

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

Teaching Vocabulary

The essential fundamentals for teaching vocabulary involve teaching students how to use a dictionary to look up words they don't know. Discern the meaning of a word from its context and how to determine a definition of a word using tools such as root words, prefixes and suffixes.

REVIEW EXAMPLES

I . Choose the meaning of the word (printed in bold letters) which is most suitable in the given context.

1. Nowadays, the rules of international games are not implemented forcibly, and as a result, any player can **flout** them without the danger of being sacked from the game

a) boast about **b) make a mockery of** c) defend d) display

2. His car hit a truck and got thoroughly smashed, but luckily he got **innocuous** injuries on his arm and legs

a) scattered b) short c) protected **d) harmless**

3. My husband bugs me **ad infinitum**

a) at home b) at will **c) forever** d) occasionally

4. Irrigation canals provide **arable** lands

a) abundant b) **ploughable** c) suitable d) desert like

5. Opposition demanded an amendment of the existing **archaic** situation

a) confused b) principle **c) antiquated** c) worsening

6. It would be **naïve** to proceed further in this matter

a) unaffected b) ideal c) rude d) senseless

7. The most **bellicose** of the rowdy crowd was the one who was most severely hurt

a) attractive b) interactable c) noisy d) **pugnacious**

8. He was totally **bemused** by the traffic system of the city

a) subdued b) entertained c) **bewildered** d) distracted

9. The **blighted** potatoes were sold away at a tremendously low price
 a) **ruined** b) infected c) extra d) useless
10. The soldier today, would find the old-fashioned armour very **cumbersome**
 a) embarrassing b) **burdensome** c) useless d) awkward
11. There is something **mysterious** about the shivalik ranges that make many tourists give up their
 their wordly life

2.Match the words given in column A to the word which comes closest to the meaning and is given in column B

A	B
1. Abbreviations	a. Crafty
2. Augumented	b. Offering
3. Asservate	c. strenuous
4. Beguile	d. Reinforce
5. Prevaricate	e. Cancel
6. Commiserating	f. Excess
7. Frail	g. Perplex
8. Vacillate	h. Mockery
9. Artifice	i. Suffering
10. Oblation	j. sewing
11. Arduous	k. inapt
12. Bolsrer	l. .Fluctuated
13. Rescind	m. .Fluctuated
14. Surfiet	n. Fragile
15. Confound	o. Sympathizing
16. Travail	p. lie
17. Derision	q. Deceive
18. Clumpsy	r. Affirm
19. Suture	s. Increased
20. Desolate	t. Variation

Ans : 1.Variation 2.Increased 3.Affirm 4 Deceive 5.lie 6.Sympathizing 7.Fragile 8.Fluctuated
 9.Crafty 10,.Offering 11.strenuous 12.Reinforce 13.Cancel 14.Excess 15.Perplex 16.Suffering
 17.Mockery 18.increased 19.sewing 20.inapt

Using context clues for help, write the definition for each italicized word. Then write the letter of the definition in the space provided. Choose from the definitions in the box below. Each definition will be used once.

a. discouraged b. doubtful c. Nag d. overjoyed e. provided

e. provided

1. I would not just be glad if I won the lottery; I'd be *ecstatic*.
Ecstatic (f'k-st t'uk) means _____.
2. Nature has *endowed* hummingbirds with the ability to fly backward.
Endowed (fn-doud') means _____.
3. Opponents of the death penalty say it has never actually *deterred* anyone from committing murder.
Deterred (du-turd') means _____.
4. Around the age of two or three, small children like to *badger* their parents with endless questions beginning with the word "why."
Badger (b j'@r) means _____.
5. While four-year-old Mattie claimed she was going to stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve, her parents were *dubious* of her ability to remain awake that late.
Dubious (d 'b -@s) means _____.

Make collocations that match the meanings given in Column C.

(Adapted from English Vocabulary in Use – Advanced by Micahel McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, CUP) **A**

shrinking
endangered
global
fossil
greenhouse
finite
ecological
demographic
worst case
pristine

B

environment
scenario
balance
effect
species
projections
warming
habitats
changes
resources

C

1. Places where animals live and breed which are decreasing in size
2. Types of animals and plants which are in danger of no longer existing
3. Steady rise in average world temperatures
4. Coal, oil, etc.

climatic

fuels

5. Warming of the earth's surface caused by pollution
6. Limited resources
7. Balance of natural relationships in the environment
8. Forecasts about population
9. The worst possibilities for the future
10. Perfectly clean, untouched and unspoilt areas
11. Changes in the weather or climate