)

➤ Lightening never strikes twice in the same place.

(The same misfortune will not happen twice to the same person)

➤ Might make right.

(The stronger of two opponents will always control the situation)

➤ No news is good news.

(If one does not hear the outcome of a situation, that outcome must be positive)

➤ Nothing hurts like the truth.

(It is pain to discover an unpleasant truth about oneself)

➤ Possession is nine-tenths of the law.

(The person who possesses something has the strongest claim to owning it)

➤ The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

(The only way to judge something is to try it)

Exploring Words

Aesthete (1) a person who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music, etc. **(2)** a person who displays an extravagant or affected admiration for beauty and the arts.

Altruist a person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others; one who puts the comfort and happiness of others before his own.

Ascetic a person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure, seeking solitude, practicing self-discipline, and devoting himself to contemplation or meditation.

Conservative a person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe with things as they are.

Exhibitionist a show off; a person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or inappropriate behavior.

Hypochondriac a person who worries constantly—usually without any real reason—about the state of his health, believing that he has many ailments, taking extreme health precautions, etc.

Kleptomaniac a person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift—not because he is in need of what he steals, but because stealing gives him an emotional satisfaction.

Megalomaniac a person who suffers from delusion of greatness.

Optimist a person who tends to look on the bright side of things or one who tends to think that the world is basically good and that what happens is for the best: the opposite of pessimist.

Paranoid a person who believes that other peoples are always exploiting against him, cheating and persecuting him, feeling hate for him, etc.

Pessimist a person who tends to look on the darker side of things or one who believes that the world is basically bad or evil.

Pragmatist a person who believes that ideas have value only in terms of their practical consequence and that practical results are the sole test of the truth or validity of beliefs.

Realist a person who beliefs in basing his life on facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary, impractical, theoretical, or utopian.

Romantic a person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures, falling in love, fighting for causes, etc.

Anesthetist a person trained to administer anesthetics, as during an operation.

Cardiologist a doctor who specializes in the study of the heart and its functions.

Chiropodist a specialist in the minor ailments of the foot, including bunions, corns, etc. Also called a **Podiatrist**.

Dermatologist a physician who specializes in treating diseases of skin.

Gynecologist a doctor who specializes in the care of women, especially in matter concerning the reproductive organs.

Internist a doctor who specializes in the large, general branch of medicine called internal medicine.

Neurologist a doctor who specializes in treating disorders of the nervous system.

Orthodontist a doctor who specializes in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth, such as crooked or otherwise defective teeth.

Orthopedist a doctor who specializes in correcting deformities of the skeleton system and treating diseases of the bones, spine, joints, muscles, etc.

Pediatrician a doctor who specializes in the care and treatment of babies and young children.



ARTICLES SECTION

How to Increase Your Power of Concentration

Comprehension Tips

Proof Reading Habits and How to Solve Them

Vocabulary Learning Tips

Summer is the Season for Making the Most of Long Days

Planning for Success

An Eaglet Story

How to Increase Your Power of Concentration

Watch an expert at work and you will discover that one of his successes is concentration. Try to distract him from what he is doing and either you will find him very difficult to do so, or you will find that the expert is angry with you for having made the attempt. He knows that concentration is vital to his success.

Successful people get the most mileage out of their learning periods by setting up for right condition of themselves. These conditions provide the key to effective concentration.

Desire for Learning

The first condition is desire. It is virtually impossible to concentrate unless you are vitally interested in the subject. What if you are not vitally interested? You can become so by considering goals – the reason you are studying the subject. Whenever you feel “down” about studying, ask yourself two questions.

How will I benefit by learning this?

What will I lose out if I don't learn this?

Visualizing the goal and benefits will spark your interest as well as your ability to concentrate.

Active and Awake Mind

The second condition is being wide awake so that you can absorb the new material easier. *One trick is to keep the room cool – sixty five degrees Fahrenheit or under.* Performers know this trick well, and they use it to their audience alert. You have already experienced what the opposite does. How many times have you been made drowsy by an overlay warm room? *Studying on a full stomach will put you to sleep, so never begin soon after meal.*

Best Learning Times

The third condition is to take advantage of your “Day person” or “Night person” status experience has shown you whether you function best in morning or at night. Virtually every one falls into one category or the other. Use your best period of the day to study, or you will learn more efficiently.

Test your Learning

And the fourth condition is to follow the studying with a period of relatively light mental activity. Tests have shown that new learned material can be lost if the person quickly turns to other activities requiring concentrated thoughts. Thus, if you are a night person, arrange your studying for just before you go to bed. A day person might study just before showering and leaving for work: activities that won't provide the type of mental interference that is to be avoided.

Setup these four conditions for yourself, and your ability to concentrate will improve significantly.

Comprehension Tips

- Give a quick reading to the lesson or passage and detect the main idea.
 - Give another close and careful reading to the lesson or passage and underline the important ideas with a lead pencil.
 - It is better to write the main points in your notebook in a simple language.
 - Read the questions carefully before answering them.
 - Your answer should be in the same tense in which question is asked.
 - Your answer should be in your own words.
 - You can use only the idea of the passage.
 - Your answer should be brief and to the point.
 - Do not write anything from your own until you are asked.
 - Take care of writing, spelling and sentence structure.
-

Proof Reading Habits and How to Solve Them

Moving Your Head as You Read

This is a habit, which is carry-over from the time when you first learned to read. When children learned to read, they have difficulty moving only their eyes straight across a line of print. Due to this lack of eye control, many children move their entire head from left to right as they proceed across the line. While this habit may be necessary for adults with adequate visual control. Infact moving the head rather than just the eyes prevent adult readers from reading at even a normal reading rate also creates strain and muscular fatigue. Ask someone one to check to see if you move your head while reading. This person should check when you are not consciously thinking about this particular problem.

Solution: If you have this habit, it is probably a very old one which will take serious effort to overcome. The easiest and inconspicuous way to break it is to sit with your elbow up on your desk with your hand cupping your chin. If you start to move your head, you will feel your hand and forearm move and this will remind you to stop.

Moving Your Lips as You Read

Lip movement while reading silently is also a carry-over from begging reading experiences. When you were first learning to read, did you read orally (out loud) or silently? Most students are taught to read orally first, partly so the teacher can know if the children are identifying the words correctly. Later on, in second and third grade, the teacher tells students to read silently. At this stage, while making the change over from mostly oral to mostly silent reading, many children move their lips. Eventually, when the change-over is completed, Lip movement should be eliminated. For some students, however, this habit hangs on. For an adult, lip movement result is an extremely slow silent reading rate. The average adult rate of speech (pronouncing words out loud) is 125 words per minute, while the average adult rate for silent reading is 250-300 words per minute. You can see that moving your lips can really slow your silent reading down --- by as much as half.

Solution: Young children are sometimes broken off the habit of lip movement by having them held a pencil horizontally between their lips as they read. When their lips move the pencil wiggles or drops. Since this technique is not exactly approximately for adults, you may wish to try a more sophisticated version. Sit in a position so that part of your head or your fingers touches your lips. If you move your lips while reading you will feel the movement on your hand or fingers.

Keep Your Place on the Line

A third bad habit left over from childhood reading is keeping your place on a line of print by moving your finger, pen, or pencil across the line as you read. Children are sometimes allowed to do this because they lack the eye control to keep their eyes from jumping from the line to line or to move their eyes straight across one line smoothly. For adults, however, this habit results in very slow word-by-word reading.

Solution: This one is simple ---- tightly grasp the book with both hands; this will prevent you from following across the line with a finger, pen, or pencil. Be careful you don't cheat and slide your thumb down the margin as a guide to where you are on the page.

Using an Index Card or Ruler as a Guide

A number of students use a hand, an index card, or a ruler to guide their movement down the page. This technique is called placing, is frequently taught in speed reading course as a means of forcing students to read faster. It does nothing; however, to improve your understanding of what you are reading and keeps you from doing more helpful things like textbook marking.

Solution: Force yourself to read without any aids. Read with a pen or pencil in your hand.

Obtaining on Appropriate Angle of Vision

Most students read with the book lying flat on a desk or table. This may seem comfortable for a while, but it contributes to eye strain due to the angle of vision created. Ideally, there should be a 90° angle formed by your line of vision and the surface of the printed page. When the book is lying flat and you are sitting upright, the angle is less than 90° .

Solution: Hold your book at a 90° angle to your line of vision. A bookstand may be helpful if you plan to read for an extended period of time.

Regression

The eyes move and stop move and stop, as they go from left to right across the line. When the stops, or fixate, they see a part of word, a word, a perhaps a group of words. Then the eyes may further to the right and stop again.

Sometimes, however, the eyes move backward instead of going on the next word. They move backward, or regress, to a word already read, either in the same line or in a previous line. This kind of backward movement is called **Regression**. While an occasional regression is necessary, some readers make two or three regressions per line. Such regressions cause a reader to see a sentence in scrambled order and may prevent the reader from understanding the sentence meaning.

Solution: The habit is best overcome by forcing your eyes to move forward across the line and not to regress unless there is a phrase or sentence you do not understand. Remember that the idea expressed in a sentence is not complete until the sentence is finished. If in mid-sentence you feel insecure and think you do not understand the meaning, you are probably right. You will not get the full meaning until you have finished the sentence. Force yourself to read the whole sentence before going back. If you are confused after finishing the sentence, then reread it.

Conflicting Physical Activities

Reading is both a physical and mental process. The movement of an eye across the line of print is a physical activity. Understanding and getting meaning out of what your eyes see is a mental activity. You probably are aware that certain physical activities interfere with one and another, especially if they are patterned or rhythmical. Try petting your head while rubbing your stomach. Each activity is easy when done separately; but when done together, they become confusing.

A similar interference may occur with reading when it is done in conjunction with other physical activities. Activities such as gum chewing or tapping the foot to music tend to create a rhythm which can interfere with the rhythm of your eyes moving across a line. Even listening to someone type in the background can be distracting. If you chew gum while you read, you may find yourself reading at the same place you chew at the same rate you read.

Solution: Take a moment to be sure that your own action or things around you are not interfering with your reading. If you find some of your actions or certain background noise distracting, stop the action or change the time and / or place of your study.

Summary

Most students and most adults do not read as well or as fast as they could. This is, in part, due to the existence of a number of ineffective reading habits which interfere with both rate and comprehension. Among the most common ineffective reading habits are head movements, lip movement, use of figure, pen, or pencil to keep your place on line: poor angle of vision: regression: and conflicting physical activities. This chapter discussed these habits --- how they developed, how they interfere with effective reading --- and offered suggestion on how to correct them.

READING SPEED

1st Reading ----- minute

2nd reading ----- minute

RECOMMENDED READING TIMES

9 Minutes = 91 wpm

8 Minutes = 102 wpm

7 Minutes = 117 wpm

6 Minutes = 135 wpm

5 Minutes = 163 wpm

Exercise

Habit	Often	Sometimes	Never
Head movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lip movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Losing place on line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Angle of vision	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regression	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conflicting physical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Vocabulary Learning Tips

1. Keep a small notebook in your pocket at all times, so that whenever you see or hear a word you don't fully understand, you can write it down.
2. Later when it is practical to do so, look up the most recent words you have acquired. After determining what they mean, try to recall the way they were used when you read or heard them. Think of them in that context, and in possible other uses. Decide which words you want to "keep".
3. Start using these words in your own conversation. Get to feel comfortable with them. This will firm them up in your memory.
4. From time to time, go over the older entries in your word notebook. Renew your acquaintance with any important words that have slipped from your current usage.

Paragraph Reading Hints

- Develop the knack of concentration. Stop reading one word at a time and develop the habit of joining several words and read them as one unit.
- Become an active, rather than passive, reader. Instead of reading individual words, actively search out the important, descriptive, and meaning full ideas. Move rapidly over material.
- Don't linger or go back. A surprising amount of most people's reading time is spent going back over material that has just been read. As difficult as it may be to break this non-productive habit, doing so will pay tremendous speed dividends. A prop that can help you in a small slip of paper held over lines you have just read.
- Read by paragraph. First, skim through the introductory material, section and chapter titles, index, and any other "signpost" to get a feel for what the piece contains. Then, test the body of the text as a series of paragraph being a self-contained unit with its own message to convey. As soon as you have grasped the message, move immediately on to the next paragraph and repeat the process.

- Reinforce what you have read. at the earliest opportunity after doing some High-Performance Reading, use the S.M.A.R.T. self-questioning technique to remind yourself of what you have read, and to have it implanted permanently in your memory.

Subject: What was the piece about?

Material: What important information was presented?

Assertion: What, if any, opinions did the writer present?

Reaction: What is your opinion about the piece?

Trademark: Name one element of the piece that makes it stand apart

“We are *determined* to fly with *Eagles*”

If you want Happiness for a lifetime. . .

Learn to Love what you do!



Summer is the Season for Making the Most of Long Days

Summer is marked by work. The days are long. The weather is usually conducive to working. Summer is for perspiring and for exerting maximum effort.

Are you aware that you can program your mind to make the most of time?

One of the most fascinating features of the mind is that you can set it to alert you to important moments. When you really want to –or need to–awaken in the morning by certain hour, you can set the alarm in your mind, and usually, you will awaken within ten minutes of the appointed time you designate. Most people have an intuitive sense of what time of day it is, even if they work indoors and do not have access to a clock. Many people have conditioned themselves over the months and years to do certain things at certain times–such as take pills, check on small children, and so forth.

You can also program yourself to become aware of your optimum time of day for maximum output. Listen to your body. Discover within yourself what works best for you. For many people, the early morning hours are times for maximum productivity. If that is the case for you, set aside that time of day for doing your most creative, mind-taxing work. Don't clutter those hours with meetings, routine activity, or phone calls (unless, of course, those phone calls involve creative, thought-involving work).

For other people, the afternoon hours are a time when they really begin to come alive mentally. They drag through the morning hours, and finally a burst of energy seems to kick them into high gear. If that is the case for you, choose those hours as being exclusive for you to engage in your most important tasks.

This same ability of the mind to deal with time enables a person to filter out distractions. You can learn to set your mind to filter out noise and to ignore incidents that would otherwise interrupt you.

To get the most out of life, you need to learn how to put the most into your hours.

Shining is for making hay

Farmers have a saying: “make hay while the sun shines”. The analogy is true for all walks of life. Summer is the time for working, not watching. It’s the time for doing, not dozing. It’s the time for making the most of your health, recourses, and energy, not the time for kitchen back or taking a break.

Here are some tips for making the most of your time:

- 1. Seize the moment:** Learn what to do in life’s “spare minutes”. Ask, what can’t do in just a five or ten minutes waiting time?
 - Work on a piece of handwork.
 - Bring your calendar up to date.
 - Write a note to a friend.
 - File your nails.
 - Make a list.
 - Outline a presentation or upcoming project.
 - Review your goal cards.
 - Call a colleague.

- Read a brochure or magazine article.
- Memorize a memorable quote, verse of Scripture, or short poem.

Dozen more ideas are not only possible but also plausible for things that can be started and completed in a ten-minute time span. Furthermore, life is filled with numerous ten-minute waiting periods. You probably encounter several during a day: waiting for planes (either to arrive or to take off) . . . waiting for an appointment (one you initiated or one someone requested of you) . . . waiting for your family (to get ready) . . . waiting for the server to bring the food you ordered . . . waiting for an open barber chair . . .

In addition, you have the normal coffee breaks within your work environment.

Use these times-scheduled and unscheduled-for accomplishing something other than drinking coffee. Run up and down a couple of flights of stairs. Order flowers for your spouse. Write a greeting card to a homebound person who is a part of your church or synagogue.

Time wasted is time lost. Time lost means opportunities and growth lost. Opportunities lost means less success down the road.

- 2. Turn off the tube:** listen to audiotape classes instead. Or take a walk with your child. Or help household chores so both you and your spouse can relax together.

There are more benefits from turning off television than refusing to fill your mind with mental junk food. When you turn off television, you must create something else to do. Overcome boredom is one of the greatest impetuses you can ever experience for your creativity. Your mind engages once again in the world around you. You become a participant, not an inspector. Try it tonight! After momentary pangs of withdrawal, you'll probably like the feeling you have after spending an evening doing something other than sitting passively in front of a big box with moving colors and disruptive sound effects.

3. **Get up an hour earlier in the morning:** You may need to inch up on that hour, getting up ten minutes earlier each week for six weeks. That extra hour, however, may well become your most productive or personally rewarding hour of the day. If you have small children, that hour can be your alone time-time to read, think, catch up on the news, have a good breakfast. Use that hour, to prepare yourself for the day checking your lists and agendas. Energize yourself spiritually with a few moments of meditation, prayer, or inspirational material.

4. **Enjoy the process, not just the result:** finally... Do not fight the passing of time. Do not fear it, chase after it, squander it, or try to hid form it under a superficial cosmetic veil of fads and indulgences. Life and time go together. Do enjoy each phase of life.

Do not frantically run through your life as if it is a race to see who come first. Do learn to savor each period of life and to get the most of each rich encounter. Do not think of old age as a frightful plight. Do see it as something of a postseason garden you will be able to plant and form which you will be able to reap.

Do make the most of most of each day, and draw maximum joy from each moment.

Planning for Success

Success is the honest achievement of one's desires and wishes. There are three things require for getting success in life:

1. Goals/ Aims / Purpose of life
2. Continuous action plan
3. Time management

Goals of Life

Every person has certain goals in life. Goals are fuel in the furnace of achievement. A person without goal is like a ship without rudder, drifting aimlessly and always in danger of ending up by the rocks.

The famous oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, was asked about the requirement for success. He answered; one needs only two things;

- Decide exactly what you want.
- Determine the price you are going to pay to get it.

Continues Action Plan

Allah says in Quran:

“Man gets what he tries for” (Surah Najam)

Hardworking is key to success. The weakness of the most of the people is that, even if they have some idea in mind, they have never sat down and thought, what it will take to get it. What is their action plan for achieving their goals to get success and happiness?

Success is not like going to restaurant, where you can pay the bill, after you have enjoyed the dinner. The success that you desire requires payment in full, in advance and every single time.

Many people launch themselves towards goals and then allow themselves to slow and stop. Once, they stop, they often find very difficult to continue their journey towards success and they think that they cannot do it.

Time-Management

Time is much more important than wealth. Time is greatest wealth. Every morning our pocket is filled with twenty-four golden coins. We have full power either to utilize or waste it. But you will be asked about it in life i.e. you will see the result. What you will see, you shall also reap it. This is law of action and reaction.

When you have paid the full price for success, the success will be there in front of you, for all to see. The life you are enjoying today is the reflection of the price you have paid up know.

Rizwanullah

Pre-Medical

1st Year Green

(This article was published in Army Burn Hall Magazine by the author)

“Get what you want but how . . .”

Do you think you are happier, more contented. Are you doing active work? If yes well and well it no then why?????

Many people after a long journey of failure try to get on right path. They try to go for success. They try to attain what they want. They want that they become successful like others. They wish to pass their life without thorns and difficulties. For that, they promise themselves to get success. But they do not know how to get success. And who knows they make different plans, different strategies; they set different goals they perform all the activities to fulfill their aims.

Every person has an innate desire to do something, to be somebody, to get somewhere, to be on the top. Desire, alone will however take nobody nowhere. But what happens, they do not get what they want. About what they have dreamed about. Why???? You ask them, you will come to know that they have not acted upon their distinct goals. They have not performed action. They have set goals, but without actions. They are great talkers than great doers.

Why they do not act upon their goals?

You ask them, they will say, “We tried to manage our activities but other unnecessary activities interfered us and made us out of work.

One man told, “I had one television in my residence. As a result I could not concentrate on my studies. I would simply switch on the television and see the program being transmitted, whatever nonsense it might be, so I told the television company to take it back, since I prefer to read and write.

In this neither television, makers have any mistake or programmers or drama maker have any. In it, it’s just your own preference that made you out of your studies. You should not give priority to unnecessary things on necessary ones.

Remember after setting aim you have to do hard work. For that, you have to should leave unnecessary activities. You should get just concentrated on your ambition.

In Quran Allah says;

“Man gets what he strives for”

In this Quranic verse, Allah clearly says about hard work. That He gives those who do hard work to get something. Life is not all roses there must be thorns in it. To gain something you need to get pain. Without pain, you cannot get anything easily.

You should not be in comfort zone. Get rid of it! Build courage in yourself. You can do, if you want. It might not be necessary that you get success on your first try. For all, you have to do is; Try, Try again! Few main steps for success are as follows;

IDENTIFICATION OF AIM-DESIRE

The first and the most important step towards achievement is the identification of your aim in life, the goal you want to reach. If your aim is not clear then you are like sailing boat in an ocean and you do not know where to go and for what purpose i.e. it becomes a matter of luck, nothing else. So, have few but crystal clear goal of your life. Set your sails, establish your goals, and select the right occupation in life. Remember great people have always great ambition in their minds. Why do not you be one of them? Be single minded so far as your main objective is concerned.

“You cannot be anything if you want to be everything.” (Solomon Schechter)

ASSPIRATION TO ATTAIN

Second thing you should have inspiration to attain your goal with great zeal, enthusiasm and courage. Have will power. To translate aspiration, there are certain requirements to be met. You have to have enthusiasm, courage and the right attitude towards work. You have to learn proper management of time and should strive for your self-improvement. Have proper schedule for each activity. Always think what your hard work will fruit.

ACTION

When you have planned for your achievement then hard work is the most and final requirement for success. Bring your plans into actions. Do the best you can do. Do everything right now! Endeavour your hidden capabilities. Learn to work in with pleasure and joy. Remember those who work hard wins. Have faith in Allah. James Cardinal Gibbons said, "I have lived eighty six years. I have watched men climb to success, hundreds of them, and all the elements that are important for success, the most important is faith." If we had no faith in Allah we would ultimately lose all our hopes. Remember you might not be successful on your first attempt. All you have to do is try, try again. Learn from mistakes. Try to avoid lame excuses.

Those who work hard, will succeed

If not today, tomorrow or another day

Nothing can bar their progress

If their aim is noble, based on serving man.

Topic under discussion is too lengthy to be written. Few main pillars of success are just discussed in minimum details.

Shad Muhammad

11th Year C

Army Burn Hall College for boys

(This article was given in Army Burn Hall magazine but was not published)

*We are determined to fly with **Eagles***

Rather than Scratching with Turkeys

Law of Success

Don't stand still if you can walk.

Don't walk if you can run.

Don't run if you can fly.

An Eaglet Story

There is an old Indian legend of an eaglet that thought it was a prairie chicken and never used his wings. As the story goes, an Indian boy found an eagle's egg and put it in a prairie chicken's nest. The eagle hatched with the brood of prairie chicks and grew up with them. The changeling eagle, thinking it was a prairie chicken, did what prairie chickens did. It scratched in the dirt for seeds and insects to eat never flew more than a short distance and that with an awakened flutter of wings, only a few feet off the ground. After all, that's how prairie chickens were supposed to fly.

Then one day when the eagle was grown, it saw a magnificent bird far away in the sky. Riding with graceful majesty on the powerful wind currents, it soared with scarcely a beat of its golden wings.

"What a beautiful bird!" said the eagle to one of the prairie chickens. "What is it?"

“That’s an eagle, the chief of the birds,” the prairie chicken replied. “But don’t give it a second thought. You could never fly like it.”

So the eagle never gave it a second thought, never rose beyond the brief trashing of wings and the flurry of feathers, and grew old, and died thinking it was a prairie chicken.

Lesson for us

It’s all easy to go through life thinking we’re prairie chickens when we really are eagles.

Book

Study Tips

Chapter

Motivation



POEMS SECTION

The Road Not Taken

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Don't Quit

A Prayer in Spring

An Old Man's Winter Night

Meeting and Passing

My November Guest

October

Around The Corner

From A Railway Carriage

Leisure

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in the yellow woods,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as far that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step has trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I shall ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a yellow wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Whose woods are these I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near,

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake.

The only other sounds the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

But I have many promises to keep,

And miles to go before I sleep,

And miles to go before I sleep.

Robert Frost

Don't Quit

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems uphill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit
Rest, if you must but don't you quit.

For life is queer with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about,
When he might have won if he'd stuck it out.

Success is just a failure turned inside out,
The silver tint of the clouds of the doubt.
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems so far.
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit,
It's when things seem worst that you must not quit!

--ANONYMOUS*

A Prayer in Spring

Oh, give us pleasure in the flowers today;
And give us not to think so far away
As the uncertain harvest; keep us here
All simply in the springing of the year.

Oh, give us pleasure in the orchard white,
Like nothing else by day, like ghosts by night;
And make us happy in the happy bees,
The swarm dilating round the perfect trees.

And make us happy in the darting bird
That suddenly above the bees is heard,
The meteor that thrusts in with needle bill,
And off a blossom in mid-air stands still.

For this is love and nothing else is love,
To which it is reserved for God above
To sanctify to what far ends he will,
But which it only needs that we fulfill.

*****Robert Frost**

An Old Man's Winter Night

All out of doors looked darkly in at him
Through the thin frost, almost in separate stars,
That gathers on the pane in empty rooms.
What kept his eyes from giving back the gaze
Was the lamp tilted near them in his hand.
What kept him from remembering what it was
That brought him to that creaking room was age.
He stood with barrels round him -- at a loss.
And having scared the cellar under him
In clomping there, he scared it once again
In clomping off; -- and scared the outer night,
Which has its sounds, familiar, like the roar
Of trees and crack of branches, common things,
But nothing so like beating on a box.
A light he was to no one but himself
Where now he sat, concerned with he knew what,
A quiet light, and then not even that.
He consigned to the moon, such as she was,
So late-arising, to the broken moon
As better than the sun in any case
For such a charge, his snow upon the roof,
His icicles along the wall to keep;
And slept. The log that shifted with a jolt
Once in the stove, disturbed him and he shifted,
And eased his heavy breathing, but still slept.
One aged man -- one man -- can't keep a house,
A farm, a countryside, or if he can,
It's thus he does it of a winter night.

Meeting and Passing

As I went down the hill along the wall
There was a gate I had leaned at for the view
And had just turned from when I first saw you
As you came up the hill. We met. But all
We did that day was mingle great and small
Footprints in summer dust as if we drew
The figure of our being less than two
But more than one as yet. Your parasol
Pointed the decimal off with one deep thrust.
And all the time we talked you seemed to see
Something down there to smile at in the dust.
(Oh, it was without prejudice to me!)
Afterward I went past what you had passed
Before we met and you what I had passed.

*****Robert Frost**

My November Guest

My Sorrow, when she's here with me,
 Thinks these dark days of autumn rain
 Are beautiful as days can be;
 She loves the bare, the withered tree;
 She walks the sodden pasture lane.

Her pleasure will not let me stay.
 She talks and I am fain to list:
 She's glad the birds are gone away,
 She's glad her simple worsted Grady
 Is silver now with clinging mist.

The desolate, deserted trees,
 The faded earth, the heavy sky,
 The beauties she so rily sees,
 She thinks I have no eye for these,
 And vexes me for reason why.

Not yesterday I learned to know
 The love of bare November days
 Before the coming of the snow,
 But it were vain to tell he so,
 And they are better for her praise.

*****Robert Frost**

October

O hushed October morning mild,
 Thy leaves have ripened to the fall;
 Tomorrow's wind, if it be wild,
 Should waste them all.
 The crows above the forest call;
 Tomorrow they may form and go.
 O hushed October morning mild,
 Begin the hours of this day slow.
 Make the day seem to us less brief.
 Hearts not averse to being beguiled,
 Beguile us in the way you know.
 Release one leaf at break of day;
 At noon release another leaf;
 one from our trees, one far away.
 Retard the sun with gentle mist;
 Enchant the land with amethyst.
 Slow, slow!
 For the grapes' sake, if they were all,
 Whose leaves already are burnt with frost,
 Whose clustered fruit must else be lost--
 For the grapes' sake along the all.

*****Robert Frost**

Around The Corner

Around the corner I have a friend,
 In this great city that has no end,
 Yet the days go by and weeks rush on,
 And before I know it, a year is gone.

And I never see my old friends face,
 For life is a swift and terrible race,
 He knows I like him just as well,
 As in the days when I rang his bell.

And he rang mine but we were younger then,
 And now we are busy, tired men.
 Tired of playing a foolish game,
 Tired of trying to make a name.

"Tomorrow" I say! "I will call on Jim
 Just to show that I'm thinking of him",
 But tomorrow comes and tomorrow goes,
 And distance between us grows and grows.

Around the corner, yet miles away,
 "Here's a telegram sir," "Jim died today."
 And that's what we get and deserve in the end.
 Around the corner, a vanished friend.

*****Charles Hanson Towne, 1899**

From A Railway Carriage

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle
All through the meadows the horses and cattle:
All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.
Here is a child who clammers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And here is the green for stringing the daisies!
Here is a cart runaway in the road
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill, and there is a river:
Each a glimpse and gone forever!

*****Robert Louis Stevenson**

Leisure

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

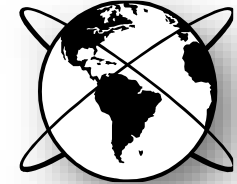
No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this is if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

*****William Henry Davies**



University of Success



Certificate of Achievement

Is hereby granted to

For getting Success in



Director Signature

Date: / /