29th April to 3rd May 2019

Class-5

WREATH (Noun)

Meaning: An arrangement of leaves or flowers in the shape of a circle that is worn or placed as a sign of honor or victory or used for decoration.

Origin: first known use-before 12th Century, from old English writhan to twist.

Synonyms: garland.

Usage in sentence:

- 1. The president laid a wreath of flowers on the soldier's grave.
- 2. The ancient Romans awarded laurel wreaths to winners of athletic contests.
- 3. Every December, I put a Christmas wreath on my front door.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

GRADE- 6 WRITHE (verb)

MEANING-

- 1. To twist your body from side to side.
- 2. To twist into coils or folds.

ORIGIN: first known use- before 12th century

Middle English, from old English writhan; meaning to twist.

SYNONYMS- entwine, interweave, lace, weave, interwine, weave.

ANTONYMS- disentangle, uncoil, untangle, unwind, untwine.

USAGE IN SENTENCE:

- 1. She lay on the floor **writhing** in pain.
- 2. I saw a nest of **writhing** snakes in the garden.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

Class 7

TRAVAIL (noun)

Meaning: 1. A difficult experience or situation

2. Painful or difficult work or effort.

Origin: The word originates during middle English period from anglo-french term travailler meaning to torment, labor, journey.

Synonyms: agony, anguish, affliction, pain, distress, torture, misery.

Antonyms: fun, play, enjoyment.

Usage in sentence: 1. They finally succeeded after many months of travail.

2. There is no greater **travail** than that of parents who have suffered the death of a child.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

Grade 8

Bon voyage (noun)

Meaning: an expression of good wishes at parting

Origin: French- good journey (15th century)

Synonyms: farewell, good-bye, adieu,

Antonyms: greetings, salutation, welcome, hello.

Usage in Sentence:

1. The crowd waved **bon voyage** as the ship left the dock.

2. Everyone at the company said their **bon voyages** as the young intern left for his new job.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

class 9
flagrant (adjective)

Meaning – very noticeable for being incorrect or bad. Origin – 1513 from late Latin flagrant

Synonyms – blatant, gross, striking, glaring, egregious, distinct.

Antonyms – unnoticeable, trifling, trivial, concealed.

Usage - 1.The criminal committed **flagrant** abuse of the law.

2. The government's **flagrant** disregard for public's rights led to conflict.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

Grade 10

ANALOGOUS (adjective)

Meaning: similar in some way

Origin: Latin analogus, from Greek analogos (1646)

Synonym: akin, alike, correspondent, comparable, resembling, similar, connate.

Antonym: different, dissimilar, unlike, unakin

Usage in sentence:

1. I could not think of an **analogous** situation.

2. The weather in Delhi during summers is **analogous** to that in Chennai.

Class 11

INEXORABLE (adjective)

Meaning- 1. not able to be stopped or changed.

2. not be persuaded, moved or stopped.

Origin- Latin inexorabilis

First known use- 1542

Synonyms- relentless

Usage in Sentences-

- 1. The rise of political movement in France during French Revolution was inexorable.
- 2. She has **an inexorable** passion for her profession.

29th April to 3rd May 2019

Class 12

RESUSCITATE (verb)

Origin: Latin *resuscitatus*, past participle of resuscitare to reawaken (1532)

Meaning:

- a. To bring (someone) back to a conscious or active state again.
- b. to revive from apparent death or from unconsciousness.

Synonyms: revitalize, recharge, recreate, restore, renew, revive, rejuvenate.

Antonyms: drudge

Usage in sentence:

- 1. The patient stopped breathing but doctors were able to resuscitate him.
- 2. She hopes to **resuscitate** the currently defunct charity organization.