**Jekyll and Hyde: Vocabulary**

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| **Word** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| Abundance  (noun) | If you have an **abundance** of something, you have a large quantity of it; you have plenty. | The area has an **abundance** of wildlife.  Food was in **abundance.** |
| Paucity  (noun) | If you say that there is a **paucity** of something, you mean that there is not enough of it. | In the school, there was a **paucity** of good footballers.  Her foolish comment showed a **paucity** of common sense. |
| Want  (noun) | 1. A **want of** something is a lack of it. 2. **Want** is the state of being extremely poor. | 1. The men became weaker through **want of** rest. 2. They wanted freedom from **want.** |
| Malthus  (proper noun) | Thomas Malthus, in his 1798 essay, argued that the death of the destitute was desirable and inevitable so that food and resources did not run out. | |
| Malthusian  (adjective) | If you describe someone as **Malthusian,** you mean they support the views of Thomas Malthus. | They didn’t care about the death of poor people; these **Malthusian** rulers thought it was desirable. |
| Superior  (adjective) | If one thing or person is **superior** **to** another, the first is better than the second. | We have a relationship infinitely **superior** to those of many of our friends.  She was a woman greatly **superior** to her husband in education and sensitivity. |
| Premature  (adjective) | Something that is **premature** happens earlier than usual or earlier than people expect. | Accidents are still the number one cause of **premature** death for Americans.  His career was brought to a **premature** end by a succession of knee injuries. |
| Misanthropic  (adjective) | If you describe a person or their feelings as **misanthropic,** you mean that they do not like other people.  *Noun – misanthropy* | The **misanthropic** dentist loved to hear the screams of his patients and see the fear on their faces. |
| Degeneration  (noun) | **Degeneration** is deterioration or loss of a function or structure in either a physical of evolutionary sense. | After exposure to sunlight, the cells showed signs of **degeneration**.  His savage behaviour was a sign of his **degeneration**. |
| Atavistic  (adjective) | **Atavistic** feelings or behaviour seem to be very primitive, like the feelings or behaviour of our earliest ancestors. | His aggression was **atavistic**. |
| Respectable  (adjective) | *Someone or something that is****respectable****is approved of by society and considered to be morally correct.* | He came from a perfectly **respectable** middle-class family.  We need to show it's **respectable** to make money out of making things. |
| Callous  (adjective) | A **callous** person or action is very cruel and shows no concern for other people or their feelings; they are cold-hearted.  *Noun – callousness*  *Adverb – callously* | Her **callous** attitude was clear when she refused to help someone in need who begged her for support. |
| Hierarchy  (noun) | A **hierarchy** is a system of organizing people into different ranks or levels of importance.  *Adjective – hierarchical* | The strict **hierarchy** in her organisation meant that she could never speak to her boss. |
| Degradation  (Noun) | You use **degradation** to refer to a situation, condition, or experience which you consider shameful and disgusting, especially one which involves poverty or immorality. | They were sickened by the scenes of misery and **degradation** they found.  She described the **degradations** she had been forced to suffer. |
| Etiquette  (Noun) | Etiquette is a set of customs and rules for polite behaviour, especially among a particular class of people or in a particular profession. | This was such a great breach of **etiquette**, he hardly knew what to do.  ...the rules of diplomatic **etiquette**. |
| (Social) Mobility | **Social Mobility** is movement within or between classes and occupations. | Grammar schools can play a role in driving **social mobility**,  but lack of **social mobility** is hardly new. |
| Duality  (noun) | A **duality** is a situation in which two opposite ideas or feelings exist at the same time. | We live in a world of **duality**, day and night, positive and negative, male and female, etc. |
| Dogmatic  (adjective) | If you say that someone is **dogmatic**, you are critical of them because they are convinced that they are right, and refuse to consider that other opinions might also be justified: they are stubborn.  *Noun – dogmatism* | Many writers at this time held rigidly **dogmatic** views.  The government is **dogmatic**, and no one dares to express personal opinions. |
| Malleable  (adjective) | If you say that someone is **malleable**, you mean that they are easily influenced or controlled by other people.  *Noun - malleability* | She was young enough to be **malleable**.  I'm working hard to become more **malleable** with each passing year. |
| Atonement  (noun) | If you do something as an **atonement for** doing something wrong, you do it to show that you are sorry.  *Verb – atone* | She washed her parents’ car as evidence of her **atonement.** |
| Inherent  (adjective) | The **inherent** qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it.  *Adverb – inherently* | War contains **inherent** danger.  Aeroplanes are not **inherently** dangerous.  *She was an* ***inherently*** *generous person.* |
| Benevolent  (adjective) | If you describe a person as **benevolent**, you mean that they are kind and fair.  *Adverb – benevolently* | The company has proved to be a most **benevolent** employer.  They believe that the country needs a **benevolent** dictator. |
| Malevolent  (adjective) | A **malevolent** person deliberately tries to cause harm or evil.  *Adverb – malevolently* | Her stare was **malevolent**, her mouth a thin line. |
| Antithetical to  (adjective) | Something that is **antithetical to** something else is the opposite of it.  *Noun – antithesis* | The government’s priorities were **antithetical to** those of environmentalists. |
| Animalistic  (adjective) | If you describe a person or their behaviour as **animalistic**, you mean that they do not try to hide or control their basic feelings and physical needs; they behave like an animal. | The two teams were matched in a ferocious, almost **animalistic** battle. |
| Dehumanise  (verb) | If you say that something **dehumanises** people, you mean it takes away from them human qualities. | The years of war have **dehumanised** all of us. |
| Margin  (noun) | 1. The **margin** of a place or area is the extreme edge of it. 2. To be on the **margins** of a society, group, or activity means to be among the least important parts of it. | 1. These islands are on the **margins** of human habitation. 2. Students have played an important role in the past, but for the moment, they're on the **margins**. |
| Marginalise  (verb) | To **marginalise** a group of people means to push them to the edges of society; to make them feel isolated and unimportant. | The effect of the law was to **marginalise** the minorities in society.  His terrible behaviour meant that he had **marginalised** himself. |
| Expose  (verb) | To **expose** something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen.  *Noun – exposure* | As he took off his jumper, his back was **exposed.**  They **exposed** the lies told by their rulers. |
| Conceal  (verb) | If you **conceal** something, you cover it or hide it carefully.  *Noun – concealment* | She could not **conceal** her happiness; she laughed loudly.  She knew at once that he was **concealing** something from her. |
| Ephemeral  (adjective) | If you describe something as **ephemeral**, you mean that it lasts only for a very short time. | She took a photograph because she knew that the blossom was **ephemeral.**  The peace in the nation was **ephemeral;** war followed quickly. |
| Static  (adjective) | Something that is **static** does not move or change.  *Noun - stasis* | His views were **static;** he wouldn’t change his mind for anyone.  Both your pictures are of **static** subjects. |
| Flexible  (adjective) | A **flexible** object or material can be bent easily without breaking.  *Noun – flexibility* | Both you and your partner need access to a degree of **flexible** working.  His **flexible** attitude meant that his views could easily change. |
| Destabilise  (verb) | To **destabilise** something means to create a situation which reduces its power and makes it unstable. | By protesting repeatedly, the group **destabilised** the government. |
| Contrast  (Verb) | If you **contrast** one thing with another, you point out the differences between them. | |
| Contrast  (Noun) | A **contrast** is a great difference between two or more things which is clear when you compare them. | |
| Juxtapose  (Verb) | If you **juxtapose** two contrasting objects, images, or ideas, you place them together or describe them together, so that the differences between them are emphasised. | |