

Vocabulary in A New Way-1

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Positive Personality Traits

•Magnanimous – generous, forgiving

📌 Mnemonic: “Magna” = great + “animous” = spirit → A person with a great spirit forgives easily.

📌 Example: The magnanimous leader forgave his enemies.

•Benevolent – kind, charitable

📌 Mnemonic: “Bene” = good + “vol” = wish → A person with ~~good~~ wishes is kind.

📌 Example: The benevolent teacher helped poor students.

•Amiable – friendly

📌 Mnemonic: “Amigo” = friend in Spanish → Amiable people are like friends.

📌 Example: She is amiable and always smiling.

•Gregarious – sociable

📌 Mnemonic: “Greg” = group → Gregarious people love being in groups.


📌 Example: He is a gregarious man who loves parties.

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- **Affable** – easy to talk to

 *Mnemonic: “Affection + able” → Someone able to show affection is friendly and easy to talk to.*


 Example: *The new manager is affable and supportive.*

- **Cordial** – warm, polite

 *Mnemonic: “Cord” = heart → A cordial person speaks from the heart.*

 Example: *They shared a cordial relationship.*


- **Altruism** – selfless concern

 *Mnemonic: “All true” help → Altruism is truly helping others selflessly.*

 Example: *Altruism drives many to volunteer.*


- **Benign** – harmless, gentle

 *Mnemonic: “Be + nice” → Benign things are nice and harmless.*

 Example: *The doctor assured the tumor was benign.*

Negative Personality Traits

•Malevolent – evil-minded

 Mnemonic: “Male” (bad) + “volent” (wishing) → *Wishing bad for others.*

 Example: *The malevolent dictator caused suffering.*

•Boorish – rude, ill-mannered

 Mnemonic: “Boar” (wild pig) → *A boorish person behaves like a pig.*

 Example: *His boorish behavior shocked everyone.*

✓•Belligerent – aggressive, warlike

 Mnemonic: “Bell” = war (as in rebellion) → *Always ready for war.*

 Example: *A belligerent drunk started a fight.*

✓•Cantankerous – bad-tempered, quarrelsome

 Mnemonic: Think “Can’t take her/us” → *Nobody can take their behavior because they’re always quarrelsome*

 Example: *The cantankerous old man shouted at children.*

✓ **Irascible** – easily angered

📌 Mnemonic: “Irritate” → Someone who gets irritated easily is irascible.

📖 Example: Her irascible nature made colleagues cautious.

✓ **Imperious** – domineering, arrogant

📌 Mnemonic: “Empire” → An emperor acts imperious, bossy, and arrogant.

📖 Example: The imperious tone offended the staff.

✓ **Insolent** – disrespectful, rude

📌 Mnemonic: “Insult” → Insolent people insult others openly.

📖 Example: The student’s insolent reply upset the teacher.

• **Audacious** – bold, rude, daring

📌 Mnemonic: “Audi” (car) + “dacious” → Driving an Audi fast is bold and daring (sometimes rude).

📖 Example: His audacious question surprised the panel.

Money & Economy

•Frugal – careful with money

📌 Mnemonic: “Fruit gal” → A frugal gal eats fruits at home instead of buying costly food.

📌 Example: She lived a frugal life to save for travel.

✓ Prodigal – wastefully extravagant

📌 Mnemonic: “Pro” + “dig all” → He digs into all his savings like a pro, wasting money.

📌 Example: The prodigal son wasted his inheritance.

•Avarice – greed for wealth

📌 Mnemonic: “A very rich” → A person who wants to be very rich shows avarice.

📌 Example: The businessman’s avarice led to corruption.

•Penurious – extremely poor

📌 Mnemonic: “Penny + nervous” → Always nervous because he has only a penny.

📌 Example: The penurious family struggled for food.

Pro

Penny

• **Miserly** – stingy

📌 Mnemonic: “Miser” → A miserly man never spends money.

✍️ Example: *The miserly man refused to donate.*

• **Opulent** – wealthy, luxurious

📌 Mnemonic: “Opal” (precious stone) → People with opals live opulent lives.

✍️ Example: *The palace was decorated in an opulent style.*

• **Affluent** – rich, prosperous

📌 Mnemonic: “Fluent in money” → Someone fluent in money is affluent.

✍️ Example: *He grew up in an affluent neighborhood.*



Time & Duration

✓ **Ephemeral** – short-lived

📌 Mnemonic: “E-phenomenal” → A phenomenal moment that ends quickly.

📌 Example: *Fame is often ephemeral.*

✓ **Evanescent** – vanishing quickly

📌 Mnemonic: “Eva went” → Eva went away quickly, just like something evanescent.

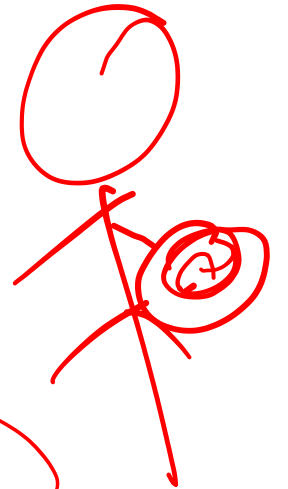
📌 Example: *The rainbow was evanescent after the rain.*

✓ **Perennial** – lasting for years

📌 Mnemonic: “Per year” → Comes back year after year.

📌 Example: *Perennial plants bloom every year.*


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• **Transient** – temporary

 *Mnemonic: “Train + sent” → A train is sent to a station only for a short time.*

 Example: *He stayed in a transient hotel.*


• **Immutable** – unchanging


 *Mnemonic: “Mute + table” → A mute table never changes or speaks.*

 Example: *The laws of physics are immutable.*

mute

• **Enduring** – long-lasting

 *Mnemonic: “End + during” → Something that continues during tough times endures.*

 Example: *Their enduring friendship lasted decades.*

Speech & Communication

• Laconic – brief, concise ✓

📌 Mnemonic: “Lack of tonic” → If you lack tonic (energy), you speak briefly.

📖 Example: His laconic reply ended the talk.

• Garrulous – excessively talkative

📌 Mnemonic: “Girls rule us” → People say girls are garrulous (too talkative).

📖 Example: The garrulous guide told endless stories.

• Loquacious – very talkative

📌 Mnemonic: “Loqua” = talk (like eloquent) → Loquacious means full of talk.

📖 Example: She is loquacious on the phone.

• Reticent – reserved, quiet

📌 Mnemonic: “Retire silently” → Reticent people retire into silence.

📖 Example: The reticent boy rarely shared his thoughts.

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Talk



• **Verbose** – wordy

📌 *Mnemonic: “Verb + dose” → Too many verbs = overdose of words.*

✍️ *Example: The verbose essay lost readers’ interest.*

• **Taciturn** – silent, uncommunicative

📌 *Mnemonic: “Taxi turn” → The taciturn driver didn’t talk, just made the taxi turn.*

✍️ *Example: The taciturn farmer hardly spoke.*

• **Articulate** – clear, expressive

📌 *Mnemonic: “Article late” → A good journalist writes articulate articles even if late.*

✍️ *Example: She gave an articulate speech.*

Intelligence & Knowledge

•Erudite – scholarly, learned

📌 Mnemonic: “R U right?” → An erudite person is always right because they are very learned.

📖 Example: The professor was an erudite speaker on history.

•Pedantic – showing off knowledge, overly concerned with details

📌 Mnemonic: “Pedant” = teacher → A pedantic teacher corrects every small mistake.

📖 Example: His pedantic explanations bored the class.

•Astute – clever, perceptive

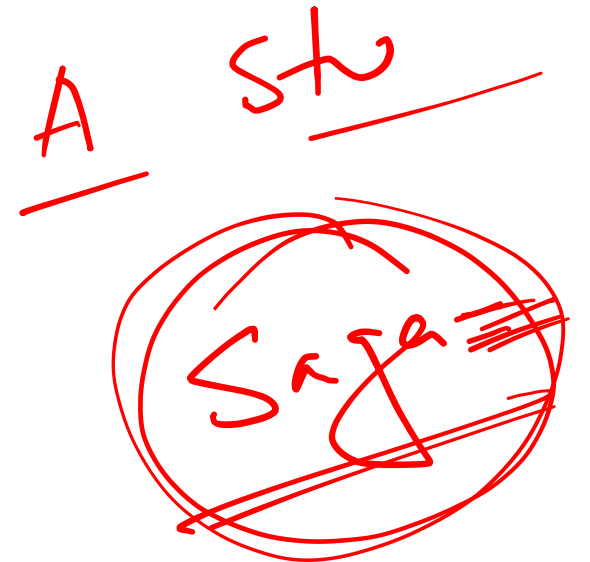
📌 Mnemonic: “A student” → An astute student always notices details.

📖 Example: The astute lawyer found a loophole.

•Sagacious – wise, shrewd

📌 Mnemonic: “Sage” = wise man → A sagacious person is like a sage.

📖 Example: The sagacious king made fair judgments.




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- **Judicious** – having good judgment

 *Mnemonic: “Judge” → A judicious decision is like that of a fair judge.*


 Example: *Her judicious choice saved money.*


- **Incorrigible** – beyond correction, hopeless

 *Mnemonic: “In + correct + gible” → Not correctable = incorrigible.*

 Example: *The incorrigible child ignored* *advice.* ✓

- **Perspicacious** – keen insight, sharp understanding

 *Mnemonic: “Perspective + cautious” → A perspicacious person has sharp perspective and caution.*

 Example: *The detective was perspicacious in solving cases.*

“Magnanimous” শব্দটির অর্থ কী?

- A) Selfish
- B) Generous, forgiving
- C) Arrogant
- D) Hostile

“Benevolent” ব্যক্তিকে সবচেয়ে ভালোভাবে কীভাবে বর্ণনা করা যায়?

- A) Greedy
- B) Kind and charitable
- C) Proud
- D) Strict

“Gregarious” ব্যক্তি সাধারণত কেমন হয়?

- A) Prefers solitude
- B) Very sociable
- C) Silent observer
- D) Aggressive

“Malevolent” শব্দটি কোন ধরনের ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে?

- A) Evil-minded
- B) Generous
- C) Honest
- D) Polite

“Boorish” আচরণ কাকে বলে?

- A) Elegant
- B) Rude, ill-mannered
- C) Generous
- D) Intelligent

“Frugal” শব্দটির বিপরীত কোনটি?

- A) Miserly
- B) Affluent
- C) Prodigal
- D) Benign

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“Ephemeral” জিনিস কেমন হয়?

- A) Long-lasting
- B) Short-lived
- C) Wealthy
- D) Transparent

“Laconic” মানুষ সাধাৰণত—

- A) Talks too much
- B) Speaks briefly
- C) Is dishonest
- D) Is cowardly

“Sagacious” নেতাকে কেমন বলা যায়?

- A) Foolish
- B) Wise and shrewd
- C) Aggressive
- D) Dishonest

“Incorrigible” ছাত্র বলতে কী বোঝায়?

- A) Beyond correction
- B) Very intelligent
- C) Easily persuaded
- D) Kind and polite


Vocabulary in A New

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Fear & Cowardice

•Craven – cowardly

✂ Mnemonic: "Raven (কাক)" → কাক বিপদে সাথে সাথে উড়ে পালায়, তাই craven = কাপুরুষ।

 Example: *The craven soldier fled the battlefield.*

•Timorous – fearful

✂ Mnemonic: "Timid + nervous" → Timorous মানে ভীতু ও নার্ভাস।

 Example: *The timorous cat hid under the bed.*


•Pusillanimous – weak-spirited, cowardly

✂ Mnemonic: "Pussy + animal" → ভীরু বিড়ালের মতো আচরণ।

 Example: *His pusillanimous attitude lost him respect.*

Raven

- **Intrepid – fearless**

 *Mnemonic: “In + trap”* → ফাঁদের মধ্যেও ভয় পায় না, তাই *intrepid* = নির্ভীক।



Example: *The intrepid explorer climbed Everest.*

- **Audacious – daring, bold**



Mnemonic: “Audi + car” → দুঃসাহসী ড্রাইভার অডি চালায়।



Example: *Her audacious plan shocked everyone.*

Sadness & Negativity

•Lugubrious – mournful

📌 Mnemonic: “Luggage of grief” → যেন দুঃখের লাগেজ টেনে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

📌 Example: *His lugubrious tone saddened the audience.*

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•Morose – sullen, gloomy

📌 Mnemonic: “More + roses can’t cheer him up” → যতই গোলাপ দাও, morose মানুষ হাসে না।

📌 Example: *She became morose after the defeat.*

•Crestfallen – disappointed

📌 Mnemonic: “Crest (head) + fallen” → মাথা নিচু হয়ে যাওয়া মানে হতাশা।

📌 Example: *The crestfallen team left the field quietly.*



Desolate + late

• Desolate – lonely, bleak

✦ Mnemonic: "Desert + late" → মরুভূমিতে দেরি করে একা পড়ে গেলে desolate অনুভূতি হয়।

✍ Example: *The desert looked vast and desolate.*

• Somber – dark, gloomy

✦ Mnemonic: "Sober mood" → sober কিন্তু অতিরিক্ত গম্ভীর হয়ে somber হয়ে যায়।

✍ Example: *The somber news shocked the town*

• Melancholy – deep sadness

✦ Mnemonic: "Melon + cold" → ঠান্ডা মেলন খেয়ে একা বসে থাকা মতো বিষণ্ণতা।

✍ Example: *He played a melancholy tune on the violin.*

Sober

Cheating / Trickery

- **Charlatan** – fraud, **quack**

📌 *Mnemonic: char-late-an*

📝 Example: *The charlatan claimed to cure diseases.*

- **Duplicity** – double-dealing, dishonesty

📌 *Mnemonic: “Duplicate + city” → এক শহরে দুই মুখ = duplicity.*

📝 Example: *His duplicity cost him his friends’ trust.*

- **Hypocrisy** – pretending to be virtuous

📌 *Mnemonic: “Hippo + crisis” → বড় বড় কথা বলে crisis এ ভণ্ডামি ধরা পড়ে = hypocrisy.*

📝 Example: *His hypocrisy was exposed in court.*



Cheating / Trickery

Chicanery – deception

📌 Mnemonic: “Chicken + trickery” → মুরগি ধরার জন্য ধূর্ত চালাকি = chicanery.

✍️ Example: *The politician used chicanery to win votes.*

•Subterfuge – trick, escape plan

📌 Mnemonic: “Sub + refuge” → লুকিয়ে আশ্রয় নেওয়ার কৌশলই subterfuge.

✍️ Example: *He escaped by subterfuge, pretending to be a guard.*

•Bamboozle – fool, cheat

📌 Mnemonic: “Bamboo দিয়ে puzzle” → বাঁশ দিয়ে puzzle বানিয়ে ঠকানো মানে bamboozle.

✍️ Example: *The salesman tried to bamboozle customers.*

Bamboozle

Growth & Change

•Burgeon – grow rapidly

📌 Mnemonic: “Burger + on” → বার্গারের দোকান খুললেই হঠাৎ দ্রুত grow করে = burgeon.

📌 Example: *The city began to burgeon with new businesses.*

•Ameliorate – improve

📌 Mnemonic: “Amelia + rate” → Amelia তার rate improve করল = ameliorate.

📌 Example: *The medicine helped to ameliorate the pain.*

•Augment – increase

📌 Mnemonic: “Aug” = August → মাসে আয় বাড়লে = augment (increase).

📌 Example: *She took a side job to augment her income.*

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•Deteriorate – worsen

📌 Mnemonic: “Deter” = discourage + “rate” নিচে নামা → খারাপ হওয়া মানে deteriorate.

📌 Example: *The old house began to deteriorate with time.*

•Metamorphosis – transformation

📌 Mnemonic: “Meta” = change + “morph” = form → form-এর পরিবর্তন মানে metamorphosis.

📌 Example: *The caterpillar undergoes metamorphosis into a butterfly.*

•Ramshackle – falling apart

📌 Mnemonic: “Ram + shake” → ভেড়া (ram) ঝাঁকুনি দিলে ভাঙা বাড়ি পড়ে যাবে = ramshackle.

📌 Example: *They lived in a ramshackle cottage.*

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Criticism & Punishment

Castigate – criticize severely

Mnemonic: “Cast + gate” → গেটের সামনে দাঁড় করিয়ে কঠোর সমালোচনা = castigate.

Example: *The teacher castigated the students for cheating.*

Reprimand – scold

Mnemonic: “Re + prim and proper” → ঠিকমতো না হলে আবার বকা = reprimand.

Example: *She reprimanded her son for being late.*

Culpable – guilty

Mnemonic: “Culprit + able” → অপরাধী হিসেবে ধরা যায় = culpable.

Example: *The driver was found culpable for the accident.*

Exonerate – free from blame

Mnemonic: “Ex + no rate” → আর কোনো দোষের rate নেই = মুক্তি = exonerate.

Example: *The court exonerated the wrongly accused man.*

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- **Reprobate** – immoral person

📌 Mnemonic: “Re + rob + ate” → বারবার চুরি করে খাওয়া লোক অসচ্চরিত্র = reprobate.

📝 Example: *The reprobate gambler lost all his money.*

- **Incarcerate** – imprison

📌 Mnemonic: “In + car + crate” → কারাগারের crate-এর ভেতরে ঢোকানো = incarcerate.

📝 Example: *The criminal was incarcerated for 10 years.*

- **Anathematize** – curse, condemn

📌 Mnemonic: “Ana + theme + ties” → খারাপ theme বাঁধা হলে সবাই অভিশাপ দেয় = anathematize.

📝 Example: *The priest anathematized the act of violence.*

Common Abstract Concepts

• **Apathy** – lack of interest

📌 Mnemonic: “A + path → কোনো পথ নেই মানে কোনো আগ্রহ নেই”

📌 Example: *His apathy toward studies worried his parents.*

• **Antipathy** – strong dislike

📌 Mnemonic: “Anti + path → অন্যের পথে না হাঁটার তীব্র অপছন্দ”

📌 Example: *She felt antipathy toward dishonesty.*

✓ • **Empathy** – sharing feelings

📌 Mnemonic: “Em + path → অন্যের পথে হাঁটার মতো অনুভূতি ভাগ করা”

📌 Example: *Her empathy comforted the grieving family.*

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•Sympathy – compassion

📌 Mnemonic: “Sym + path → একই পথে থাকা, মানে সহানুভূতি”

📌 Example: *They expressed sympathy after his loss.*

•Pathological – extreme, abnormal

📌 Mnemonic: “Patho + logical → রোগের মতো অস্বাভাবিক চরম কিছু”

📌 Example: *He had a pathological fear of germs.*

•Phantom – illusion


📌 Mnemonic: “Fan + tom → টমের ফ্যান্টম মানে কেবল ভ্রম, আসল নয়”

📌 Example: *He chased a phantom hope of wealth.*

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Work, Effort & Energy

•Sedulous – hardworking

 Mnemonic: “Study + zealous” → যিনি পড়াশোনায় উৎসাহী, তিনি খুব পরিশ্রমী = sedulous.


 Example: *The sedulous student revised daily.*

•Assiduous – diligent

 Mnemonic: “Assist + continuous” → যিনি অবিরাম সহায়তা/কাজ করেন, তিনি assiduous.


 Example: *She was assiduous in preparing her thesis.*

•Industrious – hardworking

 Mnemonic: “Industry + us” → ইন্ডাস্ট্রির মতো নিরলস কাজ করা মানে industrious.


 Example: *The industrious workers built the house quickly.*

• **Tenacious** – persistent

 Mnemonic: “Ten + nails” → দশটা পেরেকের মতো শক্তভাবে ধরে রাখা = tenacious.


 Example: *Her tenacious spirit helped her succeed.*

• **Fervent** – passionate

 Mnemonic: “Fever + vent” → জ্বরে গরম হয়ে ভেন্ট দিয়ে বেরোনো আবেগ = fervent.

 Example: *He gave a fervent speech on justice.*


• **Zealous** – enthusiastic

 Mnemonic: “Zeal + us” → আমাদের ভেতর অতিরিক্ত উদ্দীপনা মানে zealous.

 Example: *The zealous fan cheered loudly.*


Quantity & Amount

•Plethora – excess

 Mnemonic: “Plenty + Thora (থোরা নয়, অনেক বেশি)” → অতিরিক্ত পরিমাণে কিছু থাকলে = plethora.

 Example: *A plethora of choices confused the shoppers.*

•Paucity – scarcity

 Mnemonic: “Pau = poor + city” → গরিব শহরে সবকিছুর অভাব = paucity.


 Example: *There was a paucity of food during the drought.*

•Profuse – abundant

 Mnemonic: “Pro + fuse” → এত বেশি যে ফিউজ উড়ে যাবে = profuse.


 Example: *She offered profuse thanks to her helpers.*

•Copious – plentiful

 Mnemonic: “Copy + us” → আমরা বারবার কপি করি মানে প্রচুর = copious.


 Example: *He took copious notes during class.*

•Sparse – thinly spread

 Mnemonic: “Spare + spread” → অল্প অল্প ছড়িয়ে আছে = sparse.

 Example: *The sparse vegetation covered the desert.*

•Plentiful – abundant


 Mnemonic: “Plenty + full” → পুরোপুরি প্রচুর পরিমাণে = plentiful.

 Example: *Apples are plentiful in autumn.*


Conflict & War

•Belligerent – aggressive

 Mnemonic: “Belli = belly + gerent” → পেট গরম হলে মানুষ aggressive হয় = belligerent.


 Example: *The belligerent nation threatened its neighbor.*

•Truculent – eager to fight

 Mnemonic: “Truck + violent” → ট্রাক চালক মারামারির জন্য প্রস্তুত = truculent.


 Example: *The truculent boxer taunted his opponent.*

•Pugnacious – quarrelsome

 Mnemonic: “Pug (dog breed) + nacious” → পাগ কুকুর সবসময় ঝগড়া করে = pugnacious.

 Example: *The pugnacious boy often got into fights.*


- **Bellicose – warlike**

 *Mnemonic: “Belli = war + close” → যুদ্ধের খুব কাছাকাছি মানসিকতা = bellicose.*



Example: The leader’s bellicose speech alarmed diplomats.


- **Contentious – argumentative**

 *Mnemonic: “Content + issues” → কনটেন্ট নিয়ে ইস্যু হলে তর্ক হয় = contentious.*



Example: The contentious issue divided the community.

- **Discordant – conflicting**

 *Mnemonic: “Dis + chord” → মিউজিকে ভুল chord বাজলে অসামঞ্জস্য = discordant.*



Example: Their discordant opinions caused disputes.

Thank You