

Vocabulary

PRACTICE One

Q.1. For dictation and **adjectives of personality** trait:

When elevated to the highest position his country had to offer, when himself President, as his hero Washington had been, President Lincoln remained humble, humorous, approachable and always definitely himself. He never took the superficial polish of society. He was too tough in the grain for that and remained in many ways the man in his shirt sleeves. Young diplomats at the White House were shocked to discover the President cleaning his own shoes in England. "Mr. Lincoln", one of them said to him, "no gentleman blacks his own boots." "Really?" answered the President, as he applied the polishing brush, "whose boots does he black then"?

Q.2 **Distinguish between the meaning** and use them in sentences

1. Imminent and Eminent
2. Veracity and voracity
3. Illegal and illegible
4. Implicitly and explicitly
5. Capacity and Capability
6. Further and farther

Q 3. Give **one word** for the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. On the surface only | - superficial |
| 2. Inability to read or write | - illiterate |
| 3. To call or pursue someone to come | - to beckon |
| 4. To make signs with one's hands to convey a meaning | - to gesture |
| 5. Capable of more than on interpretation | - ambiguous |
| 6. Having a bearing on the matter in hand | - relevant |
| 7. Disinclined to believe | - incredulous |
| 8. Applicable to the past | - ancient or primitive |
| 9. May be caught by contact (adjective) | - contagious |
| 10. Leadership, especially on one state of a confederacy | - eminent |
| 11. Pompous in language | - pompously |
| 12. Likely to occur at any moment | - momentarily |
| 13. That may not be changed | - imminent |

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 14. Something that is difficult to believe | - incredible |
| 15. Apt to act suddenly, without thinking | - impulsively |
| 16. Conducted by word of mouth | - oral |
| 17. Always says what is thought as right | - upright |
| 18. Pertaining to sound and ear of the speech | - Aural |

Q.4. Indicate the **variety in the general class** as per illustration

a) Example Meal : breakfast, lunch, tea , dinner, supper, feast, banquet, party.

Seat , Tool, Vehicle , Garment, vessel, liquid, poem, mood

Vocabulary - Verbs

PRACTICE Two

Q. 5. Write down names of 10 specialists, 10 kinds of footwear, 3 very shy things, 10 kinds of noises ; 10 words to describe movement of water; 10 kinds of wind movements, a few places of worship, five cereals, five games,

Q.6. **Arrange** the following words into four groups of synonyms:

Worship, slouch, expand, terrify, augment, adore, dawdle, idolize, horrify, petrify, dilate, meander

Q.7. Here is a jumbled list of **ten kinds of land transport** (vehicles) and **ten sea transport** (ships). **Group them in two lists** of vehicles and ships and describe them in one line each.

Coaster, whaler, caravan, ambulance, clipper, brig, chariot, landau, chaise, hansom, wind-jammer, collier, hulk, sleigh, launch, schooner, drosky, tandem, raft

Q. 8. **Arrange** the following **nouns into five classes of four words** each and **give them a general name**. Example places of worship:

Oak, gallon, fortress, church, stronghold, chapel, mosque, general, walnut, castle, gill, captain, pint major, quart, lieutenant, citadel, teak, mahogany, synagogue

Q.9. Fourteen words to describe **different kinds of 'walking'** are given below. Match them with their correct description

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) To toddle | - (a) to walk in a leisurely way; |
| 2) To limp | - (b) to walk laboriously or with effort |
| 3) To march | - (c) to walk with long steps |
| 4) To stride | - (d) to walk as if lame |
| 5) To strut | - (e) to walk aimlessly |
| 6) To plod
does | - (f) to walk with short, tottering steps, as a baby |
| 7) To stroll | - (g) to walk smartly in step |
| 8) To slouch | - (h) to walk in a clumsy, blundering way |
| 9) To dawdle | - (i) to walk uncertainly |
| 10) To waddle | - (j) to walk with slow and regular step |
| 11) To pace | - (k) to walk like a duck |
| 12) To stagger | - (l) to walk in a slack ungainly way |
| 13) To lumber | - (m) to walk with affectation, showing off |
| 14) To meander | - (n) to walk slowly, wasting time. |

Q. 10. Twelve words of **rapid movement**, for using them in sentences or a paragraph :

Swoop, sweep, skim, flash, scamper, bound, run, bolt, hasten, flit, sprint, rush

Q11. Words with 'ei' - For Spelling and Dictation:

eight, weight, reign, neighbour, foreign, leisure, view, forfeit, surfeit, foreign, deceit, weird, seize, conceit.

Vocabulary – Verbs continued

PRACTICE THREE

Q.12. Read this poem written by Southey called “ The Cataract of Lodore” where there is a mighty spate of rushing – water verbs that builds a picture of a headlong cataract in all its words of power. This is a perfect poem for all Verbs describing the movement and action of water. The verbs used here can be used for a host of descriptions of movements. As such, memorizing the poem would help immensely in use of correct word.

“ The Cataract of Lodore”

By Robert Southey

How does the water come down at Lodore?
From its sources which well in the tarn on the fell;
From its fountains in the mountains, its rills and its gills;
Through moss and through brake, it runs and it creeps
For awhile, till it sleeps in its own little lake.
And thence at departing , awakening and starting,
It runs through the reeds, and away it proceeds
Through meadow and glade, in sun and in shade,
And through the wood-shelter, among crags in its flurry;
Helter-skelter, hurry- skurry.
Here it comes sparkling, and there it lies darkling;
Now smoking and frothing its tumult and wrath in;
Till, in this rapid race n which it is bent,
It reaches the place of its deep descent.
The cataract strong then plunges along;
Striking and raging as if a war waging
Its caverns and rocks among;
Rising and leaping, sinking and creeping,

Swelling and sweeping, showering and springing,
Flying an flinging, writhing and wringing,
Eddying and whisking, spouting and frisking,
Turning and twisting , around and around
With endless, rebound: smiting and fighting
A sight to delight in, confounding, astounding,
Dizzying and deafening the ear with its sound:
Collecting, projecting, receding and speeding,
And shocking and rocking and darting and parting,
And threading and spreading and whizzing and hissing,
And dripping and skipping and hitting and splitting,
And shining and twining and rattling and battling,
And shaking and quaking, and pouring and roaring,
And moaning and groaning:
And glittering and frittering and gathering and feathering,
And whitening and brightening, and quivering and shivering,
And flurrying and scurrying, and thundering and floundering;
Delaying and straying and playing and spraying,
Advancing and prancing and glancing and dancing,
Recoiling, turmoiling and toiling and boiling,
And flapping and rapping and clapping and slapping,
And curling and whirling and purling and twirling,
And thumping and bumping and jumping,
And dashing and flashing and splashing and clashing,
And so never ending , but always descending,
Sounds and motions forever and ever are blending
All at once and all o'er , with a mighty uproar;

And this way , the water comes down at Lodore.

Q.13 This **nonsensical jingle** provides good **practice in distinct articulation**

It is pilly-po-doddle and aligobung
When the lollipop covers the ground,
Yet the poldiddle perishes punketty pung
When the heart jimmy-coddles around;
If the soul cannot snoop at the gigglesome cart,
Seeking surcease in gluggety-glug,
It is useless to say to the pulsating heart
“Panky – doodle ker-chuggety-chug!”

PRACTICE FOUR **Q14. Vocabulary - Adjective**

“ People Pleasant and Unpleasant”

(Adapted extract from Charles Dickens’ s ”Child’s History of England” about Stuart King James I who succeeded Queen Elizabeth I)

“ Our cousin of Scotland” was ugly, awkward, and shuffling both in mind and person. His tongue was much too large for his mouth, his legs were much too weak for his body, and his dull , goggle eyes stared and rolled like an idiot’s . He was cunning, covetous, wasteful, idle, drunken greedy, dirty, cowardly, a great swearer, and the most conceited man on earth.

His figure – what is commonly called rickety from his birth-presented a most ridiculous appearance, dressed in thick padded clothes, as a safeguard against being stabbed (of which he was in continual fear)

. They were of a grass green colour from head to foot. A hunting horn dangled at his side instead of a sword. He wore his hat with the feather sticking over one eye, or hanging on the back of his head, as he happened to toss it on.

He used to loll on the necks of his favourite courtiers, and slobber their faces, and kiss and pinch their cheeks; and the greatest favourite he ever had, used to sign himself in his letters to his royal master, his Majesty's "dog and slave", and used to address his Majesty as "His Sowship".

His Majesty was the worst rider ever seen, and thought himself the best. He was one of the most impertinent talkers ever heard, and boasted of being unanswerable in all manner of argument. He wrote some of the most wearisome treatises ever read – among others, a book upon witchcraft, in which he was a devout believer - and thought himself a prodigy of authorship.

He thought, and wrote, and said that a king had a right to make and unmake what laws he pleased, and ought to be accountable to nobody on earth. This is the plain true character of the personage whom the greatest men about the court praised and flattered to than degree, that I doubt if there be anything much more shameful in the annals of human nature.

Q15. Match the most appropriate **adjective** in line two, with **the nouns** in line one.

1. Explorer , judge, salesman, soldier, public speaker, pupil, master of ceremonies; nurse, comedian, athlete
2. Persuasive , diligent, impartial, fit , daring, soothing, intrepid , humorous, eloquent, jovial

Q16 . Adjectives for regular use

- The weather was warm, damp, enervating
- His behaviour was wrong, unnatural, villainous, and quite intolerant

- His opponents were described as narrow, self-satisfied, conceited, young fools.

PRACTICE Five: Q17. Strong Vowel sounds

Beautiful Soup, so rich and green,
Waiting in a hot tureen!
Who for such dainties would not stoop?
Soup of the evening, beautiful Soup!
Soup of the evening beautiful Soup!
Beau – ootiful Soo-ooop!
Beau-ootiful Soo-ooop!
Soop-ooop of hte e-e-evening,
Beautiful, beautiful Soup!

Beautiful Soup! Who cares for fish,
Game or any other dish?
Who would not give all else for two p-
Ennyworth only of beautiful Soup!
Pennyworth only of beautiful Soup?
Beau-ootiful Soo-ooop!
Beau-ootiful Soo-ooop!
Soo-ooop of the e-e-evening,
Beautiful, beauty-FUL SOUP!

(Extract from Lewis Carroll's 'Alice in Wonderland')

Q18 Vocabulary and ADVERBS

1. Adverbs of manner: How?

Completely, thoroughly, gaily, stupidly, alertly, drunkenly, well,
badly, quickly, delightfully, well, sleepily,

2. Adverbs of time: When ?

Now, then, before, soon, late, early, yesterday, tomorrow, today,
seldom, often, already, always, afterwards, just, recently,

3. Adverb of place: Where?

Here, there, above, below, under , far, near, close, high, low, everywhere.

Q19. Identify the adverbs and the adjectives in this passage:

An old dog raced a hare in a field; but though he chased her everywhere, she presently escaped. A young shepherd, who had watched nearby from a knoll, laughed heartily at him and declared that the hare proved to be the better runner. "That may be true", returned the hound quickly, "but I was running for my dinner, and she for her life."

Q20. Pair the synonyms: Conceitedly, arrogantly, bashfully, vainly, meekly, haughtily, modestly, servilely, abjectly, intolerantly, vainly, humbly, dictatorially,

Q21. Pair verb and adverb: whisper, briskly, shout, softly, precariously, conclude, abruptly, balance, sickeningly, clamour , stealthily, creep, march, tumultuously, briskly, Pain, vociferously

PRACTICE SIX Vocabulary – Adverbs continued

Q22. Spelling , dictation, and vocabulary:

Wonderfully, impossibly, plentifully, patiently, noticeably, anxiously, gaily, slily, drily, legibly, incessantly, differently defiantly, apparently, favourably, heavily, intelligently, agreeably ,

Q. 23 Complete the forms

VERB	ADVERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE
To act	Actively	Action	Active
To ease	Easily	Ease	Easy
To criticise	critically	criticism	Critical
To cool			
To warm			
To widen			
To narrow			
To broaden			
To shorten			
To decide			
To bite			
To continue			

Q24. Read this aloud keeping rhythm with the galloping horse -

Extract from "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix"

By Robert Browning

"I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris, and he;
I galloped, Dirck galloped, we galloped all three;
"Good speed!" cried the watch, as the gate-bolts un-drew;
"Speed!" echoed the wall to us galloping through;
Behind shut the poster, the lights sank to rest,
And into the midnight we galloped abreast.
Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place;
I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,

Then shortened each stirrup, and set the pique right,
Rebuckled the cheek-strap , chained slacker the bit,
Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit

PRACTICE SEVEN Q. 25 Writing about Rain and Wind

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and the heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the tramp of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window-pane
It pours and pours;

And swift and wide
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

H. G. Longfellow

3. There came a wind like a bugle;
It quivered through the grass,
And a green chill upon the heat
So ominous did pass
We barred the windows and the doors
As from an emerald ghost;
The doom's electric moccasin

That very instant passed.
On a strange mob of panting trees,
And fences fled away,
And rivers where the houses ran
The living looked that day.
The bell within the steeple wild
The flying tidings whirled.
How much can come
And much can go,
And yet abide the world!

Emily Dickinson

Q 26. Group the following as per their silent alphabet

Should, calf, crumb, castle, could, calm, thumb, hasten, would, palm, dumb,
fasten, tomb, psalm, muscle, listen, comb, column, science, yolk, scene,
autumn, scissors, Wednesday, scythe, solemn, government, scent, ascent,
hymn, parliament.

PRACTICE **Eight**

Vocabulary

Words of grim seriousness

Q.27 To be read aloud with grim seriousness . See how many adjectives,
nouns, verbs are used.

“The Dong with the Luminous Nose”

When awful darkness and silence reign
Over the great Gromboolian plain,
Through the long, long, wintry nights –
When the angry breakers roar
As they beat on the rocky shore-
When storm-clouds brood on the towering heights
Of the Hills of the Chankly Bore:

The, through the vast and gloomy dark,

There moves what seems a fiery spark,
A lonely spark with silvery rays
Piercing the coal-black night,
A meteor strange and bright,
Hither and thither the vision strays,
A single lurid light.

Slowly it wanders – pauses- creeps –
Anon it sparkles - flashes and leaps ;
And ever as onward it gleaming goes
A light on the Bong-tree stems it throws.
And those who watch at the midnight hour
From Hall or Terrace, or lofty Tower,
Cry, as the wild light passes along,
“The Dong – the Dong!
The wandering Dong through the forest goes!
The Dong – the Dong!
The Dong with a Luminous Nose!”

by Edward Lear

Q 28. Use the following words in sentences that make clear their meaning and usage as indicated:

Minute (adjective) ; Minute (Noun) ; contrast (noun) ; contrast (verb) ;
subject (noun) ; subject (verb)

Q29. Spelling and dictation

Disrepair; despair , distasteful, detention, dispossess, difference, corridor,
conviction, , digestion, conveyance, cosmetic, eloquent, elevate, refusal,
referring, reference, rugged, report, repeat, reptile, skilful, sincere, stampede,
sublime

PRACTICE 9. Composition : difference between Prose and Poetry

Q 30 His horse, who never in that sort make a stand Had handled been before, Fairyland. What thing upon his back had got take the ball Did wonder more and more. the wickets fall!	We rarely fail to When I go in – in But when to bowl I How wondrous fast
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My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near.

Q 31. Rhythm converts words into verse. This distinguishes prose from poetry. For hearing the rhyme, the verse has to be read out aloud. It arranges words into patterns of beats, and the regularity of beats makes the pattern called rhythm.

a) TUM ti / TUM ti / TUM ti = UP / the/ AIRy / MOUNtain
TUM ti / TUM ti / TUM DOWN the / RUSHy / GLEN

- b) In prose the same lines would be written as “We climbed up the high mountain, and down into the rushy glen.”
c) We convert this prose into verse form by writing it as follows:
We climbed up the high mountain
And down into the rushy glen.
d) The we polish the verse by editing as few words and adding Rhythm as in (a) above.

Example: The verse ‘ She stood breast-high amid the wheat,
Clasped by the golden light of morn.

After addition of rhyme becomes :

“She stood breast-high amid the corn,
Clasped by the golden light of morn.”

Q 32 Spelling and dictation for vocabulary

Valuable, respectable, impossible, movable, noticeable, responsible, audible, imaginable, agreeable, credible, intelligible, accessible, corpulent, dignified but stout is portly; easily excited is excitable; closely acquainted is intimate, not easy to bend is rigid, in great number is numerous.

Q. 33. Read out aloud. Note the adjectives for further use:

In the river mud so clammy,

Little Sammy was espied;

If he slipped, she'd slipper Sammy,

Little Sammy's mammy cried.....

Little, clammy Sammy's mammy

Slapped till she was satisfied.

- "Would you like some bread, butter, and jam, or some bread and butter and jam?"
- Oh! Scrooge, was a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous, old fool.!

PRACTICE 10

Vocabulary and Spelling

Q 34. Make four groups of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs of these words:

Perfect, excellence, perfectly, faultlessly, ideally, faultless, perfection, exceed, excel, surpass, ideal, superiority, outdo, spotlessly, exquisiteness, excellent

Q 35. Spelling and dictation:

- a) Peaceful, beautiful, fulfil, wrinkle, neighbour, deceitful, patiently, gallantly, agreeably, noticeably, anxiously, changeably, favourably,

dishonourable, professional, rowdily, scissors, hymn, autumn, yolk, scenery, impracticable, divisible, accessible, government, parliament, consciousness, avalanche, synonym, uncontrollably, article, acre, accept, accident, anchor, ache, music, arithmetic, electric, frolic, occasion, connexion, character, chasm, chronicle, arctic, chaos, occasion, music.

b) Accuracy, patience, impartial, callousness, perseverance, orchestra, librarian, buoy, business, mercilessness, hurriedness, feminine, muscle, dynamos, chimneys, stomach, twelfth, athletic, compelling, mathematician, sandwiches, privileges, umbrella, gambolled, appearance, quarrelling, admittance, picnicking, committee.

Q.36. Convert the following into Abstract Nouns : Accurate, delicate, heroic, loyalty, false, patient, cowardly, punctuality, prosperous, defiant, civil, clear,

Q.37. Arrange these words into two equal groups of synonyms : enemy, foe, mutiny, uprising, rebellion, rival, opponent, revolt, adversary, antagonist, revolution, insurrection.

Q38. **Laughing Song** - by William Blake

When the green woods laugh with the voice of joy,
And the dimpling stream runs laughing by;
When the air does laugh with our merry wit,
And the green hill laughs with the noise of it;

When the meadows laugh with lively green,

And the grasshopper laughs in the merry scene;
When Mary and Susan and Emily
With their sweet round mouths sing , “Ha, Ha, He!”

When the painted birds laugh in the shade,
Where our table with cherries and nuts is spread:
Come live, and be merry, and join with me,
To sing the sweet chorus of “Ha, Ha, He!”

PRACTICE ELEVEN

Vocabulary Words of Sounds

Bells are associated with the passing of Time across cultures. In the poem below various sounds of bells represent the different moods from happiness of the golden wedding bells , to brazen interruption of alarm bells that raise fear, to the melancholy mourning bells. In Hindi literature there is an additional celebration and emphasis on soothing notes of the temple bells, and the morning and evening *aarti* prayer bells, in individual homes. All representing the day to day passing of time , at the beginning and the end of a day. Here, however, in English literature , the poet does great justice to sounds of different emotions in the Western context. It helps to learn to use the adjectives and sound adverbs more effectively in composition.

Q. 39

The Bells

abridged version.

By Edgar Allan Poe

1. Hear the sledges with the bells – silver bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, in the icy air of night!

While the stars that over sprinkle all the heavens,
Seem to twinkle with crystalline delight;
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

2. Hear the mellow wedding bells – golden bells!
What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!
Through the balmy air of night, how they ring out
their delight!
From the molten golden notes, what a liquid ditty
floats!
What a gush of euphony voluminously wells!
How it swells ! how it dwells
On the future! How it tells
Of the rapture that impels
To the swinging and the ringing,
To the rhyming and the chiming of the bells!

3. Hear the loud alarm bells – brazen bells!
What a tale of terror, now, their turbulency tells!
In the startled ear of night, how they scream out their
affright!
In a clamorous appealing to the mercy of the fire,
In a mad expostulation with the deaf and frantic fire
What a tale their terror tells of Despair!
How they clang and clash and roar!
What a horror they outpour on the bosom of the
palpitating air!
Yet the ear it fully knows, by the twanging and the
Clanging
How the danger ebbs and flows; yet the ear distinctly
Tells

In the jangling and the wrangling, how the danger sinks and swells,
By the sinking or the swelling in the anger of the bells –
In the clamour and the clangor of the bells!

4. Hear the tolling of the bells – iron bells!

What a world of solemn thought their monotony
Compels!

In the silence of the night, how we shiver with affright,
At the melancholy menace of their tone!

For every sound that floats from the rust within their
Throats is a groan,

And the people – ah, the people – they that dwell up in
the steeple, all alone

And who tolling, tolling, tolling, in that muffled mono –
Tone

Feel a glory in so rolling on the human heart a stone;
They are neither man nor woman –

They are neither brute nor human –

They are Ghouls : and their king it is who tolls;

And he rolls, rolls, rolls, a paeon from the bells!

And he dances and he yells;

Keeping time, time, time,

In a sort of Runic rhyme

To the paeon of the bells –

To the throbbing of the bells –

To the sobbing of the bells –

To the rolling of the bells –

To the tolling of the bells –

To the moaning and the groaning of the bells

Q. 40

Extract from "Black Beauty"

by Anna Sewell

' When I was Young'

The first place that I can well remember was a large pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it. Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water lilies grew at the deep end. Over the hedge on one side we looked into a ploughed field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house, which stood by the roadside; at the top of the meadow was a plantation of fir trees, and at the bottom a running brook overhung by a steep bank.

Whilst I was young I lived upon my mother's milk, as I could not eat grass. In the day-time I ran by her side, and at night I lay down close by her. When it was hot we used to stand by the pond in the shade of the trees, and when it was cold we had a nice warm shed near the plantation.

As soon as I was old enough to eat grass, my mother used to go out to work in the day-time, and came back in the evening....

Our master was a good , kind man. He gave us good food, good lodging, and kind words; he spoke as kindly to us as he did to his little children. We were all fond of him, and my mother loved him very much.....

I must not forget to mention one part of my training, which I have always considered a very great advantage. My master sent me for a fortnight to a neighbouring farmer, who had a meadow which was skirted on one side by the railway. Here were some sheep and cows, and I was turned in amongst them.

I shall never forget the first train that ran by. I was feeding quietly near the pales which separated the meadow from the railway, when I heard a strange sound at a distance, and before I knew whence it came – with a rush and a clatter, and a puffing out of smoke - a long

black train of some something flew by, and was gone almost before I could draw my breath . I turned, and galloped to the further side of the meadow as fast as I could go, and there I stood snorting with astonishment and fear. In the course of the day many other trains went by, some more slowly; these drew up at the station close by, and sometimes made an awful shriek and groan before they stopped. I thought it very dreadful, but the cows went on eating very quietly, and hardly raised their heads as the black frightful thing came puffing and grinding past.

For the first few days I could not feed in peace; but as I found that this terrible creature never came into the field, or did me any harm , I began to disregard it, and very soon I cared as little about the passing of a train as the cows and sheep did.

PRACTICE 13

Composition

Q 41

Extract from 'Eothen'

by A. W. Kinglake

The camel kneels to receive her load, and for a while she will allow the packing to go on with silent resignation, but when she begins to suspect that her master is putting more than a just burden upon her poor hump, she turns round her supple neck, and looks sadly upon the increasing load, and then gently remonstrates against the wrong with the sigh of a patient wife. If sighs will not move you, she can weep. You soon learn pity, and soon to love her for the sake of her gentle and womanish ways. The camel, like the elephant, is one of the old fashioned sort of animals that still walk along upon the plan of the ancient beasts that lived before the flood. She moves forward both her near legs at the same time, and then awkwardly swings round her off shoulder and haunch, so as to repeat the manoeuvre on that side. Her

pace therefore is an odd, disjointed, and disjoining sort of movement that is rather disagreeable at first, but you soon grow reconciled to it.

Q42 [Practice vocabulary improvement](#) every day for ten minutes, by [listing out words in alphabetical order](#), as they can be recalled quickly with the time you have allowed yourself.

All words beginning with one selected alphabet may be listed for practice.

[Here is an illustrative list:](#)

Agility, accuracy, action

Breath, beastliness

Caution, civility, cowardice, callousness, clarity,

Depth, deceit, defiance, delicacy, deception , dark, defeat, despair

Envy, ease

Faith, freedom, falsity, failure, foolishness

Gloom, growth, gentleness

Height, honesty, heroism, hope

Infancy, impartiality, ignorance

Justice, jeopardy,

Kindness, knowledge,

Length, laziness, loyalty, light

Motherly, misery,

Neatness

Obligation

Pain , punctuality, politeness, pride, poverty, peace, perseverance,
prosperity

Quiet, qualm , question

Relief, resignation, resolution

Strength, selfishness, sight, sympathy

Timidity, tidy , temper, temperature

Uniform, uniformity, unilateral, unity,

Vivid, victory,

Width, wing, western,

Yearning, yolk, yatch, yesterday, yes

Zeal, zero, zebra

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