

1. **Abandon (छोड़ना - chhodna)** - To leave something completely.  
Example: She abandoned her plans to travel after her father fell ill.
2. **Ability (योग्यता - yogyata)** - The power or skill to do something.  
Example: He has a remarkable ability to learn new languages quickly.
3. **Abrupt (अचानक - achának)** - Sudden and unexpected.  
Example: The car came to an abrupt halt in the middle of the road.
4. **Abundant (बहुतायत - bahutaayat)** - Existing in large quantities.  
Example: The garden was abundant with colorful flowers.
5. **Accept (स्वीकार करना - sweekar karna)** - To receive something willingly.  
Example: I accept your apology for being late.
6. **Accomplish (पूरा करना - poora karna)** - To achieve something successfully.  
Example: She accomplished her goal of running a marathon.
7. **Accurate (सटीक - sateek)** - Correct and precise.  
Example: The map provided an accurate depiction of the city.
8. **Acknowledge (स्वीकार करना - sweekar karna)** - To recognize or admit something.  
Example: The teacher acknowledged her student's hard work.
9. **Adventure (साहसिक कार्य - saahsik kaarya)** - An exciting or risky experience.  
Example: They embarked on a thrilling adventure through the Amazon rainforest.
10. **Affect (प्रभावित करना - prabhaavit karna)** - To influence or change something.  
Example: The new law will affect the way businesses operate.
11. **Affirmative (सकारात्मक - sankaratmak)** - Positive and expressing agreement.  
Example: He gave an affirmative answer to the question.
12. **Agitate (परेशान करना - pashaan karna)** - To make someone feel worried or angry.  
Example: The protesters were agitated by the government's decision.
13. **Allude (संकेत करना - sanket karna)** - To refer to something indirectly.  
Example: The author alluded to historical events in his novel.
14. **Ambiguous (अस्पष्ट - aspashta)** - Open to more than one interpretation.  
Example: The instructions were ambiguous and left me confused.
15. **Ambitious (महत्वाकांक्षी - mahatvakaankshi)** - Having a strong desire to achieve success.  
Example: She is an ambitious young woman who wants to become a doctor.
16. **Amuse (मनोरंजन करना - manoranjan karna)** - To entertain or make someone laugh.  
Example: The children were amused by the clown's performance.
16. **Analogy (उपमा - upmaa)** - A comparison between two things that are alike in some way.  
Example: He used the analogy of a ship to describe the way a company operates.
17. **Announcement (घोषणा - ghoshana)** - A public statement or notification.  
Example: The company made an announcement about the launch of a new product.
18. **Appliance (उपकरण - upkaran)** - An electrical device used for housework.

Example: The kitchen was equipped with modern appliances.

19. **Appreciate (प्रशंसा करना - प्रशंसा करना)** - To recognize the value or worth of something.  
Example: I appreciate your help with this project.
20. **Articulate (स्पष्ट रूप से बोलना - spashta roop se bolna)** - Able to express oneself clearly and effectively.  
Example: She is an articulate speaker who can explain complex topics in a simple way.
21. **Artificial (कृत्रिम - kruthrim)** - Made or produced by humans rather than occurring naturally.  
Example: The flowers on the table were artificial.
22. **Astonished (आश्चर्यचकित - aashcharyachakit)** - Greatly surprised.  
Example: She was astonished to see her old friend after all these years.
23. **Astute (समझदार - samjhdar)** - Having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people.  
Example: The businessman was astute in his dealings and always made sound decisions.
24. **Attain (प्राप्त करना - praapt karna)** - To achieve or reach a goal.
25. **Audacious (धृष्ट - dhrisht)** - Very bold or daring.  
Example: It was an audacious plan to rob the bank in broad daylight.
26. **Authentic (asli - asli)** - Genuine or real.  
Example: The restaurant serves authentic Italian cuisine.
27. **Authorize (अधिकृत करना - adhikrut karna)** - To give someone permission to do something.  
Example: The manager authorized me to make the purchase.
28. **Awkward (अजीब - ajeeb)** - Uncomfortable or embarrassing.  
Example: I felt awkward when I tripped and fell in front of everyone.
29. **Beneficial (लाभदायक - laabhdaayak)** - Advantageous or helpful.  
Example: Eating fruits and vegetables is beneficial for your health.
30. **Bewildered (हैरान - hairan)** - Confused and unable to understand something.  
Example: I was bewildered by the instructions and didn't know what to do.
31. **Biography (जीवनी - jeevani)** - A written account of someone's life.  
Example: I am reading a biography of Mahatma Gandhi.
32. **\*\*Blush (शरमाना - sharm**
33. **Bluster (हुड़दंग मचाना - hurdang machaana)** - To behave in a loud and aggressive way, often to hide a lack of confidence.  
Example: The bully blustered and threatened the smaller children, but they weren't afraid.
34. **Boast (घमंड करना - ghamand karna)** - To brag or talk about yourself in an arrogant way.  
Example: He constantly boasts about his wealth and possessions.
35. **Brochure (पैम्फलेट - pamphlet)** - A small booklet containing information about something.  
Example: The travel agency gave me a brochure about their vacation packages.

36. **Bruise (चोट - chot)** - A mark on the skin caused by a blow.  
Example: I got a bruise on my arm when I fell off my bike.
37. **Bustling (हलचल भरा - hulchal bhara)** - Full of activity and movement.  
Example: The market was bustling with people buying and selling goods.
38. **Calamity (विपत्ति - vipatti)** - A sudden and serious misfortune.  
Example: The earthquake was a terrible calamity that destroyed many homes.
39. **Captivate (मोहित करना - mohit karna)** - To hold someone's attention completely.  
Example: The singer's beautiful voice captivated the audience.
40. **Casual (आरामदायक - aaramadaayak)** - Relaxed and informal.  
Example: I wore casual clothes to the weekend barbecue.
41. **Cautious (सतर्क - satark)** - Careful and avoiding risks.  
Example: She was cautious when driving on the icy roads.
42. **Celebrity (मशहूर हस्ती - mashhoor hasti)** - A famous person.  
Example: The movie star is a world-renowned celebrity.
43. **Cease (बंद करना - band karna)** - To stop doing something.  
Example: The factory ceased production due to lack of demand.
44. **Challenge (चुनौती - chunauti)** - A difficult task or problem.  
Example: Learning a new language is a challenging but rewarding experience.
45. **Charming (मनमोहक - manmohan)** - Pleasant and attractive.  
Example: The small village had a charming old church.
46. **Chaotic (अराजक - arajak)** - Completely disorganized and out of control.  
Example: The traffic after the accident was chaotic.
47. **Civilized (सभ्य - sabhy)** - Relating to a society with advanced social and cultural development.  
Example: Most modern countries are civilized societies that value peace and order.
48. **Coherent (सुसंगत - susangt)** - Clear and easy to understand.  
Example: The speaker gave a coherent and well-organized presentation.
49. **Colossal (विशाल - vishaal)** - Enormous or very large.  
Example: The dinosaur had a colossal skeleton that towered over visitors to the museum.
50. **Commence (शुरू करना - shuru karna)** - To begin or start something.  
Example: The meeting commenced at 10:00 am sharp.
51. **Commendable (प्रशंसनीय - प्रशंसनीय)** - Deserving praise or admiration.  
Example: The firefighters' efforts to save the building were commendable.
52. **Commentary (टिप्पणी - tippani)** - An explanation or interpretation of something.  
Example: The sports commentator provided insightful commentary on the game.
53. **Commute (आना-जाना - aana-jaana)** - To travel regularly between home and work.  
Example: Many people commute to the city by train each day.
54. **Conceal (छिपाना - chhipana)** - To hide something from view.

Example: She tried to conceal her disappointment with a smile.

55. **Concise (संक्षिप्त - sankhyipt)** - Brief and to the point.  
Example: The email was concise and clearly explained the situation.
56. **Condemn (निंदा करना - ninda karna)** - To express strong disapproval of something.  
Example: The human rights organization condemned the violence against civilians.
57. **Confident (आत्मविश्वास - aatmvishwas)** - Feeling sure of oneself and one's abilities.  
Example: She gave a confident presentation and answered all the questions clearly.
58. **Confidently (आत्मविश्वासपूर्वक - aatmvishwaspoorvak)** - In a way that shows confidence.  
Example: He spoke confidently about his plans for the future.
59. **Confuse (भ्रमित करना - bhram karna)** - To make someone uncertain or unable to understand something.  
Example: The instructions were confusing, and I wasn't sure what to do.
60. **Conscious (जागरूक - jagruk)** - Aware of and responding to one's surroundings.  
Example: The doctor checked to see if the patient was conscious after the accident.
61. **Consequence (परिणाम - parinam)** - The result or effect of something.  
Example: Smoking can have serious consequences for your health.
62. **Conscientious (ईमानदार - imaandar)** - Careful and thorough.  
Example: She is a conscientious worker who always pays attention to detail.
63. **Consecutive (लगातार - लगातार)** - Following one another without interruption.  
Example: He won three consecutive tennis tournaments.
64. **Constrain (सीमित करना - seeमित karna)** - To restrict or limit something.  
Example: My budget constrains me from buying a new car.
65. **Contemplate (विचार करना - vichar karna)** - To think about something carefully.  
Example: She sat by the window, contemplating her next move.
66. **Contingency (आकस्मिक घटना - aakasmic घटना)** - An unexpected event that may occur.  
Example: We have a plan in place for any contingencies that might arise during the project.
67. **Contradiction (विरोधाभास - virodhaabhaas)** - A statement that is the opposite of another statement.  
Example: There was a contradiction in his story that made me suspicious.
68. **Contribution (योगदान - yogdaan)** - Something that is given or done to help something else.  
Example: Her contribution to the team's success was invaluable.
69. **Controversy (विवाद - vivaad)** - A public disagreement about something.  
Example: The new policy sparked a lot of controversy.
70. **Conversational (बातचीत - baat-cheet)** - Relating to conversation.  
Example: They used a conversational tone in their emails, making them feel more personal.
71. **Convince (आश्वस्त करना - aashwast karna)** - To persuade someone to believe something.  
Example: The lawyer was unable to convince the jury of his client's innocence.
72. **Cooperative (सहयोगी - sahyogi)** - Willing to work together with others.

Example: The team was very cooperative and achieved their goals through teamwork.

73. **Corroborate (पुष्टि करना - pushti karna)** - To confirm or support something with evidence.  
Example: Witness testimonies corroborated the suspect's alibi.
74. **Corrupt (भ्रष्ट - bhrasht)** - Dishonest or morally bad.  
Example: The government was accused of corruption.
75. **Covert (छिपा हुआ - chhipa hua)** - Secret or hidden.  
Example: The spy was sent on a covert mission to gather intelligence.
76. **Crave (लालसा करना - lalasa karna)** - To have a strong desire for something.  
Example: After a long day of work, she craved a relaxing bath.
77. **Creative (रचनात्मक - rachanatmak)** - Able to use imagination to create new things.  
Example: She is a creative artist who loves to experiment with different techniques.
78. **Credential (पत्र - प्रमाण - pramāṇ)** - Something that shows your qualifications or experience.  
Example: He submitted his resume and credentials for the job application.
79. **Crucial (निर्णायक - nirṇāyaka)** - Extremely important.  
Example: It is crucial to follow the doctor's instructions carefully.
80. **Cultivate (विकास करना - vikas karna)** - To develop or improve something over time.  
Example: They cultivated a beautiful garden over many years.
81. **Curious (जिज्ञासु - jijñāsu)** - Eager to learn or know something.  
Example: The child was curious about how the world works.
82. **Cynical (निंदक - nindaka)** - Doubting the sincerity of others and expecting the worst.
83. **Debunk (खारिज करना - khaarij karna)** - To expose something as false or misleading.  
Example: The journalist debunked the rumors about the celebrity's health.
84. **Deception (धोखा - dhokha)** - The act of deceiving someone.  
Example: The politician was caught in a web of deception.
85. **Deduce (अनुमान लगाना - anumaan lagana)** - To reach a conclusion based on evidence or reasoning.  
Example: By looking at the tire tracks, the police were able to deduce which direction the car had gone.
86. **Defunct (अब बंद - ab band)** - No longer functioning or in operation.  
Example: The old factory is now defunct and abandoned.
87. **Deliberate (जानबूझकर - jaanboojhkar)** - Done consciously and intentionally.  
Example: He made a deliberate mistake on the test.
88. **Delve (गहराई से खोजना - gehraai se khojana)** - To explore or investigate something in detail.  
Example: The historian delved into the archives to learn more about the ancient civilization.

89. **Dexterous (चालाक - chalak)** - Skillful and having good coordination, especially in using the hands.  
Example: The surgeon is known for her dexterous skills in the operating room.
90. **Discreet (विवेकशील - vivekशील)** - Careful not to attract attention or cause embarrassment.  
Example: The nurse spoke discreetly with the patient about their medical condition.
91. **Dismay (निराशा - niraasha)** - A feeling of disappointment or sadness.  
Example: She was filled with dismay when she heard the news of her friend's accident.
92. **Disrupt (बाधित करना - baadhit karna)** - To interrupt or disturb the normal course of something.  
Example: The construction work disrupted traffic flow in the city.
93. **Elicit (बाहर निकालना - bahar nikalna)** - To evoke or draw out a response from someone.  
Example: The teacher's questions elicited thoughtful responses from the students.
94. **Eloquent (सुवाक् - suvaak)** - Speaking fluently and persuasively.  
Example: The lawyer delivered an eloquent closing argument in court.
95. **Elusive (पकड़ में न आने वाला - pakad mein na aane waala)** - Difficult to find, catch, or understand.  
Example: Happiness is an elusive concept that many people spend their lives searching for.
96. **Embrace (गले लगाना - gale lagana)** - To accept something willingly.  
Example: She embraced the challenge of starting her own business.
97. **Enthusiastic (उत्साही - utsahi)** - Having or showing strong interest or excitement.  
Example: The children were enthusiastic about going to the amusement park.
98. **Evident (स्पष्ट - spashta)** - Clear and easy to understand.  
Example: It was evident that he was not telling the truth.
99. **Exasperated (परेशान - pareaahan)** - Annoyed or frustrated to a high degree.  
Example: I was exasperated by the endless traffic jam.
100. **Exquisite (सुंदर - sundar)** - Extremely beautiful and delicate.  
Example: The palace was decorated with exquisite tapestries and paintings.
101. **Exuberant (जोशीला - joshila)** - Full of energy and enthusiasm.  
Example: The crowd cheered with exuberant joy as their team won the championship.
102. **Facilitate (सुगम बनाना - sugam banana)** - To make something easier to do.  
Example: The new technology facilitated communication between employees in different countries.
103. **Fragile (नाजुक - nazuk)** - Easily broken or damaged.  
Example: Handle the antique vase with care, it's very fragile.
104. **Futile (व्यर्थ - vyarth)** - Having no useful result.  
Example: It was a futile attempt to reason with the angry mob.
105. **Glimpse (झलक - jhalak)** - A brief or partial view of something.  
Example: I caught a glimpse of the deer as it ran through the forest.

106. **Imprudent** (अविवेकी - aviveki) - Lacking good judgment or common sense.  
Example: It was imprudent of him to go swimming alone in a storm.
107. **Impulsive** ( आवेगी - aavegi) - Acting or done without forethought.  
Example: She made an impulsive decision to quit her job without having another one lined up.
108. **Inaugurate** (उद्घाटन करना - uđghaṭan karna) - To formally open or begin something.  
Example: The new president will be inaugurated next week.
109. **Incompetent** (अक्षम - aksham) - Lacking the necessary skill or ability to do something.  
Example: He was considered incompetent for the job due to his lack of experience.
110. **Indecisive** (अनिर्णायक - anirṇāyaka) - Unable to make a decision.  
Example: She was indecisive about what to wear to the party.
111. **Indignant** (गुस्से में - gusse mein) - Angry and offended at what is considered unfair or unjust.  
Example: The workers were indignant about the company's decision to cut their wages.
112. **Indulge** (लिप्त होना - lipt hona) - To allow yourself to enjoy something pleasurable.  
Example: She indulged in a slice of chocolate cake after dinner.
113. **Inevitably** (अनिवार्य रूप से - anivarya roop se) - Certain to happen.  
Example: Time passes inevitably, and we all grow old.
114. **Infringe** (उल्लंघन करना - ullanghan karna) - To violate a law, right, or agreement.  
Example: Downloading copyrighted music illegally infringes on the artist's rights.
115. **Ingenious** (अनोखा - anokha) - Clever, original, and inventive.  
Example: The inventor came up with an ingenious solution to the problem.
116. **Inhale** (साँस लेना - saan lena) - To breathe in.  
Example: Take a deep inhale and hold it for a few seconds.
117. **Innate** (जन्मजात - janmjaat) - Existing naturally from birth.  
Example: Humans have an innate sense of curiosity.
118. **Insidious** (छिपा हुआ खतरा - chhipa hua khatra) - Developing gradually and subtly so as to be difficult to detect.  
Example: An insidious disease can progress for years before any symptoms appear.
119. **Instill** (रोपना - ropana) - To teach or introduce a feeling or idea into someone's mind.  
Example: The teacher instilled a love of learning in her students.
120. **Integral** (अविभाज्य अंग - avibhajy ang) - Essential or necessary to the completeness of something.  
Example: Exercise is an integral part of a healthy lifestyle.
121. **Intrigued** (जिज्ञासापूर्ण - jijñāsāpoorn) - Arousing curiosity or interest.  
Example: The detective story left her intrigued and wanting to know more.
122. **Intuition** (अंतर्ज्ञान - antargyan) - An ability to understand something immediately, without the need for conscious reasoning.

Example: She had a strong intuition that something wasn't right.

123. **Inventive** (आविष्कारशील - aavishkaarsheel) - Good at creating new ideas or things.

Example: Leonardo da Vinci was an inventive artist and scientist who came up with many groundbreaking ideas.

124. **Irrelevant** (असंगत - asangt) - Not connected with the matter at hand and therefore unimportant.

Example: Her comments on the weather were irrelevant to the discussion about the economy.

125. **Italicize** (इटैलिक करना - italic karna) - To print or write letters in a slanted style.

Example: The foreign words in the text were italicized.

126. **Itinerant** (घुमंतू - ghूमंतू) - Traveling from place to place, especially to work.

Example: The itinerant musician played his guitar for a living.

127. **Justify** (न्यायोचित ठहराना - nyayochit thahrana) - To show or explain why something is right or reasonable.

Example: The company justified the price increase by citing rising production costs.

128. **Laborious** (कठिन - kathin) - Requiring a lot of effort or work.

Example: The long hike was a laborious task, but the view from the top was worth it.

129. **Lament** (विलाप करना - vilaap karna) - To express grief or regret loudly.

Example: The family lamented the loss of their loved one.

130. **Languid** (सुस्त - sust) - Lacking energy or enthusiasm.

Example: After a long day at work, she felt languid and unmotivated to do anything.

131. **Lavish** (शानदार - shaandar) - Very expensive and luxurious.

Example: They stayed in a lavish hotel with a rooftop pool and spa.

132. **Legacy** (विरासत - viraasat) - Something that is passed down from one generation to another.

Example: The writer left behind a legacy of powerful and thought-provoking novels.

133. **Legitimate** (वैध - vaidh) - Lawful or justified.

Example: He had legitimate concerns about the safety of the new building.

134. **Leisurely** (आराम से - aaram se) - Done in a relaxed and unhurried way.

Example: They enjoyed a leisurely breakfast on the patio. 165. **Lenient** (कोमल - komal) - Not harsh or severe.

Example: The teacher was lenient with the students who forgot to do their homework.

135. **Liaison** (संपर्क - sampark) - A connection or link between people or organizations.

Example: The diplomat served as a liaison between the two countries.

136. **Lucid** (स्पष्ट - spashta) - Clear and easy to understand.

Example: The professor gave a lucid explanation of the complex scientific theory.

137. **Luminous** (चमकदार - chamkadaar) - Shining brightly.

Example: The fireflies emitted a luminous glow in the night sky.

138. **Magnetic** (आकर्षक - aakarshak) - Having a powerful and irresistible attraction.



Example: The singer had a magnetic stage presence that captivated the audience.

139. **Magnificent (शानदार - shaandar)** - Grand, impressive, and beautiful.

Example: The Taj Mahal is a magnificent monument of love and architecture.

140. **Malicious (दुर्भावनापूर्ण - durbhavnaapoorn)** - Intended to do harm.

Example: The gossip spread malicious rumors about her co-worker.

141. **Manipulate (हेरफेर करना - herpher karna)** - To control someone or something in a clever or dishonest way.

Example: The politician manipulated public opinion to get himself elected.

142. **Meander (टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा चलना - tedha-medha chalna)** - To follow a winding or indirect course.

143. **Obsolete (पुराना - purana)** - No longer in use or fashion.

Example: Typewriters are obsolete machines that have been replaced by computers.

144. **Ostensible (स्पष्ट - spashta)** - Apparently or seemingly true, but perhaps not the whole truth.

Example: Her ostensible reason for leaving work early was a headache, but she might have had another reason.

145. **Overcome (जीतना - jeetna)** - To defeat or succeed in dealing with a difficulty.

Example: She overcame her fear of heights and climbed to the top of the mountain.

146. **Overlook (अनदेखा करना - ankhadekha karna)** - To fail to notice something or to choose to ignore it.

Example: The teacher overlooked a few minor mistakes on the student's paper.

147. **Overtly (स्पष्ट रूप से - spashta roop se)** - In a way that is open and obvious.

Example: The king did not overtly support the rebellion, but many believed he was secretly involved.

148. **Paralyze (पक्षाघात होना - pakshath होना)** - To disable or prevent someone from doing something.

Example: The fear of public speaking paralyzed her, and she couldn't give her presentation.

149. **Peculiar (अजीब - ajeeb)** - Strange or unusual.

Example: The village had a peculiar tradition of celebrating the winter solstice with a bonfire and drumming.

150. **Perceptive (समझदार - samjhdar)** - Having or showing a good understanding of people and situations.

Example: The detective was perceptive and noticed the small details that others missed.

151. **Persist (जारी रखना - jaari rakhna)** - To continue doing something or refusing to give up.

Example: Despite the challenges, she persisted in her efforts to achieve her goals.

152. **Perplexed (परेशान - paireshaan)** - Confused and puzzled.

Example: The instructions were so complicated that everyone was perplexed.

153. **Perseverance (हठ - hath)** - Continued effort despite difficulties.

Example: Through perseverance and hard work, she became a successful doctor.

154. **Pertinent (सामयिक - samayik)** - Relevant or appropriate to the matter at hand.

Example: The teacher asked the students to focus on the pertinent details of the story.

155. **Pervade (छा जाना - chha jaana)** - To spread widely throughout something.  
Example: A sense of excitement pervaded the stadium as the game began.
156. **Plausible (विश्वसनीय - vishwasniya)** - Seeming reasonable or believable.  
Example: The suspect had a plausible alibi for the time of the crime.
157. **Ponder (सोचना - sochna)** - To think carefully about something for a long time.  
Example: He spent hours pondering his decision about whether to accept the job offer.
158. **Precede (पहले होना - pahle hona)** - To come before something else in time or order.  
Example: A loud clap of thunder preceded the lightning flash.
159. **Precipitate (तेज - tej)** - Happening suddenly and unexpectedly.  
Example: The heavy rain caused a precipitate drop in temperature.
160. **Precise (सटीक - sateek)** - Exact and accurate.  
Example: The scientist needed precise measurements to conduct the experiment.
161. **Precursor (पूर्वाभास - poorvaabhas)** - Something that comes before and indicates the approach of something more important.  
Example: The economic recession was a precursor to a rise in unemployment.
162. **Predominant (प्रमुख - pramukh)** - The most important or influential.  
Example: English is the predominant language of business in many countries.
163. **Premeditated (सोचा-समझा हुआ - socha-samjha hua)** - Planned in advance.  
Example: The robbery was a premeditated crime, not a spur-of-the-moment decision.
164. **Preposterous (असंभव - asambhav)** - Ridiculous or absurd.  
Example: It's a preposterous idea to think you can climb Mount Everest without any training.
165. **Presumptuous (अहंकारी - ahankari)** - Acting in a way that shows you think too much of yourself or your importance.  
Example: It was presumptuous of him to tell the CEO how to run the company.
166. **Prevail (जीतना - jeetna)** - To be more powerful or successful.  
Example: Kindness and compassion will ultimately prevail over hatred and violence.
167. **Prolific (फलदायक - phaldayak)** - Producing or creating a large amount of something, especially something creative.  
Example: Stephen King is a prolific writer who has published dozens of novels.
168. **Proponent (समर्थक - samarthak)** - A person who supports a particular cause or idea.  
Example: She is a vocal proponent of women's rights.
169. **Prospect (संभावना - sambhavna)** - The possibility that something will happen in the future.  
Example: There is a good prospect of a peace agreement being reached between the two countries.
170. **Prosper (समृद्ध होना - samriddh hona)** - To succeed and flourish.

Example: The business prospered under the new management.

171. **Provoke** (उकसाना - uksana) - To make someone angry or upset.

Example: The bully's taunts provoked the other boy into a fight.

172. **Prudent** (विवेकशील - vivekशील) - Showing or exercising good judgment or care.

Example: It was prudent to save money in case of an emergency.

173. **Quirk** (विचित्रता - vichitrta) - A peculiar habit or way of behaving.

Example: He has a quirk of always tapping his pen on the table when he's thinking.

174. **Rambling** (लंबा और उबाऊ - लंबा aur ubaau) - Lacking a clear structure or focus, especially when speaking or writing.

Example: The professor's rambling lecture put most of the students to sleep.

175. **Rapport** (संबंध - sambandh) - A good relationship or understanding between people.

Example: The therapist quickly established rapport with the child.

176. **Rational** (तर्कसंगत - tarkasangt) - Based on reason or logic.

Example: It is not rational to make decisions based on fear.

177. **Rectify** (सुधारना - sudharna) - To correct an error or mistake.

Example: The mechanic rectified the problem with the car's engine.

178. **Reluctant** (अनिच्छुक - anichchuk) - Unwilling or hesitant to do something.

Example: She was reluctant to leave her job, but the new opportunity was too good to pass up.

179. **Relinquish** (छोड़ देना - chhod dena) - To give up something.

Example: The king was forced to relinquish his throne after losing the war.

180. **Remorse** (पछतावा - pachtawa) - A feeling of regret or guilt for something you have done wrong.

Example: He felt deep remorse for his hurtful words.

181. **Replicate** (नकल करना - nakal karna) - To copy something exactly.

Example: Scientists are trying to replicate the experiment to see if they can get the same results.

182. **Resilient** (लचीला - lacheela) - Able to recover quickly from difficulties.

Example: The community showed great resilience after the natural disaster.

183. **Scrutinize** (बारीकी से जांच करना - baariki se jaanch karna) - To examine something closely and critically.

Example: The detective scrutinized the crime scene for clues.

184. **Seclude** (अलग करना - alag karna) - To isolate or keep something apart from others.

Example: The writer secluded himself in a cabin in the woods to focus on his new novel.

185. **Serene** (शांत - shaant) - Calm, peaceful, and untroubled.

Example: The yoga session helped her to achieve a state of serene relaxation.

186. **Soar** (आकाश छूना - aakash chhoona) - To fly high in the air.  
Example: The eagle soared above the mountains, searching for prey.
187. **Splendid** (शानदार - shaandar) - Magnificently beautiful or impressive.  
Example: The royal palace was a splendid sight, with glittering gold decorations and lush gardens.
188. **Stoic** (अडिग - adhig) - Showing little or no emotion in difficult situations.  
Example: The soldier remained stoic even as he faced enemy fire.
189. **Subtle** (सूक्ष्म - sookshm) - Difficult to detect or notice.  
Example: There was a subtle change in her voice that revealed her nervousness.
190. **Superfluous** (अनावश्यक - anaavashyak) - Unnecessary or not needed.  
Example: Adding extra cheese to the pizza is superfluous, as it already has a lot of toppings.
191. **Surge** (तेजी से बढ़ना - tezi se badhna) - A sudden and powerful increase in something.

Example: There has been a surge in the price of oil due to global events.

192. **Tactful** (चातुर्यपूर्ण - chaturypurn) - Showing skill in dealing with difficult or sensitive situations.  
Example: The diplomat used tactful language to avoid offending any of the foreign leaders.
193. **Tenacious** (जिद्दी - jiddi) - Determined and persistent, especially in difficult situations.  
Example: Despite facing many setbacks, the tenacious athlete never gave up on her dream of competing in the Olympics.
194. **Transient** (क्षणिक - kshanik) - Lasting for a short time; temporary.  
Example: The feeling of happiness was transient, and soon replaced by worry.
195. **Unassuming** (सरल - saral) - Modest and not trying to attract attention.  
Example: Despite her wealth and fame, the actress remained unassuming and down-to-earth.
196. **Unveil** (पर्दाफाश करना - pardafaash karna) - To reveal something that was previously hidden or secret.  
Example: The scientist unveiled a new invention that could revolutionize the field of medicine.
197. **Vacillate** (दोराहे पर खड़ा होना - dorahe par کھڑا hona (کھڑا - khara means standing) - **indecisive**) - To waver or hesitate between different choices.  
Example: The politician vacillated on his stance on environmental issues, which frustrated voters.
198. **Vigilant** (सतर्क - satark) - Keeping careful watch for danger or problems.  
Example: The security guard remained vigilant throughout the night, patrolling the building.
199. **Voracious** (लालचरु - laalachru) - Having a very strong appetite or desire for something.  
Example: The bookworm was a voracious reader, devouring novels at an alarming rate.
200. **Wary** (सावधान - savdhaan) - Cautious and aware of potential danger.

Example: The animal was wary of the approaching humans and slowly backed away.

201. **Whimsical (मनचाहे - manchaahe)** - Playful and fanciful.

Example: The child built a whimsical castle out of blankets and pillows in the living room.

202. **Zealous (जोशीला - joshila)** - Having or showing strong and enthusiastic support for a person, cause, or belief.

Example: The fans were zealous supporters of their favorite sports team, cheering them on loudly throughout the game.

203. **Aesthetic (सौंदर्य बोध - saundarya bodh)** - Concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty.

Example: The designer had a keen aesthetic sense and created clothes that were both stylish and functional.

204. **Ambiguous (अस्पष्ट - ashpashta)** - Open to more than one interpretation; unclear.

Example: The teacher's instructions were ambiguous, and the students were left confused about what to do.

205. **Benevolent (दयालु - dayalu)** - Kind and generous.

Example: The benevolent king built schools and hospitals for his people.

206. **Commence (शुरू होना - shuru होना)** - To begin or start.

Example: The meeting will commence at 10:00 am sharp.

207. **Composure (संयम - sanyam)** - The ability to remain calm and in control of your emotions.

Example: Despite the pressure, the speaker maintained her composure and delivered a clear and concise presentation.

208. **Concise (संक्षिप्त - sankhipt)** - Using few words and expressing a lot of meaning.

Example: The writer's concise writing style made his articles easy to read and understand.

209. **Consequential (परिणामकारी - parinamkari)** - Having important or significant results.

Example: The election had consequential outcomes for the future of the country.

210. **Conspicuous (दिखाई देने वाला - dikhaai dene waala)** - Clearly visible and easy to notice.

Example: The bright red dress made her a conspicuous figure in the crowd.

211. **Contingency (आकस्मिक घटना - aakashmik घटना)** - An unexpected event that may occur.

Example: We have a plan in place for any contingencies that might arise during the project.

212. **Conundrum (पहेली - paheli)** - A difficult problem or question.