

Word of the week

19th November 2018 to 24th November 2018

Std V

Chapel (Noun)

Meaning: a small room or building used for Christian worship in a school, prison or hospital.

Origin: from old French chapel

Synonyms: church, oratory, chantry, shrine

Antonyms: disservice, malfunction, inactivity

Sentences:

1. He goes to chapel every Sunday.
2. The chapel was topped by a dome of white marble.
3. The chapel is dedicated to St Michael.
4. The groom in the chapel oppressed her.

Std VI

Trousseau (Noun)

Meaning: The clothes collected by a bride for her marriage.

Origin: Mid 19th century: from French diminutive of trouser 'bundle' (a sense also found in Middle English)

First Use: 1817, in the meaning defined above.

Synonyms: Apparel, attire, closet, trunk.

Antonyms: Truckling, trudge.

Sentences:

1. It was said that twenty working girls were engaged day and night upon the trousseau.
2. Miss Viola was busy most of the time preparing her trousseau.
3. I am doing this part of my trousseau in princely fashion.

Std VII

Cloister (Noun)

Meaning: a covered passage with arches around a square garden, usually forming part of a large church or building where religious people live

Origin: Middle English (in the sense 'place of religious seclusion') from Old French cloister, from Latin *claustrum*, 'lock, enclosed place', from *claudere*, 'to close'.

Synonyms: abbey, friary, hermitage, monastery, priory, convent etc.

Antonyms: obvious, visible, exposed etc.

Sentences:

1. The cloister of the monastic building lies to the north of the campus.
2. The cloister garden is too small for the people to attend the lecture.
3. Sitting in the cloister is very soothing.

Std VIII

Occident (Noun)

Meaning: Countries of the west, especially Europe and America

Origin: Middle English

First Use: 1400 c

Synonyms: Westward, west, western, due west, westerly

Antonyms: Orient, oriental, eastern, eastward, easterly

Sentences:

1. I am crazy about the Occident music and culture.
2. There is no doubt that the Occident is far ahead than the Orient in science and invention.

Std IX

Rebuff (verb)

Meaning: reject (someone or something) in an abrupt or ungracious manner.

Origin: late 16th century: from obsolete French rebuffer(verb), rebuffe (noun), from Italian ri- (expressing opposition) + buffo 'a gust, puff', of imitative origin.

Synonyms: reject, turn down, refuse, decline, repudiate, disdain.

Antonyms: accept, welcome

Sentences:

1. She suffered a rebuff from her manager when she raised the matter.
2. His words amounted to a rebuff.
3. Governors say they are afraid of a rebuff if they venture too near territorial waters.
4. Her rebuff thoroughly deflated him.

Std X

Luddite (Adjective)

Meaning: one of group of early 19th century English workmen destroying machinery as a protest.

Origin: perhaps from Ned Ludd, 18th century Leicestershire workman who destroyed a knitting frame?

First use: 1811

Synonyms: workman, working person,

Antonyms: synergist, amicable, protagonist, employer

Sentences:

1. The author is not a Luddite.
2. The majority have a built-in Luddite mentality; they are resistant to change.

3. I love technology. I'm not a Luddite.

4. For the first time ever, the Luddite fear that machines will replace people seems to be coming true.

Std XI

Linchpin (Noun)

Meaning: A person or thing that holds something together.

Origin: Middle English lynspin, from luns linchpin (from Old English lysis) + pin; akin to Middle High German luns linchpin.

First use: 13th century

Synonyms: Basic idea, marrow, motive

Antonyms: disapproval, negate, invalidate

Sentences:

1. This witness is the linchpin of the defense's case
2. Controlling wages is the linchpin of the government's policies.
3. Nurses are the linchpin of the health services.

Std XII

Derring- do (Noun)

Meaning: daring action, deeds of derring-do, brave acts : behavior that requires courage

Origin: Middle English darring don daring to do, from darring (gerund of dorren to dare) + don to do

First use: 1579

Synonyms: audacity, courage, daring action.

Antonyms: meekness, timidity, cowardice.

Sentences:

1. The soldier received a medal of valor for his derring-do on the battlefield.
2. When the man rushed into the burning house to save the old woman's cat, he performed nothing but an act of derring-do.
3. I'm not very brave so I could never perform a derring-do like jumping out of an airplane.